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# USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

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25 January 1985

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WARSAW PACT

WARSAW PACT POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE TO MEET

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Dec 84 p 1

[Unattributed article: "On the Meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member-States"]

[Text] In conformity with a prior agreement, the regular session of the Political Consultative Committee of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty will take place in mid-January in Sofia.

CSO: 1801/108

ARMED FORCES

LEADING MILITARY JOURNALS CRITIQUED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Equipment Needs Skillful People"]

[Text] The situation in the area where they were completing the training mission was becoming more complicated with each minute. And although the submarine crew where Officer V. Bol'shakov served was working intensely, it was still unable to forestall the opposing side from occupying the most advantageous position. Now in order to make their torpedo attack they had to secretly cross a guarded area. The submarine crew won a convincing victory in a very intense duel.

This episode in the combat training of military sailor-submariners was cited in an article entitled "The Technical Culture of Junior Officers" that was published in one of the recent issues of the magazine MORSKOY SBORNIK. The article's author proved in a well-reasoned manner that success in this training battle was foreordained by the optimum decision that was based on thorough engineering knowledge and an exact calculation of the equipment's operational capabilities and weapons use.

Thorough knowledge of equipment and weapons and their skillful mastery are important items in combat readiness. In his speech at the All-Union Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries CPSU Central Committee Poliburo member and USSR Minister of Defense Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov noted that the primary step in a soldier's ascent to military mastery is technical training. But as was stressed at the conference, mastering equipment without fail assumes both the perfecting of methods for employing it and assimilating and developing contemporary tactics. It was primarily for this point of view that MORSKOY SBORNIK is reviewing many problems associated with the study and battle application of equipment and weapons.

The enormous influence that scientific-technical progress has not only on the qualitative improvement of armaments but also on the very character of a soldier's labor and on the relationship between man and military equipment is known. First Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the USSR Navy Fleet Admiral N. Smirnov examines these issues thoroughly and in detail in an article entitled "The Commander. Battle. Equipment." As the article states, people possessing high moral-combat qualities and the ability to fully use the capabilities of

weapons and equipment decide the fate of battle. The author comes out strongly against those people who are drawn to the old stereotypical work methods.

The magazine constantly directs readers' attention to the dialectic unity of high technical equipping, military skill and the invincible moral spirit that embody the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces. As a rule, such materials are distinguished by the urgency of the issues and the depth of their content.

Statements by authors of advanced experience have a major place in the magazine. The authors acquaint readers with new methods for training, operating, servicing and repairing equipment and weapons. MORSKOY SBORNIK strives to give navy officers as much help as possible in increasing the level of their military technical knowledge. Much of the material published under the rubric "Weapons And Equipment" arouses appreciable interest among readers. Also, review articles written on material from foreign press draws readers' attention. These articles not only indicate various changes in the technical equipping and weapons in navies of imperialist states but also conclusively expose the aggressive character of military preparations by the USA and other NATO bloc countries.

The magazine VOYENNNY VESTNIK is also actively working to propagandize military technical knowledge. The material published on its pages corroborates that the level of combat readiness in units and subunits is directly dependent on the ideological tempering and degree of personnel training and on their ability to master modern equipment and weapons and use them in modern battle.

The rubric "Fire And Weapons" appears regularly on the pages of VOYENNNY VESTNIK. The column contains analyses of the ability of commanders at all levels to totally use the capabilities inherent in the weapons and equipment.

The magazine is thoroughly covering the preparations of Soviet soldiers for the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory. The materials that discuss putting the invaluable experience of the Great Patriotic War into the practice of combat training arouses natural reader interest.

At the same time we must note that VOYENNNY VESTNIK is still publishing few fundamental, major articles that affect basic problems of teaching personnel the skillful mastery of military equipment and weapons. Not all articles are distinguished by their instructiveness, specific organization and thorough resolution of their themes. The publication "High Class -- The Command Position" is one such article. It is a passionless enumeration of measures directed at increasing the class qualifications of officers in one of the subunits.

And criticism does not have its necessary place on the pages of MORSKOY SBORNIK. And indeed a critical article of correspondence written from a fundamental and objective position would undoubtedly help some officers avoid formalism, window dressing, inertness and complacency in training soldiers the art of skillfully using combat equipment and weapons in battle. The editorial

collective must better deal with problems of researching the experience of the Great Patriotic War.

It is a matter of honor for editorial collectives to reach a point where the magazines are always a reliable companion for officers and their unfailing assistants in training and indoctrinating soldiers.

12511

CSO: 1801/52

ARMED FORCES

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NEEDS, INADEQUACIES IN WINTER PREPARATIONS NOTED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Oct 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Preparations for Winter"]

[Text] Preparations for winter are underway on a broad front in the army and navy. Most of the work has already been completed in remote garrison "X" of the Far East Military District, for example. The barracks, apartments and other buildings have been completely repaired and insulated. Boiler rooms and heat lines have been checked out. A supply of fuel has been brought in, and the preparation of potatoes and vegetables for winter storage is being completed. Warm uniforms have been prepared for issue. A great deal has been done in the combat vehicle pools and at the training center.

