

JPRS-UMA-84-063

10 October 1984

USSR REPORT
MILITARY AFFAIRS

19980825 171

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

MAIN POLITICAL DIRECTORATE WANTS BETTER SOCIAL SCIENCE WORK

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jul 84 p 2

[Report: "Greater Effectiveness for Scientific Research--In the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy"]

[Text] The Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy has discussed the state of and steps to improve scientific research in the social sciences and the application of its results in the military practices in light of decisions coming out of the 26th party congress and the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

It was noted that in fulfilling decisions of the 26th party congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums held in June of 1983 and in February and April of 1984, the decrees passed by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the higher school, and orders and directorates issued by the USSR minister of defense and the chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, command, the political sections, the departments and the party organizations as a whole have done a great deal to further improve scientific research in the social sciences. The range of subjects dealt with in the scientific research has been enlarged somewhat. Increased attention is being given to the scientific summarization of the experience of commanders and political organs. The specific portion of studies devoted to criticism of bourgeois and revisionist ideology has increased.

It was also noted in the discussion, however, that many questions raised at the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee are still not being resolved with proper persistence, and perceptible results have not been achieved. We have still not totally achieved the quality planning of subjects covered in the scientific research and have not linked it more closely with the needs and demands of the forces and fleets. Deficiencies in the study of problems having to do with the moral-political and psychological conditioning of the troops and in the development of problems pertaining to the integral concept of ideological work are having a significant affect. Certain dissertations and monographs are not of adequately high ideological and theoretical level. Recommendations for the practical workers are frequently written in complicated, seemingly scientific language. Methods to be used by commanders and political workers for working on specific indoctrinational matters are rarely developed and sent to the sites. The search for new ways of introducing the research results in the forces is proceeding slowly.

The Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy has ordered the political directorates of branches of the Armed Forces, military districts, groups of forces and fleets, and the administration and political sections of the Military Political Academy imeni V.I. Lenin and the Military History Institute of the USSR Ministry of Defense to take effective steps to eliminate the deficiencies noted and to achieve the complete and timely fulfillment of the plan for scientific research in the fields of military problems and the social sciences. The social scientists are directed to further study and publicize the Lenin ideological and theoretical heritage, correct questions pertaining to the improvement of developed socialism and its armed defense, comprehensive problems of military theory and practice, party-political work and the training and indoctrination of army and navy personnel, to develop the theoretical principles and practices for counterpropaganda and the exposure of hostile ideology and the bourgeois falsification of Lenin's doctrine on the defense of the socialist homeland.

It has been suggested to the political organs that they improve the system for organizing and planning scientific research in the social sciences and define more precisely the subject of the studies, the time frame and the formats for reporting on the finished projects; organize assistance for the seekers of degrees in obtaining documents and information and specify the main units and formations in which the research is to be performed; be more demanding with respect to the quality of the completed projects, provide well-based conclusions, take vigorous steps to introduce the positive results into military praxis, and disseminate constructive experience of those commanders and political organs which have achieved the best results from the employment of scientific methods recommended on the basis of the results from the scientific research; expand the briefing of practical workers of the forces and fleets and the scientific community of the VUZ's on the main directions of the scientific research; on the results achieved and future prospects; provide each person working toward a scientific degree with active scientific research work after he has defended his dissertations and take this into account when transferring him in the service.

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CSO: 1801/398

MILITARY POLITICAL ISSUES

CASE STUDY OF KOMSOMOL FAILURE REVIEWED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by Maj V. Krasheninnikov, member of the regimental party committee, Red Banner Odessa Military District: "Trust Without Tutelage--Komsomol Life Since the All-Army Conference"]

[Text] The meeting of the regimental Komsomol committee was a lively one. And only one matter was discussed: the irresponsible handling of his duties by Lieutenant A. Belonogov, platoon commander. Those who spoke were free with their criticism of the young officer. Their criticism was justified. Had he been conducting the classes in a slipshod manner? Absolutely. Had he shown a lack of restraint in dealing with subordinates? Yes, he had. Three days before he had begun berating one of the young soldiers so violently for some minor matter that the battalion commander was forced to intervene. To top it all off, he had a weakness for alcohol. Many people in the regiment could testify to that. The conclusion: The officer-and-Komsomol member deserved the strictest of punishment.

The strange thing, however, was the fact that Belonogov himself sat there with a look of aloofness, answering questions unwillingly and frequently absent-mindedly. Alienation was reflected in his look. It appeared that in his thoughts he was far removed from what was transpiring.

I had some idea of what the lieutenant was thinking about and considered it necessary to intervene. I did not plan to try to justify Belonogov's behavior, but the situation needed to be explained. I asked the committee members whether any one of them had given serious thought even once to why the young officer, until recently one of the best in the regiment, had undergone such a change? Had they looked for the causes?

They responded with puzzled looks. They seemed to be trying to understand what the party committee member was leading up to. I had to tell them how troubled their young comrade was. The officer's family had broken up. His young wife had encountered certain inconveniences and hardships of life and had decided to leave the garrison and return to the family nest. There had been all kinds of arguments and disagreements. Belonogov sincerely loved his wife and had suffered greatly from all this, a fact which was immediately reflected in his work and in his conduct.

"Why didn't he speak to somebody about it?" Captain S. Safronov, a member of the Komsomol committee, asked.

Belonogov did turn to someone. He came to me and to the company political worker. We did what we could to help preserve peace and love in the young family. And it seemed that we had achieved some success.

"But he could have come to us too, to the committee," Safronov said in an offended voice.

Belonogov remained silent. He just stared at the activists, and no one returned his glance....

No, it is not surprising that Belonogov did not share his problems with the youth leaders, did not ask them for advice or support. Incidentally, most of them are of his age. This is what I notice when I take a close look at their work. They devote little attention, very little, to individual work with the Komsomol members, but they go overboard with all sorts of "mass" activities on the regimental scale. For the sake of fairness I should mention the fact that they have accumulated many pluses for their aktiv. The hearts of the fightingmen are touched by the sincerity of meetings to honor outstanding personnel and by the solemnity of meetings with war and labor veterans, and the interesting cultural tours are remembered a long time. The committee members know how to organize and how to conduct all of these things, and personnel from an adjacent unit even come to them for their know-how. But they have no time left for a specific Komsomol member. I did not see them attempting to learn what was troubling the fightingmen, why one was sad, what had upset another. They most frequently have "heart-to-heart" talks only with violators of discipline. Even in this area the talks have recently been brief ones, however. Sterotyped questions--and equally sterotyped answers. And then the conclusion--to punish the individual.

The Komsomol Committee gives almost no attention at all to the officers-and-Komsomol members. There are 17 of us. Is it necessary to mention the important role they play in the life of the regimental Komsomol. They are almost all on the fringe of that life, however. And one has the impression that the youth leaders are not very troubled by this. Recently, while preparing for a party committee meeting to discuss ways to improve party leadership of the Komsomol in light of the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee, I studied the Komsomol committee's semi-annual work plan. And what did I find? The activists had completely forgotten the officers-and-Komsomol members, so to speak, had not even included a section dealing with them. I asked Captain V. Goshchulyak, one of the committee members, how this could happen.

"We try to make our planned activities interesting to everyone," he said, slightly embarrassed. I recalled the following incident, and I understood the reason for his embarrassment. I had proposed to the committee members that we have a party for the young families. They were taken with the idea and immediately began making suggestions about how to make it as interesting as possible. They even began assigning duties for making the preparations, and then suddenly there was a hitch.

"You know, Vladimir Petrovich," V. Goshchulyak said with some embarrassment, "we do not know... whom to invite...."

"What do you mean, whom to invite?" I asked in amazement. "The young officers and their wives."

"But we do not know which of them are married and which are single...."

There is no need for comment, as they say. Such "informed" dealing with the officers-and-Komsomol members does not add to the Komsomol Committee's prestige of course, and also makes it difficult to imagine the committee influencing their conduct and their work.

Lieutenant S. Mirzabayev, a platoon commander, was recently expelled from the Komsomol. And it was mainly the fact that he had remained outside the Komsomol committee's field of view which had brought about his infraction of discipline. Not one of the Komsomol members had ever inquired about how their comrade was spending his free time, about how he was living his life.

Nor did the Komsomol organization lavish attention upon Lieutenant Yu. Kiryukhin. He came to the regiment with a penalty on his record. At his former assignment he had been issued a strict reprimand, which was entered on his record. After arranging for a brief "preventive" talk with him in the Komsomol committee, however, he was left in peace. This "magnanimous" handling of the young officer inspired him in its own way. And it started again--one infraction and then another.... Steps were taken, of course, but this was done along service lines, and the communists provided the initiative.

The communists helped.... The communists advised.... The political workers suggested.... The party committee secretary intervened. I have resorted to such wording more and more frequently of late, as I think about the work performed by the Komsomol activists with the young officers. They seem to have grown accustomed to working like the electric bell, so to speak: You press the button and it rings. Release the button and it stops ringing. That is just the way it is in our situation. Someone tells them what to do, they do it. If no one tells them what to do, they do not rush forth with their own suggestions. Just look at the individual work performed with the Komsomol members, particularly with the young officers. Since the demanding discussion at the party committee meeting and the discussion based on principle conducted at a Komsomol meeting, the activists are trying to change things. It seems that the source of interesting plans and ideas has still not been exhausted in our youth leaders. But why is it that this creative initiative only "comes to life" under pressure?

One has to conclude that the party organization deserves much of the blame for this. There was a time, after all, when the secretary and the committee members themselves came to the regimental commander or the party committee with initiatives and plans, and only our support and advice were needed. Yes, that did happen. Something else also occurred, however.

Speaking of the party's leadership of the Komsomol in his speech at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations, Comrade K.Yu. Chernenko stressed the fact that "we encounter cases of excessive protectiveness of Komsomol organizations. It is not difficult to see that this is motivated by certain fears that the youth might make mistakes. One cannot agree with this

position. Otherwise, one would have to keep the youth in diapers all their lives, so to speak...." There have been times when we have had doubts as to whether the Komsomol members could cope with something, whether they had the necessary knowledge, abilities and experience. And we took them under our wing, thereby depriving them of their independence, of that independence which is only produced by confidence in one's capabilities and by creative exploration in the work. Whether we wanted to or not, we taught the youth leaders to expect our instructions in the simplest of matters. They therefore undertook more and more frequently that which was simplest, that which had been tried and tested. They traveled the beaten path, so to speak. It is a painstaking process to find the way to an individual's heart, and there is no guarantee that errors will not be made. It is therefore easier to conduct yet another "large-scale" activity....

The CPSU Central Committee's recent decree "On the Further Improvement of Party Leadership of the Komsomol and the Enhancement of its Role in the Communist Indoctrination of the Youth" requires that we party members constantly combine demandingness, trust and comradely assistance in our work with the youth. If we do this, I am confident that the regimental Komsomol will become a militant and active assistant to the commander and the party organization in matters large and small.

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CSO: 1801/398

ARMED FORCES

GENERAL UTKIN STRESSES KNOWLEDGE OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Moscow NARODNOYE OBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 5, May 84 pp 18-21

[Article by Lt Gen B. Utkin, deputy chief of Main Political Directorate, Soviet Army and Navy: "An Important Factor in Training Pupils for Service in the Soviet Armed Forces"]

[Text] As a result of the steady implementation of the Lenin national policy the internationalization of all aspects of public life and the mutual enrichment and flourishing of national cultures are occurring in our country. The mother tongues and literatures of all nations and nationalities of the USSR have received a broad scope for comprehensive and equitable development. All citizens have actually been ensured the right to study in their mother tongue and other languages of the Soviet Union's peoples. At the same time, under contemporary conditions, when the country's economy has been transformed into a single national economic complex, the significance of the Russian language, which has been voluntarily adopted by the Soviet people as a means for intercourse between nations, is increasing. The free mastery of the Russian language along with the mother tongue is becoming an objective necessity and requirement for each Soviet person and serves the further drawing together of all nations and nationalities, the strengthening of friendship of the Soviet peoples, and their access to the spiritual values of Soviet and world culture, the attainments of scientific and technical progress, and the cause of strengthening the Soviet state's defensive capability.

At all stages of the development of Soviet society, the Communist Party is guided by the scientifically substantiated Lenin national policy. A typical feature of this policy is the fact that it considers the interests of the socialist fatherland's defense and is closely linked with the party's military policy. On its part, military policy considers the level of national relations in the country, demographic processes, the degree of economic and socio-political development of the union republics, and the national traditions and military experience of the nations and nationalities.

The Soviet Armed Forces live a common life with the entire Soviet people and are the embodiment of the friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union. Multi-national troop collectives have formed in them which ensure the high combat readiness of the troops who are capable of giving a crushing rebuff to any aggressor at any moment.

The Communist Party displays constant concern for raising the role of collectives in all spheres of communist construction. Collectives--they are precisely those media where an internationalist spirit is instilled best of all and the brotherhood and friendship of the Soviet peoples are strengthened. This also pertains in full measure to the formation and rallying of multinational troop collectives.

Being the embodiment of the friendship and monolithic unity of the Soviet peoples, the Soviet Armed Forces are multinational at all levels. Representatives of all nations and nationalities are performing service in the troop collectives of all Armed Forces services and combat arms. "Our Armed Forces," notes the Soviet Minister of Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, "are the beloved creation of the multinational Soviet people and a new social and historic community of people. Serving in a single formation are representatives of all classes and social groups and of all nations and nationalities of our motherland who are tightly united in an indestructible union." According to data from sociological studies, men of 60-90 nationalities usually serve in the military districts.

In response to the concern of the party and the people, the men of all nationalities are performing their duty with honor. Continuing the relay race of revolutionary and combat traditions of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces, they are persistently mastering contemporary weapons and equipment and improving their ideological tempering.

At the 26th CPSU Congress, it was especially noted that the multilingual nature of our country and the dynamics of its development are generating many problems which require tactful attention to them. One such problem is the study of the dialectical interconnection between the development of national languages and the language of international intercourse--the Russian language--where two trends are clearly observed. On the one hand, the rapid spread of the Russian language as a language of international and world intercourse is observed, and on the other the languages of all peoples continue to develop, mutually enriching each other.

In a broad plane, the problem of studying the Russian language is a problem of interrelations between nations. And these problems are a subject of special concern and constant attention of the Communist Party. The party always delves deeply into them and notes ways for their solution, creatively enriching the Lenin principles of national policy with the practice of developed socialism.

It is important to stress one more special feature in the study of the Russian language. With its help people should not only master the culture and spiritual riches which mankind generated in the past and at present. A special role of the study of the Russian language consists of creating with its help the possibilities for the display of high socio-political activity and improving all relations of a society of developed socialism. Communists are called upon not only to explain the world, but also to change it. New generations of youth, receiving the baton of communist affairs from their senior comrades, should be fully armed when facing the tasks confronting them.

Fluency in the Russian language permits the Soviet person to accomplish his constitutional rights of the builder of communism and its defender with the

greatest completeness. The defense of the socialist fatherland is a common task for the entire people. It is very important that the generations which are beginning life know the history of our motherland's defense and the Soviet Army's glorious combat path.

It is well known that the tsarist government was afraid of its non-Russian subjects. Because of political motives it did not allow representatives of more than 45 peoples in the army.

Rescinding all national and national-religious privileges and restrictions, Soviet power granted equal rights and opportunities to workers of all nations to master military knowledge and the experience of armed combat and to serve in the Red Army and Navy. Participation in the defense of the socialist fatherland was proclaimed to be the obligation of all peoples of Soviet Russia. This most important provision was consolidated later in the Lenin decree, "On the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army," which envisioned the formation of a new army of all citizens of the Russian Republic and pointed out that the Red Army would be organized on the basis of friendship and brotherhood between the nations of our country and that it is an army for the defense of the freedom and independence of all peoples of the Soviet Republic.

Today the social and international unity of the motherland's defenders is strong as never before. From wherever the youth may come to the army and navy and whatever the nationality to which it may belong, it becomes a member of the military family which enjoys equal rights. This equality of rights is guaranteed by law and the military regulations and is ensured by the entire tenor of army and navy life. A tremendous, capacious sense of national pride which is rich in content is inherent in the Soviet servicemen of different nationalities. It is a feeling of a citizen of the first multinational socialist state in the world, a feeling of the inseparable tie with his great people--the builder of communism, and a feeling of personal responsibility for the defense of the socialist fatherland. This feeling unites the men and stimulates them to sacredly guarding the honor and dignity of the motherland's armed defender and irreproachably accomplishing the missions facing the Armed Forces.

The Soviet Army is the creation of the entire people. A man with a gun, as V. I. Lenin called the men of the Red Army, is the son of the people and the defender of the entire Soviet people.

The training, indoctrination, and all combat-training and administrative activity are conducted in Russian in the Armed Forces. The regulations, manuals, and military and technical literature are written in Russian. Since the military collectives are multinational, the Russian language serves as a means of intercourse between men of various nationalities.

Knowledge of Russian permits the youths to realize both their right and their ideals in the selection of a military profession. There are now about 2,000 such professions. Where to serve and what to be--this is not a simple question. In our country, any service and any work are honorable and socially useful. However, the decision of where to send the youth--to the border, ground, missile, or airborne troops, to aviation, air defense, the Navy, or to construction units--is made with consideration of the draftee's objective capabilities for his

mastery of his functional duties and complex equipment. It happens that a lack of knowledge of Russian is the reason for the ruin of the youth's romantic ideals.

To the same degree, mastery of Russian is frequently a determining factor in a young man's selection of his place in life and of his road. Many youths want to become officers. From 3 to 20 applications are received for one place in the competition for military schools.

The training of officers is not only the accomplishment of a young person's dream. It is the most important party-wide and state task. At one time V. I. Lenin pointed out that only officers who have come from the people and who have been brought up in a spirit of loyalty to communist ideals are able to strengthen socialism in the army. The decisive role of officers in strengthening socialist social relations, socialist ideology, morals, and discipline, in the development and realization of the achievements of military science, in raising the combat readiness of the army, and in deciding the fates of war has passed the test of time. The officers are the backbone of the multinational troop collectives. They are the carriers of the national culture and traditions and the soldiers' tutors and teachers.

V. I. Lenin ordered bringing training and indoctrination in the army closer to a military-political school. This commandment is being implemented in a sacred manner in the Soviet Armed Forces. Knowledge of Russian permits not only maintaining continuity, but also moving forward and considerably farther in the communist indoctrination of the youths who have donned the soldier's overcoat. It can be noted directly that realization of the Soviet Armed Forces' indoctrinational role depends to a large degree on the soldiers' knowledge of Russian. Its mastery opens up the richest opportunities for raising the quality and effectiveness of communist indoctrination in the army and giving the men access to the riches of spiritual culture.

As indicated in the "Basic Directions in the Reform of the General Educational and Vocational School," the basis of military-patriotic indoctrination of the pupils should be formed by preparing them for service in the ranks of the Soviet Armed Forces, instilling a love for the Soviet Army, and the molding of a lofty sense of pride in belonging to the socialist fatherland and a constant readiness for its defense. The task has been posed to raise the level and effectiveness of primary military training in the general-educational and vocational school.

Commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations of the Armed Forces are actively conducting ideological-political, military, moral, legal, heroic-patriotic, international, atheistic, aesthetic, and physical indoctrination. The process of harmonious molding of the personality of a person from the society of developed socialism which was begun by the family, school, and labor and educational collective is continuing in the army. The army realizes its indoctrinational role and is doing everything to raise a builder and defender of communism.

Plans for ideological and political-indoctrinational work which are intended for the entire period of service are being implemented in the army. In the serviceman's total service time, the ideological-indoctrinational process itself

occupies more than 20 percent of the time. Political lessons, political information sessions, lectures, and thematic measures mold the serviceman's world outlook. It is truly a tremendous spiritual and cultural wealth which the serviceman makes use of. In two years, the serviceman has the opportunity to view more than 200 motion pictures and read more than 100 books. Each day, an hour and a half are allotted to view television broadcasts, listen to the radio, and read newspapers.

As is known, Russian is the working language in the practice of interrelations between the allied armies of the states which make up the Warsaw Pact. Soviet officers and soldiers participate in joint lessons, drills, and exercises. Close contact of the men of the allied armies is accomplished on all levels. It is completely obvious that knowledge of Russian strengthens our international unity. Our Warsaw Pact allies are implementing a special program for study of the Russian language. It is a mandatory form of study and provides quite good results.

From all this it follows that the mastery of Russian by the men of the Armed Forces directly influences the course of military organizational development, the quality and effectiveness of training and indoctrination, and the degree of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness.

Confirmation of Russian as the only truly official language is not by chance. It was caused by an entire number of objective circumstances in the entire history of Soviet military organizational development.

First, under the effect of the action of two trends in the development of nations and national relations the Russian language was transformed into a language of international intercourse in the country in all spheres of public life. The Russian language, which has naturally entered the life of millions of people of any nationality, serves as a factor of exceptional significance in the economic, political, and cultural life of the country, in the drawing together of all its nations and nationalities, and in giving them access to the riches of world civilization. This circumstance could not but influence the Armed Forces as an important component part of Soviet socialist society.

Second, confirmation of Russian as the official language in the Armed Forces is caused by the very nature of Soviet military organizational development--as centralized and based on the close unity of the military efforts of all nations and nationalities. After the victory of the socialist revolution, our country built socialism under conditions of capitalist encirclement and under the constant threat of imperialist attack, and only by the creation of a mighty centralized military force was it possible to withstand these aggressive intrigues and threats. "...Standing against the tremendous front of the imperialist powers," V. I. Lenin pointed out, "we, struggling against imperialism, are an alliance which requires close military unity, and any attempts to destroy this unity we consider as treason to the interests of the struggle against international imperialism."

Third, the special significance of the Russian language in the Soviet Armed Forces is determined by the circumstances of the specific language situation which has developed in the country and certain specific features of the language itself. Here we can note the following special features.

Russian was and is the mother tongue of more than half the population of the USSR. Noting this fact, back in 1913 V. I. Lenin wrote that "the citizens of a democratic state themselves prefer a language which is understandable for the majority."

Actually, Russian is close to Ukrainian and Belorussian, which makes the mutual intercourse and understanding of the people who speak in these languages practically possible. It is precisely this which V. I. Lenin had in mind when he wrote that "more than seven-tenths of the population of Russia belong to related Slavic tribes which, with a free school in a free state, would easily attain the possibility to come to an agreement without any 'state' privileges for one of the languages because of the requirements of economic turnover." Russian was widespread among the peoples of the country during the years of struggle against foreign aggressors and the accomplishment of the socialist revolution. Nor can we fail to consider the circumstance that Russian was grammatically developed long ago and has rich linguistic traditions and most completely meets the most diverse requirements of versatile political, production, cultural, and scientific-technical intercourse. Its specific virtue is the historically developed uniformity and the absence of substantial dialect differences. Thanks to this, Russians of any region understand each other without difficulty. And any person, who is a serviceman of a non-Russian nationality can communicate with a Russian or non-Russian who speaks in another dialect of the Russian language.

All these circumstances advanced Russian to the status of the leading, official language in the Armed Forces and of the language in international intercourse for men of different nationalities, in essence of all nationalities, who reside in our country.

Thanks to the mastery of Russian along with the mother tongue, men of non-Russian nationalities are rapidly mastering combat equipment and enter the life and activity of troop collectives smoothly and on time. The facts show that they improve their knowledge of Russian even further in the army. There are the most favorable conditions and opportunities for this.

At the Armed Forces' contemporary stage of development, the problem of mastering Russian by men of non-Russian nationalities has become even more urgent. The range of the very meaning of "mastery of Russian" has expanded. One should know not only how to read and write well, but also to understand correctly and speak fluent Russian, including military terminology.

Such requirements are caused by a number of aspects which follow from contemporary conditions in the development and improvement of the Armed Forces. They are connected, first of all, with the processes of the scientific-technical revolution. Now it is simply impossible to study and operate military equipment which requires knowledge of the principles of mathematics, physics, radio engineering, and nuclear physics without good knowledge of Russian and its constant improvement.

Second, the circumstance that the cultural level and range of the men's contact has risen is also of no small importance. As experience confirms, a person who does not know Russian or knows it poorly is very awkward and feels uncomfortable in the collective. At first, the "language barrier" which arose may even lead

to the alienation of some men from the collective, to their isolation, and, so to say, throw them into the arms of not always wholesome "association with fellow-countrymen." In addition, we should also not fail to consider the uniqueness of the contemporary demographic situation where more and more youths (in proportion) of non-Russian nationalities are reaching the Armed Forces. More attention should be devoted to them in civilian organs and organizations as well as in the army.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government are devoting constant attention to the problem of the study of Russian. In recent years, a number of essential specific measures on intensifying the mastery of Russian in the union republics have been implemented. Thus, the teaching of primary military training in Russian has been introduced in addition to the study of Russian as the second language. For all pre-draftees who do not master or poorly master Russian, a two-three-months course of training (240 training hours) has been introduced in the republics just prior to call-up.

The Ministries of Education of the USSR and RSFSR and the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education have adopted a number of important measures on improving the teaching of Russian in the national schools and vocational and technical schools and a number of fundamental organizational measures have been implemented on introducing a system for teaching Russian in children's pre-school institutions, in the system for correspondence and elective study, and so forth.

The Communist Parties of the union republics and representatives of science and culture are posing widely the question of social and political significance of the mastery of Russian as a second mother tongue, for the accomplishment of tasks of communist construction, for the upbringing of the new man, and for raising the country's defensive capability. In the secondary general educational schools of union and autonomous republics sufficient training hours are devoted to Russian for the graduates to master it.

