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USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

ARMY'S UNDERSTANDING CONVERTS SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST TO ATHEISM

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by Senior Lieutenant V. Marchenko, Red Banner Far Eastern Military District: "Enlightenment: From the Experience of Atheistic Work"]

[Text] Private Vasiliy Syrbu was alone in the Lenin Room. Singing some cheerful song under his breath, he set up the visual agitation stand. Hearing steps he raised his head, jumped up, and said hello.

"You see," he indicated to the stand, "the work indices have not dropped below 100 percent in a single company."

His eyes sparkled with genuine happiness. You could feel that the soldier was concerned with his whole heart about the work of the railway battalion. I looked at his smiling face, listened to his enthusiastic story about his service comrades, and recalled an entirely different Syrbu.

The company commander, Sr Lt V. Yavorskiy, immediately paid attention to this new recruit. Private Syrbu behaved in an extremely alienated and solitary manner. And suddenly...

This happened for the first time in the battalion. Sr Lt Yavorskiy did not exactly lose his head, but could not immediately figure out what to do. He called the soldier in for a talk.

"What is the matter, Private Syrbu? Do you understand what your action signifies?" the company commander asked sternly.

"I cannot do otherwise," said the soldier with despair in his voice. "My faith forbids me to take an oath. It is so stated in our Holy Scripture."

"What kind of a belief is that?" the officer was dumbfounded.

"I am a Seventh-Day Adventist," Syrbu said tonelessly.

During the conversation the company commander learned that the soldier's parents had long been seriously ill, and that he had joined the religion in his early childhood. Judging by everything, it seemed to Syrbu to be his

only source of support in life. Therefore he had even refused to take the oath.

Yavorskiy understood that if he failed to consider all this he might make matters worse and alienate the man from the collective. It was necessary to act persuasively. But it would be necessary to work on the lad's confused consciousness for a long time. And how could he know whether it would bring the desired result?

Syrbu had been disposed by the sect's "fathers" to expect to meet misunderstanding, derision and attacks upon his conscience in the army. However, he felt quite differently from the very beginning of his service. The company collective did not reproach him, and did not even remind him of the act he had committed. It was as if nothing had happened. On the contrary, his service comrades displayed keen interest in his fate, and helped him master his profession. He entered into an atmosphere of friendship and mutual assistance, and the military collective more and more became family to him.

Not much time elapsed before Private Syrbu had acquired a specialty which, he recognized, could also be useful to him after his military service. This gave him confidence in his own strengths. Little by little he became involved in the affairs of the collective. Thus, step by step the pre-conditions were created for Vasiliy Syrbu's withdrawal from religion. The situation itself in the best company of the battalion, and the labor successes of the railway troops with which he felt involved, of course facilitated this.

Not immediately and not suddenly, but a change began in the consciousness of the former sect member. Warrant Officer Yu. Syrtsev, the platoon commander, grasped this best of all. Having considerable life experience, he guessed what was taking place in Syrbu's heart. In long and in passing conversations he tactfully and inobtrusively awakened in the soldier an interest in a vibrant and fully involved life.

And one day Syrbu went up the company commander, Sr Lt V. Yavorskiy and said:

"I can no longer be this way, comrade senior lieutenant."

"What do you mean, 'this way'?" asked the company commander.

"Well, different from everyone else, not having taken the oath."

Of course, this was but the first, although the most decisive, step to his enlightenment. Syrbu was still a long time in overcoming his religious prejudices. But his commanders, political officers and service comrades had accomplished the main thing: Syrbu already looked at many things through different eyes. He began to consider himself a part of the military collective, shared the difficulties of military life with everyone else, and rejoiced in the common victories in service and in labor.

Soon, Syrbu was given an incentive award by the battalion commander, Lt Col K. Parkhimovich, for his diligence and resourcefulness in his work. The battalion deputy commander for political affairs, Major N. Darchuk, also noted the soldier's participation in the life of the collective. The battalion Komsomol committee secretary, Sr Lt A. Nalivko, involved Syrbu in setting up the wall newspaper.

"It is though I returned from hibernation to a normal life," Syrbu recalled later. "The past went away somewhere, and already I can hardly believe that it existed. Only then did I understand how many people I was indebted to for my enlightenment."

The soldier's restraint and guardedness disappeared. He became jovial and sociable. His thirst for activity and an active life was as though he was making up for lost time. And few were surprised when Syrbu submitted his request for acceptance into the Komsomol.

Thus this rather involved story ended. It ended for Private V. Syrbu. But for the command and the party organization it served as a sort of warning. It is true that at the party bureau session which discussed matters of atheistic work in the battalion, some tried to number the story of Private Syrbu among the "curious episodes." But the communists did not accept such an oversimplified point of view. And rightly so, I think.

Of course the most favorable conditions for atheistic education of young people are found in the army. For one thing, the fact that the believers, as a rule, are away from the influence of their "pastors" makes the task of the propagandists easier. And the healthy army tenor of life, the intensive training, the daily display of collectivism, the military comradeship, and finally the romance of service itself are all important to use to help believers who--although not too often--still end up in the army to overcome their religious addiction. However, the essence of atheistic work is not limited to this alone. It is called upon to strengthen in young people our world outlook, our ideology, and an active stance in life.

In short, atheistic propaganda was significantly intensified in the battalion. Popular lectures and evening discussions on atheism were conducted regularly. But nevertheless, the party organization concentrated its main efforts on individual work, especially with those who had been subjected to religious prejudices. Attention to the individual, his internal world, feelings and aspirations is the basis for any education, including atheistic education. And the instance of Private Syrbu again vividly confirms this.

9069
CSO: 1801/360

MINISTRY OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL STAFF

IMPROVING MILITARY EDUCATION CONCERNS HIGH LEVEL OFFICIALS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 May 83 p 3

[Article entitled "Abreast of Modern Requirements"]

[Text] A meeting of the Educational Methods Council attached to the Main Directorate for Military Educational Institutions of the USSR Ministry of Defense has taken place. The chief of the Main Directorate, Col Gen Tank Trps D. Litovtsev, directed its work.

First Deputy Chief of the Main Directorate for Military Educational Institutions of the USSR Ministry of Defense, Engr-Lt Gen I. Lykov, presented a report on further improving the work toward raising qualifications of the commanders and faculties of military educational institutions.

Taking part in discussion of the report were deputy commander in chief of the Air Forces [VVS] for higher educational institutions-chief of military educational institutions of the VVS, Col Gen Avn G. Dol'nikov; chief of the Military Academy imeni M. V. Frunze, Army Gen G. Obaturov; chief of the Military Artillery Academy imeni M. I. Kalinin, Col Gen Arty A. Matveyev; chief of the Higher Naval School imeni M. V. Frunze, Vice Adm N. Fedorov; and others.

USSR Deputy Minister of Defense for Personnel, Army Gen I. Shakadov, spoke at the meeting.

12319
CSO: 1801/351

WARSAW PACT AND GROUPS OF FORCES

TACTICAL PILOT TRAINING DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Seledkin: "Taking Off, Under Colors Covered with Glory"]

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Vladimir Petrovich Seledkin has been named KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's permanent correspondent with the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. Today we are publishing his first story on pilot combat training.

Off in the distance, where the gray night sky converged with the dark plane of the air base runways, licked the flaming tongue of an afterburner. Within only a few seconds, the dagger-sharp red jets had gained altitude and blended into a single round spot.

"Guards Captain Medvedev has just taken off!" Guards Captain O. Luk'yanov, the deputy squadron commander for political affairs, announced loudly to make his words heard above the violent roar piercing the air as the fighters cut in their afterburners. But this brief statement the captain made in a high voice came out unexpectedly solemn and emphatic, as though the political officer wanted to emphasize the fact that taking off to intercept an aerial target was the same Guards Captain P. Medvedev, commander of the best flight in the squadron, who during a recent tactical flight exercise was the first in the regiment to destroy a small, high-speed low-altitude point target.

...That moment found Guards Captain Medvedev training his eyes intently on the screen of his radar sight so as not to let slip the instant it showed the blip from the target flash like a tiny glowing crack. The target was in fact already right nearby, obediently following all the instructions it was receiving by radio. Upon receiving one of its routine commands, it suddenly went into an extraordinarily precise turn, which made the unavoidably approaching air engagement many times more complicated. But Medvedev had already seen the blip flash on his sight screen.

"Target left, range..." he heard just then through his headset in the voice of his wingman, Guards Senior Lieutenant N. Netunayev, who had been able to detect the target by that time. Suddenly it went into a sharp roll, came out onto a return course and dissolved in a reddish fog.

Medvedev felt that familiar hot wave of impatience flood his heart. Faster! Faster! The target might elude me! At moments like this, when a few seconds can mean the difference between success and failure in an air engagement, the temptation to speed things up will creep up on a pilot. Some people begin in spite of themselves to get a little nervous and fidgety at this point. And it does, in fact, require no little power of self-control, self-restraint, under these conditions to maintain one's ability to think clearly, precision in every motion and capability of instantaneously evaluating any change in the air situation.

"I see the target; I'm going for it," Medvedev responded, attempting by an act of will to keep the usual dry, restrained tone in his voice to let his wingman know that everything was normal, no cause for uneasiness was to be anticipated, that this was just another routine combat exercise.

As if bound together by a strong, invisible thread, the two fighters cut in their afterburners, executed a precisely calculated turning maneuver and sped toward the target. A single missile shot from beneath a wing of the forward aircraft. Medvedev saw in an instant the target shattered into smithereens at the point it had only moments before been floating away as a distant brown spot. He felt himself seized by an uncontrollable joy: he had scored the first hit in the regiment!

Medvedev had no sooner had time to taxi to the parking area and climb out of his aircraft, when he had to take off again. This time, however, assisted by the strong hands of his comrades, now joining together to give the hero of the day a friendly toss.

"Congratulations!" — this and a warm handshake for Medvedev a little later from Guards Captain M. Pavlovich, commander of the neighboring flight. "Now it's our turn. We'll be trying not to fall behind."

So now once again a piercing, ringing roar swept over the training range. Only this time the ring of victory comes through a little more clearly, it seems. Guards Captain Pavlovich had indeed kept his word—he, too, had destroyed his target with the first missile. The two flights had thus matched scores in the socialist competition, and the excellent results for the squadron as a whole had suddenly been doubled—the pilots had gone to full afterburners at precisely the proper instant to be able to reach the desired altitude and intercept their targets, that is, to bring this tactical flight exercise to a successful conclusion.

The success achieved by the air snipers in the leading squadron proved an inspiration to all the other pilots in the regiment. A little while later came the news that Guards Major N. Negrub, the deputy squadron commander, had also hit his high-speed point target with a precisely aimed missile. Guards Lieutenant Colonel A. Bukovskiy, one of the best pilots in the regiment, soon made his contribution to the combat scoring. Accurate gun fire had brought him his victory in this challenging aerial engagement.

The outstanding results achieved in this tactical flight exercise demonstrated convincingly that this regiment's pilots had been able to attain new heights of

mastery of combat skills. So it came as no coincidence that at a recent meeting of the Air Force military council for the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, the commander of aviation for GSFG, Lieutenant General of Aviation A. Goryainov, named this regiment among the best of the fighter units.

It is as though it is not simply individual pilots, flights and squadrons operating at full afterburner, but rather the regiment as a whole which is attempting to reach that desired altitude more quickly...and to bring the training year to an outstanding conclusion. It is simpler to do this in an aircraft, of course—you simply put the engine control handle as far forward as it will go, the flames roar louder inside the red-hot nozzle and the swift, missile-carrying aircraft streaks into the air. But now how do you make the flame of desire to achieve new job-performance success burn higher in the human heart? How do you bring the human will to maximum strength?

These questions, these concerns, give no rest to neither the commander nor his deputy for political affairs or to the regiment's party and Komsomol aktiv. Everything is being done to bring pilot training to peak levels. Pilots go through a program of intensive training involving challenging drills and exercises in which they work consistently to learn how to exploit the combat capabilities of their aircraft to the maximum, strive painstakingly to develop their understanding of the dynamics of modern-day aerial combat and study in detail the tactics of "enemy" operations.

They work daily on the problems of cooperation and group coordination, which includes their "flight walk-through" drills. Dating back to the very dawn of aviation, this method has proven surprisingly effective in the age of supersonic speeds as well. But only because it has preserved the most important thing it has to offer—a chance to develop better mutual understanding. Moving along one after another on an asphalt surface marked with various symbols, pilots learn not only how to execute one maneuver or another at the proper time and at the same time. They also learn to understand one another in a combat situation. They have already gotten to the point where many elements as well as entire flights are able to execute the most complex maneuvers with flawless coordination and precision. This can be seen particularly clearly as Guards Captain Medvedev and Guards Senior Lieutenant Netunayev go into the execution of one of their missions.

So in a word, by the beginning of this tactical flight exercise, the level of training and preparation the regiment's pilots had attained gave reason to hope for the achievement of the highest possible results. The difficult test ahead of them, however, had to make the most rigorous demands upon more than just the state of their professional training. Success in accomplishing their assigned missions would to a great extent depend upon the morale and psychological state of the individuals involved—their aggressiveness, courage, self-control, their ability to set their internal sights on victory alone. The difficult situation would demand of each pilot in the regiment the mobilization of maximum inner strength, the utmost in personal performance efficiency and a clearly conscious desire to spare nothing for the good of the common effort. They would have to have their mind, heart and memories on full afterburner as well. And this is precisely what they did!

Right outside a tall but narrow building on benches anchored in sand sat the squadron's communists the evening before the exercise, listening closely to their commander, Guards Major N. Dementsov. He spoke only briefly, meaningfully nevertheless. The words were familiar ones, the tasks he pointed out were familiar as well. But somehow they didn't sound quite the same this time—they seemed a little more profound, more urgent, more important.

After their meeting the pilots found themselves in no hurry to go their ways, as though they wanted to remain together a little longer, to feel yet again and again to feel the warmth of a friendly shoulder. Little by little they made their way along and then at one point passed a display board where a news bulletin caught their attention with its call: "Perform during the exercise like our unit's heroes did during the war!"

This regiment does in fact have a famous fighting history. Formed in August 1941, it fought the fascists in the skies over Rostov, beat the Hitlerites at Stalingrad, blazed a fiery trail over Kursk, Nikopol' and Sevastopol' and then took part in the liberation of Vienna. The regiment's pilots flew more than 11,000 combat missions during the war, destroyed 219 enemy aircraft and dozens of tanks, guns and vehicles and killed hundreds of Hitlerites. It was designated a Guards regiment in November 1942. Eight of its pilots were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

Here on the same sheet is a picture of one of them, Guards Senior Lieutenant N. Glazov, whose name has been permanently inscribed on the unit roster. He has a broad, youthful face, an inquiring gaze. It is as if he were asking: what kind of people are you, you there about my age, who were born after the war?

The faces on our pilots become more concentrated now, more intent, as though also reflecting those distant battles, as though each one were once again swearing to himself in all things to be found worthy of the memory of the front-line veterans. Of the memory of those who served in the regiment before them and who honorably made it through these most difficult, most taxing times. Of the memory as well of those now gazing out from the pictures at those who have come after them and who are now carrying on their glorious traditions.

"Just like you!" could be the response of Guards Major N. Dementsov, Guards Captain P. Medvedev and their comrades, who were preparing to take off on their exercise mission with a single thought in mind: to win!

"Just like you!" could be the response of Guards Major Ye. Onishchenko, Guards Captain V. Ivchenko, Guards Senior Lieutenant A. Klement'yev and their comrades, who were working front-style, without sleep or rest, to prepare the missile-carrying aircraft for their exercise missions.

The successes achieved in the tactical flight exercise did indeed confirm that, yes, these men, they who have followed in the footsteps of the front-line pilots of the war years are just as bold, fearless, resolute and skillful as they were at just about the same age, those members of the regiment who won its Guards designation for it back in 1942.

...The searchlight beam fell noiselessly onto the runway. A fighter approaching for its landing dipped carefully into it and then, cutting speed, settled down into its landing run.

"Now it's my turn." Guards Captain O. Luk'yanov instinctively reached up to adjust his protective helmet. His missile-carrying aircraft was soon taking off breathing its afterburner flame. The flights were continuing.

8963

CSO: 1801/358

ARMED FORCES

DOMESTIC PROBLEMS OF ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL

Letters From Readers

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 May 83 p 4

[Text] We started a family less than a year ago. I completed college and, together with Natasha, went to one of the garrisons in the Belorussian Military District. We were warmly welcomed and provided with quarters.

Naturally, Natasha wanted to work; to be among the workers' ranks. She is a nurse, but there weren't any openings. She tried to get work outside her specialty, but as soon as the directors of the civilian institutions found out, they questioned hiring the wife of a serviceman, quickly pointing out: They say that you are temporary people--here today, gone tomorrow. I think that work arrangements for military family members must be dealt with more seriously both by garrison officials and local authorities. This is a matter of national importance.

Lieutenant A. Polozov

I have worked for 12 years. I am a teacher by trade, but have worked as a machinist and secretary. I am now with my husband in the Central Group of Forces. At our station many young, healthy women of all specialties sit at home, while specialists from our country are sent here to work. And not only specialists, but others. For example, my neighbor--a warrant officer's wife--is ready to work even as a yard-keeper, but there is no work. There is a female worker here who is being paid transportation, allowances, and double salary. Is this really expeditious--is it really economical for the country?

G. Ivanchik

Our garrison is located 30 kilometers from town. As with many others, there was formerly difficulty in finding work here; there were no enterprises nearby. However, with the help of the command staff and political workers, this problem was successfully solved. A section of a shop from one of the local factories was established at the garrison. I was charged to direct this important matter.

Naturally, it didn't come about without difficulties. There were many specialties among the military wives: teachers, economists, musicians. Everyone had to master something new. And at the factory, not everyone believed in us. Then the shop director, V. Kukartsevaya, voiced special support. This is a person--a communist--of great spirit. She didn't allow us to lose heart if something didn't go right. Finally, everyone was assigned to work divisions. In a short time our section took first place among other sections of the shop. If you could only know how joyous we were to find out about this!

We've been working this way for a brief two years. Everyone's pay is 180-230 rubles and higher. One is glad in knowing that you work and are benefiting the people.

Naturally, the question arises about child care. Here we found a way around that problem. Our work is organized in two shifts. We look after each other's children. I believe this experiment can be useful to others.