This is the situation at many garrisons, military posts and installations and in many units. The success is due primarily to the precise organization of the work and the provision of the necessary personnel and equipment to perform it, and to a good sense of responsibility on the part of the personnel in each section. The corresponding commanders and chiefs defined the extent of the forthcoming work and assigned people to perform it back in the spring. They then strictly monitored its fulfillment. The supernumerary repair brigades formed at a number of garrisons and in a number of units, and the dispatch control systems set up in the districts and fleets to monitor the progression of various jobs and the delivery of potatoes, vegetables and fruits have performed well, for example. The work is performed rapidly and well where the political organs, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations are devoting constant attention to winter preparations, where the army and navy community and practically all the residents of the military posts have been drawn upon to help.

A large number of garrisons and units are behind schedule, however. At the beginning of October many buildings and installations were not prepared for the heating season at military posts of the Transbaykal, Baltic and Odessa military districts. The mending and dry-cleaning of uniforms was delayed in the Siberian and Carpathian military districts, and the preparation of potatoes and other vegetables for storage was delayed at a number of garrisons of the Baltic and Pacific fleets and the Caspian Flotilla. This shows that winter preparations have been left to proceed on their own in some places.

How could we forget our lessons from last winter? The editor received complaints about cold residences from many garrisons in the Transbaykal, Ural and Baltic

military districts and the Pacific and Northern fleets. Only after cold weather had set in and only after KRASNAYA ZVEZDA had intervened did military construction workers in the company in which Warrant Officer P. Pavlovich is sergeant major receive warm uniforms. Cadets at the Odessa Higher Artillery Command School imeni M.V. Fruze were forced to bathe in a poorly heated bathhouse. We need to carefully study the causes of the shortcomings permitted to develop in the past and resolutely eliminate them in the current preparations for winter.

As usual, the winter training period will be filled with exercises in the field, airfields and training centers. We need to think in advance about preparing the weapons and combat equipment for winter operation promptly and well, about the preparation of the training equipment and supplies and about how to arrange for the personnel to warm themselves and for uniforms and footwear to be dried. The cold season also means additional tasks for those who support the flights. It is especially important for them to see that the aviation equipment is sheltered and that the runways are in a constant state of readiness for use when it snows and surfaces are iced over.

The necessary preventative medical measures must be carried out in the units and on the ships, the conditioning of the personnel must be organized, and they must be taught how to avoid frostbite and how to render first aid. Officer and other clubs, stores and personal service combines, schools and kindergartens must not be ignored when the garrisons are prepared for winter. We need to be prepared to remove the snow from roads and yards, and see to it that vehicles depart without disruptions to haul in supplies and goods and to deliver the children to school.

We need to specify and universally implement fuel and thermal energy conservation measures right now. All service and residential buildings and heat lines must be thoroughly insulated, and boiler and other equipment must be set at the optimal mode for this purpose. People are doing the right thing when they set up public posts for verifying that heat, water and electric power are being used carefully. It is intolerable for fuel conservation assignments not to be fulfilled, as occurred last year at a number of garrisons in the Moscow Air Defense District, for example.

Preparations for winter are an important concern of commanders, chiefs and staffs. Coordination of the efforts of subunits and services, support of the work with materials and equipment, and the monitoring of the performance of the work planned depend upon them. It is important to strive to see that the work is performed well and that personnel and equipment are used efficiently.

Preparations for winter should receive constant attention from the political organs and the party organizations. It is their duty to increase the sense of responsibility of those in charge for the assigned sections of work, to organize competition and publicize progressive experience. It is important to mobilize the general garrison community to help with the preparations for winter. The people's controllers, members of the housing committees, officers' dormitory councils and the soldiers' and seamen's tearooms, and the women's aktiv could demonstrate their worth in this work.

Army and fleet newspapers and the wall press should give greater attention to the preparations for winter.

Thorough preparations for winter mean concern for the people, for their health, their ability to work and their morale. It means concern for the normal progression of the training process and the service work of the personnel. Whether the fightingmen successfully perform the tasks facing them ultimately depends in great part upon how the unit and the ship are prepared for winter.

11499

CSO: 1801/41

## GROUND FORCES

### MOUNTAIN RECONNAISSANCE OPERATIONS, TRAINING DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel A. Yurkin, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "On Mountain Passes"]

[Text] While pursuing the retreating "enemy", the regiment was drawn into the mountains and by nightfall had to stop before the pass. Reconnaissance company commander Guards Senior Lieutenant O. Nebrat got the mission of finding out the situation on a portion of the gap and by twilight the scouts had already established observation posts using natural cover. They relied on tested reconnaissance methods, observation and listening for even today these methods provide a lot of valuable information. Personnel in the platoon commanded by Guards Lieutenant N. Galishnikov picked up quite a number of targets in the "enemy" stronghold so the company commander's map was dotted with conventional markings. This information had to be transmitted to headquarters.

This is when a hitch developed. Junior radioman Private Ye. Nechepayev could not raise the distant station and he had to cut in on the company commander. They moved the radio to a place where there was less screening from the mountains that were higher than the antenna and communications were established.