The Soviet Armed Forces are being replenished with a literate youth, for the Soviet people are the best educated people in the world. Virtually all men of the Armed Forces have the equivalent of an eighth-grade education or higher, with a significant proportion having a complete secondary and higher education. And this has been achieved during the life of one generation. Prior to the revolution, the literacy of the population on the territory of the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan was from two to eight percent. There was not one higher educational institution here. Now there are 126 of them, and for the proportion of students of higher educational institutions among the population the Uzbek and Kazakh SSR's surpass Italy, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, and Japan.

For example, the following figures eloquently show the greatest jump and true flourishing of the Uzbek people's spiritual culture: in the 1914/15 school year there were 165 schools and 710 teachers on the territory of present-day Uzbekistan and they taught 17,500 children (with a population of 4,334,500 in 1913). There were only two literates per 100 Uzbeks. In 1926, 1 engineer, 6 agronomists and veterinarians, and 18 technicians were counted among diploma-holding Uzbek specialists. There was only one literate per 100 Uzbek women.

Now Uzbekistan has one of the highest rates of higher education in the country. There are 280,000 young men and women who are students in higher educational institutions and 240,000 are studying in technical schools.

Forty-six academicians, 62 corresponding members, and more than 35,000 scientific associates are working in the republic's Academy of Sciences.

Similar changes have also occurred in all other fraternal union and autonomous republics.

Even the far from complete list of measures adopted shows that much has already been done and is being done for the thorough mastery of the Russian language. But, it appears, not all reserves and opportunities have as yet been completely utilized and, as formerly, the quality and effectiveness of all work being conducted and the special and pedagogical training of cadres of teachers of Russian, military instructors of schools, vocational and technical schools, and secondary special educational institutions, and teacher personnel for children's pre-school institutions leave much to be desired.

As practice shows, some of the graduates of national secondary schools know Russian poorly despite the fact that in recent years the progress of the school-children in this important subject has grown significantly.

For the more purposeful preparation of the student youth for service in the ranks of the Armed Forces and for entry in the military educational institutions, it would be expedient to review the system for disclosing and determining the draftees for additional training in Russian, that is, it would be more effective if draftees of this type were disclosed at least a year early and certain work is conducted with them even prior to the completion of secondary school at the threshold of course training.

It is necessary to define concretely the system of interrelations of military commissariats and labor collectives with the troop units to which draftees of a given rayon, village, oblast, or enterprise will be sent to perform military service.

For the better quality preparation of the draftees, the responsibility of the schools and organs of popular education for the quality of instruction and an objective evaluation of the graduates' knowledge of Russian should also be raised. Unquestionably, the introduction of an examination in Russian in the graduating 10th grade will increase the responsibility of teachers and pupils.

It is also important to intensify the interaction of organs of popular education, military commissariats, and leaders of institutions and enterprises for the training of draftees in Russian.

It is necessary persistently to improve the teaching of primary military training in the schools and vocational and technical and secondary special educational institutions.

Along with the profound study of Russian, it appears important to intensify work in all directions of military-patriotic indoctrination and professional

orientation toward all military professions and to utilize more widely and completely reserves for the mutual exchange of achievements in the culture, art, and literature of the Russian people and the fraternal peoples of the union republics.

Graphic evidence of the development of a multinational socialist culture is the publication of socio-political, special, and artistic literature, including the best works of fraternal literatures, in Russian. According to data of the All-Union Book Chamber, more than 11,000 book titles have been published in Russian during the last three years alone in the republics of Kazakhstan and Central Asia.

A significant place among these titles is occupied by works of the Russian classics and the best works of Soviet literature, including books by writers of fraternal literatures.

During the last five years, the central publishing houses have published more than 230 works by writers of Kazakhstan and Central Asia which have been translated into Russian (their total edition--more than five million copies). A significant contribution to acquainting Soviet readers with the works of fraternal literatures is made by artistic literary journals and, first of all, by the journal DRUZHBA NARODOV [Friendship of the Peoples] which, during the last 10 years, published translations of more than 450 novels, tales, stories, and poems which represent the entire multinational creativity of Soviet literature.

The heroic-patriotic theme stands out in the works of writers, poets, composers, and cinematographers of all the union republics.

The mass media--the press, radio, and television--can also render great assistance in the study of Russian and in military-patriotic indoctrination. Central Television systematically conducts broadcasts under the rubrics: "I Serve the Soviet Union," "Victors," "Do You Remember, Comrades?", and "Exploit." In addition to these permanent military rubrics, Central Television is preparing short information subjects on the Armed Forces for the "Time" program. During the last three years alone, Central Television has shown more than 80 artistic and documentary films on a military subject.

All-Union Radio also constantly accomplishes broadcasts on military-patriotic subject matter. Permanent rubrics enjoy deserved popularity: the radio journal "I Serve the Soviet Union," "'Youth' Field Mail," "Over the Roads of Courage," "Veterans Write," and "For You, Comrade Servicemen." The program "Beacon" also contains materials having a military-patriotic content.

Now all 39 of the country's motion picture studios are creating motion pictures with a heroic-patriotic theme. During the last three years, Soviet cinematographers have created about 100 artistic and more than 300 documentary and popular-science films on these subjects.

The monthly newsreel "The Soviet Serviceman" has been produced for more than 20 years to reflect the men's life and combat training. Each year seven to nine documentary films are created on order of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy for renting in the Armed Forces and abroad.

A system of throwing light on heroic-patriotic subject matter has been formed in the press of the majority of union republics. The republic and majority of oblast and rayon newspapers publish monthly thematic pages and individual materials which are directed toward the indoctrination of the youth and the entire population in the spirit of love and pride in our country and its Armed Forces and a readiness to defend socialism's achievements with weapon in hand. Today's army is also shown in these articles along with the propagandizing of heroic traditions.

In sending its sons to the ranks of the Armed Forces, the workers of all republics order them to perform their honorable military duty conscientiously. In whatever corner of our immense motherland the Soviet servicemen may be, they constantly feel the attention and concern on the part of republic and local party and soviet organs.

The 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War is drawing close. A movement has been initiated throughout the entire country which is directed toward marking this glorious date with intensification of the youth's heroic-patriotic indoctrination and multiplying the contribution to the strengthening of the motherland's economic and defensive might. We should support in every possible way the labor impulse of the young men and women who, in honor of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War, are initiating the movement "For yourself and for the other fellow" and socialist competition for the Red Banners "Heroes of the five-year plans" and "Veterans of labor for the best Komsomol-youth collective."

The student youth of the union republics is marching in step with our motherland's entire younger generation. It is making its feasible contribution to the achievements of the Soviet people, to the cause of communist construction, and to the strengthening of the Soviet state's defensive might and it is equal to any tasks.

There are the most favorable opportunities for the successful solution of the problem in the further improvement of the thorough study of Russian in the schools and other educational institutions of the union republics--the increased level of culture, including political culture, trained personnel, a sufficient material and technical base, the high level of development of pedagogical science, and a wealth of experience. To realize these opportunities completely is the duty of the teachers, organs of popular education, and all educational personnel of the Country of Soviets.

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CSO: 1801/408

ARMED FORCES

BUSHUEV WRITES ON NEW MILITARY CRIME LEGISLATION

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA ZAKONNOST' in Russian No 6, Jun 84, pp 12-14

[Article by G. Bushuev, chairman of the Military College of the USSR Supreme Court: "What Is New in Legislation on Military Crimes"]

[Text] The Soviet law, "On Criminal Responsibility for Military Crimes," (henceforth called the Law) was adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet on 25 December 1958. During the 25 years which have elapsed, changes have occurred in the life and activity of the Armed Forces, which found the corresponding reflection in military legislation. In connection with the increased threat of the unleashing of a nuclear missile war by aggressive imperialist forces, the requirements have been raised significantly in ensuring the combat capability and combat readiness of the troops and naval forces and in strengthening military discipline and order. Criminal legislation was constantly improved, which could not fail to influence the content of the standards concerning military crimes. Judicial practice of military tribunals disclosed individual shortcomings in the formulations of the dispositions of the Law's articles and in their sanctions. All this also served as the reason for the change and supplementing of legislation on military crimes.

Let us examine what is new that has been introduced into the law by the Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet of 15 December 1983 ("Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR" [Record of the USSR Supreme Soviet], No 51, 1983, Article 784).

A refinement has been introduced into Article 1 of the Law, which discloses the concept of a military crime and attributes of its subject, that reservists can be called not only to training assemblies, but also to checking assemblies since the conduct of such assemblies is envisaged by the Soviet law, "On the Universal Military Obligation."

The main thing in the change of the content of Articles 7 and 8 of the Law is that the new wording of these standards permitted qualifying as military all criminal violations of the prescribed rules for mutual relations between servicemen. For this, excluded from the dispositions of previous standards was such a qualifying attribute as the being of the subject of the crime or the victim "in the accomplishment of duties in military service" during the offense and responsibility in accordance with Article 8 of the Law did not begin to be limited to cases of insult alone. Legislation in effect now distinguishes the

following three situations with consideration of the mutual service relations of the subject of the crime and the victim: 1) "subordinate-chief" (responsibility for unprescribed relations is envisaged by Articles 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the Law); 2) "chief-subordinate" (articles 4, 7, and 24 of the Law); 3) "senior, junior, or equal" (Articles 4 and 8 of the Law).

Delimiting the mentioned contiguous components of crimes in each specific case permits coming to the correct conclusion concerning the qualification of the commission. Therefore, in the interests of raising the quality of judicial activity, it is desirable to work out the appropriate algorithms for qualification. In accomplishing the crimes which have been mentioned, the guilty party infringes on the established procedure for the performance of military service, and if violence in relation to the victim was caused by ruffian motives, such a motive does not influence the qualification of the commission now. All this brought the standards of the Law into conformance with objective reality.

The new legislation does not evaluate as a military crime insults using words or by the non-violent action of the chief, senior, junior, or subordinate. These actions are now considered as a breach of discipline.

Criminal responsibility has been intensified for violation of prescribed laws for mutual relations between servicemen in the absence of relations of subordination between them except for cases of offering resistance and coercion (Article 4 of the Law). Acts envisioned by paragraphs b and c of Article 8 of the Law are now included in grave crimes.

The adoption of the new legislation requires refinement of the interpretation of the content of the object of infringement when executing crimes envisaged by Articles 4-8 of the Law since it is obvious that it cannot be reduced to the order of subordination and the observance of military courtesy alone.

Article 10 (in the old wording) envisioned the following times of duration of avoiding military service by the guilty as qualifying attributes of a crime's components: more than three days (for active-duty servicemen), more than 10 days, and more than 10 days in wartime (for officers, warrant officers [praporshchik and michman], and extended-service servicemen). Different times are established in the new wording of the law: more than three days and up to a month, more than a month, more than a day in wartime (for active-duty servicemen), more than 10 days and up to a month, more than a month, more than three and up to 10 days repeatedly during a year, and more than a day in wartime (for remaining servicemen).

Those guilty of avoiding military service with a duration of more than a month are now punished more severely. The qualifying attribute of paragraph b, Article 10 of the Law (more than three and up to 10 days repeatedly during a year) increases the responsibility for such avoidance of service and furthers the delimiting of the named standard and Article 13 of the Law (as applicable to avoidance by refusal to perform the obligations of military service). All this entailed a change in the construction of Article 10 of the Law: formerly, paragraphs a and b envisaged the responsibility of active-duty servicemen, and paragraphs c and d--of the remainder; now paragraph a envisages active-duty servicemen, paragraph b--the remainder, and paragraphs c and d pertain to all servicemen.

Avoidance of military service for the periods envisioned in Article 10 of the Law is called "absence without leave" by the legislator and, in practice, is expressed in the fact that the guilty party is located outside the unit area or place of service without permission for this. And this poses the question of interpretation of the method of avoiding military service envisioned by the law. Location outside the unit or place of service without permission--the method of avoidance consists precisely of this. (This is especially obvious when we are discussing absence for a period greater than three and up to 10 days repeatedly during a year, and more than three days and up to a month.) In essence, leaving the unit without permission or failure to report for service on time without valid reasons are only its initial aspects and not independent methods as they are usually considered in literature on military crimes. The characteristic features of continuing crimes require regarding the interpretation of the method of their accomplishment with special attention since the correct resolution of the questions connected, in particular, with complicity in such crimes and with the totality of continuing and other crimes depends on this.

The manuals, instructions, and orders in effect in the Armed Forces envision certain rules for handling weapons as well as substances and objects which represent increased danger for those in the vicinity. Violation of these rules is an infringement on the established order for the performance of military service. However, prior to the putting of Article 15¹ of the Law into effect the commission was considered as a general criminal rather than a military crime.

It is necessary to distinguish the procedure for handling weapons, substances, and the named objects as such from the procedure for their employment in connection with the performance of special services (guard, watch, patrol, on combat alert, and so forth). For example, a sentry's violation of the procedure for employing a weapon during an attack on a post falls under the attributes of Article 19 of the Law, and incorrect handling of the weapon--Article 15¹. Violation, by the subject of the crime, of the rules for handling weapons or the named substances and objects may be intentional as well as careless; in all cases carelessness is guilty in leading to consequences. The causal connection between the violation of rules and the onset of harmful consequences is mandatory. By weapon we mean the organizational small arm (automatic rifle, carbine, machinegun, and so forth) which is, just as the other substances and objects mentioned in article 15¹ of the Law, under the jurisdiction of the military department. In essence, in this standard the attributes of the crime's subject, his subjective attitude toward the violation of rules and the onset of harmful consequences, and the belonging of the object of the crime to the military department are described in the same manner as in Article 16 of the Law.

The sanctions of Article 15¹ of the Law envision the deprivation of freedom for various periods, in which regard the punishment is intensified with consideration of the dangerous nature of the harm caused the victim (bodily injuries or death), and the number of victims. The supplementing of the law with the mentioned standard granted the court the right to designate stricter measures of punishment of persons guilty of accomplishing those crimes, some of which were formerly qualified in accordance with Articles 106, 114, or 217 of the criminal code of the RSFSR.

In connection with the change in legislation, a number of questions arose for practice and theory: concerning the delimiting of Article 15¹ of the Law and contiguous components of crimes, in particular from Article 19 of the Law and Articles 106 and 114 of the RSFSR Criminal Code; concerning the procedure for compensation for damage caused by the crime, and so forth. The urgency of a profound and comprehensive analysis of this standard is completely obvious.

The changes in Article 19 of the Law which establishes criminal responsibility for the violation of prescribed rules for guard duty are reduced to the following. The disposition of the standard does not mention "security" and "escort" duty. Escort duty has been changed to guard duty, and security duty is not envisioned by the Garrison and Guard Duty Regulations of the Soviet Armed Forces which are in effect.

Paragraph a establishes criminal responsibility for the violation of guard (watch) duty by persons who are members of any guard (watch), and not only in the guarding of objects having great significance, as was formerly the case, but also for the violation of the rules of guard duty in guarding those who have been condemned to the deprivation of freedom, prisoners under guard as a preventive measure, and so forth even if harmful consequences for the prevention of which the guard was designated did not result. The possibility of employing the rules of the Disciplinary Regulations of the Soviet Armed Forces against persons who have accomplished the named act under extenuating circumstances creates the necessary conditions for the differentiation of their responsibility. The new disposition of paragraph a, Article 19, of the Law does not contain a list of examples of objects which have great significance, which simplified its formulation and the employment of the law in practice.

The sanctions of paragraph d, Article 19, of the Law (violation of prescribed rules of patrolling which entailed harmful consequences for the prevention of which the given patrol was designated) mentions only one type of punishment--deprivation of freedom for a period of up to five years. Formerly, two types of punishment were envisioned--deprivation of freedom for a period of one to five years or being sent to a disciplinary battalion for a period of from three months to two years. Such an alternative, at first glance, furthered the differentiation of punishment. However, in practice there was no necessity for this since those who are on active duty and have been condemned to deprivation of freedom for a period of up to two years can be sent to a disciplinary battalion in accordance with Article 34 of the RSFSR Criminal Code and the corresponding articles of the criminal codes of the other union republics. In addition, the designation of punishment by a court of the first instance in the form of dispatch to a disciplinary battalion (without the employment of Article 34 of the RSFSR Criminal Code) deprived the higher courts of the opportunity to apply conditional conviction to the guilty one.

The increased danger of an attack on the USSR and the appearance of new types and means of destruction in the inventory of the aggressive NATO bloc and, first of all, of the United States, caused the necessity for a constant increase in the combat readiness of our troops and naval forces. The missions of combat alert (combat duty) became more complicated. Substantial changes took place in their organization and performance, and new means of protection appeared. The disposition of Article 21 of the Law (in the old wording) no longer reflected

these changes and proved to be excessively detailed. The new formulations of this standard only contain an indication of the purpose of combat alert (combat duty)--the timely detection and repelling of a surprise attack on the Soviet Union and the defense of and ensuring the security of the USSR, and the types of alert (for example, guarding the inviolability of the USSR's air, sea, or land space) are not mentioned. The attributes of the subject of the given crime are not concretely defined. In this way, any person who has gone on combat alert (combat duty) in the procedure established by the appropriate rules is recognized as such a subject. The disposition of the new standard is a blanket one. And this is proper, since its formulation as a practical matter cannot contain an exhaustive list of types of combat alert (combat duty) and officials, specialists, subunits, units, and ships accomplishing a combat mission. The rules for the performance of duty are established by the appropriate manuals, instructions, and orders of the command, and the military tribunal is guided by such documents when deciding a case.

The responsibility of servicemen for malfeasance is differentiated. A negligent attitude toward duty is now envisaged by a special standard (Article 24¹ of the Law), and the qualifying attributes of a given crime are substantial harm and grave consequences. Formerly, in addition, there were systematic character, mercenary incentives, and other personal interest.

Refinements have been introduced in the concept of the harm caused by malfeasance. Formerly, "substantial damage" was considered as a qualifying attribute. This rather broad concept did not reflect gradations in the degree of social danger of the harm caused, including those consequences which usually were evaluated as grave. The new law differentiates the degree of danger of the harm, distinguishing grave consequences and substantial harm, in connection with which it also establishes the appropriate sanctions. Thus, paragraph a of Article 24¹ of the Law envisages deprivation of freedom for a period of up to three years if a negligent attitude of a chief or official toward duty caused substantial harm, and paragraph c of this standard envisages deprivation of freedom for a period of up to seven years as far as grave consequences ensued. With consideration of this circumstance various periods are established for the deprivation of freedom in the sanctions of paragraphs a (up to five years) and b (from three to 10 years) of Article 24 of the Law. A narrowing of the concept of substantial harm occurred: its content in paragraph a of Article 24 of the Law (in the old wording) and in paragraphs a of Articles 24 and 24¹ of the new Law are not identical. And this should be considered in solving the problem of employing the ex post facto force of the law. Even in those cases where negligence actually entailed harm which is now evaluated as grave consequences, the commission may be requalified from paragraph a of Article 24 of the Law (in the old wording) to paragraph c of Article 24¹ of the new Law.

The disposition of paragraph a, Article 24, of the Law (in the new wording) envisages that the subject of a crime can exceed not only his power, but also his official authority. Such an addition reflects the essence of the crime more completely and agrees with the interpretation of exceeding authority in the criminal legislation of the union republics (for example, Article 171 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR).

The changes and additions to the Law require the conduct of delimitation between "substantial harm" and "grave consequences." The degree of social danger of the harm caused by the crime forms the basis. The criteria can be most diverse: the degree of gravity of bodily harm or deprivation of the victim's life, the amount of material loss, and how the loss caused the combat readiness of the subunit, unit, and so forth was specifically expressed. Legal practice will help to determine these criteria.

The correct application of the Law on Criminal Responsibility for Military Crimes will further a further rise in the quality and effectiveness of administering justice and, consequently, the strengthening of military discipline and law and order.

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CSO: 1801/408

ARMED FORCES

ACADEMY COMPUTER DIRECTOR WRITES ON 'NUCLEAR WINTER'

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 3 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by N. Moiseyev, member-correspondent of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Computer Center: "Scientists Warn: The World in the Aftermath of a Nuclear Strike: A Computer Generated Prognosis"; from NOVOSTI; passages in all capitol letters printed in boldface in the source]

[Text] Scientists--medical specialists, physicists, biologists--have expended considerable effort in evaluating the aftereffects of a nuclear war. The immediate property destruction and casualties from the blast, the deadly radiation and harmful genetic consequences have all been the subject of highly detailed analysis and lengthy discussion in international forums. But these discussions have possessed a single serious shortcoming--the lack of precise, scientifically sound, quantitative analyses which might indicate the fact that a more or less favorable outcome from a nuclear exchange is not possible.

THE VOLCANO ANALOGY--HOW VALID IS IT?

For a long time, no one attempted to evaluate the possible climatic consequences of a nuclear war. It was thought that nuclear explosions affect the atmosphere in roughly the same way as volcanoes, which, as they erupt, release an enormous cloud of dust. The dust blocks out sunlight and, in time, reduces the amount of solar energy reaching the earth. As a result, the temperature of the earth's surface and atmosphere drops. But, even the most explosive eruptions are not able to reduce average temperatures by more than .5 - 1 degree. For this reason, it has been thought that the change in climatic conditions resulting from a nuclear war would not be significant.

However, research conducted a few years ago by Professor Krudtsen from the Max Planck Institute (FRG) showed that it is not simply dust which is raised into the atmosphere after a nuclear explosion, but an enormous quantity of black, sooty material. Professor Krudtsen drew attention to the fact that high concentrations of energy, in the presence of sufficient oxygen, give rise to self-sustaining conflagrations--blazing vortices, which have been termed fiery tornadoes.

Everything within these tornadoes is consumed, even metal and reinforced concrete. A tornado can be caused even by a weapon less powerful than a nuclear warhead. Hiroshima and Nagasaki were not the first to fall before a fiery whirlwind; Hamburg and Dresden were the first to experience this when they were subjected to a barbaric bombardment by Anglo-American aviation near the end of the Second World War. As far as nuclear explosions are concerned, studies indicate that they are inevitably accompanied by a fiery tornado. And when this takes place, a tremendous amount of soot is lifted over cities--the targets of a nuclear exchange.

THE SAGAN SCENARIO

Drawing upon the work of Professor Krudtsen, the American astronomer, Carl Sagan, in 1983 published research which examined what would happen if 5000 megatons of nuclear weaponry (about 12 percent of the total world stockpile, by American estimates) were to be used in a nuclear exchange. This, it turns out, would be sufficient to subject 1000 of the major cities of the northern hemisphere to the devastating effect of the fiery tornado. Professor Sagan and his associates computed the amount of soot which would be thrown into the atmosphere and the climatic consequences of this fact.

It was found that the cloud of soot would shut out virtually all sunlight. Only one ten-millionth of the energy which normally falls on the earth would reach its surface. Soot settles out of the atmosphere very slowly. As much as a year after the firestorm, the atmosphere would still be 10 times less transparent than it is normally. In those regions where the explosions take place, a "nuclear night" will settle in.

And so, as Carl Sagan and his colleagues demonstrated, black clouds would hang over the obliterated cities. But, in fact, these clouds would not remain in one place. Air currents would carry them from one place to another. Would they affect climate on a global scale? Would the tragedy described in Professor Sagan's scenario unfold only in the northern hemisphere, or would its effect be felt by our entire planet?

When we in the USSR Academy of Sciences Computer Center obtained the American astronomer's calculations, the idea occurred to us to "play out" this scenario in the mathematical model "Gea" [not further identified] which we designed a few years ago to describe processes occurring in the biosphere. The model stood the test of time: experimental results indicated that "Gea" was functioning reliably. The Sagan scenario contained sufficient input data to get a representative picture of the events, that is, the nature of the phenomena taking place on the earth in the aftermath of a nuclear war.

NUCLEAR WINTER

Our analyses were done in the summer of 1983 by research associates V. V. Aleksandrov and G. L. Stenchikov, using a BESM-6 [type of high-speed unit] computer at the USSR Academy of Sciences Computer Center. The results were mind-boggling. They forced us to completely restructure our view of the possible consequences of a nuclear exchange. It became quite clear that a nuclear conflict would lead

to a "global nuclear night" which would last for about a year. The computer-generated conclusion: The earth would be shrouded in darkness. The hundreds of millions of tons of earth lifted into the atmosphere, the smoke from continental fires, and the ash and soot from burning cities and forests would render the earth's skies impenetrable by sunlight. This would produce an effect similar to the atmosphere being turned inside out: it would become blazing hot on its upper surface and freezing below. The upper layers would heat up to 100 degrees Celsius, while at the surface of the earth, the temperature would drop sharply (as much as 15 - 20 degrees in the first month, with localized temperature drops in central Siberia and on the U. S. East Coast reaching 40 - 50 degrees). The global atmosphere would undergo a complete reorganization of its circulation patterns. The impenetrable black cover would spread from the northern hemisphere to the southern, and eventually enclose the entire planet. All sources of fresh water would freeze over, all ecological balances would be upset, and all harvests would fail. The total terrestrial biota, i.e., the total population of various species of animals, plants and microorganisms, would completely perish. It appears that marine life could expect to meet a similar fate, inasmuch as phytoplankton--the fundamental basis of the oceans' food chain--would die out from lack of sunlight.

Conclusions drawn from our calculations indicated that if 100 - 150 megatons of nuclear fuel(i.e., 50 times less than in the Sagan scenario) were used in a nuclear exchange, the major cities of Europe, Asia and North America would be destroyed, and the nuclear winter would begin unabated. The only expected difference is that it would end within a few months, instead of lasting a full year. But even this would be sufficient time to ensure the end of life on earth.