Of course, the military mates of the officer, ensign, and warrant officer were eager to participate in constructive work for all the Soviet people. With desire and persistence it's possible to find dozens of other solutions to this problem. This is only one of them.

H. Kurshakova, senior foreman of
work section

Marital Problems

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 May 83 p 4

[Letter by "L.M." with response by S. Karlina]

[Text] I read your invitation for discussion and decided to tell you about my life. I met my future husband at a party in the club at the military college; we met as in a dream. It's true, at the time we were both very busy--he with his final course and examinations, and me with work. But I was 18 years old and everything seemed beautiful. When Leonid received his appointment, we got married and went together to the Transbaykal region.

We began our new life, which was completely unlike the past. My husband was attentive to me and was glad that we would soon have a child. A daughter was born, and then a second one came along. I still don't know just when and why, but suddenly Leonid became a different person. There were quarrels over nothing. It was as if we stopped understanding one another. Recently, my husband declared that he was sick of everything and wanted to be free.

How could this happen? It was not so long ago that he talked of his passions, and now he thinks of divorce. Was everything in the past really a deception? Is a one-sided love insufficient for a family?

I'm sorry, but I can't list my full name.

L.M.

We asked S. Karklina, candidate of pedagogical sciences, to respond to this letter.

To get married--this means to voluntarily assume the work in creating a family. The author of this letter asks: Is a one-sided love insufficient for a family? Yes, it's insufficient. I've sometimes observed how parents of grown children carefully prepare for the wedding. They gather a crowd of friends and acquaintances, champagne flows like a river, automobiles are decorated with flowers. But time passes, and then they astonishingly ask: "Tell me, what wasn't enough? We did everything for the children, but they're not happy. What's the matter? What was overlooked?" The most important thing was overlooked--they did not instill in their grown children the responsibility for their own actions or for a family.

It is difficult at a distance to judge who is right and who history will blame, as expressed by L.M. It's difficult because we don't know all the circumstances.

Not long ago, I met one of my own former students. But alas, she also was not able to keep a family together.

"It was the usual story", surprisingly quietly said Valentina. "I got married for love. I more than loved my husband, I respected him. He was five years older, and an officer. I enjoyed having such a reliable man to love me. Therefore, when he proposed, I couldn't hide my joy. I dreamed that we would always be together, that I would take care of him. And for the first time I went shopping with pleasure, and on Saturdays I made pirogi. Nikolay only praised me and was moved that I was such a good homemaker.

"But later on, I was tired of everything and didn't show my former zeal, and my husband began to get angry. And then it really began: I considered doing all the housework as my good will, and he--as my duty. But I work too, and still study by correspondence. Why is everything my responsibility? Woman's work? Is it handier for the husband to chop wood? Yes, but in our house we have gas and central heat..."

Naturally, in the histories told me by my former student and the author of the letter to the editor there is much that is specific: but there is much that is general. First of all, there are attempts by young wives to place the blame for what has happened on someone else's shoulders. But you know, these are the shoulders of their loved ones. No, I don't want to justify the behavior of those husbands who really don't want to help the wife with housework.

But it seems to me that these young wives don't always try to understand just how complex military duties are, why the husband often comes home late from work and is tired. Also, they aren't able to encourage, to support, and to care for his anxiety. And if we talk about the fault of the head of the family, doesn't it appear that the husbands in our family histories are copies of their wives? This submersion into one own's affairs has apathy living right next door.

Naturally, the same selfishness by spouses shows up in resolution of family matters. Here it is especially important to work together, constantly supporting one another. But this won't come about without an adjusted lifestyle. There's no coziness in a house, but in the family. In such a family everyone feels like a guest.

In one sociological experiment, subjects explained what appeared to be decisive for family strength. The majority of those questioned--both men and women--placed mutual understanding of the spouse and sensitivity toward one another in first place. We will add, that the most valuable qualities for a fellow traveler in life were kindness and sympathy. It's understandable that the lack of these qualities was perceived most sharply by the wives.

In summary, discord in the family set in most often when the quivering feeling of mutual love was not accompanied by a feeling of mutual responsibility. We speak of peoples' unpreparedness for marriage namely when the grooms and brides expect only happiness during their life together. In conflict with reality, such expectations are turned around by bitter disillusionment, which also sometimes forces doubt: could this have been it--love.

12304

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ARMED FORCES

CHIEF OF CHEMICAL TROOPS DEFENDS USE OF FUNDS FOR STEAM BATHS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jun 83 p 2

[Article: "A Steam Bath With Preset Controls"]

[Text] The satirical article published under this heading on 9 April concerned the fact that at the Saratov Higher Military Engineering School for Chemical Defense and in one of the units of chemical troops, costly baths used mainly to receive and entertain representatives of the higher headquarters were constructed illegally. The editors received a reply to this article, signed by Col Gen of Technical Troops V. Pikalov, chief of the Chemical Troops, USSR Ministry of Defense, and Lt Gen V. Zenin, deputy chief of Chemical Troops for Political Affairs.

The reply states that unit commanders and chiefs of military educational institutions and establishments have been strictly warned about the inadmissibility of unauthorized construction. The baths mentioned in the article will henceforth be used in accordance with established payment procedures. Party influence was exerted upon Reserve Maj Gen of Technical Troops N. Shcherbakov, who sanctioned the unauthorized construction. The violations allowed in the unit by Lt Col V. Aliyev were also investigated.

The reply further raised objections against the author of the article: "He did not consider that the baths in the unit where Lt Col V. Aliyev is serving have been in operation for approximately 10 years, and were built at the insistent request of the officers. Chemical Troops personnel, including officers, use protective equipment almost daily in exercises, and train on the length of stay in this equipment, and therefore personal cleansing is a necessity. The author must have known that for soldiers and students each company has a shower room, and that each sub-unit has special equipment for sanitary washing. Life itself and the special features of combat training force commanders of chemical defense units to display particular concern for the health of officers and all personnel. The article's author was silent about the accessibility of the baths to warrant officers and military sportsmen, and permitted unjustified attacks upon unnamed supervisors, which reduced the educational influence of the publication."

This is the opinion of the leaders of the Chemical Troops. They acknowledge that unlawful construction and misuse existed. But they see good motives

behind all of this--care for the health of the personnel. What is it that prevents being concerned about the health of the officers and warrant officers, while at the same time observing the law and established procedures? If the baths are so critically needed, why are they masked as training complexes? And is it true that after exercises and training on length of stay in protective equipment that officers and warrant officers could use the "steam bath with preset controls"? The answer to these questions was given in the article. The secretly built baths had an entirely different purpose.

The authors of the reply claim that the baths in the unit in which Lt Col V. Aliyev serves have been in operation for about 10 years. Meanwhile, one bath there burned down and another was built in its place in 1981. The fact of the fire was not even registered; according to the documentation the unit simply has no bath.

It is a commonly known fact that Chemical Troops have more standard equipment than other units for personal cleansing and hygienic washing. But can this, against all logic, justify unauthorized construction and sending students and soldiers to local enterprises in order to "earn" construction materials there?

Strictly speaking, the satirical article concerned not so much the "special purpose" baths, as the moral losses associated with them. This is what Colonel of Legal Service Yu. Yurin, acting military prosecutor, Moscow Military District, reports in responding to the newspaper article: "Misusing his position, Lt Col V. Aliyev used the baths to meet and entertain representatives of higher headquarters and his acquaintances. Other instances of his misuse were also established by investigation. Criminal proceedings were instituted based on the investigative materials."

One can only regret that the leaders of the Chemical Troops did not give a principled party assessment to the facts presented in the paper.

9069

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ARMED FORCES

IMPROVING ROLE OF SERGEANT DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by V. Dynnik, guards lieutenant colonel and commander of "N" guards airborne regiment: "Reliable Support."]

[Text] As the upshot of winter training according to socialist competition results, the airborne battalion commanded by guards captain A. Chernega turned out to be one of our leading regimental units. Without a doubt, this recognition of the commander, battalion staff, party and komsomol organizations represents the success of all personnel. It is especially noteworthy that the battalion achievements including the reinforcement of military discipline and order are inextricably linked with the productive purposeful work of the sergeant staff. In the final regimental order the fact that many sergeants in the battalion as well as other sections were inspired was underscored. By petition of the company commander, guards captain G. Sokolovsky, guards sergeant A. Pavlov and guards junior sergeant V. Gorbunov were granted a short leave. I emphasize that the sergeants were awarded leaves for a high state of combat and political readiness, exemplary military discipline and skillful development of their subordinates.

I do not stress this by accident. The point is that the right to award short leaves to sergeants and master sergeants with fixed service periods for strengthening military discipline and order in the squads, teams and crews which they lead is granted by one of the guiding documents to appropriate commanders. Some officers who have somehow overlooked this point do not use this right granted to them.

I notice that backing of the sergeants and concern for their authority are typical signs inherent in guards captain Sokolovsky and other officers of this battalion. At times they say that it is great to work for Sokolovsky as his sergeants are sensible and independent. Indeed, the previously named comrades as well as guards sergeant S. Gladnev and guards junior sergeants P. Kashtal'yan, Yu. Prikazchikov and others have shown themselves to be reliable commander's assistants. This is the result of the company commander's constant attention toward the sergeants, his considerable tact in working with them and his continual concern for their authority. This effort has resulted in the company being one of the best in the regiment, including its state of military discipline, for several years running.

The sergeant and discipline ... The internal service regulations of the USSR Armed Forces states that the squad leader is responsible for the training, education, military discipline, politico-ethical status, military bearing and the neat outward appearance of his subordinates. Actually it is difficult to overestimate the junior leaders' role in personnel training, education and discipline reinforcement. Take the airborne troops for example. The thing here is that at the enemy's rear, combat operations are often conducted by small groups led by sergeants. Must one say how much their discipline, initiative and independence mean under these conditions? The experience of the Great Patriotic War in troop combat training attests to this.

In each Lenin Room of our regiment there are portraits of Heroes of the Soviet Union Guards Senior Sergeants A. Mironenko and N. Chepik forever inscribed on the personnel rolls of one of the airborne troop elements. The squads which they led did not falter in battle, but fought to the last bullet. When they had expended all of their ammunition, guards senior sergeants Mironenko and Chepik blew themselves up together with the enemy who had encircled them. These intrepid Komsomol members and staunch junior leaders distinguished themselves by exemplary discipline, and instilled their subordinates with unity and a lofty feeling of solidarity.

The expression that soldiers are not born is certainly true. More so, sergeants are also not just born, nor does every serviceman who has completed a training element and received a sergeant's stripes immediately become a full-fledged junior leader. The sergeant's "development" is accomplished first-hand in the ranks by means of practical work. I am firmly convinced that the key to success in their development lies in the individual approach of the officers to them--first of all, on the part of the company commander.

More than 10 years have passed since I last commanded an airborne company, but I still fondly remember the company sergeants A. Zinchenko, V. Nemkov, M. Danilov and V. Ushanov. They were always reliable support for me.

The sergeants' authority in the company was unquestionably high. All of the officers were concerned about this as they constantly attended to the sergeants' professional training by daily giving them tasks and monitoring their results. If the sergeants needed help, the officers always provided assistance and advice. They did not watch the clock during this procedure--let them talk; the sooner they let it out, the better they will feel. They always stuck to the rules--no shouting or blow-ups, only quiet, business-like conversation. This is the indispensable way of working with sergeants. Such discussion was often spirited, but I never let myself go to the point of treating anyone rudely or dressing them down in front of the troops. Feeling the constant support and well-meaning attitude of the officers toward them, the sergeants successfully fulfilled their responsibilities and became real advocates of military order and discipline.

This incident touched me. One Sunday (when I was a student at the Military Academy imeni M.V. Frunze) my wife dropped in at the room I was occupying and said to turn on the radio and listen to the broadcast. It turned out that our former company sergeants had asked that my favorite march, "Farewell Slavs", be played for me.

The majority of the commanders and political workers in our regimental subunits work painstakingly and persistently with their closest assistants. Guards major V. Yarmak, guards captains A. Chernega, V. Mamontov, A. Sidorenko and N. Smirnov, guards senior lieutenants V. Tarasov, I. Solonin and many others give top priority to this work. This is a noteworthy fact. In many companies the practice has been established whereby if a soldier is successful in his work or is victorious in competition, then the company commander must also give the name of his immediate chief in citing these military achievements. On the other hand, if the paratrooper fails in training or violates military discipline, his immediate commander is also responsible. It is believed that such appreciation of the sergeants' work enhances their feeling of responsibility for entrusted matters and reinforcing squad discipline.

Matters concerning sergeant training and education and their influence on combat training and strengthening discipline are constantly found in the eyes of regimental headquarters officers and political workers as well as party and Komsomol organizations. At party committee meetings chaired by guards captain N. Ismailov, questions of reinforcing sergeant authority and elevating their roles in strengthening military discipline are regularly discussed. Sergeants' days are conducted weekly and experienced methodologists including troops and service company chiefs participate in the role of supervisors for their study.

Here's how it recently went during a Sergeants' Day in the battalion commanded by guards captain N. Smirnov. A propagandist of guards captain A. Simagin's unit lectured to the sergeants on the role of junior leaders in solidifying a military organization. Company commander guards captain G. Strievsky gave a talk to the sergeants about using the record of soldiers' individual specialties when putting crews together. Guards sergeant V. Spolosov, a candidate for CPSU membership, shared his work experience in strengthening military discipline in the squad with the comrades. In conclusion, Lt Col of Justice B. Aksenov, the garrison procurator, spoke. He dwelled on the role of sergeants in preventing illegal interrelations among servicemen. It is essential to note that we attach great importance to the propaganda of legal knowledge among the sergeants. Military jurists are able to help us effectively in this regard.

In short, it would seem that sergeants get their fair share of attention in the regiment. However, in analyzing the development of sergeants during winter training we have noted the fact that their training in some elements has been one-sided. Individual officers were viewing the sergeant only as a leader directing the squad in battle, and were forgetting about the sergeant-educator. Some officers have assumed the educational functions entirely themselves, substituting for the sergeants in things both large and small. Of course, all of this may also be said for the level of military discipline in some subunits.

This is how matters have turned out, for example, in the maintenance company commanded by Guards Sr Lt V. Okorkov. It is well known that maintenance men have many specific idiosyncracies. They work in odd ways, in small groups and with the repair of combat equipment, sergeants work as a rule on levels with their subordinates. Naturally, upholding the junior leader's authority here must be the object of special attention for the officers. But they have forgotten about this in the company. Having lost support, the sergeants have also

gradually lost confidence in their powers and have reduced the demands on their subordinates.

There is still something else to be said about this. Of course the culprits for such shortcomings are first of all the company commander and the platoon commanders, but you also cannot remove responsibility from the other chiefs. In the maintenance company as is well known, they have a direct relationship with three services--the armored, automotive and missile artillery weapons. It is impossible to say that the officers of these services have never been in a company, and have only worked, as they say, in operations. To eliminate the deficiencies, intervention was required on the part of the regimental headquarters and the party committee. Now the state of things here is changing for the better.

"The junior staff leader comprises that base upon which all things relative to discipline, combat cohesiveness and combat unit training are founded." These are the words of M.V. Frunze. They have certainly not lost their meaning even for today. During the forthcoming summer training period we will strive to create all the conditions for further progressive tempering of the sergeants and their professional growth in every element. We regard this as one of the most important conditions for success in working toward further enhancement of combat readiness and the reinforcement of military discipline and order.

12265

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ARMED FORCES

COMBAT COOPERATION DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 6, Jun 83 pp 10-12

[Article by Colonel P. Simchenkov]

[Text]

The essence of cooperation consists in combat efforts coordinated as to tasks, positions and timing, in the close combination of fire and manoeuvre, and in the mutual assistance of the subunits of all fighting arms and neighbouring forces in the interests of successful fulfilment of the assigned missions.

Cooperation is a single and continuous process of troop control. It must be maintained during the course of battle; if it is disrupted it must be re-established. The appraisal of the military situation plays an important role in this. The commander aided by his staff deeply and comprehensively analyses the position and the composition of the enemy forces, the character of the enemy actions, the combat capabilities of his men and equipment and of attached and supporting subunits, the conditions of the terrain, time of the day and weather. He pays particular attention to the coordination of actions to ensure a common understanding of combat missions and methods of their fulfilment and also the quick exploitation of the results of artillery fire and air attacks.

1. PRIOR TO BATTLE

The majority of the time after taking a decision and issuing common instructions on cooperation the commanders carry out on-the-spot reconnaissance where they specify and coordinate actions of their subunits and elements of battle order.

If on-the-spot reconnaissance is carried out by the regimental commander, a battalion CO must be ready to report the combat and numerical strength and condition of materiel of the battalion and attached and support subunits. For this purpose he usually uses a map specifying the boundaries,

disposition of the enemy, friendly and neighbouring forces and diagrams of battle formation for the coming battle. This aids him in the course of reconnaissance to understand more fully the concept of the senior commander and his own role in the coordinated performance of combat missions, and facilitates coordination with the commanders of the neighbouring subunits, chiefs of fighting arms and regimental services.

The battalion commander carries out the same work but in greater detail with the company commanders, and commanders of the attached and support subunits. During reconnaissance he also uses a map on which are plotted his decision, enemy dispositions and likely character of his actions, missions of subunits and neighbours, boundaries, battle formation, targets to be destroyed by fire weapons of the superior commander and time of fulfilling the mission. If the offensive starts on the move, he uses the map to plot the routes of advance from the concentration area, the initial lines, lines of traffic control, battalion and company columns deployments and the time of passing them, lines of the safe distance from the fire of own artillery, the starting position of the offensive and the time of reaching it.

The sequence of work is as follows: orientation, defining reference points, specifying layout of the FEBA, the most advantageous approaches to it, presence of obstacles and obstructions, disposition of antitank and armoured targets and other fire weapons, strong points, exposed flanks and gaps, exposure of strong and weak sides in the enemy defence. Then he points out the objectives and the targets to be hit by direct fire and from covered positions, defines the sectors of the subunits' offensive, direction of the main blow and combat missions, fire positions of mortars, artillery pieces and who, where and how should prepare gaps in obstacles and the method of their designation, who must go along which gaps and when, the sequence of action and methods of manoeuvre when capturing strong points, repelling a counterattack and carrying out the initial mission.