At this point the scouts received a new mission, to establish the "enemy" strength in the gap itself. A mountain path led there and only this allowed a group to reach the indicated position in time.

The route was difficult for the scouts as there were mines and an ambush that had been very skillfully set up. Guards Lieutenant A. Salistra who was leading the "enemy" platoon had prepared for contact with the scouts in a defile where it was practically impossible to fight face to face. But he had not taken into account that some of the scouts, headed by deputy commander for political affairs Guards Senior Lieutenant V. Shein had moved up not along the path, but higher up the mountain. It is difficult to get one's bearings in the mountains at night, but these scouts overcame obstacle after obstacle.

Being used to rarified air and able to use special equipment helped. There was good reason for the motor riflemen working persistently at the mountain training center and training for heavy loads. In short, they were able to outwit the ambush.

The rest of the scouts' route was up a steep slope with no path. They crossed a rapid mountain river which allowed them to penetrate into the "enemy's" rear area and emplaced a mine here beyond the pass which blew up the "enemy" armored personnel carrier. They also captured a prisoner.

After reconnoitering the situation at the approach to the pass and sending the information to headquarters, Guards Lieutenant Nebrat decided to hold the approach. This variation had been studied while training groups in actions in the "enemy" rear areas and was approved by the regimental commander.

Boldness is always a scout's ally. The feat done by Guards Senior Sergeant A. Kul'nev during the past war was a clear page in the unit log. In a reconnaissance company armored personnel carrier, he was the first person to burst onto the bridge across the Danube into Vienna. He did not allow the enemy to blow up the bridge and used his firepower to hold it until advanced subunits came up. He was awarded the rank of Hero of the Soviet Union for this.

One must learn valor and decisiveness during peacetime. And scouts proved that they possessed these qualities. Using the information he had received from the scouts, the regimental commander decided to seize the pass at night. One battalion enveloped the defenders from the rear and another struck on the flank. The training battle outcome had been predetermined and the chief trainer held the critique right there in the mountains. Having noted the company's good training, he also pointed out shortcomings. Not all soldiers had correctly determined ranges at night and communicators required additional training. Also, the scouts had not successfully covered all of their withdrawals.

At the author's request Chief of Staff for the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District Lt. Gen. A. Kleymenov recounted how reconnaissance subunits are preparing for the end of the training year.

Scouting in the mountains has many peculiarities, especially at night. Personnel in reconnaissance subunits can master these peculiarities only in practical exercises and the regiment where Guards Senior Lieutenant O. Nebrat is serving has accumulated valuable experience in organizing such exercises. A good material training base has been developed right next to the military cantonment and there are many field exercises in the mountain training center. The regiment is well equipped for training in front-line reconnaissance techniques.

There is also instructive experience in a number of other units. In particular, we have reached the point where each exercise with scouts is held on new, unfamiliar terrain so that they become accustomed to operating under night conditions.

Exercise evaluations indicate that the intense attention on reconnaissance training is justified, as during tactical exercises personnel are skillfully conducting reconnaissance operations. Of course, there are still unresolved problems. Some soldiers lack physical endurance and the ability to orient themselves and provide constant, reliable communications in the mountains. And not every officer is yet in condition to become an instructor in mountain training and provide high quality exercises.

While reviewing the training year, subunit readiness for mountain operations will be evaluated by the strictest scale, the measure of contemporary battle.

12511

CSO: 1801/52

## GROUND FORCES

### NEED FOR TACTICAL TRAINING ON LOCATION STRESSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Col V. Yaremko, candidate of military sciences: "The Degree to Which They are the Same"]

[Text] In the tactical exercise the artillery battalion commanded by Guards Major V. Steklov demonstrated good march training and showed that it could fire at a rapid rate and better the norms. When it came time to discuss what kind of "enemy" they were fighting, what sort of tactics the latter used, how many armored targets there might be at its platoon and company strongpoints, and approximately how many shells would be needed to reliably suppress such a defense, it became clear that these matters were being discussed in a routine and superficial manner in the exercise. The artillerymen were firing without aim, so to speak, at an "enemy" about which they had only a vague concept. Would they have permitted themselves to do this sort of thing in a real battle? Of course not. And the senior chief, the commander, whom they were supporting would have demanded substantive calculations and a basis for effective fire.

Unfortunately, we also encounter cases of a different kind, in which the participant in an exercise, generally fairly well organized, attack an extremely non-specific "enemy," and repel tank attacks and countertanks of the same nonspecific type.

Colonel G. Trofimov, who attended an exercise involving field firing, recently spoke of this. The regimental chief of staff, who had worked out the exercise plan, was prepared to discuss any issue substantively. His explanations became nonspecific, however, when the discussion turned to the "enemy's" tactics. The tactics of the opposing side appeared primitive and pre-arranged to a far greater degree than the situation called for.

We frequently speak of the value of the Great Patriotic War experience and study in detail the nature of the operations and specific, especially illustrative, episodes from the battles. It is my opinion that the general methods used for the combat training of subunits and units during the war years deserve the closest of attention. This is particularly true of the techniques used for studying the enemy, its tactics and equipment.