THE AMERICAN MODEL: THE SAME RESULT

The idea to conduct an analysis of the climatic aftereffects of a nuclear war did not occur to us alone. At the end of last year, the Washington conference, "The World After Nuclear War," at which an address was delivered by V. V. Aleksandrov on the subject of the consequences of a nuclear exchange, was also addressed by a spokesman from the National Center for Climatic Studies in the U. S. (Professor Shneider).

The Americans examined only atmospheric circulation, and, in this respect, their model was significantly more precise than ours. But, then again, the model employed by our computer center described not only the atmospheric effects proper, but the reciprocal interaction of the atmosphere and the ocean, as well. The oceans constitute an enormous heat sink. American mathematicians generated a valid account of the first 24 days. By the end of the first month following the catastrophe, oceanic effects will be playing a significant role. The vast heat reservoir represented by the oceans will, in all likelihood, mitigate the severe conditions of nuclear winter. But, the temperature drops which will occur between the atmosphere and the oceans will lead to a whole range of climatic side-effects. These phenomena were the subjects of our research, since our model lent itself quite easily to developing an account of the initial 380 days. But, what is of overriding importance is the fact that the respective projections for the first month of the nuclear winter--obtained both by the Center for Climatic Studies in the U. S. and by us--are virtually identical.



Independently of each other, Soviet and American experts arrived at the same unequivocal result. Humankind now has a completely new picture--one which is based on precise scientific data--of the sort of consequences to be expected from a nuclear exchange. In the words of the academician, Ye. P. Velikhov, "it has become clear to everyone that nuclear weapons are neither an instrument of politics, nor an instrument of war: They are an instrument of self-destruction."

Someone has described the findings of the conference, "The World After Nuclear War," as an antinuclear bomb. This "antibomb" should be exploited with maximal effectiveness. Science must raise the consciousness of us all to the fact that nuclear war means the extinction of life on earth.

9481

CSO: 1801/420

ARMED FORCES

EDITORIAL STRESSES NEED TO IMPROVE OFFICERS' TECHNICAL LEVEL

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jul 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Officer Proficiency"]

[Text] The Soviet Armed Forces have at their disposal a formidable array of modern weaponry and first-class combat equipment. This includes intercontinental ballistic missiles and automatically controlled electronics systems, highly maneuverable tanks and cruise missiles, nuclear submarines, various classes of surface vessels, automatic control systems, multichannel communications systems, and much more. In order to master this potent and complex arsenal to make maximal use of its military potential, and to maintain it in a state of constant readiness, in-depth, comprehensive military-technological knowledge is needed, along with professional skill and a high level of technical proficiency.

Officer proficiency is a concept which is both capacious and multifaceted. It is constantly being broadened by the addition of new meaning. This is related to the growing number of specialists and technical engineering personnel in military collectives, and to the expanding scope of their missions. For the various officer categories, this concept possesses its own boundary, its own specifications, and this is quite natural. There is, however, a condition which is common to all categories: attaining a high level of technical proficiency is unthinkable without highly developed qualities of moral and political leadership, strong military discipline, and a constructive attitude on the part of technical specialists toward continually improving their profession.

Currently, an overwhelming number of military officers possess higher educations and engineering degrees. This, in and of itself, implies a high level of technical proficiency and a commitment to actively participate in the development of new military-technological ideas, to promote the utilization of all such advances within the armed forces, and to perceive future tendencies. This is facilitated by participation in joint scientific-military projects, as well as in resourceful and innovative research.

Officers must be able to transmit to their subordinates their knowledge, experience and technical proficiency. Nurturing in them a love for the equipment and weaponry entrusted to them, a desire to thoroughly master them and become skilled in advanced techniques related to their combat applications, in brief, to

continually improve themselves within their specialized field. In his address to the All-Army Conference for Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations, USSR Minister of Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov emphasized the fact that, "...highly trained specialists are able to more effectively exploit the military potential of their equipment. Only rarely do they permit breakdowns; they rapidly correct malfunctions, and possess not only a broader technical point of view, but a much expanded tactical outlook as well."

Military work is becoming more and more collectivized in nature. But this means an increased role for the organizational factor, for the scientifically-based organization of this work. For example, take-offs and landings of all-weather supersonic aircraft, missile-range launches, and combat training cruises of nuclear submarines all depend on the precisely coordinated actions of a large number of people who often are stationed at widely separated military collectives, and have neither personal, nor visual contact with each other. Under these conditions, the officer proficiency level is expressed in his understanding of the various principles which come into play in similar situations, and in his ability to coordinate the requirements of technology with the capacities of human operators, or--as it is phrased in the old, but still appropriate expression--to establish a lasting balance within the "man - machine" system.

One of the primary indicators of an officer's level of technical proficiency is his ability to make maximal use of technological resources in warfare, properly coordinating maintenance, metrological testing and repair through the use of specialized equipment, instruments and calibration devices. The quality of these operations is largely determined by how closely specialists adhere to technological specifications, or in other words, the extent of their technological discipline. The observance of technological discipline is particularly important in operations with electronic systems. Success in this area is out of the question without daily and precise adherence to specified regulations and standards, which have been developed through many years of practical experience and confirmed in standards and methods documents. A thorough understanding of this requirement, coupled with the ability to anticipate and forestall malfunctions, further describes officers possessing a high level of technical proficiency.

It is in this specific category of technical specialists that we find the officers of the surface-to-air missile battalion under the command of Capt I. Osipenkov. The technical equipment entrusted to them is maintained in a constant state of full combat readiness. The subunit has eliminated instances of equipment falling into disrepair, and has an excellent record of maintenance-free operation combined with minimal expenditures of material resources. The subunit traditionally ranks high in marks for combat training, as well as resourceful and innovative operation. Outstanding academic performances, fine coordination, the ability to use technical hardware under any conditions, and with excellent reliability are all virtues demonstrated in classrooms and training exercises by specialists in units and subunits commanded by the following party members: Hero of the Soviet Union, Military Aviator 1st Class, Lt Col Yu. Churilov; Capt 3rd Rank V. Korshunov; Maj Yu. Chernyshev; as well as many others.

Unfortunately, incidents continue to take place in which costly equipment is exploited without regard to violations of requirements outlined in appropriate procedural documents. The inevitable result is premature failure of the equipment.

The underlying cause of this situation is found in the fact that, in subunits such as these, the persons responsible for equipment maintenance often have only superficial knowledge of requirements outlined in the appropriate procedural documents; they disregard technical operational standards, and do not provide a proper model for their subordinates.

Commanders, political workers, party and komsomol organizations must manifest constant concern for increasing the proficiency of officers and maintaining high standards for officer training. Moreover, they must ensure the propagation of scientific and technical knowledge, and create an atmosphere of intolerance for any violations of technical standards. More effective use must be made of the motivating potential of socialist competitions, and the support of libraries at officers' and enlisted men's clubs should be enlisted for this purpose. To organize some exhibits of materials reflecting the achievements of foreign, as well as our own science and technology, recent advances in the scientific-technical and military-technical literature, would be little enough contribution to ask for in this important concern.

High-level officer proficiency--without it, it is difficult to imagine the successful performance of the extremely difficult and demanding missions essential to the military and political training of armed forces units and subunits, not to mention continuing growth in their combat readiness. In order to maintain proficiency at the level of current requirements, joint efforts on the part of commanders, military staffs, political bodies, party and komsomol organizations are absolutely essential.

9481

CSO: 1801/420

ARMED FORCES

IMPORTANCE OF VIGILANCE ON COMBAT ALERT DUTY UNDERSCORED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jul 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Shouldering Combat Alert Duty With Vigilance"]

[Text] The solemn strains of the Soviet national anthem are heard. Our nation's flag is slowly hoisted on the flagstaff. Troops stand rigidly in formation. The enveloping silence is broken by the ringing words of the order on assignments to combat alert duty.

Thus is the ritual of assignment to combat alert duty carried out in many parts of the Soviet Armed Forces. These moments are unforgettable and moving. It is as if the nation itself were imparting last-minute instructions to its warriors, admonishing them to be watchful, responsible and ready for action.

It was these very qualities which military aviator, Capt G. Yeliseyev displayed in the execution of his combat assignment. A foreign aircraft had intruded into our nation's airspace. It was immediately detected by radar-tracking stations. Capt Yeliseyev was ordered to intercept the target. The flyer piloted his fighter into the indicated area. Conditions in the air had become difficult for interception. Just when it looked like the intruder might escape unpunished, Yeliseyev kicked in his afterburners, closed with the target at maximum speed, and dispatched it with a powerful air-to-air strike. At the cost of his own life, the Soviet flyer had cut short the enemy provocation. By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Capt Yeliseyev was posthumously awarded the title, "Hero of the Soviet Union".

What was it that spurred Capt Yeliseyev into action? Primarily, it was a sense of military duty, an ideological commitment, the impassioned soul of a communist and the very highest sense of responsibility for his assigned mission, as well as for the security of his nation.

This nation--how enormous its expanse. And everywhere--in whatever remote corner you select--from Kushka to the Arctic, from Brest to the Kuriles, constructive work is going on. The Soviet people are wholeheartedly striving to bring to fruition the historic resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress of February and April (1984) Plenums of the Party Central Committee. As comrade K. U. Chernenko noted at the All-Army Conference for Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations, this must

be done in the face of a difficult international situation, and in a climate of perceptibly rising military danger, including the threat of nuclear warfare. This requires military personnel to display unwavering vigilance, and remain constantly on guard and at the ready to defend the peaceable labor of the Soviet people and the hard-won achievements of socialism.

Vigilance is a highly pragmatic concept. It is based on the serviceman's deeply rooted understanding of the national importance of his assigned mission, as well as his personal responsibility for the nation's security. It is also based on proficiency in the handling of weapons and other military hardware, the ability to skillfully operate them under all conditions, very high levels of organization and discipline, mental toughness and physical stamina.

Commanders, political organizations, party and komsomol organizations are constantly concerned with instilling a high level of vigilance in military personnel. To this end, they are working with the personnel of subunits assigned to alert duty in such units as: the N-type missile unit of officer V. Afonin, the PVO [anti-aircraft] missile regiment under the command of Lt Col I. Antonov, and the fighter-aviation regiment of officer Yu. Novikov. The commanders, staffs and political workers are maintaining the high level of discipline required for combat alert duty. Moreover, they are giving their undivided attention to the organization of combat teams, aviation links and alert-duty shifts and posts, in so doing, providing firm and stable control over them. Before assigning them to alert duty, commanders carefully check their subordinates understanding of their missions and the sequence of possible actions. They ensure that combat gear and other equipment is thoroughly prepared, and they take measures to maintain the sort of conditions which exclude carelessness, negligence and deviation from established alert-duty regulations. This kind of party-political work conducted in the course of combat alert duty focuses on explaining to military personnel the military-political situation in the world as it grows ever more acute thanks to the aggressive imperialist circles, the foreign and domestic policies of the CPSU, the role of the USSR Armed Forces in ensuring the security of our government, as well as that of the other nations of the socialist alliance, and the specific objectives of combat alert duty.

Unfortunately, the working approach of some commanders, political workers and staff officers in coordinating the training of subordinates for combat alert duty is not always characterized by initiative and business-like efficiency. This is particularly apparent in indoctrination work with subordinates, where, at times, the individual idiosyncrasies of servicemen and questions relating to their psychological compatibility are poorly accounted for.

A prime role in ensuring vigilant efforts on combat alert duty is played by socialist competition, which is being conducted under the motto, "Be on the alert, and in constant readiness to defend the achievements of socialism!" Commanders, political workers, party and komsomol activists must closely scrutinize the quality of their staffs' commitments to the alert-duty period, and, in so doing, decisively eradicate formalistic attitudes; they must motivate participants in socialist competition to exemplary fulfillment of functional requirements, outstanding equipment maintenance, and assistance to youthful comrades. Additionally, they must actively work to disseminate and implement advances in knowledge.

The majority of the personnel assigned to combat alert duty is made up of communists and komsomol members. It is the duty of party and komsomol organizations to see to it that their members perform in an exemplary manner while on alert duty. The quality and efficacy of the party-political work must be continuously upgraded prior to assignment to combat alert duty, and new, more effective techniques must be found for motivating personnel.

The summary grading procedure for alert-duty performance should be used as an academic tool for investing service personnel with a spirit of unflagging vigilance. The job of the commanders is to ensure that testing procedures are characterized by in-depth analysis and stringent academic requirements, while grading is purely objective. A scrupulous and exacting attitude toward analyzing the state of affairs and toward the work of each serviceman will provide for the use of more objectivity in the organization of combat alert duty.

The nation undertook wide-scale preparations for the upcoming national holiday--the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. The inheritors of the combat traditions of that conflict--the servicemen of the 1980's--regard as their sacred duty efforts to attain even greater proficiency in the use of modern weaponry and combat hardware, to increase their vigilance, to strengthen discipline and organizational efficiency, and to reliably provide for the security of our nation.

9481

CSO: 1801/420

ARMED FORCES

LAWS GOVERNING PROTECTION, USE OF ARMS, AMMUNITION NOTED

Protection of Socialist Property

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jul 84 p 2

[Article: "For Protecting Socialist Property"]

[Text] For purposes of further strengthening the protection of socialist property, preventing and halting violations of the law, protecting the rights of citizens and improving the service discipline of paramilitary guard personnel, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has defined the procedure by which violators of the law are detained by those workers and by which they are to employ weapons in exceptional cases.

Paramilitary guards have the right to deliver to the official guard room or to the police, lawbreakers encroaching upon the object under guard or upon other state or public property for purposes of preventing a violation of the law, establishing the identity of the lawbreaker and filling out a report on the violation of the law. The senior official in the paramilitary guard at the site of the object being guarded may perform an administrative arrest of such lawbreakers and hold them for up to three hours under the procedure established by the law, and when there is adequate evidence that the law has been violated, he may make a personal inspection and an inspection of the arrestee's possessions, and confiscate items and documents.

Exceptional circumstances have been defined, in which the paramilitary guard has the right to use a weapon as an extreme measure in the performance of his official duty of protecting the object under guard or other state or public property. The circumstances in which the use of a weapon is forbidden are also defined.

Violations of the Law

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jul p 2

[Article: "If The Laws Are Broken"]

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has established administrative liability for violation of the laws for acquiring, keeping and using firearms

and ammunition. The acquisition of smoothbore hunting weapons, the keeping of such weapons or their transfer for sale to other individuals without a proper permit entails a fine of 10 to 30 rubles, with or without confiscation of the weapon. The repetition of such acts within a year following the application of the above administrative penalty entails a fine of 20 to 50 rubles, with confiscation of the weapon. Firing a weapon in a populated area and not at sites designated for this, or violation of the established procedure entails the same fine, with or without confiscation of the weapon and ammunition.

Administrative liability is also specified for violations of the procedure for storing and transporting weapons and ammunition, and registering weapons, and for other violations of the law. It applies to citizens 16 years of age or older.

The above measures will take effect on 1 January 1985.

11499

CSO: 1801/398

ARMED FORCES

COMBINED GROUND, HELICOPTER ASSAULT PRACTICED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jul 84 p 1

[Report by Maj V. Konek, military pilot 1st class: "They Provided Air Support"]

[Text] The helicopters landed on a small area thickly covered with grass. A minute or two before they had darted out from behind the edge of the woods and rapidly come in for the landing. Now the combat machines fell silent, after the rotor blades had dropped toward the earth. The crew members gathered around Major V. Maslyukov, military pilot 1st class. They would take advantage of the short break to clarify questions pertaining to their interaction with ground forces and to discuss the procedure to be used for the forthcoming operations.

"Our task," Major Maslyukov said, "is to support the motorized rifle subunit's advance from the air. All of us have been ordered to be ready to take off."

The airmen had barely separated, when green rockets soared into the air. The field came alive. The helicopters took off one after the other with a hollow chirring, gained speed and swept over the very ground toward the range. It is difficult to get one's bearings in such conditions. Only seconds are available for making decisions. Senior Lieutenant V. Ovchinnikov, navigator, issued precise commands, however:

"Turn, course.... We're coming to the control landmark. Turn onto combat [course]!"

We checked out the weapons. The "enemy" positions and combat equipment were clearly visible. It was strange that they were not camouflaged.

"On the combat [course]! Permission to begin?" The group leader requested of the flight controller.

"Permission denied. Return to the square...."

It was a high-speed ground battle. The situation had changed. Motorized rifle-men were attacking the "enemy." It had retreated and was digging in at a new line. The attackers had taken its positions. We had to fix the "enemy's" new position and destroy it with an accurate strike before the "enemy" could set up a defense.

The flight navigator took our group to a holding area. The weather was worsening. A thick haze was covering the horizon and hiding the reference points. We could only operate by instruments. A drizzle was falling. All hopes were on the navigator. And he did not let us down. He issued the precise course to all the crews.

The helicopters flew on defensive patrol in the holding area. A hypothetical mission was issued after the first turn:

"Fly to the area.... You will be operating against point targets.... When you pull out of the attack watch the sky to the left."

"Enemy" fighters could appear from that direction.

The group drew together in combat formation and swept toward the forward edge. We flew at minimum altitude and maximum speed. It was easier this way to penetrate through the "enemy's" air defense zone. The pilots-and-operators were glued to the sights. The target had to be detected as early as possible. It is more difficult to aim from a short distance. Once again, however, the air force representative who was in the subunits of ground forces, issued a hypothetical mission:

"Operate only against the seventh target. Turn to the right...."

"Roger, the seventh," Maslyukov answered.

A small tract of forest lay ahead on our course, and behind it a lake. The "enemy" was on its shore. The "enemy" came to life, rotating the turrets of the antiaircraft launchers. The group fanned out. We would be attacking from different directions. The unexpected maneuver threw the "enemy's" calculations off. It was slow in opening fire.

Major Maslyukov glanced at the operator: "We're okay, commander. I see the target. Request permission to launch."

"Permission granted."

The veteran pilot had put his fighting comrade into the very best situation for performing his job. There was complete coordination and mutual understanding in the crew. The helicopter rocked slightly. The missile left the aircraft and swept toward the target. The operator directed the luminous dot up to the very point of explosion.

The restraint a pilot must exercise on the combat course! It seems that the barrels of the antiaircraft guns are trained directly on your aircraft. Tongues of fire could leap out at you at any moment. You cannot turn away. It is a battle of nerves. Forestalling the "enemy's" fire, however, the lead helicopter fires its cannons. Mutual assistance is a sacred thing in aerial combat.

Another attack! Our helicopters were like disturbed bees ceaselessly stinging the "enemy." The "enemy's" positions were swelled by explosions. They became covered with smoke, and combat equipment was burning in several places.

The heat of battle absorbs one. It is dangerous to become too engrossed, however, and Major Maslyukov warned us in good time:

"Crews, be alert!"

The sky was clear over the forward edge. Fighters of the attackers had gained supremacy in the air.

The order came:

"End the work. Land at the alternate airfield..."

I could see the motorized riflemen on the ground as they entered the attack on a broad front.

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CSO: 1801/398

ARMED FORCES

LETTERS TO KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITOR, RESPONSES

Officer's Self-Serving Attitude Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 May 84 p 2

[Article by Eng-Capt Lt F. Bezgin: "What are you Looking for in the Service?-- Discussion of the Letter 'The Officer's Personal Example'"]

[Text] I recently received a letter from a former colleague, with whom I shared my quarters on a ship some time ago. The officer served on our crew slightly more than a year immediately after graduating from school. He left no perceptible mark on the ship, nor do I think he could have, since all he thought about from the very first days was how he could get off the ship and transfer to some less troublesome shore duty in some large city. Finally, by hook or by crook, he got what he wanted. He was transferred to one of the military organizations in Leningrad. This is what he wrote me from there: "I learned that you are still on the ship. I have to admit, I was very surprised. What are you waiting for? It is inexcusable for a native Muscovite to stay in a small garrison...."

He went on to list the benefits a large city has to offer the officer; a smoothly regulated workday, theaters, museums.... He concluded with the following: "I am getting ready for an interesting temporary duty assignment in the near future. My colleagues told me I would just have to take some skis with me...."

That is the kind of letter it was.... I had an unpleasant feeling after reading it. And it was not that I was so upset about my life, which my former colleague did not consider to be a very good one. My life suits me very well. I was disturbed by the fact that such an egotist and self-seeker also wears an officer's shoulder-boards, disgraces them with his rotten philosophy, and still considers himself to be right, feels that he can cite his own service and its hothouse conditions as an example for others.

I could have remained silent about all of this, of course. But then I read Guards Major M. Bogatyrev's article in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA and the responses to it, and I wanted to take part in the generally serious and interesting discussion being carried in the newspaper. In my opinion, it has raised numerous important problems of assuring that the officers set a personal example in the combat training, the competition and discipline. As we discuss all of this,

however, we must not forget, we do not have the right to forget, the moral example set by the individual wearing the officer's shoulder-boards, to forget about what he is personally seeking in the service--the joy of selfless military labor for the good of the homeland or some sort of benefits and advantages for himself.

It would seem that the latter would have no place in our milieu. We know how difficult the officer's service is; the tension of exercises, night alerts, separations from the family, sudden transfers from one place to another.... What advantages could there be in this? Nonetheless, we encounter now and again people who, although they wear the officer's shoulder-boards, do not feel that they obligate them to make any sort of self-sacrifice, to subordinate the "I's" to higher service interests.

It is no secret that one officer will perform all of his duty at "sites" and remote garrisons, while another will never leave the big city, because he clings to it with all his might, by hook or by crook, avoiding undesirable transfers. One will give it everything he has, all of his strength and his health, while another can only be distinguished from a civilian by the epaulettes on his shoulders....

I know that I have touched upon a sticky and complicated subject. I cannot remain silent about it, however. After all, the moral stance of each of us and his loyalty to his great purpose are matters which determine not just the prestige of a specific individual, but the prestige of our entire officer corps in the eyes of the people.

I feel that many things in this area deserve some serious thought. They include how we can be more strictly and consistently demanding of those who seek the easier load and how we can give greater recognition to those who are selflessly devoted to the service, those who have spent long years in the North and Far East, at garrisons in the taiga and mountain "sites" and on ships.

The attitude with which the individual begins his career as an officer is of enormous importance. The military schools have a great deal to do with this. I cannot understand why we actually have situations in which an individual who has deliberately chosen an officer's career, has studied 5 years at a naval school and has not even had a good taste of life on a ship, already has his eyes turned toward shore. He has been trained for ocean cruises and is destined for a captain's bridge, but he does not want to sail, does not want a captain's bridge. He wants to sit in an office, to have a regulated workday, to taste all the delights of shore life. Who should be the one to sail, however, if not the young officer, full of health and strength and specially trained for shipboard service?

I feel that at the schools and in the navy service itself greater concern should be shown for indoctrinating the officers in a spirit of the romantic, of loyalty to their dream and their calling.

I recall the beginning of my own career as an officer. What confusion there was in my mind, how much instability, how many things I did not comprehend.

And how good it was for me at that time to communicate with Engineer-Captain 2nd Rank O. Grishin, our unit's squadron engineer officer. He was a true professional. The lieutenants were drawn to him even more by his enthusiasm, by his decency and his amazing sensitivity toward them, however. For example, Oleg Vladimirovich considered it his duty to put the newly-arrived lieutenants up in his own quarters until the question of where they would live was settled. At times Grishin's quarters began to look like a lieutenant's dormitory. And what instructive discussions they sometimes had there--discussions about service on the ship, about experiences on long cruises.

In general, I was always lucky in the service to meet concerned people, people devoted to the navy. I cannot help mentioning in this connection Captain Lieutenant D. Zaikin, my first division commander. He knew how to turn the most routine job into a lesson with great indoctrinational value. Once, I recall, he decided to monitor my performance when I made my rounds of the ship. When we reached the shaft passage I noticed that there was no light. I made a comment to that effect in the log.

"Is that all?" Zaikin asked. "Why is there no light?"

He removed the cover and screwed in the bulb. The light came on.

"Let's write that down." I entered in the log: "Problem corrected on the spot."

"Don't hurry," Zaikin had noticed a puddle of water collected by a seal. "Whose area is this? Seaman Suray's? Get him here."

It was dark in the passage for a reason, as it turned out. The unconscientious seamen had felt that the clean-up could be done later and had decided to "out-wit" the inspector that way. But Zaikin had figured out the trick....

Some people might ask why I told about this, what this routine incident has to do with the subject of our discussion. I am convinced that it is pertinent. It was more than just a matter of the division commander teaching me something about making the rounds of the ship. He also helped me make an important discovery: The service is very complex and multifaceted, and it is equally important to put one's whole heart into every job, even the smallest. Such lessons, small but very, very necessary, sometimes mean more than hundreds of general words about the need to love the service.

The officer who wrote me from Leningrad was probably not taught such lessons. Incidentally, I did not bother to answer his letter. I decided to let my reply be this letter published in the newspaper. Perhaps something of what I have said here will make him think. Perhaps he will understand that there are joys more important in the officer's work than skiing on a temporary duty assignment. There is the joy of victories gained in difficult training battles and the joy of overcoming the hardships and difficulties of life on a cruise. There is the joy of duty honorably fulfilled.

Outstanding Officer Described

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 May 84 p 2

[Article by Lt S. Nebrenchin, Limited Contingent of Soviet Forces in Afghanistan: "Spiritual Contact--Discussion of the Letter 'The Officer's Personal Example'"]

[Text] It is also sometimes the case that an officer is believed to set a good personal example, but his subordinates do not follow his example. The officer is truly disciplined, neat, sharp and polite. And he knows his specialty well. It is as though the soldiers and sergeants do not notice these qualities, which are positive, of course. You will not even hear someone say jokingly: "Private Ivanov, your boots are as shiny as the platoon commander's. And even such a statement as this reflects respect, after all. In this case, however, the officer's glossy boots do not bring him extra prestige. Why is this the case?