In their orders for advancement toward the enemy's defences the battalion commanders, as a rule, specify when the artillery and AD weapons are to take up fire positions, the order of advancement of fire weapons enlisted for direct fire and the time of their readiness to open fire. They also specify the formation of march columns of motorised infantry and tank subunits, control points and the time of passing them, the order of advance, deployment and the time of reaching the assault position, places of hitching mine-sweepers and the lines of dismounting for motorised infantry, objectives and the time of delivering fire blows by the senior commander and the safety lines. They give the command on the beginning, duration and order of fire preparation, the order of requesting, shifting and ceasing fire during battle, methods of making and marking passages through obstacles; the initial line, the line of deployment for assault and the assault position. In case of enemy fire blows or counter manoeuvres the battalion commander is responsible for determining how to make replacements of subunits which lost their fighting efficiency, what alternate routes are to be used and the way of negotiating obstacle

zones. He makes sure that all subunit commanders in a tactically competent way employ terrain camouflaging characteristics, nighttime, organic means for concealment of combat equipment, organise positions, make strict observance of conversation procedure through communication means and the time of fulfilling camouflage works.

When carrying out the initial mission the battalion commander points out how subunits of the first echelon must take advantage of artillery fire and air attacks, the time of attacking the forward edge, methods of negotiating the enemy obstacles by tank and motorised infantry subunits, the order of combining fire, manoeuvre and blow for rapid penetration into the depth of defences; how to repel counterattacks and measures concerning security of flanks. When smoke is employed for blinding the enemy the commander designates the targets, objectives and lines, duration of screening with smoke, time, beginning and end of smoke emission.

The staff organises and specifies mutual warning on enemy air attacks, determines the order of communication between subunits, signals of cooperation, target designation, mutual identification and warning, and target numbers. It specifies combat missions of the neighbours, location of their command posts, coordinates with them the order of actions and mutual support during battle, particularly while attacking, committing the second echelon (reserve) to battle and repelling enemy counterattacks.

2. DURING BATTLE

When the work of organising cooperation is completed and a subunit is ready for battle a rather responsible period begins for the commander and his staff, i.e., maintenance of continuous cooperation during battle. First of all they ensure that the subunits set off and move in uniform towards the front lines. Tanks intended for gapping mine fields are ordered to hitch the mine-sweepers in advance so as to take up the place at the head of the company columns upon approach to the line of deployment into pre-battle formations. The commanders exercise strict control over the time of passing control points, speed of movement and distance. Radio stations are set in the receiving position and AD weapons are ready for action. Approaches of enemy aircraft are transmitted over the radio and are duplicated by sound and light signals.

During preparations for fire the battalion commander jointly with the artillery commanders exercises control over neutralisation of the enemy defences. He pays particular attention to the destruction of the antitank weapons, entrenched armoured targets and observation points. Usually combat engineers make gaps through the enemy mine fields by explosive charge at a rate of one passage for an attacking platoon of the first echelon. Passages are numbered and are marked by one-sided signs and markers.

Tanks, covered by the fire of artillery, ATGMs and IFVs are the first to negotiate mine fields along the passages

made. Motorised infantry subunits follow them. For surmounting obstacles a battalion is made up of tanks in front, with motorised infantry mounted on APCs and IFVs following behind, then the battalion commander with his staff and commander of the attached artillery battalion, AD weapons, combat engineers, and technical check point and reserve. When approaching the FEBA by the command: "Be ready for dismounting!" IFVs and APCs on a run draw near to the tanks and as close as possible to the forward edge and only at that time the motorised infantry dismount. Meanwhile upon the battalion commander's orders the artillery which is unobserved by the enemy passes over from fire preparation to fire support. Forward observers of batteries and battalions, following the attacking subunits in combat formations transmit target designation data, while battery and battalion commanders carry out observation over the battlefield, control fire and by the order of company and battalion commanders destroy and neutralise by fire the targets impeding the advance of tanks and motorised infantry.

The battalion pins down strong points offering stubborn resistance from the front, neutralises them by fire, blinds them by smoke while the main force envelops them from flanks and rear concentrating the efforts in the direction of least resistance or gaps not occupied by the enemy. In this case the actions of the enveloping subunits are coordinated with subunits advancing from the front.

After the strong points on the forward edge are captured the battalion commander gives command to IFVs and APCs to advance to friendly subunits and gives instructions to change artillery fire positions. Subunits immediately exploit the breakthrough in the direction of the flanks and in the depth with the purpose of reaching as soon as possible enemy artillery fire positions. Thus, combining fire and movement the commander maintains cooperation between tanks, motorised infantry subunits, artillery and fire support helicopters and directs their efforts towards a common goal — the fulfilment of the mission assigned by the senior commander. The major points to be remembered are that the attack must be rapid, motorised infantry must at all times follow close to the tanks and not allow the enemy to separate them, gaps and weak points in the defences must be quickly exploited, strong points must be bypassed and the indicated objectives and lines must be captured on the move.

During battle subunits sometimes move unevenly and expose their flanks. The enemy may try to exploit the situation and deliver a counterattack. The battalion commander should be ready for this. As soon as the enemy's advance to the initial line for counterattack is detected he immediately sends reconnaissance to the flanks, coordinates his actions with the neighbours, specifies cooperation with the means of superior commander partaking in repelling the counterattack and establishes signals. He indicates sectors of concentrated and barrage fire for the artillery, direction of the attack and what enemy to destroy for tank and motorised infantry subunits; to the subunit holding the enemy

from the front — what line to capture and hold, direction of advance when passing over to the offensive; to combat engineers — places of laying mines. He directs the main force of the AD weapons on fighting the enemy fire support helicopters.

Throughout the entire battle it is important to organise cooperation so as to maintain continuous fire on the enemy. It is achieved by close coordination of fire by artillery, tanks, IFVs, antitank weapons, fire support helicopters and combined arms subunits. During battle the commander displaces his artillery so that its major part would constantly support the attackers by its fire. It is important that motorised infantry subunits attacking in dismounted formation do not break off the friendly artillery's bursts. **In no case should fire be disrupted or subunits lag behind fire blows.**

The constant and efficient cooperation of subunits of different fighting arms and special forces in battle is the *sine qua non* of success.

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ARMED FORCES

TEXT OF OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 6, Jun 83 pp 8-10

[Article by Colonel G. Kobozev]

[Text] Text of the Oath of Allegiance

I, CITIZEN OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, JOINING THE RANKS OF THE ARMED FORCES, TAKE THE OATH AND SOLEMNLY PLEDGE TO BE A CONSCIENTIOUS, BRAVE, DISCIPLINED AND VIGILANT WARRIOR, STRICTLY TO OBSERVE MILITARY AND STATE SECRETS, TO OBSERVE THE CONSTITUTION OF THE USSR AND SOVIET LAWS, UNQUESTIONINGLY TO CARRY OUT THE REQUIREMENTS OF ALL MILITARY REGULATIONS AND ORDERS OF COMMANDERS AND SUPERIORS.

I PLEDGE CONSCIENTIOUSLY TO STUDY MILITARY SCIENCE, TO PRESERVE IN EVERY WAY MILITARY AND PUBLIC PROPERTY AND TO REMAIN DEVOTED TILL MY LAST

BREATH TO MY PEOPLE, MY SOVIET HOMELAND AND THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

I AM PREPARED AT ALL TIMES, ON ORDERS FROM THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, TO COME OUT IN DEFENCE OF MY HOMELAND, THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, I PLEDGE TO DEFEND IT COURAGEOUSLY, SKILFULLY, WITH DIGNITY AND HONOUR, WITHOUT SPARING MY BLOOD AND LIFE IN SECURING COMPLETE VICTORY OVER THE ENEMIES.

IF I BREAK THIS SOLEMN VOW, MAY I BE SEVERELY PUNISHED BY THE SOVIET PEOPLE, UNIVERSALLY HATED AND DESPISED BY THE WORKING PEOPLE.

If you ask an ex-serviceman or serviceman which was the most memorable day in his life, he will, in most cases, say that it was the day when he took the Oath of Allegiance. And that is quite natural, because it is a solemn pledge of loyalty to his Homeland. As soon as a man takes it, he assumes responsibility for the fate of his country and people, he swears he will defend them to his last breath, to the last drop of his blood.

When a soldier closes the embrasure of an enemy weapon emplacement with his own body to ensure the success of an action, he is fulfilling the Oath of Allegiance. When a sentry remains at his post at a moment of mortal danger, he is fulfilling the Oath of Allegiance. When a serviceman saves the life of a comrade at the risk of his own, he is being loyal to the Oath of Allegiance. If a serviceman secures excellent results in combat training and political

education and is a model disciplinarian, he fulfils the Oath of Allegiance.

Since the Soviet Armed Forces were founded thousands upon thousands of servicemen have performed feats of selfless service

to the country and fidelity to their military duty. The desire to live up to the solemn pledge made in the presence of their comrades inspired the defenders of the Homeland to fight the White Guards and foreign interventionists soon after the Great October Socialist Revolution and to engage the hated enemy in a mortal clash during the Great Patriotic War. It gave them courage to stand up to unprecedented trials and to secure victory despite any difficulties. Fidelity to the Oath of Allegiance makes Soviet servicemen put their heart, knowledge and abilities into conscientious execution of their duties in the defence of the Homeland.

The Oath of Allegiance to the Soviet Homeland was born together with the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army during the Civil War (1918-1920) on the initiative of the soldiers and commanders. Going into battle against the enemies of the young Soviet Republic they pledged to remain faithful to the cause of the Revolution. Though the pledge was given various names — solemn promise, Red Oath, revolutionary vow, though every unit and ship initially had their own text, its purpose was invariably the same. It was a vow to the people, the Party and Lenin, leader of the Revolution, to fight heroically for the righteous cause of the workers and peasants.

On April 22, 1918 the All-Russia Central Executive Committee approved a single text of the solemn promise for the whole of the army. It was given in full in the Red Army Man's Service Book. May 11, 1918 was a special day in the history of the Soviet Oath of Allegiance. On that day the soldiers of several Red Army units for the first time took the solemn oath in a department of the Mikhelson (now Vladimir Ilyich) Works in Moscow. The ceremony was attended by Lenin. Standing in the front row of the soldiers he repeated the text of the vow together with them:

"I pledge, on the first call of the workers' and peasants' government, to come out in defence of the Soviet Republic... and not to spare either effort or my life in the struggle for the cause of socialism and fraternity of peoples."

In March 1922 the All-Russia Central Executive Committee adopted a decision to administer the Oath to all personnel of the Red Army and Red Navy. The decision also determined the day when the Oath was to be administered, namely May 1st, the day of international proletarian solida-

rit. A standard procedure was introduced for taking the Oath. The soldiers took the Oath of Allegiance to the Homeland collectively, in formation, at the Mayday Review. Since 1939 the Oath is taken by every serviceman individually. The serviceman reads out the text of the Oath before his comrades on parade and affixes his signature to it.

In subsequent years the text of the Oath was altered and extended. The present text, which was approved by a Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet dated August 23, 1960, was extended in 1980 to include the requirement that the serviceman should "observe the Constitution of the USSR and Soviet laws." There have been several other editorial amendments too. The procedure for administration of the Oath has been changed. The Statute on the Taking of the Oath of Allegiance is now an appendix to the Interior Service Regulations of the Armed Forces of the USSR. It has confirmed the custom which took shape in the Armed Forces of the USSR to take the Oath at sites of revolutionary, combat and labour glory. Young soldiers and sailors now take the Oath of Allegiance aboard the glorious cruiser *Aurora*, at the walls of the legendary Brest Fortress, at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Moscow and other memorials. As a rule, this ritual is attended by representatives of local government bodies and public organisations, veterans of the Civil and Great Patriotic wars, heroes of labour and parents of servicemen.

Though the text of the Oath is brief, it is rich in profound, meaningful content. It lays down the main duties, moral, combat and political qualities every defender of the Homeland should have. It reflects the demands made on serviceman, which have the force of law, principles of communist ethics and moral code of builder of communist society.

Living up to the requirements of the Oath of Allegiance is not only an inviolable duty of every soldier and sailor, but also a matter of honour and conscience. As far as the Soviet serviceman is concerned, observance of the Oath of Allegiance to his Homeland is evidence of noble spirit and dignity. There is nothing more disgraceful than to break this solemn vow.

Military service is a great responsibility not only in time of war, but also in time of peace. In combat training soldiers and sailors frequently have to act in difficult and dangerous situations which approach the conditions of actual combat. In such a context they have to display real courage and heroism. Fidelity to the Oath helps

them staunchly to surmount their hardships and master military skills and political knowledge.

To be faithful to the Oath means to display profound responsibility in tactical exercises, flying missions, sea and ocean cruises. Here every serviceman must exhibit will power, persistence and purposeful effort. These qualities will enable every soldier and rating to master in a brief space of time his weapon and other military equipment, to acquire skills in effective operation and efficient use in combat of weapons and equipment and to carry out a combat order in spite of all danger and, if necessary, at the price of self-sacrifice.

Fulfilment of the Oath is inseparable from discipline, from mobilisation of will power, subordination of personal interests to the interests of the defence of the Homeland, the common sacred cause of all. The Oath urges the servicemen strictly to observe military order, the manuals, regulations and instructions, to fulfil the orders of commanders and superiors. Unconditional execution of orders and discipline are the key to success in combat training and proper execution of service duties.

Twice a year young recruits are drafted into the army and navy. There are two days a year when the Oath is administered. On these days the unit or complement of a ship form up in full dress with the Colours unfurled and with the band. The boys step out one by one, arms in hand, solemnly to pronounce the words of the Oath of Allegiance:

"I, citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,..."

In taking the Oath they pledge to serve their Homeland faithfully.

The Communist Party and Soviet people are confident that the young soldiers and sailors who have taken the Oath will remain faithful during the period of active service, during their whole lives, that they will honourably live up to their constitutional duty of defending their Socialist Homeland, that they will maintain combat readiness at all times to guarantee an immediate rebuff to any aggressor.

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GROUND FORCES

SPECIAL TRAINING EXERCISES FOR ARTILLERY OFFICERS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by Col V. Zababurin, senior staff officer, Red Banner Odessa Military District and KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Correspondent Lt Col V. Shevchenko: "Within the Officers' Crews"]

[Text] The "enemy" tank silhouettes, barely visible from the observation point, appeared ahead. The regimental commander gave the command and the officers standing in ranks rushed to the camouflage net covered howitzers. Today they were acting in the role of gun commanders, gun layers and other crew members.

Thus began the comprehensive exercise for artillery officers. This form of training is widely practiced in a number of military district artillery sub-units as part of the system of commanders' training. On certain days the officers move out to the range where they receive practical training on the duties of each crew member, work out various firing techniques, train on preparing fire control instruments, conduct target reconnaissance, work on communications equipment, and drive artillery prime movers. All this takes place in a complex tactical environment.

The effectiveness of this form of professional training for officers is obvious. Acting as members of gun crews, they master the practical techniques which they must teach their subordinates. Thus, necessary practical skills are acquired, and the methodological ability of exercise leaders is improved. It is completely natural that a distinguishing trait of most officers in artillery sub-units is that they can always demonstrate to their students one or another gun operating technique.

Competition plays an important role in improving officers' skill. Each comprehensive exercise is permeated with competitive spirit. Competing in crews, the officers consider it a matter of professional honor to fulfill a given firing mission as well as possible, and to outstrip one another.

They were training with such a spirit on this day as well. Weapons were readied for firing in half the allotted time. Firing also was conducted at a rapid tempo. Speed was achieved due to good knowledge of the technology used in executing gun movements and accuracy in these movements. All the officers' crews competed to accomplish firing missions in the quickest possible time and

with the least expenditure of ammunition. The crew in which battery commander Sr Lt V. Prokopenko was gun layer was better than the others. In that crew the officers did not make a single error in firing.

The shells fired by the officers' crew of gun commander Sr Lt A. Grichikhin also struck the target precisely. He rapidly carried out corrections and gave firing commands to destroy "enemy" personnel and guns.

The remaining crews also accomplished firing missions efficiently and knowledgeably. In brief, we were convinced in practice of the effectiveness of comprehensive exercises with officers.

At the same time it must be said that this form of training is not yet used everywhere in the system of commanders' training. Such exercises are not carried out everywhere on a high methodological level. In particular, this reproach applies to the staff of the unit in which officers' training is lead by Lt Col V. Vasil'yev. Here control over the quality of norm fulfillment has not been established. Officers are more involved in theory.

It seems to me that there is also a need to devote more time to practical exercises with officers on firing positions at night, and not only at the artillery training complex, but also on unfamiliar terrain. It is necessary to insure that people learn to operate in protective gear, and with the use of pyrotechnics which imitate "enemy" opposition.

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GROUND FORCES

TANKS ON THE DEFENSIVE

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 6, Jun 83 pp 13-15

[Article by Colonel M. Loginov]

[Text]

A tank battalion operates either in the first or in the second echelon. When a motorised infantry regiment takes up defensive positions, its tank battalion is usually employed in the second echelon and part of its tanks (up to a company) may be attached to the motorised infantry battalion of the first echelon.

Depending on the situation the tank battalion is reinforced with one or two motorised infantry companies, an AD battery (platoon), combat engineers (up to a platoon) and with an antitank subunit. The tank company is usually strengthened by attaching to it motorised infantry (up to a platoon) and a combat engineer squad. As a rule, the tank battalion is supported by an artillery battalion and the tank company, by a battery.

Equipment of tanks with the latest models of range finders and automatic devices makes it possible to compute accurate firing data for striking targets with the first shot.

The experience of the Great Patriotic War (1941-45) shows that one tank on the defence can engage 2 or 3 tanks launching an attack. According to foreign military specialists attacking tanks must be spaced at 100-m intervals. It follows from this that three tanks will launch an attack on a 200-m frontage which, in turn, will determine the fire sector of a tank on the defensive. Tanks must be spaced 150 m apart. According to this a tank platoon can defend a strong point on a 400-m frontage and to a depth of 300 m.

Strong points of tank company platoons may be located according to different layouts and are spaced at 300-m intervals. Hence the tank company defence area may have a frontage of 1,500 m and a depth of 1,000 m.

Company strong points are spaced at 1,500-m intervals. Taking into account the size of company strong points, their spacing and terrain conditions the tank battalion can hold defences on a 5-km frontage.