At the front the enemy trained in a combat situation. In the rear area, in the training units and military training institutions the tactics of the German

Fascist troops were studied primarily on the terrain and on specially equipped training fields, in a situation approaching that of the front. With respect to the immediate training of the subunits, it was ordinarily perfected on sections of the terrain similar in nature and with similar engineer equipment to those of the area of forthcoming battles.

In any case, the study of the enemy in the classrooms and from drawings was an auxiliary thing. The field was the main auditorium. Because of this the enemy's operational and tactical standards and tactics were perceived in inseparable linkage with the terrain, the weather, the season and the time of day, were perceived comprehensively, as a whole.

The basic principles of these methods, which were tested in combat, have not lost their importance today. Not all of those in charge of the officers' professional training consistently implement them, however. In some cases the enemy is studied in a simplified manner, mainly in classrooms. Serious simplifications are sometimes permitted to exist in the lectures and the group exercises. The organizational structure and tactics of a likely enemy are demonstrated only in "pure" form, by means of diagrams, various posters and tables. All other elements of the situation which substantially influence the nature of a battle are not brought to the attention of the trainees. Theory and practice are separated.

Topographical maps with the situation plotted on them are extensively used in the group exercises. They differ little from the demonstration diagrams. In the tactical exercises the "enemy" is ordinarily simulated. A few targets, smoke and signal devices are most frequently used for this purpose. They do not permit the officers to develop correct ideas about the possible development of the battle.

In one of the exercises, for example, a large round target was raised on a mast ahead of the company's approach march formation. How did the platoon commanders react to it? One of them ordered his men to don their protective equipment and increase their speed. Another deployed his platoon in the line of vehicles. According to the exercise director's concept, however, the target signified an attack by "enemy" combat helicopters.

There are also situations in which some officers who have a good knowledge of the likely enemy's organizational structure and tactical standards do not always have a clear concept of the enemy's operations on the terrain.

I liked the way Captain Zh. Voropay, a battalion commander, assigned the combat missions to his men in one of the exercises. He then went out onto the terrain with the officers in order to clarify the interaction procedure, however, and the former confidence and precision disappeared from his actions. The battalion commander was only able to outline the "enemy's" forward defensive edge and the locations of its strongpoints. With respect to the weapons detected by reconnaissance and the targets which were not detected but could be located at the strongpoints, however, the battalion commander's instructions were vague.

The battalion commander went out with the officers to clarify questions pertaining to interaction on the terrain, but the questions were clarified mainly on a

map. This was a habit apparently borne of the armchair study of the likely enemy and capitulation to the use of diagrams and tables. During that unusual reconnaissance trip the officer never mentioned a word about the fact that the "enemy" was capable of employing unexpected actions, of using advantageous terrain conditions and weather favorable for operations by combat helicopters.

A great deal of attention is devoted to the preparation of bilateral tactical exercises in the forces. There are ordinarily fewer of the deficiencies we have mentioned in these exercises. The development of events dictates that the parties take real action, and the situation itself encourages the demonstration of initiative, military stratagems and unexpected combat procedures. We also know that tactics corresponding only to the organizational structure and tactics of our subunits are frequently used in the bilateral exercises.

Reality demands that the likely enemy, his organizational structure and operational tactics be studied on well equipped training fields, as was done during the past war and is demanded by the basic training principle that we study that which is essential in warfare.

When studying the battle composition and tactics of an infantry company in a defense, for example, it is expedient to show the trainees a strongpoint with engineer organization and with all its elements. The possible kind of actions the company might take, depending upon the actions of the attacking side, should then be demonstrated at the same strongpoint, in a training battle situation. The entire situation and the dynamics of its development should also be plotted on a topographical map. The trainees can then perceive everything visually, in three-dimension and most importantly, they can see it correctly. The effect of reality, without which combat training is inconceivable, is achieved.

Teaching the officers to work with the "enemy's" operations documents is no less important in my opinion. Particularly with those documents which are graphically plotted on maps. The working map is the most common operations document used for directing the troops. It should therefore be possible to acquire this document on the battlefield and to use it for our purposes.

Modern combat is a high-speed process. Intelligence rapidly becomes obsolete and loses its value. Information obtained on the enemy should be used without delay in all the elements of control, including the lower elements. This is possible when the officers are able to rapidly assess and study a document obtained and to draw the correct conclusions from it.

Let us ask ourselves whether every company and battalion commander is capable of rapidly "deciphering" the working map of a staff officer on the opposing side.

The likely enemy uses its own topographical maps and its own symbols for filling out graphic operations documents, and these are far from always like ours. When officers use the same symbols used by our own troops for designating the "enemy" in officer training classes, this is understandable. When they have no idea about how the map of a commander on the opposing side looks, however, or what sort of symbols are used on it, this is not understandable and more than that, it cannot be justified. The professional training, even the specifics, must be

as close as possible to the combat reality. A map is a document which a military translator cannot help to study. It is more the opposite: he will ask for assistance from the commander, who thinks primarily in tactical terms.

The fewer conditionalities in the combat training, the more effective it is and the greater its contribution to the professional training of the officers and to the combat readiness of the subunits and units. This rule fully applies to the study of the likely enemy, its combat capabilities, its tactics and equipment.