In order for a commander to set an example for his subordinates in things large and small, I believe that he must also be an honest, decent and just individual. In such an individual the soldiers will also always notice his other merits and want to be like the commander. That officer who is as one with his subordinates, their friend, their older brother, their father, is exemplary for his men. When such an officer suffers failure in the performance of some exercise (and no one has any guarantee that he will not), the entire subunit suffers with him. No chance occurrence can damage his prestige in their eyes.

I would also like to point out that commanders who try to be just nice older friends of their subordinates cannot gain their respect. Commanders who are strict and demanding but well disposed toward the men and understand them are respected.

In this connection I would like to say a few words about my combat comrade, Senior Lieutenant Yuriy Shilov. What are his most notable features? Punctuality, precision and sense of obligation. When he promises something, he always keeps his word.

And how is Shilov's appearance? You can't help admiring him. The sites where we serve are "famous" for their dust in the summer and their mud in the winter. Neither the one nor the other appears to affect Shilov, however. And his subordinates stand out for their appearance. They are just as sharp as their commander. This is all because Senior Lieutenant Yuriy Shilov, while demanding and exacting, is at the same time close to the men, accessible to them, informal in dealing with them. The soldiers want to be like their commander not just externally, but internally as well. Neatness, the ability to look sharp in any situation, is a reflection of one's inner world, of one's attitude towards his duty, after all.

Shilov always gets up a half-hour ahead of his subordinates. He considers this to be his duty. When performing the tasks of everyday life, he works shoulder to shoulder with his men. He is not afraid to use an axe or a shovel, to handle clay or move rocks.

But what about subordination, some young officer might ask. The official distance between the commander and his subordinates is never bridged. That distance is defined by the soldier's profound and sincere respect for the officer, for his professional knowledge, his strength of character, his sense of responsibility.

Senior Lieutenant Shilov and his men have been seriously tested many times. Naturally, such tests bring people together, make them close. I am confident however, that Shilov would have equally good spiritual rapport with his men in any situation. For example, he came up with the idea of setting up an amateur theater, a sort of theater of miniatures, in the subunits. In the beginning they staged scenes reminiscent of the combat training in the service. This was a success. They then prepared a satirical show on an Afghan theme: "The Bai and the Farm Laborer." They put it on for their Afghan comrades-in-arms. The latter did not simply like it: They expressed a great desire to take a part in the show. Joint rehearsals are now under way.

Shilov's subordinates respect him both as a commander and as an individual. The official and the personal prestige are inseparable in this case. The officer in turn deeply respects his men. When he assesses them, he tries to look to the future. I have heard him comment more than once that a certain sergeant would make a good kolkhoz chairman, that another has the makings of a teacher and would do well to go to school.... I know that as the years go by, every one of Shilov's men will have a good word to say in remembrance of their commander, of that indoctrinational schooling they acquired in the ranks of the Armed Forces.

Exemplary Officers at Remote Site

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 May 84 p 2

[Article by Lt Col V. Pogorelov, Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District: "Not a Single Laggard"]

[Text] Everyone in our subunit read Guards Major M. Bogatyrev's letter: "The officer's personal example." We then discussed it in our officer collective.

There are no lagging or negligent officers in our subunit. They all fulfill their military duty conscientiously and set a personal example for their subordinates. The author of the letter and other readers might think that we have ideal service conditions and that the officers are specially selected. That is not the case. We serve in difficult conditions at our "site." We are beyond mountains. It is not just a stone's throw to the nearest community, and our water has to be hauled in. With respect to the officers, no one specially selects them for us. They come to serve here in the usual way--after graduating from a military school or come from civilian VUZs for a period of 2 years. Almost half of our officers are young ones, who are just beginning their careers as officers. For several years now not a single officer has received penalties or been criticized for his service, and the subunit has retained its excellent title.

As the commander, I talk with each young officer who arrives, and then my deputies meet with him. This is not a formality but a vital necessity, our prime rule. The first meetings are followed by other ones, so that the officer always senses that we are interested in him, that his service and training are being monitored, that we are always ready to help him with words and deeds.

Lieutenant Grigoriy Shelud'ko came to us after graduating from a military school. An individual training program was compiled for him. He became a communist in the subunit. He developed before our eyes. Shelud'ko is now one of the best officers in the unit.

Lieutenants Konstantin Ligusha and Yuriy Gorbunov began their careers as officers in the subunit. One came to us from a military school, the other from a civilian VUZ. They serve irreproachably. As a new communist Ligusha was elected secretary of the subunit Komsomol committee. Lieutenant Gorbunov is also active in the Komsomol work.

For any of us to be exemplary we must first of all love the service and work selflessly. The following recently occurred here. The units of a station in an adjacent subunit had to be adjusted on an emergency basis. Our best specialist was requested to assist. Major Boris Petrovich Bugayav accepted the job. He is the assistant secretary of the party organization and has a first-rate knowledge of the equipment. Bugayav spent many hours at the units, not leaving until he had the station operating.

I always recall Captain Nikita Antonovich Bondaruk, my first commander. He taught us new officers a great deal, but mainly he instilled in us a sense of responsibility for the assigned job.

At first I thought that Bondaruk was too strict and fussy about petty things. Later I understood that a commander like ours was invaluable. He put all of us lieutenants on our feet, so to speak, before being released into the reserve with the rank of major. I have firmly retained the lessons I gained from my commander and apply them in all things.

Officer's Personal Life Also Important

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Jun 84 p 2

[Article by Col Ye. Sychev, Group of Soviet Forces in Germany: "A Model in the Service, but at Home?...--Discussion of the Letter 'The Officer's Personal Example'"]

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Fadeyev's comrades would say about him: "This is one who can teach you skill and initiative in the performance of the most difficult tasks. A few months later, however, they voted to expel communist Fadeyev from the CPSU.

What happened? Why had an officer whose reputation in the service had until quite recently been very good suddenly found himself in that situation?

...There is probably nothing prejudicial about the fact that an individual likes pretty things. They embellish our lives and permit us to enjoy the conveniences more fully. They can also become a real disaster, however, when they turn into some kind of fetish, into an object of blind adoration, without their owners even realizing it.

That is what happened to Valeriy Ivanovich Fadeyev. In the beginning he simply enjoyed pretty things, but then he gradually began to dwell more and more on the problem of acquiring new things. He now devoted his leisure time to "inventorying," so to speak, his possessions. Nor did the officer's wife lag behind her husband in this preoccupation. One day they discovered another scarce item in a store. They clearly did not have the money to buy it. The couple became involved in currency machinations. The crime was discovered, and the guilty parties were severely punished.

That story was brought to mind by Guards Major Bogatyrev's Letter: "The Officer's Personal Example." He touched upon an important matter, a very acute one. I felt that the author had limited the matter of the officer's personal example mainly to his diligence in the service, to his prestige on the job, however. He made it seem that an officer only has to perform his service duty well, to operate the combat equipment skillfully and perform smoothly in various exercises in order to be a model worthy of every sort of emulation in the eyes of his colleagues.

Undeniably, there is no such thing as personal exemplariness for an officer if he performs his main job less than conscientiously, without initiative and selflessness. But is his real prestige determined only by his successes in the service? Is it only his professional knowledge and combat skill which are truly uplifted?

In my opinion, an officer's real prestige comes from his attitude toward the service and his behavior in his personal life, at home, there where he is alone with himself for a certain time, out of view of his commanders and colleagues. An overall climate of efficiency in the collective and an evaluation system which develops in the process of service-linked communication do motivate even those who are not very diligent to observe the established requirements and regulations, of course. At home, however, where the effect of service demandingness is felt less strongly, for some reason certain officers feel that they are exempted from those moral standards to which they have undeviatingly conformed in the service.

It never entered Lieutenant Colonel Fadeyev's mind to engage in any trickery or to deceive anyone while performing his service duties. On the job he was the epitome of honor, principle and truthfulness. Those qualities disappeared, however, when he put on his house slippers, so to speak, and settled himself comfortably on the couch with a newspaper. In that environment he did not consider it shameful to resort to deception in order to gain some sort of benefits for himself.

I spoke with this officer more than once after it all happened. And I was struck by the fact that he stubbornly insisted his service merits more than made up for all his other transgressions. His attitude was that he had performed his main job without a single criticism and that outside the job he was his own boss.

Unfortunately, Lieutenant Colonel Fadeyev is not alone in his delusions. There are other officers who earnestly believe that all that can be demanded of them is that they do not make things easy for themselves during their duty hours. When their time of rest arrives, all of their former principles are placed into the closet along with their uniform. This is why we sometimes find a fervent upholder of strict order in the service turning into a passionate lover of strong drink when he is under his own roof, and one who is efficient and modest on the job raging at the other members of the household for the slightest reason.

You might consider this unimportant. I do not agree. I have become convinced in my many years in the army that even the slightest difference between the way an officer is on the job and the way he is in his personal life and at home can have the most serious consequences.

I frequently recall the fate of one of my comrades. We began serving as lieutenants together. Within a relatively short time he had demonstrated himself in the regiment to be an air fighter of resolve and initiative. The outstanding airman was frequently cited as an example for the other airmen in the unit. At first no one paid any attention to the fact that the lieutenant had begun "letting himself go" completely after the tense flights, spending a lot of time with a lively crowd and then giving himself up to cards. When a comradely attempt was made to bring him to his senses, he answered with unfeigned irritation:

"That's my own business. No one can tell me what to do after I finish the job."

Some time later we went our separate ways. I was talking with a former coworker several years after that, and he mentioned the name of the pilot for whom such a great flight career had once been predicted.

"How is he doing now?" I inquired. The fellow I was talking with made a gesture of disappointment with his hands.

"He was taken off flight work."

I heard a sad story. The officer had gradually entered into his disorderly lifestyle to the extent that he began to consider it the only acceptable one for him. Even after he married he was unable to give up his old habits. The family began having conflicts. At first this had little effect on the officer's performance in the service. Finally, however, all of these deviations made themselves felt. The pilot began to make errors on flight missions and lost his former confidence. He was ultimately taken off flight status.

I really believe such cases result from the fact that we sometimes place a sort of ban on inquiring about an officer's off-duty life--about how he spends his leisure time, what kind of interrelations exist in his family, how his children are doing in school, and so forth. Some commanders, political workers and party activists seem to find it embarrassing to ask such questions, to be afraid the individual might be offended. Tactless interference can only cause harm, of course. Is it not appropriate, however, for senior comrades to inquire unobtrusively about the kind of air their subordinates breathe, figuratively speaking,

beyond the threshold of the service facilities. This could help to avoid many negative developments which occur partly because certain commanders and party activists have little idea of the inner, moral world of their coworkers and a poor knowledge of their spiritual aspirations, their personal life and family relations. And they absolutely must know these things. They must know them, as stated at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations, in order to develop in the personnel a lasting immunity against the influence of bourgeois ideology, against all forms of petty bourgeois-consumption mentality.

Many of my comrades recall Colonel Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Boboshko, the former regimental commander, with gratitude. He considered it his moral duty to know about the lives of the unit officers, about their concerns and problems. Aleksandr Aleksandrovich was a frequent guest in the homes of the officers. This gave him the opportunity to talk with the officers about specific matters, to give one individual some good advice, to caution another in a paternal manner, to come to the immediate assistance of another. And I do not recall any of the airmen in the regiment at that time behaving in an unfitting manner off duty.

The officer's personality.... It is an integral concept, of which his attitude toward the service and his conduct at home are inseparable elements.

Demandingness of Communists Stressed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jun 84 p 2

[Article by Lt O. Pochinyuk: "Stricter Than Ever--Discussion of the Letter 'The Officer's Personal Example'"]

[Text] Until recently I was a member of the party buro in a unit (I have now been transferred to a different unit) in which almost all of the officers were communists. And we know that exemplariness is a regulation duty of the party member and candidate member. One would think that we would not even have to discuss the matter. As a member of the Lenin party and the agent of its principles, the communist absolutely must set an example of good ideological conditioning, selflessness in the work, aware discipline and irreproachable morality. In reality, unfortunately, this is not always the case.

Captain A. Selivanov frequently committed breaches of discipline, for example. Furthermore, he performed his service duties extremely poorly. What kind of example was this...? Or take Senior Lieutenant A. Bezdelev, chief of the food service. He could only have served as "an example" of indifference to his work in the assigned area. Naturally, the members of the party buro did not ignore their infractions. They held them strictly accountable. Time would pass, however, and the whole thing would be repeated.

Why did it happen this way? Why did we not always succeed in assuring that every communist was in the vanguard? It was all a matter of demandingness. Speaking at the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade K.U. Chernenko underscored the fact that we need stricter demandingness today than ever before. The members of the party buro seemed to be holding the negligent accountable, but their demandingness was actually no more than the following:

If you have been guilty of negligence you have to answer for it; if you have committed an infraction, you will be punished. That is, the demandingness was geared only "to the occasion."

In our daily life we actually never told each other to our face, so to speak: "But you are a communist. It's not fitting for you to plod along in the rear or to be satisfied with the 'golden' mean." I recall today that we did not frequently hear a report from a communist at a meeting of the party buro without a reason, so to speak, did not speak to a communist in the party manner about the way he was fulfilling the points contained in the CPSU Charter beneath the line: "A party member is required...."

The demands made of each individual must be strict, based on principle and applied every day. And this is only possible if we strive to see that demandingness is constantly felt in the climate of the party collective, that it is a constant element of the work style. In this case each of us will approach all matters with a yardstick of great demandingness.

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CSO: 1801/388

ARMED FORCES

LETTERS TO SOVETSKIY PATRIOT EDITOR, RESPONSES

Military Training Deficiencies at Secondary Schools

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 6 May 84 p 2

[Text] The Shortcomings Have Been Corrected.

"There Is A Rusty Lock On The Indoor Range" was the title of a critical report published in our newspaper on 8 February of this year. It stated that there had been no military instructor for the third year at Korfskiy Secondary School in Khabarovskiy Rayon and that the indoor range had been closed.

B. Rudenko, director of the public education department of the Khabarovskiy Rayispolkom, reported to us that the facts presented in the critical article had been confirmed. A. Kolesnikov, a graduate of the Khabarovsk State Teachers' Institute, has now been hired as instructor of initial military training at Korfskiy Secondary School. He and the upper-grade students have put the indoor range into proper order. Two rifle sections have now been formed there.

"Papers and 'Ravines'"

The above was the title of an article published on 25 January of this year under the rubric: "Operation 'Speedometer'." It criticized motor vehicle schools of Moscow Oblast for deficiencies in the use of the training equipment. A. Chernov, temporary acting chairman of the Moscow Oblast DOSAAF Committee, reported to the editor that the article had been discussed at a committee meeting and in the training organizations under his jurisdiction.

Steps have been outlined for improving the maintenance of the motor vehicles and for conserving fuel and lubricants. The commissions set up checked to see that all vehicles leaving on trips had seals on the speedometers.

The conservation of fuel and lubricants was discussed with production training masters for driving at the motor vehicle and technical sports clubs. The decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Enhancing Effectiveness In The Use Of Motor Transport Equipment In The National Economy, Stepping Up The Campaign Against Padding In Freight Shipments By Motor Transport And Assuring That Fuel and Lubricants Are Protected" was studied.

Guiding documents of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee for the maintenance of motor transport and conservation of fuel and lubricants have been studied at meetings of column chiefs and other workers at the motor vehicles schools.

Misconduct of Training Organization Chief

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 13 May 84 p 3

[Text] The Facts Were Confirmed

D. Kulov, former worker at the Ordzhonikidze DOSAAF Motor Vehicle School, wrote a letter to the editor. In it he cited cases of rude, tactless conduct on the part of E. Mzokov, chief of the training organization, described shortcomings in the selection and placement of cadres and told about cases in which the training vehicles had been used for other than their designated purpose.

In a reply to the editor, Yu. Zaboyev, deputy chairman of North Osetian Oblast DOSAAF Committee, reported that V. Kulov's letter had been checked out. At its meeting the bureau of the obkom presidium discussed the performance of E. Mzokov, chief of the Ordzhonikidze Motor Vehicle School. He was issued a reprimand for rudeness, failings in his supervision of the training and indoctrinational process and poor control over financial and management activities. The bureau demanded that E. Mzokov establish proper order at the motor vehicle school and ordered the appropriate sections of the oblast committee to verify that this had been done.

Wrongdoings By DOSAAF School Official

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 13 May 84 p 3

[Article: "He has been severely punished"]

[Text] Production training driving master Z. Nurmukhametov reported to the editor on abuses of service position by I. Daukayev, deputy chief of the Ufa DOSAAF Technical School.

The editor sent the letter to the Bashkir DOSAAF Oblast Committee. Temporary acting committee chairman F. Ziganshin reported that the facts cited in the letter had been confirmed. A severe reprimand was issued to I. Daukayev. He also received a severe party penalty.

Follow-Up Reports

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 13 May 84 p 3

[Text] "Brakes on"

The above was the title of an article published in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT on 25 September 1983 under rubric: "A Sharp Signal." It discussed the disintegration of operations at the "Motor" motor vehicle club of the primary DOSAAF organization at Motor Transport Enterprise No. 2 in the city of Blagoveshchensk.

Yu. Bakin, chairman of the Amur Oblast DOSAAF Committee, confirmed the facts cited in the article. The club has now been provided with space and sports equipment. An experienced instructor and methods expert is now working there.

"'Whales' on Shoals"

The above was the title of a critical report published in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT on 11 March 1984. It told about deficiencies in the work performed by the Balkhash City Defense Organization to develop the technical and applied military types of sports, particularly weapons firing and radio sports.

O. Korganbekov, deputy chairman of the Dzhezkazgan Oblast DOSAAF Committee, reported to the editor that the criticism was acknowledged as correct.

The indoor range of the primary DOSAAF organization at the Mining and Metallurgical Combine imeni 50th Anniversary of the October Revolution is now completely outfitted. Agreement has been reached with the combine management on the allocation of a special vehicle for hauling weapons and ammunition to the locations of competitions.

A building is being repaired, where a radio station for group use will be installed.

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CSO: 1801/389

GROUND FORCES

MSU PETROV STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF MILITARY PREPAREDNESS

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 9 May 84 p 1

[Article by MSU D.I. Petrov, Hero of the Soviet Union, commander in chief of Ground Forces and deputy USSR minister of defense: "An Unfading Feat"]

[Text] The bright spring day of 9 May 1945 will remain forever a brilliant and unforgettable page in the chronicle of our socialist state. The great Victory achieved in determined, heroic battle saved world civilization from fascist barbarity and had the most profound affect on the fate of mankind and upon the entire subsequent course of events on the planet.

Soviet people are commemorating the 39th spring since the Victory in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm generated by decisions coming out of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 1st Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation.

The Soviet people and their fightingmen are working persistently to implement the plans outlined at the 26th Party Congress, decisions coming out of subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the conclusions and recommendations put forth in speeches by K.Yu. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Soviet people are filled with resolve to make their nation's economic and defense strength even greater and to prevent a repetition of the military adventure by imperialism's militant forces.

When fascist Germany committed its treacherous, criminal attack on the Soviet Union on 22 June 1941, it was pursuing far-reaching goals: to eliminate the world's first socialist state, to enslave the peoples of the USSR and to destroy millions of Soviet people. The very existence of socialism on earth and the future of world civilization were at stake.

The Soviet Armed Forces exhausted the enemy in difficult defensive operations and then achieved a turning point in the war and went over to a decisive offensive. The battles at Moscow and Stalingrad, the routing of the fascists in the North Caucasus at Kursk and Leningrad, in the Ukraine, Belorussia and the Baltic area, liberation of many nations of Europe from Hitler's occupation, the capture of Berlin, fascist Germany's capital--these were glorious landmarks on the path traveled to the great victory by the Soviet people and their Armed Forces.

The Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War was of worldwide historical importance. It convincingly demonstrated the viability and the indestructibility of the world's first socialist state and was a triumph of the new social and state system, the socialist economy, Marxist-Leninist ideology, the moral and political unity of the Soviet society, and the enviable friendship of the peoples of the USSR. It had a most profound effect upon the entire course of world development and was an important point in the history of mankind. Socialism had expanded its horizons. A fraternal commonwealth of socialist states, of free and sovereign peoples united by common interests and goals had been formed.

The socialist military organization demonstrated its indisputable superiority over that of Hitlerite Germany in the fierce fighting with the enemies. The boldness and flexibility of Soviet strategic thinking, the heroism and courage of the fightingmen, their infinite love for and devotion to the socialist homeland and the Communist Party, their faith in the correctness of their cause, their combat skill and organization assured victory in the colossal encounters.

Soviet partisans and the underground contributed a great deal to the struggle against the enemy and the liberation of their native land from the Hitlerite invaders. By the end of 1943 more than a million armed people's avengers were active in the enemy's rear area.

The victory was also produced by the selfless labor performed in the rear, which provided the Armed Forces with everything necessary to defeat the enemy. The great Soviet people were the producer of the victory, and the Lenin Communist Party was the inspirer.

From the first days of the war the party performed an enormous amount of work to mobilize military and economic resources, to deploy the Armed Forces, to create a smoothly functioning military economy and to strengthen the moral-political unity of the people. An enormous nation was turned into a single war camp within an extremely short period of time.

The communists set examples of great ideological strength, steadfastness and courage in combat and in labor. The party sent its best forces to the front. By the end of the war there were 3,325,000 communists in the army and navy. With their personal example of heroism and courage they raised the fighting spirit of the Soviet people, led them to perform feats and instilled in them confidence that they would achieve total victory over the enemy.

The defeat of Hitlerite Germany was gained through the joint efforts of states in the anti-Hitlerite coalition, of all freedom-loving peoples fighting the common enemy. The Soviet Union was the main force barring German fascism's way to world domination, however. It was our people, led by the Communist Party, who made the greatest contribution to the enemy's defeat, bore the brunt of the war and achieved a brilliant victory.

The heroic Soviet people, led by the Lenin party, healed the wounds of war and restored the devastated economy within a short period of time, and then achieved outstanding successes in the building of communism. Profound qualitative changes occurred in the national economy. Rapid rates of development were assured. The peoples of the fraternal socialist nations have also moved far ahead in their development.

Day by day the socialist system demonstrates its indisputable advantages and its ability to resolve the most difficult scientific and national economic problems. It has everything necessary to reliably defend the socialist conquests.

One would think that the ruling circles of the imperialist states, primarily the USA, would have derived the proper conclusions from the lessons of history. The course of international events, however, has shown that they are once again forcing militaristic preparations for the sake of their mercenary goals. "Unfortunately, the situation in the world is not improving," K.Yu. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has stated. "It remains extremely dangerous. And this is due to the fact that the U.S. Administration continues to count on military force, on the achievement of military superiority, upon the imposition of its ways upon other peoples."

In this situation, while pursuing a policy of peace and international cooperation, the Soviet Union has been forced to constantly maintain its defense capability at a level which reliably protects the peaceful labor and security of the Soviet people and the peoples of other states in the socialist commonwealth. The USSR is not striving for military superiority. At the same time, however, it is doing everything necessary to be in a state of readiness to provide a devastating rebuff to any aggressor.

The valorous Armed Forces of the USSR are the loyal defender of the Soviet people's creative labor and a bulwark of peace. Thanks to the concern of the party and the people and to our successes in the development of the socialist economy, science and technology, all services of our Armed Forces--the Strategic Rocket Forces, the Ground Forces, the Air Defense Forces, the Air Forces and the Naval Forces--are provided with the very best equipment and weapons and have highly trained officers and personnel who are politically mature, united and indoctrinated in a spirit of fervent patriotism and socialist internationalism. In single formation with fightingmen of the Warsaw Pact states, they are standing watch over the peace and reliably guarding the conquests of socialism.

The Constitution of the USSR states that service in the Armed Forces is the honored duty of Soviet citizens. The Voluntary Society for Cooperation with the Armed Forces is making a large contribution to the training of the youth for military service and for defending the homeland. Every third draftee receives training at its schools and clubs.

Today's generation of Soviet fightingmen, loyal to the traditions of those who fought on the front in the Great Patriotic War, are prepared to perform feats for the sake of the homeland.

Victory Day is one of our nearest and dearest holidays. It symbolizes the greatness of the immortal feat performed by the Soviet people and their Armed Forces during the Great Patriotic War. Heirs to and continuers of the traditions of the front-line heroes, Soviet fightingmen of the '80s are filled with resolve to honorably carry out the missions assigned to them and to justify the trust bestowed upon them by the Communist Party and the entire Soviet people.

GROUND FORCES

MEMOIRS OF LT GEN ENGR TRPS GALITSKIY REVIEWED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jul 84 p 2

[Review by Maj Gen (Retired) V. Makarevskiy, candidate of military sciences, of the book "Dorogu Otkryvali Sapery" (Combat Engineers Open Up The Way) by I. Galitskiy, Voenizdat, 1983, 288 pages: "The Feat Of The Combat Engineers"]

[Text] "Combat Engineers Opened Up The Way" is the simple but meaningful title Hero of the Soviet Union Lieutenant General of Engineer Troops (Retired) I. Galitskiy gave his memoirs, which have been published by Voenizdat. Throughout the war the author occupied positions of leadership in the engineer troops. He took part in the battle of Moscow and in the defense of Sevastopol. He served as deputy commander and chief of engineer troops of the Western and then the 1st Ukrainian Front, which successfully carried out the largest offensive operations of the Great Patriotic War. All of this has made it possible for him to describe the operations of the engineer troops on the battlefield with scope and reliability on the basis of his enormous personal experience.