The tank battalion builds defences on a position fortified by company strong points ready for all-round defence. If the terrain is inaccessible for the attacking troops and if the defences are held within the security zone and on the advanced position the battalion

defence frontage may exceed 5 km. The depth of the defences of the tank battalion depends on the company strong points' depth and also on the distance of the second echelon subunits or reserves and the terrain conditions.

A tank company strong point is made up of platoon strong points including positions of the attached subunits. Motorised infantry subunits attached to the tank company take up positions before tanks, in the spaces between platoons and on company flanks. Infantry fighting vehicles occupy positions in platoon strong points or in the spaces between them.

A tank platoon strong point includes primary and alternate positions of tanks. In the strong

point tanks can assume different formations such as line formation, vee, wedge or echelon formation.

The tank battalion can adopt a single- or a double-echelon formation. When assuming a single-echelon formation the tank battalion assigns at least a tank platoon as a reserve. The tank company takes up a single-echelon formation.

The fire system is organised with due regard for all types of tank armaments including attached fire weapons, engineer and natural obstacles.

Tanks, IFVs and other fire weapons are dispersed on the positions unobserved. All of these must be capable of delivering long-range fire so as to destroy the enemy by a high-density flank and cross fire. Close fire coordination is also necessary to form a fire pocket. Besides primary and alternate fire positions temporary positions are also organised for duty tanks, IFVs and other fire weapons.

When on the defensive a tank company and a tank platoon deliver fire to the fire zone, secondary fire sectors and to one or two concentrated fire areas which are specified in advance. A primary and a secondary fire sector for each tank are also specified.

When organising the battalion defence area, it is necessary to assign fire positions for tanks and IFVs, foxholes, firing lines, assault positions, a CP-OP and a medical aid station with covers, slit trenches, dugouts, troop and equipment shelters and manoeuvre routes. This defence area must be well camouflaged.

Tank platoon strong points are provided with primary and alternate tank cuts. A primary and an alternate fire position may be organised for each tank. A line of advanced pri-

mary positions for tanks and attached motorised infantry forms the forward edge of tank subunits.

Company strong points must be prepared for all-round defence. This is carried out by assigning additional fire sectors to platoons and by providing alternate positions and foxholes to thereby be able to deliver fire in the direction of flanks and the rear and also by locating part of fire weapons within the depth of the defences. In addition, antitank and antipersonnel obstacles are created in front of the forward edge, between strong points and in the rear of the tank battalion and tank companies.

The sketch of the battalion defence area is usually prepared by the tank battalion and the sketches of company and platoon strong points, by the company and platoon, respectively.

Designated on the sketches of tank company and platoon strong points are the following: reference points and their distance, enemy positions under observation, platoon strong points, their fire zones and secondary fire sectors. The sketch of platoon strong points shows tank primary and alternate positions, their primary and secondary fire sectors, AD fire positions and fire positions to secure flanks and gaps, concentrated fire areas of the company and platoons, IFVs, antitank and other fire weapons, obstacles and fortifications, positions of the attached motorised infantry subunit. The strong point sketch also indicates ambushes, neighbouring subunit positions and their fire zones on the flanks.

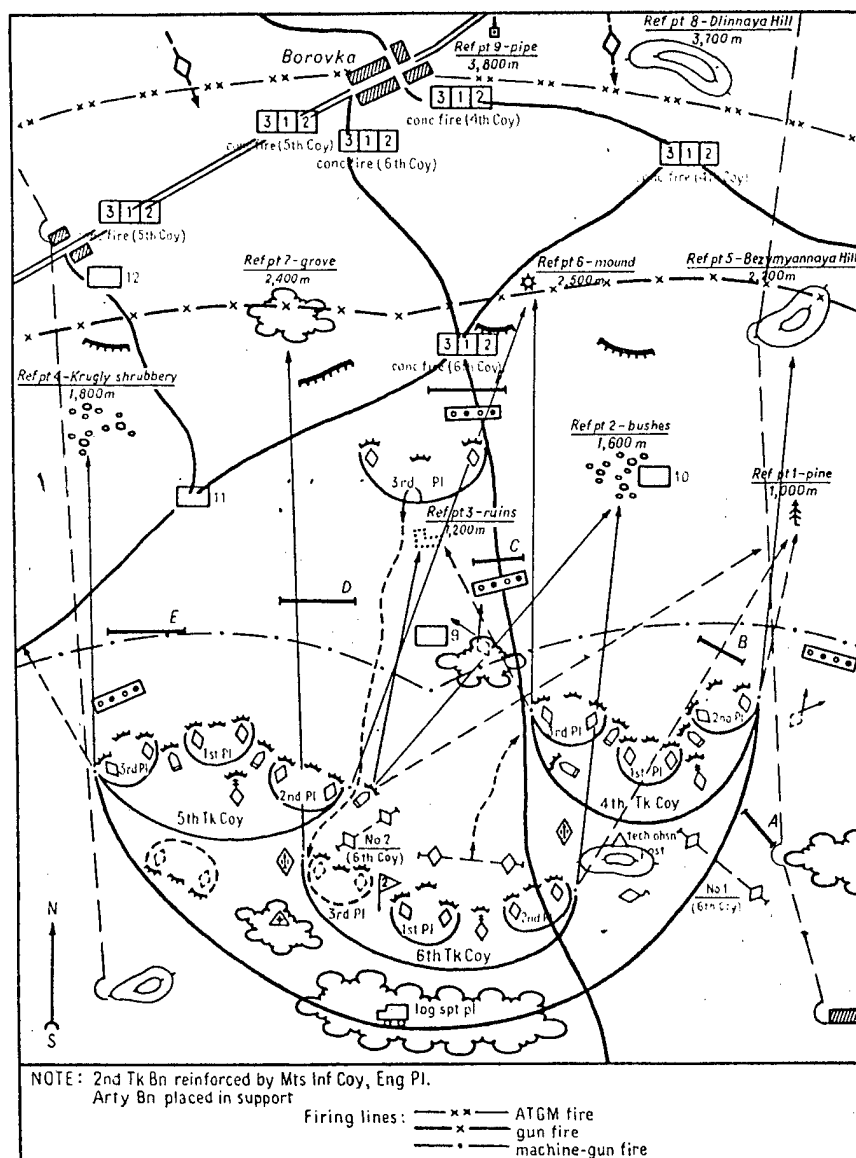
A tank commander prepares a fire chart which specifies

reference points and their distance with the basic firing data to be used both by day and by night, enemy positions under observation, primary and alternate fire positions, primary and secondary fire sectors for each position, company and platoon concentrated fire areas, positions of motorised infantry and obstacle erecting subunits located close to the tank position.

When establishing defences companies detail duty tanks, IFVs and other fire weapons which occupy alternate and temporary fire positions. These weapons must be ready to destroy separate enemy parties striving to carry out reconnaissance, breach obstacles or penetrate the depths of the defences. Prepared to repulse enemy attacks, the rest of the subunits upgrade the defences and carry out maintenance operations on tanks and IFVs. Those of the personnel detailed to fight air attacks are kept in a ready state to open up on the enemy aircraft, helicopters and other air targets.

If a combat security element is detailed to operate in front of the battalion defence area, its mission is to take prisoner small enemy parties or to destroy them by fire. When encountering large enemy forces the combat security element forces the enemy to assume battle formation by delivering long-range fire. During the battle the element commander finds out the enemy strength and the likely route of his advance. The combat security element is supported by artillery fire and tanks detailed in advance. This element is controlled by the battalion commander. It may withdraw only with the senior commander's permission.

After repulsing the attacks of enemy reconnaissance and ad-



vanced subunits the fire weapons which revealed themselves must change their positions. Penetration by the enemy through the defenders' obstacles must be halted immediately; if this cannot be accomplished, the defenders must cover the gaps by artillery fire and tanks.

The tank battalion must gradually intensify its fire upon the approaching enemy and, with the beginning of the attack, use all its fire weapons to repulse the enemy. The bat-

talion commander must do his best to throw back the enemy before the forward edge, separate enemy tanks and IFVs penetrating the defences being destroyed from the ambushes laid in the depth.

If the enemy has penetrated the battalion defences the commander must stop the enemy's advance along the frontage and to the depth; he must consolidate his flanks in the places of enemy penetration and neutralise the enemy by using tanks, artillery, moto-

ried infantry subunits and engineer obstacles. Part of the tanks may be ordered to move to the firing line prepared in advance.

The specifics of defence organised by the second echelon tank subunits depend on conditions under which it has been set up and on the combat missions assigned to the subunits. Whereas tank subunits of the first echelon are usually given a single mission—to hold a defence area or a strong point—the subunits of

the second echelon may be ordered to fulfil different missions such as to prepare a counterattack to be launched in one or two directions, to organise one or two firing lines to repulse penetrating enemy tanks, to fight the enemy airborne troops and air mobile subunits. In this case the tank subunit commander has to cope with a complicated task dealing with the security of the defence area in the depth,

launching counterattacks, actions on firing lines and destroying enemy airborne troops and air mobile subunits.

If the enemy has penetrated the depths of the defences, tank subunits of the second echelon destroy the enemy by tank and IFV fire from the relevant positions or firing lines in order to check his advance.

If there is a threat of bypassing the occupied defence area or strong point, the sub-

unit commander can use his reserves and tanks transferring them from the directions not threatened by the enemy attacks.

To be successful while on the defensive, tank subunits must always be in a state of high combat readiness, maintain uninterrupted combat cooperation, annihilate the enemy by fire and show high combat activity in general. Stubborn defence is the key to victory.

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GROUND FORCES

COMPANY NEGOTIATES WATER OBSTACLE

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 6, Jun 83 pp 22-23

[Article by Colonel Engineer M. Starostin]

[Text]

During a tactical exercise a T-72 tank column was advancing to the designated area at maximum speed. During a short halt Senior Lieutenant A. Seleznyov, company commander, received the mission to force a water obstacle on the bottom. He was well aware of the T-72's abilities with respect to crossing water obstacles. The maximum depth and width of the river to be crossed were 3.5 m and 700 m respectively, with the maximum depth and width negotiable by the T-72 being 5 m and 1,000 m. Seleznyov also knew that the tank design guaranteed the crew's safety during underwater driving, and provided for the reliable sealing of the hull, adequate air supply for the crew and the engine, the protection of the engine against moisture in the event of its stalling or shutdown under water, and movement on the set course with the possibility to engage the enemy 2-3 minutes after emerging from the water.

However, in order to fully realise the tank's abilities, the crews must be highly trained. Seleznyov was confident of his subordinates, because in the course of combat training he gave much attention to negotiating water obstacles. Prior to the exercise, for instance, the company personnel studied the deep wading equipment (DWE) and protective gas mask. Every crew member learned to use the gas mask first on the ground, then inside the tank and after that, in a special hydraulic simulator. Finally, the crews trained to negotiate a river moving on the bottom.

The vehicles were being prepared for the river crossing at short halts, before the company advanced to the pressurisation area. The company commander advised the crews to pay close attention to the operation of the gyro direction indicator, water drainage system, reliability of the radio set and intercom system, tightness of all covers, hatches, access holes and plugs, and to the charging of the compressed air cylinders. He also reminded the men to make sure that the tank does not depart from its course more than five metres per every hundred metres when moving in first gear.

Lieutenant V. Chizhov, deputy company commander for technical service, and platoon commanders supervised all the operations. Chizhov went from one tank to another, rendering assistance to the crews.

In the turret and fighting compartment the men checked the condition and fastening of the armour protection, gun and coaxial machine gun, and, if need be, replaced the gaskets and fitted two sections of the aerial instead of four.

In the driving compartment and the bow the tankmen checked the emergency exit hatch cover fastener for reliable closing, and bolted the front mudguards from beneath.

In the vehicle hull the crews inspected the covers, hatches and plugs, fastening of the power plant compartment roof bolts, and also the closing of the blower valves.

The removable parts of the deep wading equipment were refitted upon the company's arrival to the pressurisation area. The crews first fitted the lower elbow of the air supply pipe. Then they sealed the roof of the power plant compartment and covered the muzzle face and the embrasure of the coaxial machine gun.

The drivers installed exhaust valves indispensable for protecting the engine against water if it should stall out. They thoroughly inspected whether the valve disks tightly fitted their seats with the engine inoperative. To prevent seepage of water between the flange and the panel, the men placed gaskets or asbestos cord in the mentioned space, seeing to it that the fastening bolts were turned all the way in.

No matter how reliably the tank is pressurised, a small amount of water may find its way inside the vehicle as it moves on the bottom of a body of water. To expel it, an electrically driven discharge pump is installed behind the middle rack tank, at the vehicle's port side. In the T-72 tank the fighting compartment is hermetically sealed off from the power plant compartment by a bulkhead. Therefore, for the water to flow from the power plant into the fighting compartment, the drivers must open a special port. To provide access of air to the engine, they also must open the vent valve on the engine compartment bulkhead.

To check pressurisation of the company's vehicles, the battalion's maintenance squad detailed Sergeant M. Temnikov. Discussing the problem with him, V. Chizhov decided to do the checking by building up vacuum inside the hull. Going from vehicle to vehicle, Chizhov and Temnikov unscrewed a bolt from the front portion of the turret platform and connected thereto a multipurpose device to check pressurisation. The drivers started the engine and set the crankshaft speed at 800 rpm, after which the crew left the tank, closed all hatches and shut off the lower elbow of the air supply pipe with a special guard. As a result, a vacuum of a maximum of 300 mm Hg (0.4 kgf/cm²) was reached inside the vehicle hull. This index must not be exceeded; otherwise the putty-sealed chinks and cracks might burst open.

V. Chizhov was quite satisfied with the sealing of the first few vehicles. When they approached the tank commanded by Junior Sergeant G. Safronov and the driver started the engine to build up the necessary vacuum, as in the event of the preceding vehicles, a characteristic hissing sound came from within, which meant that there was an air leak somewhere. It turned out that the driver had forgotten to close the vent hole. Having admonished the crew, Chizhov ordered the error to be rectified.

After the pressurisation check the crews installed the remaining middle and upper elbows of the air supply pipe, unscrewed the plugs from the water discharge holes and locked the exhaust valves in the open position, having fitted them with guards. Then they opened the sealing covers over the engine compartment, locked the turret and the commander's cupola, and stowed the tow ropes, following which the tankmen prepared the protective gas masks for operation.

When everything was ready for crossing the river on the bottom, the company commander assembled the crews and issued the final instructions. He emphasised that in order to avoid overheating the coolant to more than 90°C a maximum speed of 20 km/h should be maintained when approaching the water obstacle. The officer also reminded his subordinates that 400-500 m short of the river bank the driver

was to turn on the gyro direction indicator and align the scale zero division with the appropriate mark on the instrument glass.

The company commander gave the command, the crews took their places, and the column headed for the river. Twenty metres before the water's edge the tanks stopped for final pressurisation. The crews closed the covers over the engine compartment and checked them for proper locking. They removed the guards from the exhaust valves, and disengaged the latter from the safety pins, switched on the discharge pumps, and set the engine speed at 1,300-1,500 rpm by manipulating the hand throttle control handle. The radio sets were switched to a position where the driver and the tank commander could both hear the command.

Having listened to the report on the readiness of the rescue and evacuation service, the battalion commander instructed his men to start the crossing. The drivers shifted into first gear and drove the tanks into the water. They continued to move in this gear on the bottom of the river as well. The drivers kept to the preset direction of movement by watching the gyro direction indicator. When the instrument hand shifted to the right or left relative to zero, they returned the vehicle to the correct course by using the right or left steering lever respectively.

As soon as the tank emerged onto the bank, the crew, without dismounting, switched on the intercom system, unlocked the turret, rotating it clockwise up to the 29-33 division on the azimuth indicator with the aid of a manual drive, opened the sealing covers of the engine compartment, and switched off the gyro direction indicator and the discharge pump.

The company continued to carry out the assigned mission.

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GROUND FORCES

PREPARING TANKS FOR STORAGE

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 6, Jun 83 pp 26-27

[Article by Colonel Engineer S. Rudenko]

[Text]

If it is not to be run for over a month, armoured equipment is placed in storage. Operations involving preparation of vehicles for storage are directed by the unit commander.

Fifteen to twenty days before the beginning of the storage procedure the unit command issues an order specifying the quantity and serial numbers of vehicles to be placed in storage, the day on which they are to be ready and the procedure of accepting them for storage, logistical support, and officials in charge of the operations. During the same period the deputy regiment commander for technical service jointly with the chief of the armoured service and deputy battalion commanders for technical service works out a plan of steps to be taken, reflecting the sequence of personnel training, the volume of work and the time allotted to the crews and repair subunit specialists in which to do it, logistical support measures, and the procedure of checking the readiness of vehicles for storage. The plan is approved by the unit commander and brought to the attention of those directly involved in the storage preparation work and of the entire personnel in subunits.

Special training organised on the unit (subunit) level for officers and praporshchiks deals with relevant

maintenance operations. The most important and complicated of them are tackled during demonstration lessons. Maintenance crews are familiarised with the volume of work to be done and the procedure of carrying it out. During practical lessons organised for them they study safety regulations and learn to use fire-fighting equipment.

The unit chief of the armoured service gives instructions on performing fault detection on vehicles. A list of defects is forwarded to the technical squad, where it is duly processed. On this basis the requisite quantity and nomenclature of spare parts, lubricants and preservatives are established.

To ensure the high-quality preparation of vehicles for storage, the following posts are recommended to be deployed in the unit: a post for washing fuel and oil filters and air cleaner elements, checking pressure-and-vacuum relief valves, weighing of fire extinguishers, repairing vehicles' SPTA sets and tarpauline articles, and for dewatering motor oil to be used to preserve the engine and the fuel pump.

Simultaneously maintenance personnel in battalions and experienced crew members make up specialised teams for detecting and eliminating faults in the electrical equipment and special systems, gun stabiliser

and fire control equipment, automatic loader and ammunition, night vision devices, radio sets and tank interphones, for preserving engines and fuel pumps, and for performing electric and torch welding operations.

Engine preservation is the most labour-intensive and complicated operation. Traces of corrosion are known to be found on cylinder liners 15-20 days after the engine shutdown, which is caused by the condensation of sulfuric anhydride from exhaust gases. The extent of the anhydride formation during combustion of diesel fuel depends on the temperature of the cylinders and engine speed.