11499

CSO: 1801/41

GROUND FORCES

OFFICERS TRAIN ON VIDEO SIMULATOR

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 84 p 1

[Article by Maj A. Primak, Red Banner Volga Military District: "New Successes"]

[Text] In a classroom where simulator screens are shining brightly Lts M. Kharitonov and S. Lapshin are glued to eyepieces and reconnoitering targets. Moving images of the targets are distinctly visible on the television screens.

Now a crosswind is introduced. The officers make the appropriate correction and electronically launch a PTUR /antitank guided rocket/. Lt Lapshin acquits himself very well on this task. But his comrade did not allow for the increased speed of a BMP /infantry combat vehicle/. The class instructor explains the lieutenant's error to him. The trainees change places. Lts V. Zlobin and A. Semenov are seated at the sights of the driver-operator simulators. Lts Kharitonov and Lapshin take their places at the consoles of the television screens. By throwing switches they give the targets the required speed, and change the wind direction.

This year several young officers have joined "N" unit (soyediyniye). Since the start of the new training year, provision has been made in the commander training system for them also to receive training on the simulators, during which the lieutenants are acquiring the skills of using them in everyday practice.

12697

CSO: 1801/74

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

AIR DEFENSE TRAINING DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Senior Lieutenant D. Tsukanov: "Low Flying Aircraft In The Area"]

[Text] It seemed that even the forest, besprinkled with fall colors, quivered and became alert because of the strident sound of the siren that notified position finders to bring the subunit to combat readiness. In a moment the radar antenna began to turn and the height finder standing at some distance "nodded".

Sitting not far from me at the display screen, Corporal S. Kozlov tuned the radar, concentrating deeply. I will introduce myself and the rest of my subordinates: Corporal L. Novosad and Privates S. Krolevets, Ye. Gubanov and Ye. Khoroshko. They are now totally absorbed in the combat training mission that is still only generally apparent. Using the equipment capabilities, we have to detect aerial targets at maximum range and track them as accurately as possible. How many targets will enter the station's visibility window, from what directions, at what altitude and what tactical-technical characteristics will they show? These and other problems remain a mystery to us. And they are even more disturbing because the review of combat work that just started will to a decisive degree affect the crew evaluation for the whole training year.

Judging by the situation on the screen, the radar had still not picked up the approaching targets. I give the order for increased vigilance and after choosing the moment, I find out how things are at one of our sites.

"Everything normal. I am scanning," reported Private Krolevets.

I am worried about Krolevets. The subunit commander ordered me to be at the PU [command post] and Krolevets remained as station chief in my place. By the way, mastering the duties of the station chief is one of Private Krolevets' socialist obligations.

I also recall that in addition this soldier raised his basic rating and has mastered several associated specialties. And the rest of the crew is just as good at meeting their individual socialist obligations. For example Corporal Kozlov who is at the PU with me became an Operator 1st Class and has mastered

two associated specialties. And Private Gubanov has the same marks. Private Ye. Khoroshko who came to us in the spring is prepared to pass the tests for 2nd Class. The success of our crew is made up of the the successes of individual soldiers.

I had aimed personnel toward this from the very beginning of the summer training period. When socialist obligations were discussed I convinced the soldiers that the crew should not simply hold the rank of outstanding but should reach yet new achievements in military training and service. The Komsomol members supported me and as a result we have more 1st and 2nd Class specialists than we did in the winter training period and have attained total operator interchangeability.

Private Kozlov interrupts my thoughts. "A target group."

The situation became extremely complicated after a group of airplanes, having approached the guarded objective at low altitude, suddenly dissolved and each aircraft, maneuvering and screening themselves with obstacles, took an independent course. Reports from operators, crew chiefs and site commanders began to come in more often and they sounded progressively more concerned. The subunit commander indicated which targets were to get special attention.

Not only my subordinates but also the soldiers from the crew commanded by Lieutenant I. Polonskiy are operating skillfully and quickly. We are competing with that crew. True, Lieutenant Polonskiy himself is on temporary detached duty, but Lieutenant A. Fomin, a recent military academy graduate, is managing the specialists rather confidently in his place. And no matter how the control targets try to break out of radar coverage, no matter how they screen themselves behind obstacles and the terrain landscape, data on each of them reaches the senior KP [command post] errorlessly and at the established intervals.

Our crew has outstripped our rival crew somewhat in the quality of combat duty but our rivals are a little stronger than we are. Thus, if I try to give a little less prompting to my subordinates today, my neighbor adopts this same thing. Lieutenant Polonskiy oftens holds training that at first glance seems like a sporting event, After he develops a difficult, non-standard training battle using the simulator, he silently watches his subordinates' actions, complicating the situation all the more. And he thoroughly and totally analyzes each and every person's work individually. Sometimes the soldiers themselves give each other situations and the commander gives high marks to the most instructive. He uses such methods to develop initiative in his subordinates.

One day I shared with Lieutenant Polonskiy how we train for combat operations and he told me how to get soldiers used to self-dependence and how to best use trainer-simulator capabilities. The subunit commander gave the crew a lot of assistance in this. For example, he held an instructive exercise with the operators. He brought an album to the class that had pictures showing how blips from a group of airplanes change during various maneuvers, He showed and explained photographs taken with time exposure showing such important moments in battle as single airplanes breaking off from groups, their

maneuvers at various altitudes and courses and their departure under cover of jamming.