During the war the author of the memoirs participated personally in the resolution of many important problems of engineer support for the combat operations. These included the large-scale employment of obstacles at Moscow and Sevastopol, and the introduction and development of the trench system in the defenses of Soviet forces. The experience with the engineer preparation of important control posts described in the book is of instructional value. Nor could we fail to mention such an important subject as the enhancement of the engineering knowledge of commanders, to which I. Galitskiy devotes considerable mention.

Many important questions having to do with engineer support were decided during the development of large offensive operations by Soviet forces. The problems of overcoming enemy obstacles and areas of destruction moved to the fore, as did the problem of area mine-clearing, a task which was not over until the end of the war. The author tells about battling all sorts of enemy "surprises," stressing the fact that the skill of the mine specialists-and-scouts was of great importance.

As they developed the offensive, our forces had to cross numerous large and small rivers. These natural barriers were ordinarily highly fortified by the enemy. Crossings had to be set up rapidly and under constant fire. The forcing of water barriers naturally receives a great deal of attention in I. Galitskiy's

book. For example, he reports that during the Lvov-Sandomierz operation alone the combat engineer units built or repaired 452 bridges.

The author's account of the organization of support for leap-frog forcings is interesting and instructive. In this case, one group of engineer and pontoon units would handle the crossing of the first river, while another, together with forward detachments, would rush to a second river and set up crossings there for the advance of the main forces. This would continue to the entire depth of the operation. This method demanded a high degree of organization, excellent support in the form of crossing equipment, and a great deal of courage.

It should be mentioned that the author has done a good job of describing the specific nature of the work performed by the staff of the front engineer troops in the planning and execution of engineer support missions for operations, and the work of commanders and staffs of engineer formations and units. Nor has the author overlooked the rank- and-file combat engineers. He has extensively described their combat skill and selfless bravery. For example, one has to admire the feat performed by Sergeant A. Sergeyev's crew as it was taking tanks across. His ferry was attacked by enemy aircraft. After giving the command to pump out the water, Sergeyev began plugging up the holes. Removing his service blouse, he wound pieces of it around each plug to prevent the water from passing through. The ferry carrying the tanks reached shore. Sergeyev's crew worked two whole days without sleeping or resting and took as many as 100 tanks across the Vistula.

The author tells about meeting famous military chiefs G. Zhukov, I. Konev, V. Sokolovskiy and I. Petrov, giving us new features of their personalities. I. Galitskiy's book is a sort of ode to the combat engineers of the past war, a tribute to their courage and steadfastness. It is at the same time a good aid for today's combat engineers. It can serve as a rather good illustration for a number of sections of the history of the Great Patriotic War. It will also be of interest to the general reader because of this.

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CSO: 1801/397

GROUND FORCES

OUTSTANDING MOTOR RIFLE DIVISION COMMANDER PROFILED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Lt Col P. Chernenko, Red Banner Far East Military District: "The Scope of Responsibility"]

[Text] I met Major General A. Kostenko at a meeting of the district party aktiv. His talk was engaging. And not just to me, I noticed. Anatoliy Ivanovich spoke in a restrained, soft voice, in an everyday manner, but everyone sensed that behind each word was a little grain of know-how gained through extensive, collective work. Even then the motorized rifle division commanded by Major General Kostenko was known for good achievements in field training and in the organization of the service and living conditions for the personnel. In his talk, however, the division commander dealt with unresolved matters, analyzed the causes of individual failures and talked about what the formation staff and political section and the regimental party and Komsomol organizations have planned for the future.

I met Major General Kostenko many times after that. More and more new facets of this individual's character were revealed to me, an individual with firm convictions, demanding of himself and his subordinates, devoted to the service and systematic in his work.

Major General Kostenko arrived in the Far East after graduating from the General Staff Military Academy of the USSR Armed Forces imeni K.Ye. Voroshilov. He combined a high level of professional training with extensive practical experience. Prior to entering the academy he commanded a platoon, a company, a battalion and a regiment. He acquired a great deal while serving as chief of staff of a regiment and a division. In every job communist Kostenko proved himself to be a skillful organizer and indoctrinator and achieved good results. This is confirmed by his orders "For Service to the Homeland in the Armed Forces of the USSR," 2nd and 3rd Degrees.

How did Anatoliy Ivanovich begin his responsible job as division commander? Officers in the formation directorate told about this. Recalling events from their joint service, they agreed on one thing: The new commander's performance in the position could be described with the words thoroughness and responsibility. Everyone noticed and properly appreciated those features.

Naturally, the formation's combat readiness was the division commander's first concern. Thoroughly studying the training process and making skillful use of test exercises, Kostenko worked persistently to enhance the training of the personnel and the sense of responsibility of each individual for his assigned job. Questions pertaining to the mastery and the care of the equipment and weapons received his constant attention. Everyone sensed the commander's rigid demandingness--one does not put off to tomorrow what one can do today. With the help of officers on the staff and in the political section and of the chiefs of branches of troops and services, and in close communication with the unit commanders, Anatoliy Ivanovich also defined the long-range tasks. The formation officers could see thoroughness and dependability in the commander's work precisely in his attempt to establish a reliable foundation for the future and to establish a solid and long-lasting good reputation for the division.

Major General Kostenko gave careful attention to the work of improving living conditions in the units and to the development of the material and technical base for the training. He reinforced the planning principal in the training and devoted a great deal of attention to the development of a sense of responsibility and initiative in the officers and all of the personnel.

The training base built in the formation is the envy of many. The units and subunits perfect their combat training at fine firing ranges, moving target gunnery ranges, tank training grounds and a rifle and artillery range.... This helps everyone, including the young officers, master the fine points of advanced methods. It makes it possible to avoid laxity and to create a situation approaching actual combat to the maximum possible degree.

Significant changes have occurred in the appearance of the military posts. Most of them now conform to the strictest modern demands. The battalion commanded by Lieutenant Colonel I. Diner has an especially attractive post. Bright barracks and excellently equipped combat vehicle pool, modern service buildings.... Subunit personnel had to work hard to improve the post grounds. This did not interfere with the training process, however. The subunit demonstrated excellent combat training in the final exercises. The good living conditions helped to organize the training well and create the kind of morale in the fightingmen which makes it easier to overcome difficulties.

Anatoliy Ivanovich begins a visit to any garrison by inspecting the barracks, the training facilities and the soldiers' messhall. And if he sees that the commanders and political workers are not properly caring for their subordinates, he has a serious talk with them.

"His every comment is right to the point," Major A. Poddubnyy said, recalling one such talk. "And I had in fact not completely fulfilled my duties. I had to apply triple the effort to correct the situation."

A. Kostenko works especially persistently with the regimental commanders. He knows the personal qualities of each of them--their strong points and the deficiencies in their character and their professional training--and helps them to grow and to fully bring out their abilities and fill in the gaps in their knowledge and their skills. In one of the units I heard it said that with such a division commander the regimental commanders have also grown by a head.

The division achieved good results during the winter training period and completely fulfilled its commitments in the competition. During a recent talk I had with him, however, Major General Kostenko spoke once again of problems awaiting resolution and shared his plans with me, although we already knew that those plans would be carried out by Anatoliy Ivanovich's successor. Major General Kostenko has been given a new and higher assignment. He will not forget this formation, however, to which he has given a great deal.

11499

CSO: 1801/397

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

FORMALISM IN ATTITUDES SEEN AS CAUSE OF ERRORS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen Avn V. Nikiforov, Group of Soviet Forces in Germany: "Not Relying Upon One's Old Store of Knowledge"]

[Text] The missile-carrier piloted by Major V. Knyazev, military pilot 1st class, was returning to its airfield at night. The flight operation officer's glance automatically went to the edge of the runway, where the fighter's wheels should touch down onto the concrete. But what was this? The beam from the missile-carrier's landing light slid over the ground a few dozen meters from the marker lights.

For a second none of the specialists in the flight operation group could believe that the veteran pilot had made the grossest of errors--making a landing short of the runway. They could only assume that the airman had encountered unexpected difficulties.

As it turned out, however, there had been nothing to prevent Major V. Knyazev from successfully completing his assigned mission. The regretful mishap had been caused by the airman's imprudence and the incorrect distribution of his attention during the landing approach. Why had he committed this serious deviation from the official requirements?

No pilot can be permitted to fly without the necessary preparation, regardless of his position, his military rank or his flying experience. Before an air fighter takes a seat in the cockpit of a modern missile-carrier, he must take a large number of steps to assure that he has a clear understanding of the nature of his mission, the methods for accomplishing it and what to do in special situations. The responsibility for organizing this kind of all-round, thoroughly conceived preparation lies totally and completely with the commander whose subordinates are to be performing the flights.

Major V. Knyazev had had no shortage of instructions from the commander or suggestions from the other specialists. The only thing the pilot lacked was painstaking, carefully conceived independent preparation. Formally, he had made these preparations. He had gone over the necessary documents, made the required notes and prepared to answer certain questions. He had not fully grasped the peculiarities of the mission which he was to perform at night in difficult weather, however.

In such situations most of the pilots do not spare the time to carefully familiarize themselves with the forecasted weather developments in the area of the flights and of their airfield and try to mentally "run through" the procedure they would follow should there be a change in the wind velocity or direction, for example, to foresee the likelihood of deviations in the course or the glide path during the approach. This kind of independent work gives the airman additional confidence in his abilities and helps him to succeed even in the most difficult situation. Major V. Knyazev felt that his considerable flying experience and the rank of pilot first class gave him the right to devote less effort to the independent preparation. He already knew it all, he reasoned.

There would perhaps be no point in discussing this incident in such detail, if it were only an isolated case. Unfortunately, there are frequent instances of a certain veteran pilot failing to complete an assigned mission which does not even require all of his capabilities only because he did not take the time to do his homework properly the day before, because he counted too much on his old body of knowledge, did not thoroughly go through the procedure for the planned firing practice at ground targets when he prepared for the mission, did not study in detail the more complex elements of the forthcoming night mission.

Such instances indicate that a first-class pilot does not always approach his independent preparation with the proper sense of responsibility. Intense independent training is the lot of novices, he tells himself. The main thing is to fill out the reports. And indeed everything looks irreproachable on the surface when the preparations are checked--the necessary entries have been properly made, all of the calculations have been recorded, and there are checkmarks indicating that the necessary sections in the instructions have been studied. It sometimes turns out, however, that all of this has been done as a purely mechanical thing, by an old hand at performing these functions.

Naturally, a considerable reserve of well-mastered procedures and methods for performing the most diverse missions builds up in the veteran pilot's body of professional expertise. More than once he has engaged in difficult air battles, carried out strikes against ground targets in difficult conditions and taken part in intense tactical flight exercises. Does all of this mean that his accumulated store of knowledge and skills can guarantee the airman a good outcome for every flight assignment, however?

No, an air fighter has no past merits which exempt him from the need to constantly improve his own flying skill, of working each day to add something new to his present combat training level. We know, after all, that modern aerial combat with its high degree of maneuvering demands from each pilot a preparedness to do his utmost to perform with maximum precision, speed and effectiveness in any situation. And the airman's success increasingly depends upon his ability to independently comprehend the most difficult problems, to think out possible alternatives for accomplishing the assigned mission.

In one of the tactical flight exercises Major V. Korytov, military pilot 1st class, was assigned the mission of destroying a high-speed, radio-controlled target. The pilot performed precisely and confidently. Nor did the fact that the target suddenly began to maneuver escape his attention. In short, he received an excellent rating for the mission.

Major V. Korytov had performed similar missions more than once prior to that. The airman therefore had enough experience to permit him to feel confident in the most difficult and responsible situation. Nonetheless, the pilot had not spared either the effort or the time to carefully prepare on his own the day before the exercise. Nor was he content with what he had already studied, calculated and synopsized previously, reinforced in seminars and practiced in group and short tactical exercises. During the time set aside for independent preparation, the airman had managed to study the aerodynamics, the tactics and the techniques for performing the flight and the operation of the equipment in the aircraft cockpit. All of this was done for the sake of what was most important--the forthcoming performance on the combat run, should he find himself in a difficult situation.

I know from my own many years of flying experience that this kind of independent preparation and reflection helps one to detect factors which would go unnoticed in a different situation. It helps the pilot to gain a more complete picture, figuratively speaking, of the forthcoming flight, with all its colors, its composition and subtleties of perception. The airman puts himself, as it were, into those situations in advance, which await him in the sky, prepares himself for undergoing certain tests and mentally runs through the entire flight several hours before he puts his hand on the ribbed engine control lever.

Is it correct to assume this process depends completely and entirely upon the pilot's attitude toward it? Some airman seriously assert that the independent training is called just that because it does not require the commander's intervention, especially in those cases involving first-class pilots. We encounter cases, albeit not frequently, in which certain commanders are "shy" about questioning the veteran air fighters and rely entirely upon their personal conscientiousness. They justify this position with the claim that an officer who has achieved a high level of professional training can easily do without daily tutelage.

The very fact that an airman has earned the title of military pilot 1st class proves that he is capable of working confidently and effectively in the sky, of course. It also demonstrates that he has performed a great deal of independent work and acquired certain skills in properly distributing his efforts and his time during exercises and drills. Experience has shown, however, that the independent work performed by the pilot to supplement his knowledge requires serious monitoring and attention for the commanders. Where it is left to take its own course, even conscientious air fighters naturally become complacent and more and more frequently prefer to be content with their old store of knowledge and skills.

Take officer V. Gorbenko's subordinates, for example. The vast majority of his airmen are military pilots 1st class. In the tactical flight exercises they frequently perform missions beneath their capabilities, however. Why does this happen? A careful and thorough study of their flight practices indicates that the commander does not always oversee the independent preparation of his subordinates in a thoroughly conceived and purposive manner. It frequently involves the study of the fairly simple problems which are assigned to all the pilots, regardless of their individual training level. And so we have a situation in

which the veteran airmen figure out the specific aspects of this or that mission more rapidly than the others, are left without anything to do, as it were, distract their young comrades and dampen the enthusiasm of the latter with their idleness.

We also find such feelings in certain other commanders. Some of them turn the pilot's independent preparation into what is almost a lesson in calligraphy--the airmen conscientiously copy the appropriate sections of methodological aids and instructions. The logic behind this method is fairly simple. The commander is protecting himself against criticism in case some pilot should make an error in the air. And it never occurs to such a commander that the pilots are deriving practically nothing they need from those independent classes.

It is quite another matter when the commander succeeds in creating for the independent preparation a climate of creativity, initiative and reflective comprehension of the subjects they are studying. Lieutenant Colonel G. Drugoveyko, commander of an outstanding air squadron, is well known to many airmen in the air forces of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. This first-class pilot is always seeking new aerial combat techniques, constantly studies possibilities for perfecting flight skills, and tries to perform with originality in each exercise to creatively carry out all of the assigned missions.

Lieutenant G. Drugoveyko teaches his subordinates to do the same. The squadron commander devotes an especially large amount of attention to the organization of independent preparation for the pilots. He plans it on the basis of the specific missions ahead of each airman and defines the main problems he must not only study but must also run through in detail on simulators and in aircraft cockpits when doing the "on the ground as though in the air" exercises. Nor does the officer-and-supervisor go for quantity with respect to the subjects covered. He feels that it is better to give the pilots an opportunity to exchange opinions, to reflect more and to share their experience in performing the most difficult and responsible missions. The commander carefully and thoroughly monitors the degree of preparedness of the air fighters to work in the sky, making skillful use of the various methods--from trainers to short tactical exercises--for this purpose.

The first-class pilot relying only upon know-how previously acquired cannot grow as a master of aerobatics or combat employment. Constant, daily independent preparation is the most important requirement for enhancing his professional training and his one reliable barrier against possible errors in the air.

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CSO: 1801/397

NAVAL FORCES

VICE ADM MAKAROV DISCUSSES NAVY'S ROLE

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 29 Jul 84 pp 1, 4

[Article by Vice Adm K. V. Makarov, chief of staff of the Baltic Fleet, twice decorated with the Red Banner: "Today--Navy Day: Dependable Shield of Socialism"]

[Text] Established by decision of the Communist Party and the government in 1939, this day has become a truly national holiday, when workers honor the valiant defenders of the coastal boundaries of the fatherland. And the military sailors report to their native party and their homeland on their achievements in military and political training and on their preparedness to defend the achievements of socialism.

The new wave of creative activity of seamen was evoked by the speech of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations, and by the awarding of the Komsomol organization of the army and navy with the Red Banner. Along with all of the Soviet people, the seamen joined in the active preparation for the 40th anniversary of the great victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. They are striving to commemorate the glorious date by further increasing the military preparedness of the navy, an integral component of the valiant Soviet Armed Forces.

The seamen have no shortage of examples to follow in fulfilling their military duty. Our navy has a truly heroic biography and glorious revolutionary and fighting traditions.

The seamen covered themselves with undying glory in the battles of the civil war. The ships of two fleets and 30 flotillas protected the young Soviet republic. More than 75,000 seamen fought with the enemies of the revolution on land. The Soviet seamen made a great contribution to our victory in the Great Patriotic War, the biggest and the fiercest war in the history of mankind.

From the first day of the war to the last, the USSR Navy carried on active military operations, reliably ensuring the strategic stability of the coastal flanks of the fronts. With firepower from the sea and the landing

of troops, it effectively helped to destroy the German fascist invaders. The Soviet Navy smashed the enemy's sea power in all naval theaters adjoining our shores. In the course of the war, Hitler's followers did not dare to make a single coastal landing of any significance at all. Seamen in the Baltic Fleet performed their duty to their homeland to the full in battles with fascists. The defenders of Libava, Tallinn, the Moonzundskiy Archipelago and Khanko wrote vivid pages of courage and valor in the chronicle of the Great Patriotic War. The breakthrough of ships from Tallinn to Kronstadt, unprecedented in its difficulty, was a bright page in the history of the Baltic Fleet. The first bombing of Berlin, the fascist capital, was a great event in the Great Patriotic War. It was carried out by the fearless and courageous pilots of our navy under the command of Col E. N. Preobrazhenskiy.

The homeland highly prized the feat of the Baltic Fleet seamen: 100,000 of them were given awards and medals, 153 Baltic Fleet seamen were awarded the title of Hero of the USSR, 23 ships and units [chasti] became part of the guard and 64 were decorated.

Now, when our country is widely observing the 40th anniversary of the outstanding victories of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, they see even more clearly the immortal feat of a nation and the warriors of the army and navy, who through a difficult test maintained their loyalty and limitless devotion to their homeland and the Communist Party.

Throughout the postwar years, our navy, as all armed forces branches, has stood guard over the achievements of socialism. Seamen, as all Soviet warriors, are guaranteeing the peaceful and creative labor of the nation, are observing the 40th anniversary of the great victory in a worthy manner and are actively preparing to receive the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet people are having to build a new society and seek new victories and successes in building communism under the conditions of an increasing military danger, of the threat of nuclear war, and of the sharpest ideological struggle. The aggressive forces of imperialism are doing everything they can to change the strategic military balance in their favor. Having declared a new "crusade" against communism, the United States, with the support of its allies, is increasing the pace of material preparation for war against the countries of socialism. They are continuing to put into effect more and more new programs for nuclear and conventional weapons and are beginning to militarize space.

In this extremely complicated military-political setting, as Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, notes, "as long as there is military and political tension and as long as the danger of nuclear missiles from the United States and the NATO countries is hanging over our heads, we must keep our powder dry and always be on the alert."

Being guided by Lenin's directive "that we must accompany our steps toward peace with close attention to our entire military preparedness," the

Communist Party and the Soviet Government are taking the necessary measures to strengthen the country's defense potential and the combat preparedness of the Soviet Armed Forces. These measures are also being taken with respect to the navy.

The Soviet nuclear missile ocean fleet has now become an important means of restraining aggression. Our country began to construct this fleet in the mid-1950's. The main directions in its construction were the creation of an underwater nuclear fleet and, on that basis, the creation of a strategic underwater nuclear-missile system; the equipping of the navy with long-range coastal aviation and ship aviation as well as with the forces and means to combat the ships and submarines of the enemy; and the assimilation of various devices in radioelectronics and automation. Thus, today's balanced Soviet Navy is composed of all types of forces in the necessary combination, including submarines, surface ships, marine aviation and marine infantry.

But no matter how modern the navy may be technically, its main strength and the basis of its power always was, is and will be the people--seamen trained by the party, who are ardent patriots and internationalists.

The war veterans have now been replaced at their posts by their worthy heirs, excellently trained, energetic and decisive admirals and officers, ensigns, mates and seamen. They are persistently raising the combat readiness of the navy and mastering new ships. On cruises and in exercises and maneuvers, they demonstrate their excellent combat knowledge and political maturity. Forty-five percent of the sailors and mates of the Baltic Fleet are outstanding graduates of combat and political training. More than 60 percent are class specialists. Many of them have two or even three specialties.

The military cooperation of the members of the Baltic Fleet with the seamen of the fraternal countries-participants in the Warsaw Pact is continuously being developed and strengthened. The personnel of the navies of the fraternal countries are now united by common goals and tasks in the defense of the achievements of socialism, by Marxist-Leninist ideology and by common views on the theory and practice of military science.

Navy communists and Komsomol members, who were behind many patriotic initiatives in improving the combat forces of the navy, are observing Navy Day with worthy actions and are providing a personal example in all of the work. In a single multinational military formation of Baltic Fleet seamen, the representatives of Soviet Estonia are fulfilling their patriotic duty of defending the socialist fatherland in an exemplary manner. Well known in the navy are the leading officers Lt Col A. Teter, Lieutenants V. Ventman, V. Laksberg and A. Nayelapea, and 1st Lt K. Kakhro. Ensign Yu. Edla, Privates A. Eozel, V. Kyager and many others enjoy great authority in military collectives.

The Baltic Fleet, twice awarded the Red Banner, is linked to the local party, soviet and Komsomol organizations of the Baltic Soviet socialist republics by indissoluble ties of friendship in its everyday life and activities. The friendship demonstrates the indissoluble and ever-stronger unity of the navy and the people, mutually helping to strengthen the military-patriotic training of young people.

NAVAL FORCES

ALEKSANDR NEVSKIY COMMANDER PROFILED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jun 84 p 1

[Article by Capt Lt Ye. Vodop'yanov: "The Commander of the Cruiser 'Aleksandr Nevskiy'"]

[Text] Toward evening, when dusk was already enveloping the sea in its gray blanket, the cruiser "Aleksandr Nevskiy" took a course towards shore. Captain 2nd Rank Viktor Stepanovich Yarygin, ship commander, carefully examined the slightly protruding cape through binoculars. Studied from maps and sailing directions, there it was, with an "enemy" battery hidden in the darkness of the cliffs. That battery would constitute the greatest danger to the landing operation.

Quiet settled over the bridge. Viktor Stepanovich knew well that state of alert anticipation which possessed the personnel on the threshold of the crucial operations. He had taken part in training battles many times during the many years he served on his former ship, the cruiser "Murmansk." He had served in various positions, from commander of the control group in a general-caliber division to commander of a fire control division. The "Murmansk" had defended the Northern Fleet's honor more than once in firing competitions for first place in the Navy. And it would have been difficult to imagine any of them without officer Yarygin, the best gunner. He himself felt that he could be of great benefit to the fleet as commander of the fire control division on the outstanding cruiser. He did not seem to notice the passage of the years....

Then he had the memorable discussion with Vice Admiral V. Zub.

The "Murmansk" was preparing for the final phase of competitions for the Navy prize.

Vice Admiral Zub summoned Captain 2nd Rank Yarygin.

"We are counting on you, as we always do. We shall consider this to be your last competitive firing exercise in your present position."

Viktor Stepanovich had always distinguished himself with his great selflessness in his work, but now he was fatigued, preparing day and night to go to sea. And with good reason. It was a difficult test, even for him, even though it would appear that he had long been prepared for anything.

The ship repelled attacks by "enemy" aircraft several times, while simultaneously searching for the surface targets which it had to destroy. The specialists working out the competitive firing exercise did not limit themselves when it came to complicating the tactical situation. It totally absorbed the ship commander's attention. It was important to seize the best moment for making the artillery strike. Captain 2nd Rank Yarygin, commander of the fire control division, understood that he would have to operate in an extremely difficult situation, should one of his subordinates suddenly slip up or do something inaccurately.

It seemed to him that only the commander of the division, who was aware of all the subtleties of the highly complex artillery firing, could experience it so acutely. Then he became executive officer on the "Murmansk," but the acuteness did not diminish. Then he was appointed ship commander, and it turned out that with respect to worry and emotional experience, everything was still in front of him.

Yarygin's predecessor devoted considerable attention to keeping the crew in a state of constant combat readiness, just as a commander should. And the new commander set about the job with his inherent vigor and scrupulousness. He was helped by his extensive practical experience from serving on the cruiser and his ability to rely upon the party and Komsomol organizations. Classes, drills, exercises and socialist competition all focused on strengthening combat readiness.

The general-caliber division, which had established itself solidly among the lagging, especially troubled the commander. Everything indicated that the officer in command of the division was not coping with his duties. Captain 2nd Rank Yarygin did not rush to draw conclusions, however. He made a thorough study of the situation in the division and took a close look at the performance of its commander. Suddenly, to the surprise of many, he offered the officer a different division--antiaircraft artillery. A more experienced officer took over command of the general-caliber division. What could have been the point of such a shuffle? A poor commander will still be a poor one, no matter where he is assigned. Captain 2nd Rank Yarygin's experience acquired as commander of the fire control division, however, told him that this officer had to have a transfer, in order to make a new beginning. And his assumption proved to be correct. The battle, for which they had prepared so long and intensively, seemed to be over in an instant to Captain 2nd Rank Yarygin. Many hours would be needed to understand what had occurred during that instant. For the time being, however, the commander was struck by how hard his subordinates tried, how pleased the representative from higher headquarters was, and how genuinely happy the artillery men were with the success. And the commander felt a sense of relief. It was the same as after a successful ranging. The main thing was still ahead, of course, but a great deal had been done to assure success.