Because the formation of sulfuric anhydride and its condensation on the surface of cylinder liners is unavoidable even under ideal operating conditions, after the engine shutdown the liners are washed in a dewatered hot motor oil which is pumped into the combustion chambers through the compressed air starting system in a strictly predetermined quantity.

The engine cylinders are washed with the aid of a manually operated metering device (see drawing), whose delivery hose is coupled to a special tubing which is connected with the air distributor. Prior to feeding dewatered motor oil to the engine cylinders it is necessary to align the zero mark on the fuel pump flywheel with the relevant mark on its housing, which is indicative of the beginning of fuel delivery to the first left-hand cylinder. After that the engine is cranked manually 24 degrees in the normal direction, and 150 cu. cm of dewatered motor oil heated to 70-80°C is primed into the first cylinder with the use of the metering device hand pump.

To fill dewatered motor oil into each remaining cylinder (2nd to 12th), the engine is turned by means of a special appliance until the crankshaft marks are aligned with the appropriate marks.

After 150 cu. cm of dewatered hot motor oil has been pumped into

each cylinder the engine is turned manually 1-2 revolutions, and then, by using the starter-generator, with intervals of 15-20 seconds between the starter switchings (3 times, 3 seconds each). In so doing make sure that the switch to control oil pumping from the gearbox is on.

The process of cylinder washing is repeated by returning the crankshaft manually to align the mark on the fuel pump flywheel with the "O" mark and with the mark on its housing. This done, the oil delivery hose is coupled to the special tubing connected with the air distributor.

To preserve the engine fuel pump, the latter is cleaned of oil, after which a layer of dewatered motor oil heated to 70-80°C is applied to the governor and pump parts. Five to ten minutes later the oil is drained or drawn out with a syringe until it is aligned with the level plug.

When preparing the gun for storage, it is essential to clean the barrel bore, the breechblock and the breech ring, and to apply a layer of special grease to the teeth of the elevating arc and elevating pinion, and of the turret traverse drive. The gun duly prepared for storage is fixed in the stowed position, the breechblock is closed, the firing pin is uncocked, and unpainted parts of the breechblock and breech ring are covered with paraffined paper. All unpainted metal surfaces (including oxidised and zinc-plated) on the automatic loader are lubricated. The automatic loader carrier is placed in the upper position, and the cell hoisting lock lever is fixed with a latch.

In preparing machine guns for storage care should be taken to check the alignment of the bore axis with the optical axis of the sight and to clean and apply gun oil to surfaces of machine guns, magazine cases and cartridge belts (if stored without cartridges).

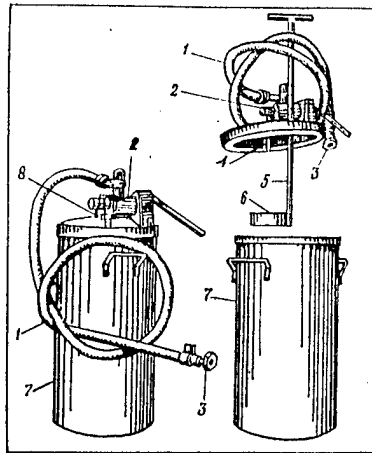
Preparation of vision devices and optical sights for storage involves checking the condition of rubber

parts and sealing putty, and the clarity of the field of view. All detected faults are immediately rectified. Moist silica gel is replaced with dry, and all unpainted metal surfaces on all instruments are wiped with a lubricant-saturated cleaning cloth.

Vehicles in storage are inspected once a week for leakage of oil and coolant from the engine units, assemblies and systems, hose connections, and from the drain and filler plugs of tanks. In summer it is advisable to check the level of electrolyte in the storage batteries. Once in a quarter the latter are subjected to exhaustive checking and charged, if need be. With the change of weather of each new season the coolant in the engine cooling system must be changed, and fire-fighting equipment cylinders and fire extinguishers weighed out. It should be remembered that diesel fuel and oil are harmful to paint coatings, and therefore, must never be used for cleaning the hull, turret and running gear.

Correct storage of armoured equipment ensures its reliable preservation and high combat readiness.

METERING DEVICE: 1 — oil delivery hose; 2 — hand oil priming pump; 3 — nipple to couple hose to air distributor; 4 — oil suction pipe; 5 — metering sleeve rod; 6 — 150 cu. cm metering sleeve; 7 — oil reservoir; 8 — lock screw



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AIR DEFENSE FORCES

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NAVAL FORCES

HISTORY, CAPABILITIES OF NORTHERN FLEET ASSESSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by Admiral A. Mikhaylovskiy, commander of the Red Banner Northern Fleet, Hero of the Soviet Union: "Always in Readiness"]

[Text] The Red Banner Northern Fleet--youngest of our country's fleets--is greeting its 50th Anniversary in the prime of its combat strength. It has traveled the glorious path of great achievements and heroic victories. It is a path inseparably linked with the history of all our people and our socialist Homeland.

In the early 1930s, in connection with the aggravation of the international situation and faced with real threats from aggressive imperialist forces, the Soviet Union set about to strengthen its northern borders. A most important step in this direction was the decision of the party and Soviet government to form the Northern Military Flotilla in June 1933, which lay the foundation for the development of the Northern Fleet.

It was extremely difficult to provide the required conditions for basing ships and aircraft in the severe polar region. Nevertheless, owing to the selfless labor of the builders and military personnel this important governmental task was successfully accomplished.

Years passed. The young fleet gained strength and matured. And when the Great Patriotic War broke out it met the time of severe testing as an already existing combat organism.

The Northern Fleet, fighting, figuratively speaking, on the right flank of a huge front, had to accomplish the most varied missions of coordinating with the coastal forces of our army, destroying enemy lines of communication and defending its own sea lines. Battles took place on and under the water, in the air and on the shore, and on the expanses of the Barents, White and Kara Seas.

As a result of the courageous and resolute operations of Northern Fleet personnel, the fascists suffered serious losses in the polar region: they lost more than 200 combat and auxiliary vessels and more than 400 transport ships. Northern Fleet pilots and anti-aircraft gunners destroyed approximately 1,300 enemy aircraft.

The Homeland greatly valued the Northern Fleet accomplishments. More than 48,000 of the most distinguished personnel were awarded orders and medals. Eighty-five sailors and naval infantrymen became Heroes of the Soviet Union, and pilot B. F. Safonov, reconnaissance man V. N. Leonov and cutter crewman A. O. Shabalin received two such awards.

During the post-war years the development of the Northern Fleet was determined by its growing role in the strengthening the defense capability of our country. Namely in the Northern Atlantic the U.S. and its NATO allies deployed the main nuclear missile groupings of its fleets; here the aggressive strivings of imperialism were particularly manifested. Under these conditions, the Communist Party and Soviet Government have done and are continuing to do everything necessary to reliably defend the northern borders of the Homeland.

As a result of the active, creative search by commanders, scientists and designers, the correct paths for development of the fleet's forces were found, a rational proportionality of various classes of ships was established, and strategic and operational missions and methods to accomplish them were determined.

Today the Red Banner Northern Fleet contains missile and torpedo armed submarines (including nuclear), naval aviation, surface ships, shore missile units, naval infantry, rear units and supply ships.

Ballistic missile nuclear submarines constitute the main strike force. Their appearance in our fleet began the development of powerful subsurface forces capable of accomplishing important missions in the ocean expanses.

Naval aviation is today accomplishing qualitatively new missions. Now it is an effective means of combat against groupings of surface vessels, submarines, and transports in the most far-flung regions of the sea and ocean theaters. Naval aviation has in fact become ocean-wide.

The modern surface vessels now found in the Red Banner Northern Fleet also differ substantially from their predecessors. Their maneuverability, power and high-class radioelectronic equipment have increased significantly. Our ships like the cruisers Kiev and Kirov are a source of pride for the Navy and our domestic ship building industry.

Other combat resources of the fleet are also developing on a new material basis. From diesels to reactors, from cannons to missiles, from charts and map-boards to the most complex electronic calculating and information control equipment--such has been the path of development of the Red Banner Northern Fleet during its 50 year history.

Here it should be noted that the phrase "for the first time" is very often heard in this story. The first report of the glorious deeds of the sailors of the nuclear submarines, about their under-ice voyages and their exploration of the North Pole, are linked to the Northern Fleet. The first submarine ballistic missile launches and history's first around the world

submarine group voyage--in these and in many other remarkable accomplishments, the innovators were namely Northern Fleet sailors.

Important contributions to mastering the new equipment and developing tactics for its use were made by L. G. Osipenko, A. I. Petelin, A. I. Sorokin, L. M. Zhil'tsov, Yu. A. Sysoyev, V. K. Korobov, N. V. Usenko and many other submariners who first made the new ocean journeys, and who for feats accomplished during peacetime were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

Another characteristic feature of the Northern Fleet has always been the fact that, throughout all the fifty years of its existence, it has been a true forge of command cadres. Many prominent military leaders grew and were tempered here. A. G. Golovko commanded the fleet from beginning to end of the Great Patriotic War. At various times fleet commanders were K. I. Dushenov, V. P. Drozd, V. I. Platonov, A. T. Chabanenko, V. A. Kasatonov, S. M. Lobov, G. M. Yegorov, and V. N. Chernavin, who invested much labor, strength and energy into strengthening the combat readiness of ships, units and large units.

A tremendous responsibility for reliably securing the polar borders of the Homeland is placed on the sailors of the Red Banner Northern Fleet. Profoundly recognizing this, they are today devoting all their efforts to improving their combat skill. Long-range cruises are now a norm of everyday life for Northern Fleet personnel.

Recently, the nuclear missile submarine commanded by Capt 1st Rank V. Patrushev returned from a prolonged and difficult voyage. The submariners demonstrated high combat training and tactical skill and successfully accomplished all tasks under difficult cruise conditions.

Strong indices in combat training and competition are routinely achieved by the crews of the Kirov guided-missile cruiser, the major anti-submarine warfare ship Marshal Timoshenko, the amphibious ship Petr Il'ichev, the tanker Genrikh Gasanov, the aviation unit headed by Col V. Cherednichenko, and the naval infantry units in which Maj V. Kocheshkov serves. Military builders, personnel of rear services sub-units and workers of ship repair enterprises have worked well to fulfill their socialist obligations undertaken in honor of the 50th Anniversary of the fleet.

The purposeful activity of commanders, political organs, party and Komsomol organizations, and active political-educational work played large role in all these successes. On the eve of the fleet's anniversary the Northern Fleet personnel in units and on ships are especially persistently working to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum. Communists, who demonstrate a personal example of irreproachable service, discipline and self-discipline, are a leading force in this as in all affairs.

On the eve of the anniversary we summed up the results of combat and political training and socialist competition in the winter training period. The

results bear witness to the fact that today's generation of Northern Fleet personnel is worthily continuing the work of the older generation. More than 75 percent of the fleet's personnel are 1st and 2d class specialists; almost half have attained the title of expert. More than half of the officers and warrant officers who by term of service and duties may take the test for the title of expert successfully earned this title. Dozens of ships and units are rated excellent.

All these achievements are undoubtedly reason for happiness. But, in mentally looking over the half-century path traversed by the fleet and celebrating its glorious anniversary, we strive, as the Communist Party demands, to see not only the successes but also weak points and unsolved problems. And we still have them. The requirements of military regulations, instructions and orders have not everywhere become firm laws. Instances of oversimplification and indulgence in combat training have not yet come to an end.

Commanders at all levels make up the pride of our fleet. The overwhelming majority are highly qualified and able organizers and trainers, and competent leaders who are full of initiative. However, unfortunately among them are also found at times those who lack the necessary zeal for improving their military professional level, are insufficiently demanding toward their subordinates, display complacency and slur over shortcomings.

All these and other problems are at the center of attention of the fleet headquarters and political administration, and the commanders, staffs and political organs of units and large units. Concrete measures are being taken to solve and eliminate existing shortcomings.

The Northern Fleet sailors greet the 50th Anniversary of the Red Banner Northern Fleet closely united around their own Communist Party and its Central Committee. Unanimously supporting the Leninist foreign and domestic policy of the CPSU and Soviet Government, they are keeping vigilant watch on the intrigues of imperialism and international reaction, and are contributing significantly to ensuring the reliable defense of the gains of socialism. Even today, on this anniversary day, many Northern Fleet sailors are far from their home shores. They are standing their difficult and responsible watch on all the expanses of the world's oceans, on the water, under water and in the air.

During his visit to the Red Banner Northern Fleet in March of this year, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, in relaying a military greeting to the Northern Fleet sailors from CPSU Central Committee Secretary Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, expressed his firm confidence that the personnel of the Northern Fleet will continue in the future to fulfill their sacred military duty.

"The Northern Fleet is comparatively young," emphasized the minister, "but it has a glorious history and rich combat traditions. It is a great honor to serve in the Northern Fleet, and all must be proud of this honor and

sacredly preserve and multiply the glory and combat traditions of the older generation of Northern Fleet sailors."

The sailors of the Red Banner Northern Fleet have taken these words as a combat order. An order which they will tirelessly implement.

9069

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NAVAL FORCES

ANTISUBMARINE SHIP'S ENCOUNTER WITH TYPHOON DESCRIBED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Captain 2d Rank A. Slobozhanyuk, Red Banner Pacific Ocean Fleet: "Through a Typhoon"]

[Text] The large antisubmarine ship Gnevnyy was returning to its home port after a long cruise of several months. It had stopped precisely a day out, when it received an unexpected order from its flagship:

"Proceed to point with coordinates Render assistance to commercial vessel dead in the water."

The Gnevnyy abruptly changed course. It was soon able to establish communication with the ship.

"We are heading for you," Captain 3d Rank P. Soroka, commander of the BPK [large antisubmarine ship], informed the captain of the commercial ship. "Please report your exact coordinates and give information concerning the operational state of your ship."

The response was none too encouraging. A severe storm raging the evening before had done serious damage to the ship. Everything pointed to the fact that it was going to have to be towed.

This task in itself is no simple matter. But the situation was complicated in this instance by the fact that after a brief period of calm weather, the weather forecasters were again predicting worsening conditions. They were expecting a typhoon.

So things had to move fast. Personnel of the Gnevnyy's engineering department, commanded by Captain 3d Rank-Engineer V. Volkov, had now to put forth their maximum effort. They got the ship up to the required operating speed and made sure the power plant was functioning efficiently. At this point the BPK was able to locate the ship in trouble on its radar. Captain 3d Rank Soroka once again contacted the captain by radio:

"What kind of assistance do you need most?"

"I need an experienced diesel man and hot water to start my diesel generator with."

The Gnevnyy's deputy commander for political affairs, Captain Lieutenant V. Mikhaylenko, offered his suggestion:

"I think Fil' can handle it."

Before he joined the service, Petty Officer 2d Class V. Fil', the ship's electricians section officer [komandir otdeleniye elektrikov], had completed work at a technical school, where he had studied power plants. He was one of the best specialists in the engineering department.

"We'll send him," the commander agreed.

Three white signal rockets now streaked one after another from the Gnevnyy into the night fog which had settled down over the stormy sea; it was a signal known to all seamen: "I see you. Help will arrive as soon as possible."

The BPK commander decided to approach the waist, the middle part of the ship, stern first, as though forming a letter "T" for a few moments. This kind of approach requires the utmost accuracy, so Soroka came down to the poop, from that position to be able to oversee this intricate maneuver and personally supervise the transfer of the specialist onto the other ship and the feedout of the tow rope.

At this point the head of the gunnery department, Captain 3d Rank V. Dmitrenko, took confident and decisive charge of the operation. The Gnevnyy's crew had already checked out its towing device, computed the required length of tow rope by the special formulas used for this purpose, received detailed instructions about how to perform this operation and taken all necessary safety precautions.

As the Gnevnyy approached the ship in distress its crew performed in strict accordance with her commander's plan. The strong rope linking the BPK with the ship was now already slowly pulling taut. The BPK slowly began to increase its speed. Many people aboard the Gnevnyy and the ship as well as in the flagship's control station now heaved a sigh of relief. They had been able to get the tow under way before the storm hit.

The typhoon hit at four o'clock in the morning; it gained quickly in intensity, whipped up the sea and shrouded the BPK in a sudden, heavy snowfall. The waves reached as high as the pilot house portholes and laid the ship over to inclinometer readings of 33 degrees. The seamen worked quickly and efficiently and rapidly added more attachments. This kind of intense pitching and rolling was nothing new for them, of course. This all-weather BPK fears no storm, and so much the less when it is manned by a close-knit, well-coordinated crew with a lot of experience at sea under its collective belt. But the Gnevnyy was now responsible for the other ship as well. Her commander ordered more tow line fed out to allow more slack and avoid any sudden jerks. The special watch was beefed up to take on the additional responsibility of monitoring the condition of the towing mechanism, the tension on the rope and the behavior of the ship on the waves.

Soroka queried the captain about progress on his repairs. The latter replied that Petty Officer 2d Class Fil' was working all night without a break to adjust the valves on his diesel generator. We can just imagine how it must have been in there in the dark, with all the pitching and rolling and the wrenches and nuts flying around the machine room.

Seven long hours later the typhoon's fury abated to a wind force of 3-4. The ship was drawn in a little closer, now, to the Gnevnyy for a shorter tow, and a cableway was put up to carry water, bread and hot tea over to it. The captain was informed that a little later the Gnevnyy's cooks would prepare a hot meal for his crew.

Instructions came from shore concerning the location of a point at which to rendezvous with a tanker. The head of the engineering department showed that there was already enough fuel to reach port without any difficulty. But a storm could throw off even Captain 3d Rank Engineer V. Volkov's careful calculations.

This wake formation somehow reminded one of mountain climbers linked together by their lines: out in front the tanker Boris Butoma with lifelines linked to the Gnevnyy. Then came the ship in tow.

"We've got half the sea roped off," Captain 3d Rank Soroka noted jokingly.

He hadn't closed his eyes for over 24 hours, but he was in a good mood nevertheless. Up to this point he had never had to take on fuel under these conditions. Everything worked out smoothly, though. The crew performed flawlessly; despite the beating they had taken from the typhoon, nobody had grown negligent, nobody made any mistakes, nobody had grown fainthearted. And Fil' had shown what a courageous sort he was as well. What a champ! He had indeed gotten the engine running again. As soon as we get back from the cruise, the petty officer's going on leave, the commander decided.

But they were still a day away from their home shores.