At the commander's advice I began to use not only planned exercises but also all types of regulatory tasks to train my personnel. Before having a subordinate service an assembly, I take an interest in how much he knows about its structure and intended use, I explain those points he doesn't know and define an assignment for independent study. I proceed from the fact that when an operator has excellent knowledge of the equipment and progressive examples of how to operate it he can better find the best solution in a difficult situation quickly, to include working with low-altitude targets.

"Low altitude targets!" "radar interference!" "The 'enemy' has made a nuclear strike!" These and other reports are heard at the command post during training. Corporals S. Kozlov and I. Daynego and other soldiers distinguish themselves while handling the low-altitude targets. And Private S. Krolevets managed the equipment no worse than a civilian station manager. Our crew passed the readiness test, as did the crew we are competing with. But most important, during the joint review, we talked not only about our achievements but also about untapped reserves, about the necessity of going further and achieving more in training and competition.

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CSO: 1801/52

## AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

### REASONS FOR REGIMENT'S SUCCESSES CITED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Oct 84 pp 1-2

[Article by Guards Colonel V. Nechayev, PVO regimental commander, and Guards Lieutenant Colonel V. Zhukov, chief of political affairs for the regiment: "The Search Continues"]

[Text] The Smolensk surface-to-air missile Guards PVO [Air Defense] Regiment has been rated "excellent" for many years. Competing for a suitable welcome to the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the Great Patriotic War and for total and qualitative mission completion in the training year, soldiers again met their high socialist obligations with honor.

For the missilemen this was a year of intense work and persistent search for new reserves and for methods of realizing them. Two-thirds of the unit gained outstanding ratings, 83 percent of the specialists have increased classifications and 85 percent of the soldiers have mastered associated specialties. Almost every serviceman became an officially rated sportsman. During the year 60 efficiency recommendations were introduced in the unit, 3.3 tons of diesel fuel were saved and 70 tons of metal waste turned in. The regiment received an excellent evaluation in tactical training with field firing and the unit Komsomol organization was awarded the Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner.

The major successes in military and political training, indoctrination of personnel and organization of socialist competition are a result of skillful, coordinated work by the commander, political department, staff and party and Komsomol organizations. Forming a strong nucleus of the collective, communists through personal example drew soldiers to successful resolutions of complicated and crucial missions, vigilant performance of military duty and further advances in combat readiness.

Today on page two we are publishing articles by the regimental commander and the chief of political affairs. They share their work experience, tell about the combat and moral maturing of the missilemen and about problems that had to be resolved during the training year.

Guards Colonel V. Nechayev: They say that comparison brings out the essence of things. In reviewing a year, it isn't enough to cite numbers and percentages that support successes in military training. What is important is comparing them with preceding indicators that are, so to say, a starting point. Then where the unit started and if they made progress will be apparent. Last year we trained 76 percent of our specialists to higher classifications and exceeded military work norms by ten percent. Now these results look like this. The regiment trained 83 percent of its specialists to higher classifications and many military norms are being exceeded by 12 percent. The "ceiling" of other indicators has also been lifted, it would seem, by several percentage points. Yet behind this is the laborious, persistent search for reserves to improve military training.

For example, take a very important task in a missileman's work such a loading the launcher. In a fast-pace duel with an aerial opponent, the speedy completion of this norm has important significance. The existing norm certainly requires that soldiers have a good foundation and a high level of training, but we reached those levels long ago. Now we have seen our mission as completing this and other military norms in even shorter times. And how can this be accomplished? Obviously by more innovative work methods.

Officers and specialists with high classifications are not the only ones oriented on searching for such methods and improving the "technology" for completing missions and norms. Literally everyone, soldiers, sergeants and warrant officers were involved. In short, every person tried to do his bit in his own area to contribute to the total effort, realizing that this is necessary for the unit's combat readiness to increase further. And I must say that the results improved noticeably. For example, the crew commanded by Guards Junior Sergeant A. Rekin lowered the launcher loading time by 21 percent.

Many subunits in a surface-to-air missile regiment are dispersed at "sites" and therefore disseminating advanced experience and introducing efficient methods for military work acquires special importance in our situation. There are definite difficulties. For example, you don't bring all the crews together for show exercises. Therefore we began to develop groups to study the state of affairs in subunits, help on locations and introduce advanced experience. As a rule they included officers from the headquarters, the political department, armament maintenance and service support. For several days they live at the site, control the daily routine, show people how to conduct the most complicated exercises and training and aid in organizing military training and in conducting mass political measures. Exposed deficiencies as a rule are eliminated right there on the spot. For example the work of the group composed of officers A. Migalev, A. Dyubin, A. Gaubis and P. Yagubnov was very effective in the technical battery where the technical training of several officers left much to be desired and where the

young commander needed help and support. Then a series of show exercises was held with subunit commanders and crew chiefs and service representatives gave advice on their issues and checked the fine tuning of the equipment.