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CSO: 1801/384

NAVAL FORCES

SUBMARINE RADIATION CONTAMINATION EXERCISE REVIEWED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jul 84 p 1

[Report by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Capt 2nd Rank Yu. Timoshchuk, Red Banner Northern Fleet: "In a 'Damaged' Compartment"]

[Text] Loud sirens broke the silence in the compartments of the nuclear-powered submarine. They always herald some sort of serious test. Each signal is a guide to immediate action for the submariners. Perhaps that signal with which today's exercise for the ship's emergency party began--two short howls, one long--creates special concern in them. This is the signal for radiation danger....

The concept of survivability for the ship and the technical equipment has existed for a long time in the navy. Victory in a naval battle has always gone to those who have not just employed the ship's armaments effectively against the enemy, but who were also able to protect their own ship, those who were properly equipped with skills for combating water and fire and for repairing all sorts of battle damage. Today, in the nuclear age, all of these things are still important elements in the combat skill of the seamen. But today, because it was the anniversary of the development of ships outfitted with nuclear power units, yet another important element was present--a mission of dealing with radiation danger.

The modern nuclear plants are developed by the designers with multiple guarantees of reliability, of course. But a battle is still a battle. The most extreme situations may arise in one. This is why the seamen on nuclear-powered submarines must be prepared to combat such a treacherous and dangerous enemy as radiation.

This is why today's exercise was being conducted with the emergency party on the nuclear-powered submarine. It was conducted in a situation approaching actual combat to the maximum possible degree. There were no indulgences for anyone. I had to take a proper course on theory and pass an exam in order to get on to the ship, for example. I then had to pass through a checkpoint on shore, where, like every submariner, I had to pick up a dosimeter and don special clothing--dark-blue trousers and a jacket labeled with the white letters "RD" for radiation danger.

The compartments of a nuclear-powered submarine subjected to "the effects of radiation" are a strictly regulated zone, so to speak, with special standards and regulations in effect, to be followed undeviatingly by everyone without exception.

Now we were in the steel bowels of the nuclear-powered submarine. The exercise director explained to me the tactical background for the partial combat exercise for the ship's emergency party. Breaking through the powerful ASW line, the nuclear-powered submarine found itself within firing range of the "enemy" ships. The main lighting system and part of the machinery were put out of action by a nearby "explosion." The radiation monitor on watch reported that radiation near the reactor had risen to a "dangerous" level.

"Identify and localize the site of leakage" was the mission assigned to the commander of the emergency party. At the very "hottest" point in the training emergency, three seamen in protective clothing rushed through the narrow opening of a hatch into the "contaminated" compartment. One could not see their faces, which were covered with respirators. Despite this, Captain 2nd Rank D. Knyazev, political worker on the nuclear-powered submarine, announced:

"That is Captain Lieutenant Sverdlov and his men."

Noticing my questioning look, he explained:

"According to the watch and station roster this has to be Sverdlov. Right now everyone is working at a strictly defined place."

Yes, each of the seamen knows well what he is supposed to do at the signal "Radiation Danger." Precision, punctuality and undeviating fulfillment of instructions were all specially important now. Take Captain 3rd Rank V. Musiyenko, for example. He was assigned the job of monitoring the radiation level in the danger zone. If he made even the slightest error or was only approximate in calculating the amount of time the men spent in the "contaminated" compartment, the amount of "radiation" to which they were exposed could exceed the maximum safe level. The officer was therefore very careful and focused.

Captain Lieutenant I. Sverdlov and the two seamen who were now looking for the site of the "damage" in the reactor compartment, however, were the ones who had to operate with special care and precision. Through the viewing glass one could see how cautious and calculated was each movement of the submariners. My first thought was that they reminded me of sappers "performing magic" over an explosive object. This is not entirely an accurate comparison, however. The mines and shells with which the sapper deals are tangible, after all, they can be seen. Radiation, however, is an invisible danger which is not perceived by a single human sensory organ. It is therefore doubly dangerous.

The seamen on a nuclear-powered submarine must have special psychological stability in order to perform successfully in such a situation. Constant attention is devoted to the development of that stability on a nuclear-powered submarine. The submariners are indoctrinated with examples of courage, heroism and steadfastness from the front lines. And the evening before today's exercise Captain

2nd Rank Knyazev told the fightingmen about the feat of one of the pioneers of our nuclear-powered fleet--officer Boris Korchilov. He demonstrated amazing courage and self-control in a difficult situation, for which he was posthumously awarded the Order of Lenin.

Captain Lieutenant Sverdlov and the other seamen attempted to perform boldly and skillfully in the exercise, as they had been taught. The site of the leakage was determined. Sverdlov's crew had accomplished its mission. The seamen's time in the compartment had run out. They were replaced by other submariners. The latter continued the job underway. Using duplicate lines, they isolated the "damaged" section.

The dosimeters showed that the radiation danger had stopped "increasing." The submariners then took steps to purify the "contaminated" air. They measured and analyzed its gas composition and began decontaminating that area and that part of the equipment which had been subjected to "radiation." The personnel who had been in the "damaged" compartment underwent personal cleansing at a station run by Captain Lieutenant M. Kuts.

Then the all-clear signal sounded. The exercise was over. How had it turned out? The most important result was perhaps the fact that the seamen on the nuclear-powered submarine had seen for themselves once more how important it is for them to have a solid body of knowledge and good skills in that situation.

Before leaving the pier where the nuclear-powered submarine is berthed, we have to pass once more through a shore radiation checkpoint. As though being x-rayed I squeezed myself into the box and pressed my palms against the gauge screens. Seamen N. Stephanchenko, duty operator, moved some switches. If something were wrong, "Contaminated" would light up in bright-red letters on the panel, a buzzer would go off, and an electronic guard would immediately latch the entrance door. I did not take my eyes off the signal. A few seconds later the word "Safe" flashed in dull letters against the yellow background. Radiation safety rules are strictly and undeviatingly followed on a nuclear-powered submarine.

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CSO: 1801/397

SPECIAL TROOPS

LACK OF DISCIPLINE EVIDENT IN MILITARY CONSTRUCTION UNITS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jul 84 p 1

[Article: "Value the Minute of Work Time"]

[Text] The first half of the 4th year of the 11th Five-Year Plan has come to an end. Workers at military construction projects and enterprises have new production successes to mark the occasion. Reserves are being sought on a broad front for further enhancing effectiveness in the work.

The struggle to intensify production and steadily increase the labor productivity and improve its quality is inseparably linked with the efficient use of each minute of work time. Conserving work time means, first of all, skillfully organizing the work, persistently strengthening discipline and order in production and increasing each individual's responsibility for the assigned job.

Those collectives and organizations which precisely plan the work, systematically eliminate sources of work time losses and actively introduce the achievements of scientific and technical progress in production are naturally setting the tone in the socialist competition. This applies to many production and construction teams of the Leningrad, Odessa and Belorussian military districts, to the organizations and enterprises headed by comrades V. Bezmenov, V. Dukhin, Yu. Shesternov and L. Nekrasov. They campaigned successfully for good military and labor discipline, are highly demanding with respect to the organization of labor and have skillfully organized the indoctrinational work. This is producing specific and significant results.

Order in production depends to a crucial degree upon the level of the ideological-political indoctrinational work. It is the duty of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and production leaders to do everything possible to strengthen labor discipline and improve the ways and methods of developing a conscientious regard for the work and the people. Special attention should be given to enhancing the indoctrinational role of socialist competition and its effectiveness, and to assuring that the communists in charge set a good personal example.

Unfortunately, the command element, political organs and party organizations of military construction units and military enterprises are not universally engaging in a determined campaign for the most efficient use of work time. The work of strengthening organization and order has been relaxed and production assign-

ments have not been completed at a number of military construction projects in the Transcaucasus Military District, the Pacific Fleet and the organizations headed by comrades Yu. Andreyev, Yu. Subbotin and Yu. Chumachenko, for example.

The experience of the outstanding collectives has shown that losses can be avoided if the work is precisely organized at all levels and in all the administrative elements, if the schedule of each production worker is constantly analyzed, and if we know how to rapidly reorganize the work of a section or a brigade when this becomes necessary. This approach to the matter has not yet become established everywhere, however. One sometimes sees excavation work being performed by hand at the construction sites, while the equipment stands idle. An excavator or a bulldozer is not being used because the work front has not been readied. We cannot accept such things.

We should strive to establish advanced labor organization methods in each brigade and each shop, improve the production technology and struggle to eliminate inter-shift downtime. Special attention needs to be given to the adoption of the brigade contract at military construction sites and enterprises. "This system of labor organization and incentives came into being at the initiative of outstanding collectives." Comrade K.Yu. Chernenko noted in his address at a meeting with workers of Moscow's "Serp i molot" metallurgical plant. "It was born in the very midst of the masses and is a result of the people's social creativity."

Experience has shown that labor productivity and quality are better and each minute of work time is used more efficiently in the collectives working under the brigade contract system. Output standards have been exceeded by 1.5- to 2-fold and the work is performed well in the outstanding brigades headed by comrades V. Afanas'yev, L. Volozhinskiy, P. Il'chenko and P. Shemyakin, for example. Certain leaders are in no hurry to adopt this progressive system of labor organization and wages, however, or to convert to the system of evaluating the work from the end result. Brigades are sometimes created only on paper, only "for prestige," so to speak.

The development and improvement of the brigade contract and the conversion to the start-to-finish construction system constitute one of the most important ways to eliminate losses of valuable hours and minutes. Success is impossible without responsible, quality work at all levels of the "enterprise-transport-construction site" chain. The editor's mailbag contains numerous letters discussing cases in which this requirement is not being met. Contract brigade leader Yu. Pshenov, for example, writes that they frequently receive nonstandard reinforced concrete panels two to three centimeters thicker than the standard. There is overconsumption of raw materials and work time at the manufacturing enterprise as a result. And how much additional time is used at the construction site compensating for the difference between standard and non-standard items!

The dissemination of advanced know-how is of enormous importance in the campaign to conserve work time. The introduction of the experience of production innovators and right-flank participants in the socialists competition is a task of great importance. There are many people of the Stakhanovite breed at the mili-

tary enterprises and construction sites. They include logging truck driver A. Bondaruk, who is already working on the 1990 quota, Private S. Tumakh, operator of a tractor-mounted forklift and one of those out front in the movement "In two years of service--standard output for two and a half years!" and many others.

Production leaders, commanders, political workers, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations need to concern themselves constantly with providing the proper conditions for highly productive labor and with the personal needs and rest of military construction workers and Soviet Army workers. Concern and attention for the people are repaid a hundred times over and significantly increase the output of each individual at a work station.

Having actively entered into the campaign to increase labor productivity by one percent over and above the plan and to reduce the basic cost of the product and of the construction work by an addition 0.5 percent at the appeal of the party, workers at military enterprises and construction projects are struggling to make more complete and effective use of each minute of work time. Intensification of the production process is a guarantee of new achievements by the workers and military enterprises and construction sites and of an increase in their contribution to the strengthening of our state's economic and defense strengths.

11499

CSO: 1801/398

SPECIAL TROOPS

CHANGE FROM CONSTRUCTION BRIGADE TO CONTRACT SYSTEM EVALUATED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by P. Il'chenko, construction brigade leader and holder of the order "Emblem of Honor": "The Prestige of Proficient Labor--Developing the Brigade Contract"]

[Text] The contract installation brigade headed by Soviet Army worker P. Il'chenko has released a total of around 33,000 square meters of housing for use and applied more than 2 million rubles worth of capital investments during the first 3 years of the five-year period. The commercial output per worker was slightly less than 37,000 rubles in 1983, and the daily output standards were exceeded by 74 percent. This year the collective has accepted even greater socialist commitments and is successfully fulfilling them.

Today the brigade leader of the outstanding collective is going to share his experience and his thoughts on the development of the brigade contract.

Eight years ago, when it was proposed that our brigade switch to the contract system, many members had reservations. Why experiment, they reasoned. The team performs smoothly, all the members work conscientiously and each worker answers for his performance.

As the brigade leader, I could truly see the seed of efficiency in the new labor organization system. Previously, the brigade leader would receive the construction materials and be responsible for their preservation and use, but they were actually expended by the workers. The conversion to the economically accountable contract system not only motivated each individual to work hard, but also made him feel that he was in charge at the construction site.

Time showed that construction periods were reduced and the work improved with the construction of each new building.

How can we explain this? Mechanization of labor, the use of standard sets of parts and the employment of progressive technology--the brigade has to its credit a collective efficiency proposal for the installations of foundations--unquestionably play a large role with respect to enhancing construction effectiveness. It was more than this, however.

I believe that the main factor was the moral climate which developed in the collective. The adoption of a labor participation coefficient made it possible to more than simply "measure" each individual's contribution to the common job. It summarizes, as it were, all of the worker's moral qualities: his sense of responsibility to his comrades, his respect for the work of others, pride in the team and in his job. The work was now covered by a single contract, after all. And the daily, group evaluation of an individual's work means, first of all, that the individual is receiving attention. Attention which is returned a hundred times over.

The collective has an enormous moral influence on the worker. Take the indoctrination of military construction workers as an example. We cannot deny the fact that we still find deviations from the standards of military comradeship in production and in personal life. We had one such case. Privates T. Sarkinsyan and V. Skhulukhiya tried to "dump" their work onto Private A. Tasimov, a quiet and efficient military construction worker.

After talking with Tasimov it was decided to create a brigade council, which incidentally, includes Lieutenant S. Samodurov, secretary of the temporary party group at the construction site, and Private Yu. Vovchik, military construction worker and secretary of the Komsomol organization. We had a serious talk with the guilty parties, a manly talk based on principle. I cannot say that they became excellent workers immediately after that. It was no longer necessary to constantly monitor their conduct, however.

In addition, the work is arranged in such a way that a leading team works alongside that which lacks experience on a shift, and a veteran comrade works alongside the beginning specialist. Private Roman Oglu, a military construction worker, now serves as an example for many installation workers. There was a time, however, when he would avoid climbing to a second floor to remove snow from the panels. He was afraid of heights. His experienced mentors L. Pokrovskiy, A. Semyakin and V. Dolgov instilled confidence in him and taught him all the fine points of installation work. This is how the former shepherd became a construction worker.

The very best workers remain in the brigade after completing their service. Private Nikolay Gusev, an excellent installation worker with the 5th skill rating, exchanged the uniform of a military builder for that of a civilian worker this year.

Even previously we had not taken just anyone into the brigade, but had carefully selected the specialists. And it was just that, selection. We have now given up that practice. We develop our replenishments ourselves from among the military construction workers.

All of our leading installation specialists today--Anatoliy Khomyakov, Sergey Shlyapnikov and Oleg Arkhipov--are all former military construction workers. I believe this approach to the matter develops those qualities of the key worker--skill and a sense of responsibility--which Comrade K.Yu. Chernenko spoke of in his talk at the "Serp i molot" plant. "We need to improve the prestige of proficient labor, the prestige of good work, which is said to

last two centuries,"--this statement by Konstantin Ustinovich is a direct mandate for us, the organizers of the work at the construction sites.

An awareness of a worker's pride in the team's honor and the improvement of skills, and the succession of generations are perhaps the main thing we gained from using the brigade contract system. One would have thought that the production results would also be gratifying: We completed the installation in the construction of the last building, which contained 250 apartments, two and a half months ahead of schedule.

The bad thing is that the subcontractors wasted the gain by bits and pieces. The organization which installs the elevators especially let us down. The bad thing is not that we did not receive a bonus for the early release of the building for occupation, but that the future residents did not have the joy of moving in early.

I am frequently asked why in the situation we do not make the brigade an all-inclusive unit, which performs all of the jobs and releases the building ready for occupancy. What can I say to that? In the first place, we are already performing a large group of jobs: installation, concrete, plastering and welding work. We try to make the members of the brigade interchangeable as far as possible.

The specific nature of our work must be considered, however. The installation itself is a complex process, which requires great precision, and even the slightest deviations from the plan are unacceptable. Specialization therefore provides a large number of advantages: speed, quality, a constant work front.

Our present structure is also convenient because the subunit is practically a part of the brigade. We have established close communication with Captain A. Bogdan, company commander, and Warrant Officer V. Kushneruk, the sergeant-major.

And the last thing. How are we going to resolve our problem with the delivery of materials. This is what happened to us once. We were installing the ninth floor of an apartment building, but from the fifth floor up the loggias were "uncovered" simply because we had not been provided with one kind of panel on time.

The start-to-finish system which we are presently using for constructing a new building seems far more promising in our circumstances. Essentially it amounts to this. An agreement was concluded among the brigades responsible for completing the building for occupancy, and they are all oriented toward the end result. As of now the work is proceeding successfully. The work baton was taken from us in the same breath, so to speak, by the other brigades in the construction process: the finishers headed by V. Gorlanov, the plumbers led by I. Baryshinov, and the electricians headed by brigade leader V. Chernyshev. There is every reason to believe that the building will be released for occupancy ahead of schedule.

This is our workers' response with action to those who maintain that it is not difficult to create one brigade for "show." But what about the others? We have indeed found that we cannot stress only the number of brigades at all levels. This does not mean there is some sort of limitation on their number, however.

In our work supervisor's section, for example, which is headed by Colonel I. Russkikh, nine out of ten brigades are contract brigades. And they all perform well. There is intense socialist competition among them. Last year, for example, only at the finish line were we able to overtake the installation brigade headed by Yu. Kapitonov and take first place.

There is no question that this extensive adoption of progressive forms of labor organization and wages is a result of enormous organization work at many levels. How could it be otherwise. After all, the organization of production is also the same "proficient labor" which demands an all-out effort and personal output. For us, the adoption of progressive work methods are a priority task of state importance. And we need to approach it with initiative, creativity and seriousness.

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CSO: 1801/398

SPECIAL TROOPS

OUTSTANDING SIGNAL BATTALION COMMANDER PROFILED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jun 84 p 1

[Article by Maj N. Khaust, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "The Signal Battalion Commander"]

[Text] That specialized tactical exercise was the end of the final test for the winter training period. Many kilometers of travel and sleepless nights were behind. The signalmen set about their combat work. The strict inspectors stated that the men under Senior Lieutenant I. Shalandin and Lieutenants S. Anikeyev and I. Mikhno had bettered the time standards considerably. Lieutenant Colonel Grigoriy Rubenovich Gabril'yants, battalion commander, recalled a conversation with the regimental commander prior to leaving for the exercise. "The Novochoerkassk Higher Military Command School imeni MSU V.D. Sokolovskiy," he said, "has requested reports on how its graduates are doing in the service. Prepare them immediately after the test."

He would have to write several reports. Shalandin, Anikeyev, Mikhno had all studied at Novochoerkassk. That city was doubly dear to Gabril'yants. He had spent his years as a young cadet there, and his mother, Galina Matveyevna, was born in that region, on the Don. Armenia was the homeland of Grigoriy Rubenovich. When it came time to choose a career, he did not hesitate. He would enter a military school. But which one? His father, Lieutenant General of Signal Troops Ruben Nikolayevich Gabril'yants, who had fought on the front, advised him that signal work is one of the most interesting military specialties. He made up his mind once and for all that it would be Novochoerkassk.

Wounds suffered at the front put an early end to his father's life. Grigoriy Rubenovich always remembered his lessons, however: The service is the main thing in the officer's life and working with the people, training and indoctrinating them, is the most important thing in the service.

The junior Gabril'yants knows how to work with people. This is stated in all his references. The unit in which Grigoriy Rubenovich serves has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the Military Council of Ground Forces, and the battalion which he commands is the best in that unit. Gabril'yants received early promotion to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

"When a young officer is under Gabril'yants' command," the regimental commander underscored at one of the service meetings, "I do not worry about his development. There will be no failures or major errors."

Lieutenants S. Anikeyev and I. Mikhno are old friends and rivals in the competition. Anikeyev is an oldtimer in the battalion. He served there as a warrant officer and radio technician. Gabril'yants, battalion chief of staff at the time, carefully studied the young specialists. He then said to Anikeyev: "Let's go back to school, Sergey Vasil'yevich. I plan to enroll at the Military Signal Academy. I advise you to enter the Novocherkassk school."

Anikeyev will be grateful to his senior comrade for that advice the rest of his life. He graduated from the school. Before graduation he requested to be assigned to his own battalion, if possible--to Gabril'yants, who had graduated from the academy by then. And he told classmate Lieutenant Mikhno to request assignment under Grigoriy Rubenovich.

The young officers serve with excellence. Anikeyev is secretary of a company party organization. Mikhno is secretary of the subunit Komsomol buro. The lieutenants know their speciality thoroughly and train their subordinates skillfully.

...The signal battalion commanded by Lieutenant Colonel G. Gabril'yants received an excellent rating in that specialized tactical exercise. This meant that the subunit had retained its high standing as an excellent subunit.

After the exercise the battalion commander summoned Senior Lieutenant Shalandin and Lieutenants Anikeyev and Mikhno.

"The Novocherkassk Signal School," he said smiling, "requests reports on how its graduates are doing in the service. What shall we write?"

The young officers exchanged glances. There were probably all thinking that the school simply had to learn about the valorous service of their commander, Lieutenant Colonel Grigoriy Rubenovich Gabril'yants.

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CSO: 1801/384

DOSA AF

CRITICISM OF LOW STANDARDS IN DEFENSE WORK

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 9 May 84 p 2

[Article by K. Sundukov, chief of the Administrative Agencies Section of the Tula Oblast Committee of the CPSU: "The Right to Authority--Commentary by a Party Worker"]

[Text] I frequently recall the the enormous excitement which reigned among us delegates to the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress when Comrade I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, read the greeting from our party's Central Committee. The comprehensive wording of the greeting to the DOSAAF forum, filled with profound meaning, oriented us party workers toward devoting greater attention to the defense Society's multifaceted work and improving the leadership of the DOSAAF collectives by party and soviet organs.

The Tula Oblast party organization considers the constant and large-scale improvement of mass defense work and military-patriotic indoctrination to be one of its main tasks. Party organs--from the obkom and raykom down to the primary organizations--constantly monitor this important area of ideological and political-indoctrinational work.

The book "Vernost' geroicheskim traditsiyam" [Loyalty to the Heroic Traditions] was recently published by Politizdat.

It was written by Ivan Kharitonovich Yunak, first secretary of the Tula Oblast CPSU Committee. He was active in the Osoaviakhim [Society for Assistance to the Defense Aviation and Chemical Industry] while still a student, where he was in charge of a glider group. During the Great Patriotic War he fought the German fascist invaders with weapon in hand.

In his new book I. Yunak tells about the work performed by the oblast party organization in light of demands set forth at the 26th CPSU Congress and the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to provide the workers, especially the youth, with military-patriotic and international indoctrination.

In his analysis of forms and methods of party leadership the author devotes careful attention to specific problems pertaining to the organizing role of party organs in all areas of mass defense work and reflects on the further process of military-patriotic indoctrination. The practices employed by the oblast DOSAAF organization and its collectives and their interaction with other public organizations also occupy a significant place in the book.

It has been our good tradition for more than 20 years to demonstrate constant party concern for the DOSAAF organizations. We strive to see that they operate and live up to the modern demands of the party and provide them with essential support.

Plenums and the buro and secretariat of the CPSU obkom regularly consider questions of military-patriotic and mass defense work. It has become the practice for the party gorkoms and raykoms to report on what they have done. We hold regularly meetings of secretaries of the CPSU gorkoms and raykoms for exchanging know-how. These meetings make it possible, for one thing, to learn about progressive experience in the military-patriotic indoctrination and preparation of the youth for the military service, and to take steps to adopt and disseminate it. In the second place, they permit us to make changes in the indoctrinational process promptly and efficiently when this becomes necessary.

We study the state of the military-patriotic and mass defense work at meetings of the party aktiv in rayons and cities of the oblast. And before each subject on the agenda is discussed, the participants in the meetings ordinarily study the experience of specific enterprises and organizations. As a result, the discussion is conducted knowledgeably and with interest.

It has become the rule that the buro and the secretariat of the CPSU obkom keep their eye on preparations for and the conduct of report and report-and-election campaigns in the primary DOSAAF organizations and exert the necessary influence upon the selection and placement of the public cadres.

This kind of attention from the oblast party committee to the mass defense and military-patriotic work performed by the DOSAAF collectives, in turn, motivates the city, rayon and primary party organizations to step up their practical work. Suffice it to say that such questions have been discussed around forty times at plenums and sessions of the party committee buros in the oblast during the past 2 years.

Socialist competition has been launched among the rayon and primary DOSAAF organizations of enterprises and educational institutions, kolkhozes and sovkhoses in many rayons in the oblast. The buro of the CPSU obkom and the oblispolkom have established two Challenge Red Banners for this very purpose, one of which is for the rural area and the other for the industrial (urban) area.

It should also be mentioned that by way of fulfilling the demands set forth at the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the party Central Committee, the DOSAAF obkom apparatus and its workers, particularly the communists, are attempting to improve the style and methods of their organizational work. They have begun assessing the situation in the defense collectives and the practical work of their leaders with greater principal and with a critical eye.

Incidentally, this is borne out by the following. Recently, at the beginning of March, the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU obkom, the oblispolkom, the oblast trade union council and the Komsomol obkom was formerly awarded to the collective of the defense Society's oblast committee at a large meeting of the DOSAAF aktiv. This was noteworthy in that the obkom collective was presented with this great award for the first time, along with cities and rayons and the labor collectives of a number of production associations on the basis of the results of last year's socialist competition.