8963

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NAVAL FORCES

NAVYMEN'S FIRE TRAINING

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 6, Jun 83 pp 19-21

[Article by Captain 2nd Rank N. Pavlov]

[Text]

Fire power is the decisive factor of a battle. As military weapons and tactics improve it plays a greater role in the course and outcome of military operations, and is the basic means for destroying the enemy. The use of modern weapons possessing rapid and long-range firing ability and an immense destructive power enhances ships' capabilities to fulfil combat missions.

The dynamics of modern battle requires that navymen be able to hit targets under all conditions. To cope with this task a ship's crew must have a high level of fire training.

The destroyer left the base late at night and headed for the target range. The telltale signs of an approaching storm rocked the vessel noticeably.

"This will add to the difficulties," thought the gunnery officer.

The fire mission assigned to the ship's gunners was not an easy one. They were to destroy a moving surface target at maximum range with the minimum number of salvos. And stormy weather usually redoubled difficulties.

When the destroyer reached the target range, radar operators switched on their equip-

ment to seek out the target by radar beams. Meanwhile the gunners checked the condition of their weapons.

At the most critical moment, when the operators of the fire-control party locked on the target, a narrative was given that the electronic equipment had failed.

Now the time had arrived for the turret crews to show their skill. Although the stormy sea interfered heavily with aligning the guns, the crews quickly prepared for fire opening up in unison. The turret crews successfully fulfilled their missions because of the

time and efforts they had put into mastering their task.

After being informed of the results of firing the ship's CO commended the crew.

The main purpose of fire training is to prepare a ship's crew for conducting fire at various targets in a complicated situation. During such training the personnel study the materiel and its employment in battles and familiarise themselves with their duties concerning the preparation of weapons for use, the firing procedure, storage and care of combat equipment. Then, especially when mastering other tasks to

increase their interchangeability, the trainees develop endurance and the ability to withstand stress experienced under a high-intensity fire.

During fire training instructors demand that trainees carry out their duties precisely and score a hit. The gunners are taught to faultlessly set the sighting devices (sight, deflection, level) and to align the guns, dress shells or set fuses. All mistakes are analysed. The trainees are told of the effect a particular mistake might have in battle and are instructed how it can be avoided. Although each gun crew trains separately, during initial training teams are organised out of the crew members of the same speciality.

During fire training the navymen must also study their weapons and ammunition. They must have a thorough knowledge of their individual parts, the latter's function and how they interact. They also must be familiar with all the possibilities for breakdown of their weapons and know how to fix them. Otherwise, the gunners will never be a success in firing. Therefore, the navymen never cease to upgrade their knowledge of technology and they do so even during their combined and tactical exercises.

With the advent of high-accuracy, self-targeted bombs, missiles and torpedoes some sailors might get the impression that success can be easily obtained in battle. As a matter of fact the accuracy of fire hinges on many factors which must be duly accounted for. When preparing weapons and combat equipment for operation great importance must be attached to their tuning, adjustment and checking.

Naval fire training is usually thought to concern only naval specialists of artillery, torpedo and aviation departments. The attending personnel serving in the other subunits of a ship also play a significant role in preparing weapons for use. They are, in the first place, specialists of control departments and radar services. Such specialists play the primary role in detecting and identifying a target in good time. They are also charged with the task of furnishing data to each of the ship's systems.

During an exercise a group of ships was attacked three times by guided-missile boats. Every one of the missiles launched by the attack force was destroyed by crew members of only one ship. Although all the crews were operating under similar conditions, one of them gained edge on the others by detecting targets at maximum range, being more responsive to the situation and more quickly launching their missiles than the other crews. The other crews also performed efficiently, yet were a fraction of a second slower than the top crew, whose smooth team-work allowed them to destroy all the target missiles launched by the "enemy." In a combat situation the enemy can take advantage of such delay to deliver the first strike.

To improve the efficiency of fire training much thought is given to the analysis of tactics being used and the fire effect received. Conclusions and generalisations made as a result of such analysis form the basis for taking the appropriate decision or steps to enhance the efficiency of weapons, the accuracy of fire and the degree of combat readiness. The ad-

vanced experience thus obtained is disseminated among the personnel and the requisite measures are taken to remove all drawbacks. All this helps to execute a skillful daily control over fire training.

Group exercises, tactical briefings and training lessons develop the sailors' skill to combine manoeuvre with fire and thus enhance their mastery.

During a tactical exercise a group of ships was given the task of repelling an "enemy" air attack. The "battle" was fought in a complicated and fluid situation. But the well-trained CP personnel expertly maintained control over the "battle." The ships' crews handled their weapons without a hitch and destroyed all the targets. The successful completion of their task can be explained by the fact that both the commanders and their subordinates constantly upgrade their tactical skill in conducting fire. They learn how to manoeuvre quickly and to choose a firing position competently taking into account the specifics of the situation. They also concentrate on developing such qualities as initiative and resolve.

Poor tactical skill may hinder the sailors from using their weapons in good time. One day a hunter-killer group of antisubmarine ships set out for sea to detect and destroy an "enemy" submarine. Despite the numerical superiority of the hunter force, the submariners' commander acted decisively and confidently. From the very beginning of the "battle" it was evident that the submariners were more proficient in manoeuvring than the opposing side. Therefore, they skillfully avoided being detected. When at last the surface

ships came into contact with the submarine, their staff officers spent too much time in estimating the situation, making a decision and choosing fire positions. Taking advantage of all this the submariners made one more manoeuvre, thus putting the attackers into a bind. Naturally, the surface ships failed to open effective fire on the enemy in good time. Such occurrences, rare as they are, testify to the importance of

high tactical skill in executing fire missions.

Preliminary practice deserves particular attention. Although there is the opinion that record firing is allegedly of greater importance than preliminary practice, the latter is considered the most effective method for raising the seamen's skills. During preliminary practice in different tactical situations the sailors learn what measures they

should take if their equipment fail to operate or how a gun crew of a reduced strength is to conduct fire using various methods and combining this with damage control technique. This kind of fire training is widely used by commanders.

The importance of preliminary practice steadily grows and is becoming the principal method of navymen's tactical and fire training.

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NAVAL FORCES

ANTISUBMARINE AMPHIBIOUS AIRCRAFT DESCRIBED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 83 p 6

[Article by A. Gorokhov: "Sea Patrol"]

[Text] Its construction is amazing--a seaplane!

I was assigned a position in the navigator's cabin, in the nose itself, separated by watertight bulkheads reminiscent of a submarine, when in actuality this was a vehicle for aerial flight. Our "Chayka" [Gull] (the unnatural-looking birdlike wings gave the plane its name) briskly ran along the taxiway to the launch ramp--a sloping concrete ramp, leading somewhere into the deep. And then a turquoise Black Sea wave struck the cabin windows.

Senior Lieutenant Aleksandr Nagornyy, the navigator, turning from the approved pre-flight procedures for a moment, turned to me and smiled: Say, how about this? What do you say when a plane, like some kind of monster, calmly leaves solid ground and right away dives into the water?

"Radio operator! Checklist!" I hear the voice of the commander, pilot first class Shamil' Valeyev, in the headset.

Together with the co-pilot, Senior Lieutenant Vitaliy Traytel'man, he is located on the "second level" of the winged amphibian, a little behind the navigator's cabin. The word "checklist" means that the on-board radio operator, Warrant Officer Aleksandr Tarasov, will give all crew members a series of questions concerning crew preparations and on-board systems readiness for flight, and will receive answers like "Ready!" or "Normal!", and will report to the commander, who is already moving the throttle full forward. Take off!

The assignment is to find an "enemy" submarine in a determined quadrant. There the "games" between the seamen and airmen-anti-submariners will begin. These are highly professional games in which there is no draw. The seamen seem more skillful--the airmen less. But the airmen outwit their invisible "enemy" by marking him by a sonobuoy and, if need be, "destroy" him with on-board weapons.

The Red Banner Aviation Regiment of the Black Sea Naval Air Force, where we arrived, traces its history from the difficult year of 1918. Formed under the Petrograd Hydro-aviation Detachment, it came forward then, among others, in the defense of the conquest of the revolution.

For acts of gallantry during the Great Patriotic War, the regiment was decorated. This unit, probably one of the oldest aviation units in the entire Soviet naval aviation, has an honorable designation, awarded by the Supreme Commander-in-Chief for participation in the large-scale air operation on the Black Sea on 20 August 1944.

Without exaggeration, the regiment went through all stages in the formation of Soviet naval aviation. It is not by accident, apparently, that on the outskirts of the airfield, on the coast, a BE-6 patrol seaplane stands on a pedestal. A monument to the courage of naval airmen, and as a distinctive tribute to the memory of its designer, creator of the boat with wings. It was developed in the first post-war years in a collective, which was directed for many years by Georgiy Mikhaylovich Beriyeu, doctor of technical sciences, laureate of the USSR State Prize. This year Beriyeu would have been 80 years old.

It appears that his name is connected with the brightest pages in the creation of seaplanes in the Soviet Union. For example, we refer lovers of statistics to the chart of world aviation records. All recorded world achievements in turboprop seaplanes and amphibians belong to our country. They were established in the M-12 "Chayka" built by Beriyeu's experimental design bureau.

There is even another category in the chart--jet seaplanes. And here all records are Soviet. The M-10 flying boat "speaks" for itself; its appearance in the Tushinskiy parade in August 1961 stunned the foreign specialists.

"When construction of seaplanes with jet engines began, we encountered a number of complex problems", recalls aircraft designer Aleksey Kirillovich Konstantinov, who worked with Beriyeu for a long time. "They primarily concerned takeoff and landing. The unstable glide on takeoff, shaking, jumping out of the water.... Increasing speeds put the scientists and engineers above the so-called "hydrodynamic instability barrier". They toiled long. Finally, with the help of specialists from the CAI [Central Aerodynamic Institute imeni N. Ye. Zhukovskiy] and other collectives, contours appropriate to the new speeds were found, and other engineering problems were solved....

For his whole life, Georgiy Mikhaylovich Beriyeu remembered that May morning in 1932 when on a bay in Holland the MBR-2, a naval short-distance reconnaissance plane in its early infancy, started.

"All the details of that takeoff are fixed in my memory," said the designer in his last years. "On the small launch area people in overalls were bustling about. They were preparing the experimental plane for its first flight. Finally, mechanic Volodya Dneprov reported that the plane was ready. Our entire test brigade participated in putting the plane in the water. Anxious moments, reminiscent of the ceremonial launch of a ship from its berth...."

And there was another man with such a highly personal plan, connected with another plane of the "BE" family; Commander of Naval Aviation of the USSR,

Hero of the Soviet Union, Laureate of the Lenin Prize, Colonel General of Aviation G. A. Kuznetsov. In July 1944 the 8th Guards Shock Aviation Regiment, in which Senior Lieutenant Kuznetsov was serving, participated in the destruction of a fascist special detachment of light ships, based in Narvskiy Bay on the Baltic Sea and guarding a mine field. During withdrawal from attack, Kuznetsov's ground-attack aircraft was damaged. There was nothing left for the pilot to do than to land on the surface. The IL-2 quickly sank.

"Together with gunner Ivan Strizhak we spent several hours in the water", said Georgiy Andreyevich. "A BE-4 flying boat picked us up when it seemed like it was all over. Its commander was a Major Oparin. I later found out his name. Shortly after this incident, they started calling me 'submariner'...."

In an anniversary parade in 1967 at Domodedovo, the Beriyev EDB [Experimental Design Bureau] demonstrated an anti-submarine turboprop amphibious plane. The Black Sea airmen, our new acquaintances, mastered one of the first machines of this type.

Together with Lieutenant Colonel N. Yerakov and other officers, in a class on optical control, we watched a video recording of a past flying day: training flights, ground work, takeoff, landing, takeoff, landing.... The airmen animatedly commented on the TV pictures. The narrator announced the aircraft number, crew commander's name, speed, and landing loads.... Smirnov, Poltavets, Churkin, Trembach, Minigulov.... That was excellent! Even though the landing was somewhat rough, with a little "vault". I noticed embarrassment on the face of a young airman.

After that, Yerakov asked to have a different videotape put on. Here we saw operations from the water. Once again there was narration, and from time to time there were comments, with friendly laughter, but without sharp words or offense; that's how it was among these real men.

...The voice of navigator Aleksandr Nagornyy, slightly distorted in the headset, returned me to the present:

"Commander! Bearing... Range... I see the target!"

Below us the springtime sea sparkled. For the majority of us it was associated with such particularly peaceful things as vacation, the sun, the beach.... For them, however, this area is seen in a completely different light. And although the "enemy" melting now into such friendly waters, is called conditional, in handling a combat assignment conditionality is not permitted.

No, naturally they didn't ring a loud combat alarm in the airplane. That was my heart in my chest beating rapidly.

"Roger. Running-in on the target!"

Major Shamil' Valeev directed his aerial ship into an attack on the underwater ship.

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NAVAL FORCES

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LOGISTICAL SERVICES AND SPECIAL TROOPS

EFFICIENCY OF RAILWAY TROOPS DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 6, Jun 83 pp 16-18

[Text]

The railway troops are special units intended for the restoration, construction, exploitation, and erection of obstacles on and organising AD protection of railways used for ensuring military transportations. Created during the Civil War (1918-20) they made a worthy contribution toward defending the gains of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The railway troops at first comprised separate companies, but later were reorganised into battalions and merged into brigades. They were assigned to every front. From 1918 to 1920 they restored 22,000 km of railway lines, over 3,000 bridges and repaired 16,500 cars. Their selfless labour allowed the Red Army Command to transport large operational-strategic groups in a very short time. Thus, during October-November 1919, 170 troop trains were transported in the Petrograd* direction with a daily distance of up to 640 km.

A new stage in the development of the railway troops began in 1929. They were provided with special machines and mechanisms for carrying out construction and restoration work. These machines and mechanisms greatly increased labour productivity. The framework of organisation of the railway troops changed too. In 1923 a Special Corps was activated for restoring

and constructing railway lines in the European part of the USSR, in Siberia, Trans-Baikal region and in the Far East.

With the beginning of the Second World War and the growing threat of military attack against the USSR, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government took necessary measures to further strengthen the army and navy, including the railway troops.

As a result they were reorganised and their technical equipment was improved. Units specialised in carrying out various kinds of work (restoration, rail-laying, bridge-building, exploitation and others) were activated. A regimental system of organisation was replaced by a brigade one.

The personnel of the railway troops persistently improved their skills, trained to competently handle combat equipment and mastered highspeed methods of restoring and building railway lines.

The officer personnel were trained at the Military-Transport Academy, at the Leningrad School of Military Communications and at the Moscow Railway School.

From the first days of the Great Patriotic War (1941-45) the railway troops evacuated the rolling stock and valuable equipment, installed obstacles on the railway lines and

* Now Leningrad.

organised their AD protection in the front-line zone. When the Soviet Army switched over to the offensive, they were employed to restore the railway lines in the liberated areas. Frequently these works were carried out in conditions of close contact with the enemy.

During the war the railway soldiers restored tens of thousands of main and station tracks, thousands of bridges and other objectives, while miners deactivated millions of mines, landmines and artillery shells.

In the postwar period the railway troops participated in restoration and building of new railway lines, bridges and railway stations. With due regard for the development of military art, character and methods of carrying out contemporary combat operations major principles of restoring railway lines were worked out. These principles are the basis for the further improvement of their structure and organisation, technical support and training of the personnel.

Today the railway troops are supplied with highly efficient machines and mechanisms capable of moving along both the gauge and the bed, which is very important for restoring and building railroads and objectives. Military engineers widely use automatic, hydraulic and remote control devices when handling machines, mechanisms and other engineer equipment in earth, track- and bridge-laying work.

Participating in building the Baikal-Amur Railway, soldiers thoroughly study and introduce new advanced techniques and processing technology. At special-tactical exercises they conduct missions in conditions similar to those experienced in real combat.

Like all the servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces the personnel of the railway troops are improving their skills and special training level and are stubbornly fighting for the enhancement of combat readiness of units and subunits.

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CIVIL DEFENSE

DISPERSAL, EVACUATION OF POPULATION DISCUSSED

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 11 Mar 83) pp 16-18

[Article by Major General Ye. Kuz'menko: "Dispersal and Evacuation, For the Student, Lessons 8 and 9"]

[Text] One hour will be devoted to the topic "Protecting Population by Dispersal and Evacuation." The new program contains separate instructional topics for residents of cities, which will be evacuated and dispersed, and for residents of rural areas. Instruction for urban residents should focus attention primarily upon procedures involved in notifying residents that dispersal and evacuation is to begin, preparations for departure by vehicle (or on foot) for an area outside the city, rules governing conduct en route and the functioning of evacuation assembly points. Rural trainees will receive additional instruction dealing with the responsibilities of residents connected with preparations for receiving and accommodating evacuees and providing them protection against weapons of mass destruction. Subjects covered will also include procedures for providing both evacuees and rural residents the necessary municipal, personal and medical services.

In view of the fact that the time allotted for this subject is limited, the instructor will make up a list of topics which it would be desirable for trainees to study on their own. This list might include such questions as what has to be done around an apartment (house) prior to departure or procedures involved in preparing accommodations and shelter for evacuees arriving from a city. Studying part of this material during periods of independent preparation will make it possible to spend more class time on practical activities.

In beginning the instruction, the instructor briefly explains that dispersal and evacuation constitute one of the important ways of protecting the population. The objective of these measures consists in removing urban workers, employees, invalids and those among a population not engaged in production or service from an area threatened by enemy attack in an organized manner out into a rural area and providing accommodations for them there in which they can stay and rest.

It is also important to explain that this rural area is one located outside zones of possible destruction.

A population will be dispersed and evacuated in accordance with the territorial and production principles. The evacuation of workers, employees and members of their

families, for example, is organized and carried out by senior personnel of the production facilities where these people are employed, while the nonworking population and workers not involved in production will be evacuated in accordance with a territorial principle, that is, their evacuation will be organized around their place of residence by building administrations and housing operations offices. As a rule, children will be evacuated together with their parents, although they might possibly be taken out with groups from schools and kindergartens. A population will be informed of these measures by radio, television, telephone, messengers and signalling devices. An administration will be responsible for notifying workers, employees and kolkhozniks on the job. Nonworking residents will be notified by housing operations administrations and building offices and administrations.