As is known, a headquarters is not simply a controlling element. It is also meant to analyse the state of affairs in subunits, intently study and introduce all new, advanced items that develop in the course of military training that can give better results in military work. We direct staff officers primarily at this, require them to coordinate and direct service work in the necessary channels and develop more improved methods for training specialists. And such work is constantly done. Guards Lieutenant Colonels A. Khilov and V. Kolosov analyzed the completion of operations in rocket preparation and came to the conclusion that it was possible to improve the process. The choke point specifically was supplying tractor-trailer units to load articles. The officers developed a new plan for tractor-trailer technological equipping.

These innovations entail changes in the very methods of organizing crews with regard to this training. At the initial stage the training level for a number of specialists in the technical line was not enough for high speeds and some officers didn't have enough knowledge and practical experience. At the recommendation of Guards Lieutenant Colonel O. Khilov Guards armament servicing officers Major V. Kokorin and Guards Captain O. Zemskov were drawn into their training. Under their guidance junior officers studied the necessary equipment and methodological literature on the spot and got practical experience in doing the duties of every crew member. Later on, training for drivers and other specialists was improved and this in the end allowed them to lower their time in preparing a missile.

I already had occasion to have an article in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA entitled "A Search Into Methods". In addition to problems of methodological training, I also discussed the necessity of improving the material training base. This training year we simultaneously developed combat training missions and outfitted positions, repaired the motor pool and designed many training classes.

It is impossible to list everything new in the training progress that arose or that came to light from other parties. For example, extramural competition for specialists was effective and it essentially included all personnel. The scientific-infantry, practical science and technical conferences that came to the regiment played a major role in the search for innovations for resolving problem issues in training and indoctrinating. But we still have many reserves and we will work at realizing them in the new training year.

Lieutenant Colonel V. Zhukov: During the review of the past training year many commissioned and warrant officers, sergeants and soldiers received thanks, letters, valuable gifts and some got state decorations. These were pleasant, happy events! However a feeling of calmness and the impression that they had reached the apex of military skills has shown up in a definite number

of personnel. This is why at the start of the training year one of the primary directions in the work of the unit's political department, the party and Komsomol organizations was mobilizing people toward achieving higher results in military training and in improving military skills.

We strived for the personnel example of communists and Komsomol members, explaining the complexity and sharpness of the current international situation and indoctrinating personnel with a feeling of responsibility for resolving the regiment's existing missions. We also took into account that we were entering the year preceding the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet Peoples' Victory in the great Patriotic War and so conducted all work under the slogan of a suitable welcome for this portentous event.

And as the saying goes, we were given the where-with-all. This decorated unit has a glorious military history and many veterans who trod the war-year roads in the unit continued to serve in the unit in peace time and several of them live nearby to this day. We certainly maintain ties with them, but to tell the truth, the initiative for this doesn't always come from us. Now we must work out a detailed plan for military-patriotic work to more actively attract front-line soldiers to participate in this work. This was urged by the CPSU Central Committee resolution on "The 40th Anniversary of Soviet Peoples' Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945" which directly discussed the necessity of increasing the attention on veterans of war and labor and attracting them into educating the rising generation to a greater degree.

This plan was developed, approved by the commander and expeditiously put into effect. Front-line soldiers and veterans from the unit spoke to soldiers in the subunits and talked about heroism and the courage of their fellow soldiers and took part in many mass political affairs.

Soldiers remembered military skill day for a long time and not only because this was competition that demanded a high training level and skills from every specialist. The presence of veterans gave a special emotional tone to the competition. Reserve Colonel A. Nikiforov who had commanded the unit during the great Patriotic War and reserve Major O. Tsekhonovich, a veteran of the regiment, spoke at a meeting that was held. They related how front-liners fought and how skillful mastery of military equipment and weapons allowed them to rout the enemy.

Soldiers demonstrated high skills in working on the equipment that day in their persistent battle for first place. The strict jury which consisted of gray-haired veterans and young soldiers named the operator crew headed by Guards Corporal S. Mel'nikov as best. Officers noted were the commander of the launcher platoon, Guards Senior Lieutenant A. Dulepov, and guidance control officer Guards Captain V. Mashtaler. Veterans presented them memorial prizes.

Active party and Komsomol influence has been diffused into all aspects of the life and service of soldiers, but its point was aimed at guaranteeing the vigilant performance of military duty. We tried to indoctrinate into every soldier a feeling of responsibility for fulfilling his service duty.

At the initiative of Komsomol members a work form like the thematic collection "A Report To Veterans" was started. This was essentially a soldiers' account on the results of military duty performance and to make the discussion in the collection specific, the results of each missileman's mission completion was noted in specially developed "personnel accounts". Evaluations of military duty were placed in the allotted columns in each of them, the average score for the month calculated and observations that he received were written in. After opening such a personnel account, one could immediately tell who was doing their military duty and how.

The discussion in the thematic collection "A Report To Veterans" turned out interesting and instructive.

Since then such thematic collections and other forms of work that examine the life of personnel have, as the saying goes, have received constant attention from us. All of this allows us to raise training successes of soldiers and most of all Komsomol members and to increase their social activity.