We note the succession in this work with satisfaction, the importance of which was stressed by Comrade K.Yu. Chernenko at the February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Hero of the Soviet Union L.P. Tikhmyanov was chairman of the Tula Oblast DOSAAF Committee for more than 15 years. Many brilliant past achievements of the oblast defense organizations are linked to a considerable degree with his name. The obkom's present leadership, headed by communist Yu. Pyatnitsyn, is continuing in a worthy manner that which Tikhmyanov began. The same sort of succession is also apparent in the Odoyevskiy Rayon DOSAAF Committee. After K. Titov, who had successfully directed the defense organization for more than 30 years, retired for a well-earned rest A. Kudinov, former worker in the party raykom, was elected chairman of the committee. Now this DOSAAF organization has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU obkom and the oblispolkom for 1983.

The conscientious labor of many of its regular workers and the enthusiasm of its public-spirited members has gone into the oblast DOSAAF organization. The communists occupy a leading place among them.

The rayon and city committees, the training and primary organizations of DOSAAF.... All of them are actually at the forward edge of the patriotic work performed by the defense Society. And the communists directing the subunits are figuratively speaking, fighters at the forward edge.

The CPSU obkom and most of the city and rayon party committees keep a constant eye on the selection, the placement and the indoctrination of cadres working within the DOSAAF system. We try to see that worthy people who love and know mass defense work are in this extremely important field.

And there are many comrades who do their utmost and work with the communist's duty-consciousness in the Tula Oblast defense organization. They enjoy great prestige and have earned the right to it not just with their personal qualities, but also with the consistent successes of the collectives they lead. Among them I could not fail to mention N. Somov, chairman of Tula's Tsentralnyy Rayon DOSAAF Committee, V. Fedorov, chief of the Tula Model OTSh [expansion unknown] imeni Hero of the Soviet Union L.P. Tikhmyanov, A. Greben'kov, chairman of the Chernskiy Rayon DOSAAF Committee, N. Soshnikov, committee chairman of the primary DOSAAF organization at the Tula Small Arms Plant, and V. Matveyev, committee chairman of the primary DOSAAF organization on the Streletskiy Sovkhoz.

There are also cases of a different kind, however. For a number of years now, for example, the Aleksinskiy, Volovskiyy and Kamenskiy rayon defense organizations have been among the lagging ones. Unfortunately, the DOSAAF obkom has

reconciled itself to this situation. I feel that the party raykoms are also to blame to a certain degree. Apparently they are not demanding enough of the communists in charge with respect to their assigned area of the work and do not concern themselves the way they should with raising the level of mass defense work in the rayon.

The past achievements of the oblast DOSAAF organization are well known, and it is also achieving considerable success today. It continues to be among the outstanding collectives of the Russian Federation. The results achieved ordinarily serve as a stepping-stone for moving up to the next, higher level, however. We are seriously concerned about the fact that the oblast DOSAAF members have fallen back in certain areas and are now somewhat behind other organizations in equal circumstances.

The oblast DOSAAF organization was subjected to perfectly justified criticism at the third Plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee for failure to fulfill the plan for training personnel in the common technical occupations for the national economy. Incidentally, this is one of the reasons why it has fallen behind. The main cause of this situation, however, lies primarily in the fact that the oblast DOSAAF committee and its workers have not been able to provide concrete leadership of the training organizations, particularly the technical sports clubs. Certain raykom and gorkom chairmen and chiefs of technical sports clubs did not receive timely assistance with the improvement of their training facility, and control and demandingness with respect to the assigned job have been relaxed.

I believe that this bottleneck can be eliminated within the immediate future with our help. We are orienting the leaders in the DOSAAF obkom toward the maximum effort, toward intensive planned assignments. With all their intensiveness, there is no question that they must also be strictly based on realistic possibilities. In our opinion the all-round strengthening and expansion of facilities for the DOSAAF organizations is the main thing needed here.

Last year, at our recommendation, the ispolkom of the oblast soviet of people's deputies adopted the decision: "On Measures to Further Improve the Performance of DOSAAF Organizations." It covers the development of the defense Society's material and technical base to the year 1990.

In short, we must move ahead. All of us are oriented toward this both by decisions coming out of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions and recommendations put forth at the plenum by Comrade K.Yu. Chernenko. The oblast defense organization has used far from all of its reserves and possibilities for improving the military-patriotic, mass defense, training and sports work. It is no secret that we still have city and rayon organizations which regularly fail to fulfill their plan assignments and socialist commitments. Many of the low-level defense collectives perform poorly or exist only on paper. This is especially true of the kolkhoz and sovkhos primary organizations.

The right to prestige and the good reputation of any DOSAAF organization, its leaders and activists are formed by many factors, but the main factor is absolute adherence to the Lenin work style. The final success depends upon how

demandingly people assess what has been achieved and upon their ability to competently resolve problems and organize harmonious, collective work. Our party organs orient the communists who work in the defense Society's organizations toward this end.

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CSO: 1801/389

DOSAAF

REPAIR PROBLEMS, ABUSES OF SCHOOL VEHICLES NOTED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 13 May 84 p 1

[Article: "The Pool Service"]

[Text] Large-scale use of the great number of motor vehicles is an absolute requirement for the successful accomplishment of tasks facing organizations of the defense Society with respect to preparing future military drivers. Suffice it to say that its motor vehicle pool presently contains tens of thousands of vehicles. The great demands made of the preparation of draftees and the need to train them to drive the new, modern models of vehicles are setting increasingly complex tasks for the leaders and engineering and technical personnel of the motor vehicle service. Their successful accomplishment depends greatly upon the state of the motor vehicle pools and the organization of internal service there, upon the servicing and repair of the equipment and its trouble-free operation.

The necessary conditions have been created for proper operation of the vehicles at most of the schools and clubs. This assures a high level of efficiency for each driving class. Dozens of technical control points have been set up and hundreds of classes on traffic safety rules and principles and instructions for drivers have been organized in the training organizations in the past 2 years alone, and heated garages and technical service and vehicle repair stations have been placed into operation. Considerable funds have been allocated for the construction of other pool facilities.

The large-scale use of technical equipment to support the work of the training organizations demands increased responsibility of all categories of officials for the careful handling of that equipment and for the state of the work performed to prevent accidents during the operation and servicing of vehicles. These matters were extensively covered in decisions of the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress and in a number of guiding documents. The Manual on Motor Vehicle Service in DOSAAF Organizations sets forth the requirements for precise organization of the pool service.

The committees are working tirelessly to improve the practical training of the draftees, who are not only schooled in courage and patriotism in DOSAAF, but all acquire technical skills. The traditional competitions for best organization of pool service, which are conducted by decision of the buro of the

Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, unquestionably help. They contribute to the further improvement of conditions for the storage, servicing and repair of the vehicles and help to stimulate the work of preventing traffic accidents.

The results of the latest competition were summed up this year. They showed that the defense Society's organizations in the Lithuanian and Moldavian Union republics and 43 DOSAAF committees in the RSFSR have operated without motor vehicle accidents during the past 2 years. The Yerevan, Grodno and Belgorod combined technical schools, the Salavat, Tolyatti and Komsomolsk-na-Amure motor vehicle schools, and the Leningrad DOSAAF Production Training Motor Vehicle Association took first place. The task is one of making their know-how the possession of all and of disseminating it extensively.

The work of improving the operation of the vehicles is still not receiving proper attention in certain of the defense Society's committees, however. The necessary base for the technical servicing and repair of vehicles has not been built at many schools, and the pool service is unsatisfactory. We still have cases of motor vehicles not being used for their designated purpose. All of this is a result of deviations from the requirements set forth in the guiding documents.

A study of violations of the park service regulations and of traffic accidents shows that most of them occur as a result of failure to observe production and training discipline, the poor organization of pre-trip medical examinations for the drivers and unsatisfactory protection of the pools. Extremely typically, almost half of all the traffic accidents occur when the vehicles are being used for other than their designated purpose and after hours.

The organization of the pool service needs to be radically improved in the Chelyabinsk and Murmansk oblast organizations. The technical readiness factor for vehicles assigned to the schools and clubs is low there. Vehicles have been sent out on trips in a state of disrepair. On inspection day the controls had not been adjusted and the speedometers not been sealed on some of the vehicles. A system of planned preventive technical servicing has not been set up in the garages of training organizations, and the performance of the jobs and the consumption of fuel and lubricants are not monitored.

For purposes of improving the operation of the motor vehicles the leaders of the defense Society committees must thoroughly study the state of the pools and the internal service there, take determined steps to eliminate shortcomings and demand that the school and club chiefs strictly observe the requirements set forth in the Motor Vehicle Service Manual.

In accordance with a decision of the Buro of the Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, the local committees must take steps to reduce the number of small motor vehicle pools. Motor vehicles which are being parked in areas not set up for that purpose are to be assembled in the pools of other Society organizations. In the absence of such the pools (or garages) of other ministries and departments are to be used on a rental basis for that purpose. It is absolutely forbidden to keep automobiles and motorcycles outside the pools.

The committees must come to an agreement with local party and soviet organs on the possibility of centralizing the motor vehicles of DOSAAF organizations at motor vehicle bases (production training motor vehicle associations) in the capitals of Union and autonomous republics, at kray and oblast centers and in large cities, as is done in Moscow, Leningrad and Tula.

Socialist competition is a tested means of improving the effectiveness of the pool service and of all the technical training for the students. We need to reinforce the experience which has been acquired, continue to hold the competitions, do more to develop the inventions and rationalization proposals movement and provide the innovators with a broad field of action.

Our party has always considered that success in any endeavor depends upon the cadres, upon their organizational and indoctrinational work, and this was especially stressed at the February and April 1984 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The selection, indoctrination and placement of cadres continue to be extremely important, because the preparation of the draft-age youth for service in the army and navy ultimately depends upon this.

The 1st Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, and the Declaration of the USSR Council of Ministers stated with respect to its forthcoming work: "Taking the international situation into account, the Soviet government will work tirelessly to strengthen the nation's defense capability and our valorous Armed Forces, and do everything necessary to see that the weapons and technical equipment of the Soviet Army and Navy and their combat capability are at the most modern level." This sets new and larger tasks for the All-Union Volunteer Society for Cooperation With the Armed Forces, which is making every effort to improve the mass defense work and the military-patriotic indoctrination.

11499

CSO: 1801/389

DOSAAF

KAZAKH SSR DOSAAF INSPECTOR REPORTS PROGRESS

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 6 May 84 p 2

[Article by L. Mukhitov, senior instructor in Kazakhstan's DOSAAF Central Committee: "And Practical Assistance"]

[Text] For almost 10 years I have worked as senior instructor with the Mass Organization and Military-Patriotic Propaganda Section of the Kazakh SSR's DOSAAF Central Committee. I frequently travel to the various sites, to near and far regions of the republic.

This time we were going to Dzhezkazgan Oblast. The trip was a scheduled one and was also dictated by necessity. In recent years the Oblast organization had not improved its performance, and in certain areas its performance had even deteriorated significantly. The group was made up of people with various specialities and different levels of work experience. A special guide had been prepared for each of them, the questions in which covered the oblast organization's main areas of work.

I have learned from my own experience that one can work productively on a temporary duty assignment if one prepares carefully before leaving. I consider it necessary to study all of the documents pertaining to the work of the Oblast DOSAAF organizations in advance: decisions of recent plenums, the minutes of obkom presidium meetings, annual and quarterly work plans, socialist commitments, and the results of the competition among Rayon organizations. I make a map of the Oblast and mark the Rayon centers on it. I indicate how far they are from the Oblast center and whether they have technical sports clubs.

The minutes from meetings of the presidium of the Dzhezkazgan Oblast Committee showed that the raykoms were mainly held accountable for membership dues, for the sale of DOSAAF lottery tickets, for the training of technical specialists and infrequently, for the organization of the work in the primary organizations.

Prior to leaving I also learned that the Dzhezkazgan Oblast committee uses only 50 percent of the slots allocated to it at zonal advanced training courses for DOSAAF workers.

The commission was broken down into three groups, which were to work in different Rayons in the oblast. Upon arriving in Dzhezdinskiy Rayon I reported my plans to M. Toregel'din, first secretary of the party raykom. He questioned me carefully about the objectives of the trip and about the tasks performed by the group of workers from the Kazakh SSR DOSAAF Central Committee. The leaders of party and soviet organs in Dzhezdinskiy Rayon regard the work of the defense collectives with care and concern. A party aktiv was recently held there. It discussed the fulfillment of the decree passed by the buro of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, "On the Work of the Kazakh SSR DOSAAF Organization," and the demands set forth in the CPSU Central Committee's greeting to the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Conference. M. Toregel'din, first secretary of the party raykom presented a report. Enterprise directors, secretaries of party organizations, chairmen of primary DOSAAF organizations, military instructors and Komsomol activists took part in the aktiv. The Rayon also concerns itself with strengthening the defense organization's material base. The ispolkom of the soviet of peoples' deputies allocated space for the raykom and financed the construction of a pneumatic indoor range in the settlement of Dzhezdny.

I visited several primary organizations of sovkhozes, enterprises and establishments. M. Kusainov has been in charge of the defense collective on the Baykonur Sovkhoz for the 8th year. It devotes a great deal of attention to the patriotic indoctrination of the workers. Meetings between the youth and school children and Great Patriotic War veterans and outstanding production workers, special evening discussions and formal send-offs of the youth into the army are regularly held there.

The committee of the Rayon finance department's primary DOSAAF organization has organized its work well. It is headed by bookkeeper A. Amanzholova. More than 90 percent of the workers there are Society members. Weapons firing sports are in good standing in this defense collective. The women's and men's teams of the Rayon finance department took first place in the rayon.

The DOSAAF organization of the Dzhezdny Motor Vehicle Enterprise is considered to be one of the largest. Many of the drivers have completed DOSAAF courses. The primary organization committee is headed by S. Auezov, equipment repair engineer. More than 86 percent of the workers are DOSAAF members. They are not involved in defense work, however, although they are listed on the organization's rosters.

Together with the chairman of the primary organization we compiled a long-range and quarterly plans and prepared the text outlining the socialists commitments. These were discussed at a committee meeting for acceptance at a general meeting of the DOSAAF members.

The main cause of failings in the performance of the defense collective at the motor vehicle enterprise is the way in which the DOSAAF raykom supervises the primary organizations. Raykom chairman B. Shalabayev is an experienced worker who knows his job. Recently, however, he has begun ignoring the aktiv and tries to personally resolve all problems pertaining to mass defense work.

Together with the raykom chairman we outlined a number of specific steps to improve leadership of the primary organizations and assigned specific areas of the work to the presidium members. We also compiled a work plan for a supernumerary section and a permanent commission for military-patriotic propaganda. Once again we had to explain to the raykom workers that the permanent commissions are made up of raykom members and that their work mainly consists of the thorough and purposive study of specific aspects of the work (the situation with respect to the teaching of military subjects in the primary DOSAAF organizations) in order to submit proposals and recommendations to the raykom presidium. Activists are used for setting up supernumerary sections to provide the raykom with constant assistance with the day-to-day tasks of the military-patriotic mass defense, training and sports work in the primary organizations themselves.

After completing the job in the rayon, I visited A. Yerzhanova, deputy chairman of the Dzhezdinskiy Rayispolkom and briefed her in detail on the state of affairs in the rayon DOSAAF organization.

This work was also carried out in other rayons in the oblast. After the work was thoroughly studied, information was prepared for a critique. A. Poltavskiy, secretary of the Dzhezkazgan Oblast Committee of the Kasakh Communist Party, and leading workers in the oblispolkom took part in it.

I am confident that the practical assistance provided locally and the briefing of party and soviet organs on the work of oblast DOSAAF organizations will have a good effect upon the future work of the defense Society's oblast organization.

11499

CSO: 1801/389

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

MILITARY PAPER GIVES DETAILS OF AWACS SYSTEM

PM171600 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel V. Korev and Candidate of Military Sciences Lieutenant Colonel V. Shchedrov under the rubric "We Explain at Readers' Request": "Airborne Espionage System"--first paragraph is readers' letter and signatures]

[Text] Please tell us something about the AWACS system, its purpose, and the ways it is being modernized. Captain V. Sokolov. Senior Lieutenant G. Toporov.

The AWACS airborne long-range early-warning radar and control system is created on the basis of the E-3 aircraft (photo 1) is intended for espionage using radint and elint means against states adjoining the NATO countries, above all the USSR and the socialist community countries. Moreover, AWACS aircraft must detect and track airborne targets, classify them, control the operations of their own tactical aircraft during strikes against ground-based targets, guide interceptor fighters onto airborne targets, and direct air traffic. At the same time the leadership of the NATO bloc considers that E-3's can be used as airborne command posts in the event of ground control centers being put out of action. Information from aboard the plane will be simultaneously transmitted to all NATO's leading political and military organs.

According to the journal AEROSPACE DAILY, expenditure on deploying the AWACS system is estimated at 2 billion dollars and the cost of a single plane at around 100 million.

The E-3 flight complex has been created on the basis of a Boeing 707 passenger aircraft with a takeoff weight of around 150 metric tons, a maximum flight speed of 950 km per hour, an effective ceiling of 12,000 m, and a range of up to 10,000 km. The plane's fuselage is divided into two--upper and lower--compartments. The total length of the upper compartment is 40 m, its maximum width is 3.5 m, and its height is 2.3 m; the floor area is more than 100 square meters. This section of the fuselage is pressurized and houses the flight crew cabin and mission crew workstations (photo 3). The lower compartment houses fuel tanks with a capacity of around 90,000 liters, equipment, and systems. There is a 9-meter radome on top of the fuselage. The plane's crew consists of 20 men, of whom 13 are operators. It is pointed out that without

in-flight refueling the plane can stay on station for 11 and 1/2 hours in the region of its home airfield or for 6 hours at a distance of 1,600 km away.

The plane's complex of onboard electronic apparatus includes air-scan and look-down radars, a long-range radint and elint station, a central data-processing computer, information display and transmission apparatus, navigation, communications, and IFF [identification friend or foe] systems, electronic jamming equipment, and control and verification [kontrolno-proverochnaya] apparatus. The total weight of this equipment is around 18 metric tons.

The most important element in the long-range early-warning radar complex, foreign observers note, is the multimode radar. It works in the centimeter waveband (1,500-5,200 mhz frequency) and comprises an antenna with a phased array and 28 ferrite phase-shifters. The antenna array is an elongated oval shape 8 m by 1.7 m with liquid cooling and is housed in a pressurized radome. The radar scan field is formed by rapidly scanning electronically with an elevation beam and mechanically rotating the antenna together with the radome.

The radar's pulse mode provides direction finding on a target by azimuth and range without defining elevation. The antenna emits long-range FM pulses and the reflected signals are "compressed" by a special scattering device.

The pulse-doppler mode is used for look-down moving target indication. The radar's interleaved [kombinirovannaya] mode consists of alternating the aforesaid modes and ensuring target detection at various altitudes and ranges.

JANE'S DEFENCE REVIEW reports that the plane, on station at an altitude of 9,000 m, is capable of simultaneously detecting up to 1,500 airborne targets at an upper hemisphere range of up to 650 km and a look-down range of up to 250-300 km. One hundred and ninety of these targets can be tracked automatically and fighters can be guided onto 30 of them.

The friendliness [prinadlezhnost] of the targets detected is determined with the help of an IFF system. Long-range elint stations are used to detect targets emitting radio signals. After processing in the central computer, the data from the radar, the IFF, and the elint station are flashed up on displays showing the situation in the air and are used to control friendly aircraft and other active air defense means.

The aircraft navigates with the help of two inertial systems--the onboard apparatus of an omega radio navigation system, which makes it possible to determine the plane's coordinates to an accuracy of around 2 km, and a doppler radar, which is used to obtain accurate information on angle of drift and airspeed.

Information is transmitted from the aircraft to ground control centers and to planes being guided onto targets by means of a radio communications equipment complex including two shortwave sets and 14 ultrashortwave sets.

AWACS planes based in Europe can operate both in concert with the (Neydzh) European Defense System and independently. The NATO leadership thinks that not only military but civil airfields can be used as forward bases for these aircraft.

Despite the fact that an E-3's estimated service life is 20 years and they have been in service for less than 10 years, the Pentagon has announced its decision to modernize them in the second half of the eighties. The planes will be fitted with electronics standardized for the United States and NATO and it is proposed to improve the characteristics of the radar and processing system and data transmission with a view to detecting slow-moving and stationary maritime targets. The communications equipment package includes three shortwave radio sets and radioteletype machines. It is intended to install satellite communications apparatus and to transmit TV pictures from the radar displays to ground command centers and other planes.

It is planned that by 1990 the number of planes bought will have reached around 80.

According to foreign press reports, British Nimrod long-range radar surveillance aircraft (photo 2) will be linked up to the U.S. AWACS system. Britain intends to modernize and use 11 Nimrod aircraft for NATO purposes. The implementation of the plans to deploy the AWACS system and the E-3 and Nimrod planes is aimed at expanding espionage actions against the socialist community countries.

CSO: 1801/425

AFGHANISTAN

PROBLEMS OF LIFTING BY HELICOPTER IN NARROW RAVINE NOTED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jul 84 p 4

[Article by Lt Col V. Skrizhalin, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, Limited Contention of Soviet Forces in Afghanistan: "In A Ravine--From The Site"]

[Text] The cargo which the airmen had to haul out at once was on the bottom of a narrow mountain gorge. Its weight was even somewhat greater than the helicopter was designed to carry. In addition, it was 2,500 meters above sea level.

The helicopter crew headed by Major A. Skobov, which had experience in performing similar operations, accepted the job of evacuating the cargo on an external sling.

...The crew was tense. The commander, Senior Lieutenant Yu. Yakovlev, the co-pilot, Warrant Officer L. Baybulatov, the aircraft mechanic, and Senior Lieutenant N. Yegorov, who was helping him, were all concentrating on the cargo, the cable and the winch. The operation of the engines was the main concern of Senior Lieutenant S. Aksensik, the aircraft technician. Captain A. Kotov, the navigator, constantly monitored the fuel consumption. They had taken on as little as possible to reduce the weight of the aircraft.

The helicopter was accelerating the rotor speed and had just lifted the cargo off the ground, when in an instance it was turned 180 degrees.

The cargo was dropped immediately....

Before making a second attempt, the crew studied the situation to figure out why the helicopter had turned into a "whirlygig." It was determined that the air currents reflected off the canyon walls and intensified by the main rotor had forced the tail rotor to operate in detrimental conditions.

A second approach was made. The cargo was hooked again and lifted.... Major Skovov drove the helicopter so that air eddies did not strike the tail of the aircraft.

Gathering speed, the giant helicopter swept toward the top of the gorge. There was greater and greater distance between the cargo and the ground. Everyone--both those in the air and those who had remained on the ground--breathed more easily.

AFGHANISTAN

OUTPOURING OF CONCERN FOR WOUNDED VETERAN

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 84 p 2

[Letter from Afghan veteran and follow-up report by KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA observer Inna Rudenko]

[Text] A feature story by I. Rudenko with the title "Duty" was published in our newspaper on 26 February under the rubric: "The letter called for a trip." The fate of the hero in the feature story, Aleksandr Nemtsov, a young and courageous soldier and holder of the Order of the Red Star, who was seriously wounded in an encounter with the bandits, aroused and excited the interest of a great many people. The newspaper received 5,000 responses, and hundreds of people have written Sasha himself. In today's issue we are publishing a survey of the readers' responses to Aleksandr Nemtsov's letter.

Thank You, People

With this letter I would like to express my gratitude to all those who responded to the article "Duty" in KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA. The Dnepropetrovsk Oblast party committee immediately took steps to help me. I have received a very large number of letters, and in each of them I can sense the support of the people--it doesn't matter whether moral or tangible. What is important is the fact that people I do not even know responded to my problem and are attempting to help, each in whatever way he can. In addition to the letters I have received many packages and books. People have sent me articles and clippings from medical magazines about people who have succeeded in conquering their illnesses. I need that very much right now.

People not only write letters, but also telephone me--from Ashkhabad, Namangan, Beltsy, Melitopol, Zaporozhye, Orel, Kostomuksha and other cities, and even come to visit me at home. Pilot Dzhumabekov Bolot flew in from the city of Frunze in Kirghizia. He was assigned by his collective to bring a large number of books and a chess set of national design. He came for one purpose--to find out about my health, to learn what specifically had been done since the article was published and how he and his comrades could help me. Other people also asked about these things. I would therefore like to report that everything is fine with me. I have now received a great deal of help from the city and the

oblast. An exit has been made from my room, so as not to bother the neighbors, the garage has been put in order, and a house is being built. I have just been sent to Moscow for examination and treatment, and every day I am visited by people I did not even know yesterday. And the letters keep coming. Mama forwards them to me. They come from all parts of our nation, from people of all ages and occupations. It is very pleasing to know that many people regard me as their own, as someone close to them, and call me their friend, their brother, their son. "You can be my third son, Sasha," Sergey Ivanovich Romanov writes from the city of Kirov. "I am 47 years old, a former worker in the Virgin Lands. I served as a soldier 3 years and worked as a chauffeur with an oil exploration expedition 14 years. I now work in a construction detachment. I am always ready to go wherever I am needed...."