Upon being informed that they are to be evacuated, residents must first of all quickly gather together some clothing, linen, bedding, items of everyday use, individual protective gear, food for 2-3 days, a supply of water, personal documents and money. Pre-school-age children should have a note placed in a pocket, or better yet, a tag sewn to the inside of a collar giving their last name, first name, patronymic, year of birth and the addresses of both their place of residence and their final evacuation destination. As they leave their residences, people should turn off the gas, water and lights and close doors and windows.

The instructor then explains that the procedures and sequences involved in the dispersal and evacuation processes will depend upon the situation that has developed within the city, the number of routes available and the condition of these routes, the transportation available, the season of the year and what the weather is like. Particular circumstances might call for selective evacuations, the objective of which would be to remove certain categories of residents from the city ahead of time (children's facilities, the nonworking population and a few other categories).

The most important requirements which must be satisfied during this period are good organization and the assembly of residents within the shortest possible periods of time. These requirements will be satisfied by timely and thorough planning of the most important evacuation measures to be taken, by providing all possible support for the execution of these measures and by employing a variety of means to disperse and evacuation a population.

By "employing a variety of means to disperse and evacuate a population" we mean essentially that a mass exodus of the population of a large city on foot will be combined with the evacuation of certain categories of that population by all other possible modes of transportation. Vehicular transport will be employed for workers and employees of the most critical facilities, personnel of nonmilitary civil defense formations and those who have difficulty travelling on foot (invalids, the sick and women with children under the age of 10). Residents may be evacuated to their assigned destinations either directly or in two stages—first to an intermediate point and then on to their final destinations.

Workers and employees of other enterprises, students, pupils and other categories of a population will evacuate on foot to their assigned destinations.

Foot columns will form on the grounds of the enterprises, organizations and educational institutions involved and be headed up by column leaders named by senior personnel. Each column may comprise from 500 to 1000 persons. Plans call for them to move at a

rate of 4-5 km/h. A short, 10-15-minute halt will be called after an hour or hour and a half of walking, and then a longer, 1-2-hour halt during the second half of the day's travel. It will be necessary to keep up the designated pace and be prepared at the sound of an "air raid" warning to take cover in the nearest shelter or utilize protective features of the terrain in the area. If a column's final destination is a great distance away it will be assigned an intermediate evacuation point located in a safe area. Responsibility for transporting evacuees from this point to their final will be assumed by transportation workers in the surrounding rural area or the nearest small town.

Route leaders chosen from among senior personnel will be responsible for moving and resting the column. It will be their job to pass on CD warning signals and maintain order. They may dispose of a control group with means of communication (1-2 radios, 2-3 motorcycles and 1-2 motor vehicles), representatives of the service for the maintenance of public order and a medical service formation to provide any necessary medical care.

In view of the fact that the program allows 1 hour for this topic, this session of instruction will best be held directly at an evacuation assembly point with the objective of familiarizing trainees with how it is organized and how it functions. The primary task of an SEP [evacuation assembly point] is to register evacuees and direct them to vehicle boarding points or the starting points for columns evacuating on foot. Thorough explanations must be provided of procedures involved in boarding transport vehicles, rules governing conduct en route and of the need to observe strict discipline. Senior car (motor vehicle) personnel will be responsible for organizing the boarding process. First to board will be the sick, invalids and parents with children. Evacuees must thoroughly understand that they must not congest car or vehicle entrances or permit crowding on board their vehicles, leave without the permission of the personnel in charge or disobey administration instructions.

Trainees must be familiarized with measures to be taken to protect evacuees during dispersal and evacuation. Protective structures will already have been prepared at evacuation assembly and transport boarding points to provide shelter in case of an "air raid" warning. It will be necessary to provide for the simplest types of shelter as well and en route to take advantage of natural shelters provided by the terrain (gullies, ravines, canyons etc.). The service for the maintenance of public order will post police and CD formation personnel to maintain order and security at SEP and vehicle boarding points.

Radiation and chemical reconnaissance will be conducted en route to destinations outside the city. Columns should not be allowed to bunch up during halts and must maintain strict camouflage discipline. Upon arriving at their assigned destination, evacuees will, in case of a shortage of shelter accommodations, be enlisted in efforts to prepare fallout shelters in their area outside the city and will help make the simplest of individual protective means (cotton-gauze dressings, cloth dust masks). Basements, cellars and other underground structures can be adapted for use as fallout shelters. Local organs of authority will be responsible for organizing this effort and enlist the help not only of evacuees, but of all able-bodied residents among the population in the area.

The medical service will play an important role during dispersal and evacuation. Medical aid points are set up to provide medical care at evacuation assembly and transport boarding points. On duty at each point are a doctor (feldsher) and a nurse. They must

be provided with the necessary medicines and medical equipment. One or two middle-level medical personnel will be assigned to each train (large ship, motor vehicle column), one middle-level medical worker [sredniy meditsinskiy rabotnik] and two or three medical aid team women to each foot column. Also assisting en route will be a mobile medical aid team (station) in a medical transport vehicle; and if the weather is cold, warming points will be set up.

Instruction for residents of rural areas should be oriented primarily toward the reception and accommodation of evacuees arriving from urban areas. The instructor will in this instance as well conduct this session directly on site at an evacuation reception point and explain how it is organized and go over the responsibilities of the various personnel in charge. He will demonstrate procedures involved in accommodating evacuees, detailing specific locations at which evacuees are to be met and showing trainees a simple, makeshift shelter or a basement (cellar) preprepared for use as a fallout shelter. Evacuees will initially be accommodated in the homes of the residents of a rural area and then in clubs and service or production facilities adapted for use as living quarters. Orchard and garden houses, country resort areas, holiday and vacation homes, guest houses and Pioneer camps located outside possible zones of destruction may also be used to house urban evacuees. It is important to explain to trainees that the responsible person in each home must know who, specifically, he is to provide accommodation for and how he is supposed to arrange fallout protection for both his own family and the evacuees from the city.

When enemy attack threatens, rural residents are to protect food supplies, store them away under shelter in cellars, prepare accommodations for urban evacuees and sew themselves simple pieces of individual protective gear. It is the patriotic duty of each rural resident to provide a warm welcome for urban evacuees and help them settle into their new location. At this point the instructor may cite examples from the experience of the Great Patriotic War.

The instructor should also point out that, depending upon how many urban residents are to be evacuated to a given area, the various CD services will set up medical facilities, communal dining areas and public and personal services facilities in the areas to which they are to be evacuated and send food and other material goods required to support evacuees in their rural location. Local authorities will be responsible for organizing the functioning of stores, dining facilities, bathing areas and shops working on tightened schedules and undertake to provide work for urban evacuees.

At the conclusion of this period of instruction it will be to advantage for the instructor to question trainees to see how well they have mastered this material.

Lesson 9

Warning Signals

Two hours are allotted for study of the topic "Civil Defense Warning Signals: What They Mean and What To Do." Depending upon conditions and the availability of necessary materials and equipment, the instructor can elect one of two possible approaches: a single two-hour session or two one-hour sessions.

If the instructor has elected the second variant, he will devote the first hour to study of the "air raid" and "all clear" signals and have trainees practice the actions to be taken upon the sounding of each signal under a variety of conditions; during the

second hour he will cover the "Fallout" and "Chemical Alert" warning signals; trainees will practice procedures involved in protecting against radiation and chemical contamination. Instructors working with trainees in rural areas will also cover the problems of protecting livestock, food supplies and fodder when these signals sound.

During the first period of instruction the instructor will briefly explain to trainees that the "Air Raid" warning signal will be sounded to warn a population of the imminent danger of enemy attack. A variety of means of communication, sirens and automatic systems will be employed for this purpose.

Local radio stations will broadcast the textual equivalent of this signal for a period of 2-3 minutes: "Attention! Attention! Citizens! This is an air raid warning! This is an air raid warning!" The signal will everywhere possible be reinforced by factory, diesel engine and ship horns. All residents will immediately take cover in protective structures. If no blast shelters are available, citizens will take shelter in various underground facilities or in natural shelters provided by the local terrain. Several seconds will pass between the initial moment of a nuclear attack and the arrival of the shock wave. If the flash finds a person still on his way to a blast shelter he will still be able to find some natural shelter in the vicinity (in a depression or ditch) or take cover behind a hill, which will reduce the effect of the shock wave some 1.5-2 times.

If workers are at their workplace when a signal sounds they must turn off all machinery, switch off electricity, gas and water, take any other measures called for in special instructions and then quickly move to their assigned blast (fallout) shelter. In facilities involved in continuous-process operations, it will be necessary to switch machines and production lines over to a secure mode of operation. Someone will be made responsible for monitoring the operation of these lines; he will take cover in the immediate vicinity of the workplace in an individual shelter prepared for this purpose.

Residents at home when the signal sounds must immediately switch off all heating equipment, lights, gas and water, dress children, gather up all necessary documents, individual protective gear, first-aid kit and supplies of food and water and proceed quickly to their blast (fallout) shelter. Established procedures will then govern as residents enter their shelters.

Upon hearing a signal out on the street, people will move to the nearest shelters at the direction of CD posts and posts for the maintenance of public order. Citizens aboard means of public transportation will wait until they come to the next stop, quietly exit and shelter in the nearest protective structure. If no secure and reliable shelter is available in the vicinity, they will go into basements, underground passageways, tunnels and subway stations. Citizens in public places when a signal sounds must listen carefully to instructions from the administration informing them of the location of the nearest protective structure and quickly take cover there.

When an air raid warning sounds, instruction will immediately cease in all educational institutions and measures be taken to shelter pupils and staff personnel in protective structures. As they enter their blast shelters it will be important to remind them of instructions governing the use of individual protective gear and conduct while inside the shelter.

When rural residents hear an air raid warning signal they will move immediately to preprepared fallout shelters or basements, cellars or other underground facilities adapted for this purpose. It will first be necessary to extinguish the fire in all home furnaces, stoves and kerosene burners, turn out lights and gather up individual protective gear. Workers in the field, in threshing areas or in field camps will use gullies, ravines, ditches, depressions and so on for protection. Livestock farm workers will shelter animals in sealed facilities. Animals in pastures will be dispersed into gullies, wooded areas and ravines. Agricultural machinery—tractors, combines, mowing machines, etc.—will be stored in the nearest storage facilities in the area.

The all-clear signal means that the threat of enemy attack has passed. It will be broadcast via radio rebroadcasting networks, communication systems (telephone, loud-speaker systems) and television. The radio will broadcast the following text: "Attention! Attention! All clear! All clear!" Upon receiving permission from civil defense authorities, residents will leave their shelters. Workers, employees and collective farm personnel will return to their workplaces and resume performance of their various duties.

This brief presentation will be accompanied to advantage by the showing of a motion picture or film strip on what to do when an air raid warning signal sounds and playing its sound track on tape or phonograph record.

The instructor will devote most of the time allotted to going through the actions to be taken at the "Air Raid" and "All Clear" signals and practicing the activities for norms 5 and 6. The requirements of the new program absolutely forbid substituting purely theoretical classroom instruction for practical exercises. Only skillful performance in these norm category exercises will help trainees to master the procedures involved in occupying shelters and rules governing shelter conduct and develop the necessary skills in this area.

The second session may begin with a study of the "Radiation Alert" signal. The instructor will remind trainees that the explosion of a nuclear weapon is accompanied by the formation of a radioactive cloud, and as this cloud moves radioactive substances fall to the Earth, forming large areas of contamination. To warn the population of areas directly threatened by radioactive contamination, the "Radiation Alert" signal will be sounded via local communication and warning systems and reinforced by audio and visual lighted signals.

What actions should be taken when this signal is sounded? First of all, put on a respirator (gauze bandage, cloth dust mask), or a gas mask if no respirator is available, gather together the necessary supplies of food, water, medicine and objects of prime necessity and take shelter. Buildings constructed with brick or stone, basements and cellars can also provide reliable protection against radiation. If residential housing (apartments) are to be used as shelter, these areas must be sealed: seal doors and windows with closely woven cloth; close off all ducting in buildings with furnace heat and seal all cracks and openings.

The period of time for which shelterers must remain in their shelters and the various actions the population of an area should take in zones of radioactive contamination will be determined by civil defense authorities in accordance with prevailing conditions. Everyone remaining within a contaminated area will take antiradiation preparation No. 1 from the AI first-aid kit.

Animals in rural areas will be sheltered in facilities specially prepared to make it possible to maintain them over long periods of time and careful checks made of the sealing around these facilities as well as feed storage areas and sources of water supplies.

Safety considerations dictate that for an initial period people remain in their shelters and only then move into their regular living quarters. They should make their trips outside as infrequent as possible and even then for only brief periods of time. In moving from shelters back into their regular quarters, residents should take the following precautionary measures: wear means to protect respiratory systems in dry, windy weather with dust in the air; do not touch plants or other objects; do not use water from open sources or food, fruits and vegetables which have not been protected.

The "Chemical Alert" signal will be sounded in accordance with the same procedures to warn a population of the threat or detection of chemical or bacterial contamination. When they hear this signal, residents should immediately put on gas masks (and, if necessary, means to protect skin as well) and take shelter. Blast shelters in proper condition will provide full protection against toxic and bacterial agents. In the absence of authorized means of protecting skin residents can use anything suitable and available to improvise this protection: Bologna-style raincoats, rubber boots, rubber gloves. If there are no protective structures in the immediate vicinity, they can use residential buildings, production facilities and utility buildings for protection against toxic and bacterial agents.

People working in or traveling through contaminated areas must take an antidote, anti-bacterial agent No. 1 from the AI first-aid kit in the case of bacterial contamination.

Residents found to be in centers of chemical contamination will be evacuated to safe areas. They will don protective gear and move to areas indicated by CD personnel. If there is none immediately available, they will proceed to safety perpendicularly to the wind. When the "Chemical Alert" signal sounds in rural areas, residents will immediately take measures to protect animals, feed supplies, agricultural products and water sources.

As with the first session of instruction, the instructor will devote most of the time allotted to rehearsing the practical activities associated with the signals involved. To reinforce their knowledge, for example, the instructor might take trainees out to a training area (or, in the case of instruction for rural residents, to a livestock farm) and there drill them in procedures for norms 2 and 5 as well as in other protective procedures. He must insure that this training contributes to the greatest extent possible to the development of the necessary practical skills.

In going over this material, the group instructor must see to it that in practicing the actions associated with the various civil defense warning signals, trainees not only give detailed attention to procedures directly involved in taking shelter at these signals, but that in all cases their practical activities also include drills in the use of appropriate individual protective gear and medicines (particularly AI). They should also practice a number of different ways to exit an obstructed (damaged) blast shelter.

Knowledge of the civil defense warning signals and skill in taking the proper actions associated with these signals constitute an important indicator of readiness to protect against weapons of mass destruction.

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CIVIL DEFENSE

CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING AT HYDRAULIC MINING ENTERPRISE DESCRIBED

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIA in Russian 14 Jun 83 p 4

[Article by D. Fan'yan: "At the Alarm Signal"]

[Text] The training alarm signal sounded at the Gidromekhanizatsiya [Hydromechanization] production enterprise. This began the routine comprehensive exercise which will help determine the level of readiness of the leadership, the nonmilitarized formations and the entire collective to resolve production and defense tasks under difficult conditions.

The work of strengthening and improving civil defense at the installation is being carried out systematically, according to plan. The main emphasis is placed on practical exercises--training, tactical-specialized, command and staff and comprehensive exercises, military-sports games and competition, in which civil defense norms included in the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] complex are passed. During the course of training, theoretical knowledge is consolidated, and practical skills are developed for actions upon hearing the civil defense signals, for being able to use collective and individual means of protection, to render self-help and mutual assistance during strikes, and to eliminate the consequences of "enemy" strikes and accidents.

A great deal of attention is devoted to training the training group leaders. A. Boldyrev, chief of staff of civil defense at the installation, conducts methodological instruction with them on each of the program's themes. The necessary training and methodological base has been created. All this favorably affects the quality of the training of the enterprise's workers and employees.

The party organization constantly keeps questions of civil defense in mind. It organizes competition, and plans and conducts agitation and propaganda measures aimed at inculcating in the collective's members constant readiness to defend the socialist Fatherland.

Means of visual agitation are used in lectures and reports, talks and political information sessions to expose the intrigues of the imperialist states, which are whipping up the arms race and pushing the world toward nuclear catastrophe.

On the eve of the exercise, the party bureau approved a plan for its ideological support, defined the role of communists, and instructed the political personnel of the formations, who were distributed in the most important sectors--the control station, evacuation committee, calculations and research group, and "centers of destruction."

This carefully thought out approach brought results. The collective acted with unity and precision.

The installation evacuation committee, which is headed by N. Vedmid', suggested the correct decision in evacuating people and material valuables beyond the boundaries of possible destruction and flooding. The calculation and research group, headed by B. Salapura, the enterprise's chief engineer, demonstrated profound knowledge in evaluating the engineer situation and in improving the stability of the installation's operation under especially difficult conditions.

Actions to be taken upon the signal "air raid alarm" were worked out in practice during the exercise. The workers were sheltered in protective structures, individual protective equipment was employed, rescue and repair and restoration work were conducted in "centers of combined destruction."

I would like to note the able actions of the formation commanders and members: T. Protasyuk, S. Volodin, S. Grekul, L. Chernenko, A. Postovyy, Ye. Levchenko, L. Lazovskiy, and others. As leading production workers, they are fulfilling their civil defense duties with complete responsibility and are examples to their comrades at work.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

DOSAAF AUDITING COMMISSIONS CRITICIZED FOR NEGLIGENCE

Editorial Demands More Discipline

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 22 May 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Activity of the Auditing Commission"]

[Text] Thousands of the Defense Society's activists have been elected as members of auditing commissions which are called upon to monitor components of the financial-economic activities of DOSAAF committees, training and sports organizations, and production enterprises. This important matter has been entrusted to people who are capable of struggling persistently for the observance of legality in the use of monetary and material resources and ensuring a regime of economy. They are also capable of actively helping the authorities of the DOSAAF organizations in the successful accomplishment of the tasks assigned by the 9th All-Union Congress for further improvement in economic activity, increasing its profitability, and strengthening the financial status and adopting measures to eliminate the causes which engender waste and embezzlement of socialist property.

The Defense Society has considerable monetary and material resources and training and sports equipment. All this should be used wisely for the successful accomplishment of the primary task of the DOSAAF organizations--to assist actively in the strengthening of the country's defensive capability and the training of the workers for the defense of the socialist motherland. And it is very important to wage the struggle for economy and thrift purposefully, persistently, and daily. At the November (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee it was stressed that now the question of economizing in material resources should be examined in a business-like manner and specifically. This requirement pertains entirely and completely to all committees and auditing commissions of DOSAAF organizations.

The majority of the auditing commissions are accomplishing their tasks skillfully and are effective organs of public monitoring. Being guided by the Regulation of the Defense Society, the statute on auditing commissions, and the Instruction on the Conduct of the Auditing of Financial-Economic Activity in the DOSAAF System, the commissions make a profound study of the state of financial discipline, accounting for and correct use of material valuables, and work in the committees with letters and complaints, generalize what is favorable, and provide a principled evaluation to even the slightest violations of legality.

The demandingness of the auditing commissions, objectivity in evaluating the state of affairs, and irreconcilability toward personnel who forget about their personal responsibility to preserve socialist property ensure the effectiveness of the checks and audits and contribute to the instilling of honesty, thrift, and strengthening of execution discipline. The republic auditing commissions of the Belorussian and Uzbek SSR's, the Moscow city commission, Leningrad and oblast, and the Kuybyshev, Vologda, and Pskov DOSAAF oblast organizations have proven themselves to be active and combat-vital. These commissions are headed by initiative, principled comrades P. Tamkovich, V. Borchan-Popov, M. Naumov, A. Golubenko, I. Selyagin, S. Sayapin, and A. Krasil'nikova. They enjoy deserved authority, show themselves to be examples of the conscientious accomplishment of an important social assignment, and by painstaking work justify the great confidence of the Defense Society's members.

But, unfortunately, in the activity of many auditing commissions of kray, oblast, city, rayon, and especially primary organizations nevertheless there are substantial shortcomings. Their essence is that audits and checks are often conducted irregularly and superficially, the reasons for shortcomings are not disclosed in good time, and a principled evaluation is not given to violations of financial discipline.

The very same negative phenomena are often recorded in the auditing statements and the committees are not required to adopt effectively the appropriate measures to bring about the proper order in financial and economic activity and in work with letters and complaints. Facts show that some auditing commissions do not make a timely disclosure of cases of embezzlement and waste of monetary resources.

Thus, for example, cases of embezzlement and abuse were disclosed in the Murmansk Oblast organization. And the oblast auditing commission did not discover this; in the statements on the checks of the obkom's financial activity it was noted that all is well. Of course, such unscrupulousness of the people's inspectors did not permit the timely stopping of neglect in accounting and reporting or calling to account the violators of financial discipline. The auditing commission of the Kalinin Oblast organization did not discover criminal machinations in the use of membership dues which were committed by some chairmen of raykoms with the connivance of the obkom's bookkeeping department.

The reason for this and other shortcomings is that far from all DOSAAF Central Committees of union republics, kraykoms, and obkoms properly direct the auditing commissions of the defense collectives of rayons and cities, delve into the content of their work from case to case, do not generalize what is favorable, and are not concerned that seminars of activists in auditing work are conducted regularly and on a high level. At bureau sessions of kraykom and obkom presidiums, the reports of chairmen of rayon auditing commissions are rarely discussed and their capabilities are not used in rendering specific assistance to the public auditors of the primary organizations.

As a result of the superficial direction of the auditing activity on the part of the Maritime and Stavropol DOSAAF kraykoms, many rayon auditing commissions were actually inactive there.

Not all auditing commissions thoroughly check the passage of letters and complaints in the committee apparatuses. Matters are unfavorable in this regard in the DOSAAF

Central Committees of the Tajik SSR and the Kirghiz SSR and the Amur obkom. Cases of the coarse violation of the times and correctness in the resolution of suggestions, applications, and complaints have been noted here. And the auditing commissions did not note this and did not see that the specific guilty parties were made answerable.

A rise in the activity and combat vitality in the work of the auditing commissions of all ranks is a matter of great importance. V. I. Lenin stressed that monitoring should be, first of all, in all places, general, universal, mass, and public. Observance of the Lenin principles for monitoring ensures the effectiveness of the audits. The main direction in the activity of the DOSAAF auditing commissions--on the basis of a well thought out and purposeful system of checks and audits, to assist the committees in every possible way in the use of all reserves and possibilities for a further rise in the effectiveness and quality of mass-defense, military-patriotic, training, and sports work and in the successful implementation of the decisions of the 9th All-Union Congress of the Defense Society.

There is no doubt that the members of the auditing commissions are justifying the high confidence placed in them and will accomplish their honorable public assignments with honor. The DOSAAF USSR Central Committee and local party and Soviet organs treasure highly their diligence in auditing work, in the struggle for the strictest observance of legality in the use of monetary and military resources, and in strengthening discipline.

Misuse of Funds in Vologda

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 22 May 83 p 2

[Article by A. Krasil'nikova, chairman of auditing commission, DOSAAF Oblast organization, Vologda: "From Positions of Principle"]

[Text] I was elected chairman of the auditing commission of the Vologda Oblast DOSAAF organization for the third time. We, the people's monitors, began to delve more deeply and actively into various aspects of the activity of the oblast committee apparatus and the training and sports organizations. We conduct regular audits and checks, seeing that as a result the number of shortcomings and omissions in the financial-economic activity is reduced to the minimum.

Unfortunately, for the present there are too many such omissions and defects. I had to report on this to the delegates of the oblast election conference which took place at the end of this January. I will present several facts.

An important place in the income of the oblast organization is occupied by the cost-accounting training of specialists for the national economy. To a great extent, it depends on the status of the training-material base. However, in preparing the plan for income the DOSAAF obkom does not always take into account the condition and presence of equipment for training classrooms and does not consider the actual capabilities of the training-material base. And as a result, each year some of the organizations do not accomplish the plan for cost-accounting income.

Nor does the oblast committee execute the proper monitoring of the correctness of expending monetary resources and commodity-material valuables and their safekeeping.

There was a case where the Vologda motor vehicle school, on the basis of an order of the obkom chairman, transferred a "Zhiguli" light vehicle to the primary organization of PMK-4 [mobile mechanized column] of the "Oblmezhkolkhozstroy" [oblast interkolkhoz construction] production association as a payment. Meanwhile, during an audit we established that there is no DOSAAF primary organization in PMK-4 and there were no courses there. It turned out that the transferred vehicle was falsely registered in the GAI [State Motor Vehicle Inspection] as a service vehicle. A clearly illegal expenditure of public material-technical resources was present. As a result of our representation the vehicle was returned to the balance sheet of the motor vehicle school.

We also disclosed cases of the issuing of licenses to persons who had not studied in the courses. To intensify the monitoring of the correctness in issuing such licenses and to ensure the safeguarding of forms for strict accounting, the auditing commission introduced a suggestion: to write out the licenses of form No 2 directly in the obkom in accordance with the presented reports of the examination sheets, and it also turned to the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR with the suggestion to introduce partial changes in the instruction on the procedure for the accounting and issuing of certificates and licenses.

There were also violations of personnel-estimating discipline. Thus, last year the estimate of expenditures on the maintenance of the technical sports clubs was drawn up and recorded in the finance department of the ispolkom of the city Soviet of People's Deputies by the chief of the economic planning department, S. Usava, and was overestimated as against the maximum appropriations for maintenance of the equipment. In drawing up estimates of expenditures for training and sports organizations, the oblast committee does not consider substantiated requests and calculations of the organizations themselves even with the introduction of new production capacities. Here is a typical example. In Vytergorskiy rayon, the new building for the House of Military-Technical Instruction went into operation beginning 1 January 1983. However, expenditures for its maintenance in accordance with the 1983 estimate remained at their former level. Such facts were also noted for other training and sports organizations.

The commission also established that seven workers of the oblast committee and sports organizations are paid smaller salaries than those approved by the personnel schedule. The reason for this is the absence of economically substantiated calculations when planning the wage fund and the violation of labor legislation during enrollment for work.

Generally speaking, the level of planning-economic work in the oblast DOSAAF committee is low and does not meet the requirements which have been imposed. For example, the reasons for failure to accomplish planned tasks for DOSAAF training and sports organizations and raykoms and gorkoms usually are not subjected to a deep analysis. The best work experience of the leaders is not generalized. The committee conducts local checks rarely and with poor quality. Combined audits of financial-economic activity are also infrequent here.

We also had the occasion to discover many defects in the procedure for considering suggestions, complaints, and applications of citizens. There were cases of their formal consideration. This led to repeated appeals on the very same grounds. In replies to suggestions and applications, there are frequent grammatical errors

committed which even lead to distortion of the applicants' names. The established procedure for preparing answers to letters is not always observed.

Recently, shifts for the better have been noted in the attitude of the DOSAAF oblast committee toward our valid criticisms which pertain to various violations. At the same time, in our opinion, obkom leaders still have very much to do in order to strengthen the effectiveness of monitoring the work of subordinate committees and organizations and achieve the complete eradication of defects and violations. And it is especially desirable to increase the responsibility of personnel of the economic-planning department of the obkom for quality and substantiated planning.

And we, in turn, will delve more deeply into the life of the Defense Society's oblast organization and will help it find additional reserves for its further development and strengthening.

Situation in Astrakhan

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 22 May 83 p 3

[Article by Yu. Stolyarov, chairman, auditing commission, DOSAAF oblast organization, Astrakhan: "The Effectiveness of Monitoring"]

[Text] To improve the direction of the work of auditing commissions and auditors. To increase their role in the struggle with instances of bureaucratism and violations of the DOSAAF USSR Regulation and planning, financial, and personnel discipline. (From the resolution of the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress.)

During recent years, the Astrakhan DOSAAF oblast organization as a whole has been accomplishing its assigned tasks successfully. There have been a significant improvement in the quality and increase in the effectiveness of military-patriotic, mass defense, training, and sports work. The material-technical base has expanded and been strengthened in the majority of the rayon and primary organizations.

In all this, a role of no small importance also belongs to the auditing commission of the oblast defense organization. Our efforts to eliminate shortcomings in the financial-economic activity of the obkom and organizations within their jurisdiction, for the efficient use of material and financial resources, and for the strict observance of a regime of economy as required by the decisions of the November (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee are providing a certain effect. For we have one goal: to see that matters in the organization proceed better and better with each passing year.

The systematic audits and checks of the oblast committee and training and sports organizations which we conduct also have a beneficial effect on the financial condition of the oblast organization. Suffice it to say that during the last five or six years instances of the wasting and embezzlement of monetary resources and material valuables and serious violations of cash, financial, and personnel discipline have not been noted in the oblast DOSAAF organizations. To a considerable degree, this is the result of the constant monitoring of the accomplishment of the suggestions of the auditing commission as well as of the great preventive work in the period preceding the audits and checks. The members of the auditing commission

have adopted the rule to render the organizations being checked all possible assistance in setting up accounting and checking which would correspond completely to contemporary requirements.

Each year, in the first quarter the oblast committee conducts assemblies of raykom and gorkom chairmen, chiefs of STK's [sports-technical clubs], and chairmen of DOSAAF auditing commissions of rayon organizations. At these assemblies, we usually conduct a survey of the results of the checks and audits which took place in the past year. We conduct instruction on questions subject to a more thorough check in the course of the current year and become familiar with those changes which occurred during the period between assemblies in the basic normative documents which are necessary for daily use in monitoring-auditing work.

Prior to the start of the training year the obkom usually organizes a training-methods assembly with the leaders of training organizations, their deputies, and senior bookkeepers. On them, it is also mandatory to pose questions on the financial-economic activity of these organizations. Without fail, one of the members of our auditing commissions presents a survey of shortcomings which are present in the work and of the best experience of the training organizations. Life has confirmed the usefulness of such presentations at the assemblies. It is believed that this furthered the situation where recently the formulation of accounting and reporting has improved in the majority of the training organizations.

As is known, the effectiveness of monitoring consists not only and not so much in recording shortcomings which have been discovered as, first of all, in the search for ways for their eradication and in the analysis of the causes which engendered them and for ways to set things going in the organization which was checked. The auditing commission reports regularly to the presidium of the DOSAAF obkom on all serious violations in the organizations subordinate to the committee. In all these cases, the presidium effectively adopts specific measures of influence.

We systematically delve into the budget of the oblast committee and follow the accomplishment of its receipts and expenditures portion, and we pay the strictest attention to the putting into production of resources which have been allocated for capital construction. We suggest to the committee leadership how to find sources for the accumulation of their own resources and observe economy in their expenditure.

We do not restrict the commission's activity to the conduct of audits alone. Its members constantly participate in the work of the obkom apparatus, attend sessions of the presidium and plenums, and actively express their proposals which are directed toward improving financial-economic activity and monitoring-auditing work.

The personal contact of the commission's members with the personnel of lower elements has become an extremely effective method for improving the commission's organizational work. This permits us to have better knowledge of the local state of affairs and to adopt timely measures to get work going and spread its leading, most progressive methods and directions.

We immediately make available to the leaders of the organizations being checked the results of each audit with conclusions and specific recommendations so that they can adopt the necessary measures. Frequently, the commission's materials are

discussed at service conferences of obkom apparatus personnel, at conferences of leaders of raykoms and gorkoms and chiefs of training and sports organizations, and at seminars of chairmen of rayon auditing commissions.

In the course of audits and checks of training organizations and their cost-accounting activity, we disclosed a number of substantial shortcomings. Their basic causes are the weak knowledge of the principles for the organization and conduct of accounting by the responsible officials and the frequent adoption of volitional decisions which contradict existing requirements.

Our oblast organization expends considerable monetary and material resources on the development of technical and military-applied types of sport, raising the skill of the sportsmen, and improving indoctrinational work among them. However, the return and final results from these expenditures are not always justified. Here is one such example. Last year, 11 public instructors in model building were trained, but only 107 people are engaged in airplane, automobile, and ship model building. This, of course, is too few in relation to the resources expended and the requirements of the primary organizations for the development of a mass character for model types of sport.

It should also be noted that the monitoring of the accomplishment of decisions according to reports on the audits does not always meet the requirements of the day. Often information on the accomplishment of suggestions in accordance with the reports on the audits and the decisions of the obkom presidium are sent out to lower organization with a great delay and even after reminders. Meanwhile, well organized monitoring plays an important role in the indoctrination of personnel, raises their responsibility for a careful attitude toward socialist property, and teaches zealous management.

We are now thinking of how to make our work more active and improve it in the spirit of the requirements of the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress. We believe that it is very important to see that each commission member operates actively and with an increased sense of responsibility. Attention is to be intensified toward seeing that the audits and checks which we conduct are pithier and thoroughly analyze any instance of mismanagement. Our auditing commission sees its tasks in the further improvement of work as one of the effective means for strengthening and multiplying the material-technical and financial base of the Defense Society's oblast organization.

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MILITARY SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES

MILITARY ACADEMY LECTURER A. N. LUKANOV PROFILED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 May 83 p 1

[Article by Engineer Col V. Polezhayev, correspondent of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: "A Military Pedagogue"]

[Text] There is a concept: Pedagogy of the higher school.

"The essence of this pedagogy," Engr-Col A. Lukanov shares his thoughts, "is that the instructor of a higher educational institution is obliged to arouse the explorer in the student. If, after a lecture, the students have no questions, I think: 'The lesson failed. It did not inspire people....'"

Aleksandr Nikolayevich arrived at such a conclusion long ago, when still at the dawn of his teaching career. Thinking back as to how the service of his charges would turn out in the military, he realized: It is too little simply to arm the graduate of the academy, the specialist of a higher skill, with knowledge. Knowledge soon becomes out of date. It is necessary to arouse in the officer a desire tirelessly to broaden his professional store of knowledge, to strive to combine his knowledge with a creative approach to the job, a sense of the new, and the ability to anticipate the coming day and prepare for it.

"I don't think there ever have been any of Lukanov's lectures to which the students remained indifferent," notes Col N. Makarov, deputy chief of the Political Unit Department. "Aleksandr Nikolayevich poses a problem at the middle of a lesson and, together with everyone else--enthusiastically, and on the same terms--seeks its solution."

A candidate of technical sciences, Docent Engr-Col Lukanov conducts a course connected with the operation of combat materiel at the Military Academy imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy. His lectures are a realm of formulas, graphs and mathematical proofs. Their level speaks of the thorough professional competence, the depth of scientific erudition, and the high principles of the pedagogue. All of this--from the ardent love of Engr-Col Lukanov for the weapons and equipment created by Soviet scientists, designers and workers. And also, one would think, from the ability to relate purely theoretical material to the requirements of military practice and to life.

And here all cannot be explained by mastery of methods alone. Aleksandr Nikolayevich, in his time, was engaged first-hand in the [field] units in placing new weapons and equipments into operation, and he worked in close contact with the widest variety of people--from basic designers to installers and the soldiers of combat crews. His work received recognition. Lukanov was awarded the "Badge of Honor" decoration.

His dissertation, scientific works and textbooks are devoted to questions of operating combat weapons and equipments. He actively participated in the introduction of network planning. Behind him are years of research work. But Aleksandr Nikolayevich doesn't rely upon past experience and knowledge, and doesn't accept speculative conclusions and recommendations--he tests everything in practice. And he has quite a few assistants: He has transmitted inquisitiveness and the urge to dig out the truth to hundreds of graduates.

Engr-Col Lukanov already has been secretary of the party organization of the department for 10 years continuously. And in that post, he is true to his own character and principles of life.

Lukanov has discerned the instincts of a teacher, a scientist, in many students, and helped to develop them. Engr-Col A. Artamonov and Engr-Col V. Bagov, for example, themselves already instruct in the Academy. Aleksandr Nikolayevich shares his experience generously. The work of graduate student, Engr-Maj V. Ivanov, on his dissertation had come to a standstill, special difficulties has been encountered, and Lukanov put aside his personal affairs and hurried to give assistance.

The last name of Engr-Col Lukanov had appeared in my working notebook long before my personal acquaintance with him. I had heard it in the military--both from young officers, yesterday's graduates of the Academy, and from generals, who had received "DZERZHINOK" diplomas many years ago. They spoke respectfully, and with trust, of Lukanov, his recommendations and advice. The thought occurred to me: The fate of teachers like Lukanov, teachers both by position and calling, is enviable.

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