The children at the Krasnaya Gvozdika Children's Home in Rustavi wrote the following: "Dear Aleksandr Ivanovich, the article 'Duty' was read at an assembly at the children's home, and we were amazed at your courage and heroism. We consider ourselves to be very fortunate that there are heroes like you among us. Our boys want very much to be like you, and when they chose a career, many of them decided to become defenders of the homeland." Other letters also refer to me as a hero. I feel that I was simply performing my duty, however, just as my comrades are honorably fulfilling theirs. I am pleased at the boys' decision to become defenders of the homeland. I frequently recall my own service and my army friends--army friendship is stronger than "civilian" friendship. I would like to say that if I had to do it all over again, I would do exactly the same thing. If my health were slightly better I would go back to where I served under the dear Red Banner.

I would like to thank everyone once more for their support. I thank my neighbors and friends, the newspaper editors and the party workers. I have acquired a lot of new friends since the article came out. I thank everyone who has written to me and who now visits me in the hospital. I shall do everything I can to become useful again.--Aleksandr Nemtsov

My Duty, Your Duty, Our Duty--an Epilog Written by 5,000 Readers

"Guard That Beautiful Word 'We' Securely"

Sasha greets his guests with a smile, slightly embarrassed--after all, people he does not know come to visit him. The people at the ward entrance are worried--this is a hospital, after all, in addition to which they are in a certain frame of mind because of what they know about Sasha. Sasha is calm and unaffected in the ward of the Moscow hospital, however, just as he is at home, in Nikopol. The modesty is sometimes a facade, but the openheartedness never is. And the people's concern passes. When you look at Sasha and those who have come to visit him today after a minute or two, you might think that the people sitting there next to him are old acquaintances, very near and dear people.

There are feelings, ideas and actions which you have known for a long time, but which you cannot get used to nonetheless. I shall never forget the day following publication of the article "Duty." A call from Moscow, another call--from Ashkhabad--then calls from Kalinin, Tashkent and Kishinev, and then another call from Moscow, one from Karelia, one from a small settlement near

Novosibirsk, and then another from Tashkent--the editors were flooded with calls! Schoolgirls and some people's elderly mothers, restrained military men, first-year students not yet able to conceal their excitement, workers from the Rotfront factory in Moscow, workers from the distribution library in Sverdlovsk, doctors and actors, homemakers and labor veterans. And they all asked the same question: What can I do for Sasha? For the young fellow who is carried around by his neighbors, because he cannot walk himself? For Aleksandr Nemtsov, the soldier who fulfilled his international duty? What is our duty, yours and mine, to him? And to others like him? "Mama and I want to send him a tape-recorder. It was painful to read that during the day he sits by himself in total silence." "I am sending some books on chess, a fine activity for someone in forced immobility." "Give me his address. I'm going to send him a package of dried fruit. Sasha needs vitamins very much." "My son and I have put together a selection of books. My son gave up his favorites--three volumes of Cooper." "I am a doctor and a trainer. I am prepared to fly to Sasha tomorrow and show him a set of physical exercises." "My husband and I know how to do everything with our hands. We have taken a leave, and we want to visit Sasha"--from Siberia to Nikopol!...

Then came the telegrams and money orders without complete return addresses--they were not being sent for "thanks." And then the flood of letters began pouring in....

Shared sorrow is easier to bear, and joy is doubled when there is someone to share it with. All of these people wrote about Sasha and for Sasha, but while thinking of him, they were also thinking about themselves, about their lives, and as they thought they remembered....

"Unfortunately, I could not read the article 'Duty' myself. I was struck by fragments from an exploding mine in one of the battles on the Oder, and I was blinded. People frequently visit me at my home, and the article was read to me. I was shocked by what I heard. I am still disturbed, perhaps because I was always surrounded by attention and concern after I arrived in Novaya Vodolaga as a class 1 disabled person. I was in terrible health, as you can imagine. I was nervous, and it was difficult for me to bear the noise of the vehicles which rushed along on the highway in front of my house day and night. I went to Hero of Socialist Labor Vladimir Danilovich Miroshnik, first secretary of the party raykom. He listened to me attentively and advised me to build a home at any place I considered suitable. I could only smile, because I knew that I could not handle the difficulties of the construction.... Then he said: "Don't worry. We'll help you." I now live in a home which is far better than my previous one. People helped me lay asphalt up to the house and build a garage. The main thing which lifted my morale and strengthened my spirits, however, was the fact that a job was found for me. I live in peace, but I am not idle. I play the accordion for the children in a kindergarten-and-nursery...." (S.M. Kazuk, Kharkov Oblast).

"If you only knew what I felt when I read about Sasha Nemtsov!... I have been bedridden for the past 15 years. I don't think I need to explain how difficult it is to live this way. I can imagine what it would have been like for me if the kind of heartless people encountered by Sasha had been in the Komsomol in our city. I would not even have had the wheelchair in which I am sitting as I write this letter. And I cannot even be compared with Sasha. I did not perform any sort of heroic feat, nor am I or Komsomol age (30 years). My wheel-

chair had to be altered. I appealed to the gorkom and received instant response. Nikolay Yesipov, chief of the organizational section, dragged the wheelchair up to the third floor several times for measurements, and it is not light. It is made of metal, after all. 'We just want to make you comfortable.'--Those words and a smile were his only response to my apologies. And I had not even known Kolya before that. Nor had I known Darinskiy, second secretary of the gorkom--also a Kolya. It would have been quite simple for them just to brush me aside. They are not employed at a workshop, after all! They did not do this, however. They did everything necessary. They remodeled the wheelchair and returned it to me. On their day off. They even brought me flowers. Can you imagine? The important thing was not just the work they did but their attitude. That kind of attitude gives one inspiration. Indifference hurts more than pain, after all." (Tamara Murunova, Pokhvistnevo, Kuybyshev Oblast).

"In August of '43 I became a son of the 184th Separate Red Banner Regiment. Within 12 years I had been awarded four combat medals, had been in a burning tank twice and been wounded. I experienced a great deal in life. My comrades were the ones who helped me to hold out. I remember falling ill with angina in the winter of '45. I lay in a tank with a temperature of 40 when suddenly, just imagine, I had an urge for some cranberry juice! Where was one going to get cranberry juice there at the front? And I wanted it so badly. It seemed to me that I would heal immediately if I drank some. I was just a boy, after all. And what do you think? The fellows did bring me something made of cranberries! They found it somewhere and brought it to me! Our sick son wants some...." (Captain [Reserve] Vladimir Ivanovich Razvyazkin, Tambov).

Almost 4 decades have passed since then.... The "boy" became a man and drank fully from the cup of life--both the joy and the sorrow. But he still remembers what might appear to be a minor thing. He remembers it because the cranberry juice itself was not a precious thing nor were the attachments for the wheelchair, or even the home. It was the attention, the concern, the human kindness which were important.

Kindness is not merely pity. Some people think that they have a kind heart, when in fact it is simply weak nerves. Kindness is good deeds. This is not a new idea, of course. It is present in all the letters from our readers responding to someone's troubles. The idea typically has a social undercurrent in the mail received in response to the article "Duty." It is that kindness, compassion and concern--everything which brings people together--should not simply comprise a desired moral category, but should be a prominent feature of our way of life. This is what our readers stress. "All of us, and not just the state, must help our defenders. We must not just simply sit and wait until we are called upon or forced to do something." (Afonin, Kovrov). "We all live in the same country. We have the same homeland. And we must know how to be united not just during a time of common trouble" (Kh. E., Moscow). "We must guard our word 'We' securely and explain the concept to those who do not understand it. 'We' means us, the Soviet people." (R. Grin'ky, Krivoy Rog). "We Soviet people are invincible in our friendship." (The Gushchenko family, Voroshilovgrad Oblast). "Today, when a battle is underway for the peaceful skies over our heads, we must unite even more and strengthen our friendship, so that our enemies are frightened by that friendship. Our friendship is a bullet for the enemy." (N. Mushkanova, the settlement of Zyukayka, Perm Oblast).

The authors of these letters understand that the true greatness of a people and of a nation is made up of those qualities which comprise the greatness of the individual people.

"Shake Off All Laziness, Red Tape and Indifference!"

They sat next to one another. Sasha was in his wheel chair, and she sat on a bench at his side. They talked as though they were old acquaintances. She then gave the order in a cheerful voice: "Shurik, let's go. You're going to catch cold." And she pushed him into the ward. He is called Shurik by his close friends, but this was only the second time Ira had ever seen Sasha. She began going through everything in his night stand as though in her own home. She pulled out the exerciser she had brought: "Okay, who wants to test his strength?" She addressed the question to everyone there. She had to admit that she had been "shaking" when she came: "I thought to myself, who is he? A hero. And who am I? Only a student."

Sasha found a book with a note on his bed. "I could not wait. I had to hurry to my daughter. It's her birthday. Read Musa Dzhalil'. There is ice cream in the refrigerator. Ol'ga Bulavina." Shasha had never even seen this woman.

Sasha's neighbor was the first to test his strength with the exerciser. They had the same name, and their diagnoses were also similar, but the other Sasha was a miner. "I am from Donetsk. I carried the entire Donbass on my shoulders!" he would say cheerfully. "But then I made a little miscalculation"! Everyone would laugh, even though a hospital ward is not exactly set up for gaiety. Someone would turn on a tape-recorder and the modern rhythms would flow. There would be arguments, just as there is in any youth gathering. I think about how frequently we see the hero as some sort of grand monument, how frequently we fail to see the essence of the person, are unable to see his real value, beyond the fads of the youth, so different from ours, or beyond their clothing, those reviled jeans about which we talk and even write so much today. There are heroes right next to us, but we are inclined by inertia to keep exclaiming: Where are they? This thought runs through many of the letters.

"I read the article 'Duty' and could not restrain the tears--tears of pride in the soldier, the fightingman, the hero. I am not exaggerating when I call Sasha Nemtsov a hero. He sacredly fulfilled his internationalist duty and thereby fulfilled his duty to the homeland. To such people as Sasha and his comrades belongs the credit, after all, for the fact that we can now sleep peacefully, go to work with a sense of certainty and raise our children with joy. Please tell Sasha that my husband and I, our 14-year-old son, our tiny daughter, our friends and our comrades at work are proud of him, proud of our defender. It is gratifying to know that we still have Pavka Korchagins. This gives us enormous spiritual uplift." (Ol'ga Koroteyeva, Ust'Ilimsk).

"Dear Sasha, please accept my maternal regards!... I am a tour guide in Krasnodon. I see the qualities of my fellow citizens in Molodogvardeysk in you. I tell about them, about their heroic deeds, with all the passion of the propagandist. I shall now tell about you with the same fervor." (G. Nasyrkhanova, Molodogvardeysk). "I would like to express in a poem what I felt when I read the article 'Duty': My heart was touched to the core. My faith was strengthened somehow. I see the youth differently now. (I. Orlova, Moscow).

"I see the youth differently now..."--This is the conclusion, the reassessment, which each of us needs to make. "Today one frequently hears people ask: What has happened with our youth? I always want to interrupt the person talking that way. Doesn't each day bring us news of glorious deeds of the youth? We, the older generation, know that our sweat and blood were not shed in vain. There is a remote rayon, Zarechnenskiy Rayon, here in Rovno Oblast. Petrovo Field is in that rayon. There is an obelisk at the field. It is a monument not to war but to peacetime. It is a monument to young kolkhoz tractor driver Petr Khodnevich, who saved a large wheat field at the cost of his own life. Come and pay your respects to him. But do not forget that the same kind of young people walk alongside you." (M. Mezechnik, war and labor veteran, Rovno).

We all know that it is most difficult to see that which is right in front of our eyes. In general, it is typical for us to look back or to direct our gaze far to the future, while the present, matters of today, frequently do not seem to be very significant or interesting. "We sometimes look for heroes only in distant history, but there are also heroes today, quite near." (G. Tsvbka, Crimean Oblast). "We have so many young people like Sasha. The red trailblazers go right by them, always hunting. And there is no need to hunt." (Kudryshova, Saratov). Such nearsightedness, the readers stress, frequently develops into the ordinary formalism which does irreparable damage to indoctrination: "It is a simple and easy matter to utter nice and correct words at an assembly or a meeting about remembering and about duty, but far from simple, it seems, to run to the store or to the pharmacy for an old neighbor who has lost both her husband and her son in the war. In my opinion, the members of the volunteer Timur groups today are too busy with their own affairs: They all have figure-skating, the english language and music lessons. This is good, but we don't want them to grow up to be egotists and slaves to red tape." (Romanova, Leningrad).

Some of them have already grown up that way, the letters indicate. The following is just one story taken from our mailbag:

"A pilot who died in the war was being reburied in the village of Vyazovaya in our area. A lot of people gathered to pay tribute to the memory of that valorous woman. When the meeting ended, a woman approached the organizers with tears in her eyes. She began telling them about her son who had returned from the army disabled. His legs were being removed, and she did not know what to do, how to help. It was painful to see the mother's tears, but it was even more painful to see that certain comrades did not like them--this was neither the time nor the place, they felt. Then the article 'Duty' came out. How similar are the two cases! Good health to Sasha Nemtsov and to others like him. He has our admiration. And to the heartless--shame and condemnation." (Aleksandr Venediktov, Volkhov).

Comrade Venediktov added a post-script to his letter, which deserves to be mentioned separately: "Perhaps I have been too harsh in my letter. I am convinced, however, that we must act against heartless people, so that they do not bring shame on our nation, a nation which is capable of producing the likes of Korchagin, Matrosov and Nemtsov." There have been many such harsh comments in other letters as well.

"Health lost, blood shed, even lives sacrificed, for freedom--what could be higher or more sacred? Who has the right to be insensitive to this"? (M. Shpilev, Engels). "To say 'You are not one of ours. You are on social security.', which is what they told Sasha Nemtsov, a soldier who tried to save his commander, is the equivalent of not removing a wounded man from the battlefield" (Ol'ga N., Orenburg).

The letters contained such harsh statements as these. They are not made just for the sake of grumbling, however, nor out of bitterness or malice. We see the degree of rage as directly proportionate to the degree of love--for people, for our cause, for the nation which produces such sons. The authors of the letters are extremists, but this extremism is not a matter of age--elderly people are also writing these things. It is the extremism of that height at which they hold our social ideal. Concern for its purity also dictated the written reflections on where the heartlessness comes from. "Dear comrades, what is it that happens to us sometimes? How can people obligated to fulfill their service duty, just as Sasha Nemtsov fulfilled his duty, get away with being such callous slaves to red tape? On the other hand, why is it that we become accustomed to the principle 'You do for me, and I'll do for you.', when the matter should not be held up by red tape but should be done with fairytale speed?" (N. Kudinova, Kuybyshev). "I frequently hear people say: 'I obtained it,' 'I have connection,' 'With pull' and so forth. The elderly people say that previously, when they did not have enough to eat and were not getting enough sleep, there was no such talk. Is it really true that the more a person has, the more he wants? This must not be the case here in the Soviet Union!" (Igor' F., Snechkus). "We live a life of warmth and abundance, we are well dressed and we have tasty and inexpensive bread to eat, but we value all of this little. The abundant life covers some people's eyes like a shroud. This accounts for that night-blindness." (soldier's mother, F. Kolesnichenko, Kishinev). "No, I do not believe that people have grown fat and have therefore become insensitive, blind and deaf. Most people are kind and honorable, after all. Perhaps we are not punishing the slaves to red tape enough?" (N. Bliznyuk, Poltava Oblast). "Let us put our heads together and think about how we can eliminate red tape and sham, how we can totally rid ourselves of this petty bourgeois narrow-mindedness in our soviet family." (B. Lisenko, Kiev). While accepting the latter suggestion, it is still a subject for a special discussion. Let us take a look at a letter which stood out in all the mail that we had received. It also begins with a combination of two feelings--admiration and indignation--but its author, Galina Maksimovna Ivanova, then expresses her doubts about whether everyone will understand the article the way she did. What if someone gets the idea "that we have a poor life? Our foreign guests also read our newspapers, after all." There was only one such letter in the mail, but the motivation is familiar. There is also the kind of love which says: Even if our linen is somewhat dirty, we must not air it in public. What will our visitors say?

Our mail tells us that real love does not go blindfolded, however. "It is sometimes pleasant to learn the truth, sometimes disgusting, sometimes painful. It is always necessary, however. The truth involves negating that heartlessness and lack of concern which Sasha describes so well in a letter to his teacher: 'Many young people do not realize the price at which our happiness was gained.' I am just setting out in life and I shall try very hard to always

remember those words." (Natasha Tsinaidze, Leningrad). "My whole body is shaking as I write this. And I am glad, I might add. Yes, we need to know such things. May they disturb us so much that they force us to completely shake off all laziness, red tape and indifference." (M.B., 19 years old, Chernovtsy Oblast). These are typical of the letters found in our mailbag. Even if only one or two people had taken another look at their lives and their actions, however, even then it would have been worth writing. Our 19-year-old reader is right. Only when each of us has shaken off the laziness and heartlessness, only then will we not have in our lives those shortcomings about which we journalists consider it our duty to speak. Real patriotism is not that which bustles and swaggers on formal occasions, but that which concerns itself every day with the common good.

We know in advance what our enemies will say. An enemy is an enemy. An enemy does not become angry; an enemy gloats over the misfortunes of others. There is only one solution--not to give the enemy anything to gloat about in our lives. Nothing else will do. We sometimes read freely paraphrased versions of our articles in certain foreign press organs. As the folk saying goes, however: Someone curses, but the caravan moves on. This is exactly what we did in the case of the freely paraphrased article 'Duty' in the French FIGARO, which was amazing for its rare lack of professionalism--how it garbled the article! The conclusion presented in that "paraphrasing," however, forces us to recall that article now. "It seems that the Russians are not afire with that special patriotism which was formerly a part of their international reputation." This was secret hopes coming out. They are not to be realized, however, as we can see from these letters, even the angriest of them!

Validmir Razvyazkin, that son of the regiment who still remembers the taste of the cranberry juice from the war, responded to the French newspaper, without suspecting, of course, that the article would have this kind of ending.

"Dear friend," he wrote to the hero of the feature story "Duty." "You and I have seen and gone through a lot, and at times we have beaten our heads against the wall of red tape. If we ever once believe that it was real Soviet authority which treated us that way, however, then we are not worth anything as Soviet people. We were treated that way by people who did not have the right to occupy their positions. There are forces in Soviet authority who will put things in order."

We have already reported in our newspaper that the guilty parties in the situation described in the article "Duty" were severely punished. They were dismissed from their jobs and expelled from the party.

"Always Remember What a Terrible Time We Live In"

People come to see Sasha in the Moscow hospital every day. Absolute strangers, who learned about him from the newspaper and people very close to him. They bring flowers, books, fruit and homemade croquettes--and then more flowers, books, homemade borshch. Sasha smiles frequently, just as he is smiling in the photograph. The photograph was made the day some young military personnel came to see Sasha. "Can you imagine? one of them, Gennadiy Kuchkin served in my battalion, only later. He is now a Hero of the Soviet Union!"

It was the first really warm day. The sun was shining the way it shines in his native, southern city, where apricots grow right on the street. The soldiers brought him some tulips. Sasha smiled for the camera, and for a minute it seemed that bullets and death were somewhere in the far-off past. However-- "we have wounded, as we did in the past, during the war years...." These words from a letter written by L. Kolmakov (45-years old, a communist and a captain in the reserve, Chelyabinsk) will not leave us now....

We frequently talk about what a disturbed situation we have in the world today. Less frequently do we understand the responsibility which this places upon each of us. The letters written in response to the article "Duty" are gratifying for their understanding of this responsibility. "Now, as never before, we need to be vigilant, to defend peace on earth, because there are still many enemies who would like to destroy all living things and turn our beautiful land into ashes. In order to prevent this, all of our men need to be heroes like Aleksandr Nemtsov. Always remember what a terrible time we live in!" (G. Kalinichenko, Dnepropetrovsk).

Love for our army/defender flows from each letter.

"I read the article 'Duty,' and my heart was filled with pain. I lived through the Patriotic War with two small children. There was hunger and cold, and we worked our fingers to the bone. Those who had lost their families and disabled war veterans were brought to our village. People felt that we owed them a debt, and we helped them in whatever way we could. Although it was not the front, the war did not pass me by: They brought my husband home with arms and legs, but with an injured head. He lived that way to the age of 59. Those tragedies of the war pervaded my life to such an extent that I hate the very word 'war'." We now live a rich life. Every other house has a car or even two. We have more than enough clothing and shoes. We can eat what we want. Every homemaker asks the members of the household what tasty dish they would like her to prepare. If they would just let us live, but we are faced with the danger of war. I hate those American aggressors. Just hearing their names infuriates me. I therefore tried not to cry when I saw my grandson Sashen'ka off to the army, although my heart was filled with pain. Our village is a large one, and everyone asks about my grandson, everyone is concerned about him. It is as though they owe him something." (Natal'ya Balykina, 69-year-old kolkhoz worker on a pension, Kirghizia, Alamedinskiy Rayon, settlement of Vostok).

"All the best years of my life were devoted to the Soviet Army and to the task of indoctrinating the young fightingmen in a spirit of Soviet patriotism. As a child I looked upon my father, a front-line fighter and his combat decorations with pride. He was the first to burst into burning Smolensk in his tank during those difficult days for the homeland. Now I look with pride upon my son, who completed the Higher Artillery Command School and is continuing the family's military tradition, serving at the forward edge of socialism's defense. I want to say to you through the "Komsomolka," Sasha, my dear Aleksandr Ivanovich, that you and I went through the same school of courage, the army. You are not just a person on social security. You are ours!" (Ivan Ivanovich Lebed', Sumy).

"I am a cadet. I will be an officer in a few months. Let our enemies know that if necessary we will perform our duty to the end, just as Aleksandr Nemtsov did." (Aleksandr Gar'kovoy, Donetsk). "All of the upper-grade students in our school discussed the article 'Duty.' Sasha is not the only such hero. We are prepared to fulfill our sacred duty to defend the homeland." (M. Ibragimova, secretary of the Komsomol organization at School No. 23, Syrdarya Oblast). "My son, also Sasha, served where Aleksandr Nemtsov served. He was also decorated, but posthumously. Recently, when his former classmate Ravil' Safin, who now serves in Kazakhstan, came home on leave, he came to us and told us: 'I have submitted a request to serve there where Sasha served.' I am happy that our young men look upon my son as a role model and want to be like him." (Lyudmila Ivanovna Aksenova, Omsk, dispatcher at Sibzavod).

"I am a military man, and my son has decided to follow in his father's footsteps. Like Sasha, we are not serving for rewards. Our life, given to us by the 20 million who died--this is our eternal reward." (M. Kuz'min, field post office).

I would like to let you read every letter and think about what a treasure our people are, about what inestimable wealth we possess and about how all of us need to protect that wealth.

As they admire the way in which the hero of the feature story fulfilled his duty, our readers think about their own duty.

"Your article 'Duty' 'The letter called for a trip,' so to speak.... Sooner or later, there probably comes a time in every person's life when an inner force appears, which forces one's entire being to come together, an inner voice which insistently says to you: 'You must. It is your duty.' This is precisely what the story about Sasha Nemtsov calls upon us to do. 'Duty demands of each of us: If you have dozed off, wake up! Look at what is happening around us! Let each of us conscientiously fulfill his duty!'"

We should pause for a minute now. Let us imagine that each of us followed the call of the letter. Each of us. How many wounded hearts and how many scars on the soul we would avoid! And what new strength we would acquire! "After the article 'Duty' was published we were visited by workers from the military commissariat, by the military commissar, by workers from the gorispolkom, the rayispolkom, the social security department and the Komsomol committee. They all asked what we needed and how they could help our son, whose story is similar to Sasha's. The decision has already been made to assign us an apartment. We can thank the newspaper. Each and every one of us should perform his duty each day, each hour and not just after articles have been published in the newspaper." (N. Karabanova, Frumze). To pay one's debt to those we call heroes today is to fulfill our duty. But human valor is recognized in small things more frequently than in great ones. "There have been times when I also have failed to keep my word.... The article 'Duty' literally turned me around. I thought about how bad it is when an individual's deeds do not match his words. And I promise that no matter how hard it is, I will do everything I say I will." (Aleksandr Chastukhin, Sverdlovsk Oblast). "I am 23 years old. I am about to graduate from a foreign language institute. I shall do everything possible to develop my future students into the sensitive, kind and sincere people needed by the homeland. I see this as my duty." (Sholpan Bertisbayeva, Alma-Ata).

"We recently exchanged our soldier's overcoat for the policeman's uniform. Each of us could be exposed to danger as we protect the peace of the people. I can assure you, however, that there are no cowards or formalists among us. We are loyal to the oath, just as Sasha Nemtsov was. We call upon everyone who carries a Komsomol card to take a look around and see whether someone needs the assistance of our hands or our hearts. This is the Komsomol member's duty, after all." (Junior Lieutenant F. Miller, on assignment from the deputy secretary of the Komsomol organization of the Berdsk GOVD [expansion unknown], Novosibirsk Oblast). "We arrived at some rigid conclusions after reading the article--to nip laziness in the bud, to be ever vigilant, and to respond to a person in trouble. We must live and work only in this way." (The collective in the Department of Reinforced-Concrete and Stone Structures at the Samarkand Architecture and Construction Institute).

The word "must" is stressed three times in this letter and it is not just the words but also the handwriting, which give away the excitement of those writing it. If each of us could always feel as we do at a time of great emotional excitement!...

And one final letter: "Dear 'Komsomolka'! Thank you. Your article 'Duty' touched me to the bottom of my heart. It made me think about a great many things--first and foremost, about duty to the homeland." (Aleksandr Mel'nichuk, Zhitomir).

I would like to end the discussion of our duty, yours and mine, with this idea, sacred to all of us.

And the people keep coming to visit Sasha Nemtsov....

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