The Navy flag which crew of the submarine "50 Years of the USSR" handed to the regiment literally in a relay race is carefully guarded in the unit's museum of military glory. The submarine crew several years ago emerged as the initiator of socialist competition in the Navy. It is pleasant to realize that we, as other units, have appropriately carried on the relay race and have successfully completed our obligations.

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## NAVAL FORCES

### NAVAL HELICOPTER OPERATIONS DESCRIBED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Sep 84 p 2

[Article by Captain 3rd Rank A. Tkachev, special KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "Ship-based Helicopter Pilots"]

[Text] 1838 hrs. Running lights switched on, they will catch the signal: "Limited maneuver capability".

1915 hrs. Helicopters No 69 and 02 have lifted off.

This is from the 19 March 1984 duty log of the anti-submarine cruiser Leningrad.

Between 1838 and 1915 hours the Leningrad entered the waters of the Bermuda Triangle and helicopters with tail numbers "69" and "02" thus opened the account of the Soviet ship's aviation in Bermuda skies.

Following behind the Soviet ships a short distance from the cruiser was an American frigate. From it the Americans watched flight preparations on the Leningrad and decided not to leave. As twilight fell an American helicopter was dragged out of the frigate hanger. The blades above it twirled and polished the air. Then the helicopter was pushed into the hanger and the pilot apparently decided against a night flight. Darkness had stopped the Americans.

From sunset until the moon came out the quiet dark stood like a wall, cast-iron black and so viscous that it seemed an effort even to swallow the air. Had there been no stars it would have been possible to reach absolute zero illumination, and it would have been better if there had been no stars. Reflected on the ocean, they created the illusion of a starry sphere for our pilots, a sphere where there was nothing above or below them except a speckled medium in which the lights of other helicopters are shifting and the ship navigational lights are burning like a broken Christmas tree garland. At times for a pilot the ship lights seem to be over him. There is the repeated deceptive feeling that the helicopter is listing. Don't believe it, pilot. Trust the bank indicator which holds you over the planet with its phosphorus wings like a guardian angel. Trust the compass, for iron is invulnerable to illusion.

"Most of all, the sound resembles a drill in stone. You can't confuse it with anything and you cannot find a second such 'drill' on the ocean. My teeth begin to ache from it but I never pay any attention to that. You remember later when you try to fall asleep after flights and the your tape recorder suddenly includes the memory without your trying." Major Skarga twirled his fingers, showing how memory cassettes spin before he succeeds in falling asleep after flights.

"The course of a drill in stone" is what he hears when a submarine is in the operating range of a sonar buoy lowered from a helicopter. Before being called into the Navy Dmitriy Skarga rarely thought about hunting submarines. Now as a navigator-sniper he knows everything that his profession requires so that when the necessity arises he will be ready to find mobile Polaris, Posidon, Trident and Tomahawk submarines with their nuclear warheads aimed at our country and can render them harmless in the shortest possible manner.

Skarga nodded his head at the ocean where the American ship was cruising constantly near the Leningrad, "And if you 'dig' you will detect the atomic powered vessel that is certainly nearby and works with this frigate. This is the very case!"

"What?"

"The hare comes to the hunter."

Skarga is flying with Lieutenant Colonel Aleksey Varnakov, a crew of two communists whose total flight time exceeds five thousand hours and who have made thousands of take-offs and landings on ship decks.

I asked, "Isn't it all the same whether you land on dry land or on the deck of a ship? So long as there is room for the wheels."

"Certainly," Varnakov agrees. "It's all the same. One who can walk on a cord lying on the ground can walk on a cable stretched in the air. Some people ruin their service careers over this trifling difference. The first phase is learning landings on the ship while it is in motion. Initially everything goes perfectly for a young pilot. Dual flights with an instructor and then several solo flights. The pilot is convinced that he is ready and that he can and will always be able to do it. And then, when the helicopters are working in the assigned ocean sector, the weather deteriorates, the deck begins to sway up and down, there is pouring rain and the wind is blowing like you wouldn't believe, when the machine blows left or right. And also everything is screened by smoke from the funnel like a torn blind and you have to land, softly and cleanly, so that the machine doesn't slip overboard because of the list. And then the pilot lands, alive and unharmed in these conditions and then he as again 'good' for a flight, and that's when he begins to understand what sort of profession he has selected."

"Perhaps this is the landing!" Varnakov watched the American helicopter with professional interest. As if hurrying to make up for yesterday's embarrassment, it had begun to beat the air with the rising sun. Now the

green Sea Sprite slowly stole up to the frigate's stern. "Watch, it took the meter to a meter-and-a-half excess over the landing deck level and is going on a line. Now do you understand why he decided against a night flight? At night it is very easy to bury yourself in the ship's stern with such a maneuver because you cannot see over the deck level until the last moment. A class aviator must land day and night along such a glide path," Varnakov's palm described the slope of the path a class aviator had to "roll" his machine.

"Our program also eliminates those people like that for whom night eliminates things that they can do during the day! We work with millimeters! You see?"

Lieutenant Colonel Varnakov spread his five fingers, as large as Anton Kandidov's.

"Here. I work the controls more delicately than a violin player holds his bow. I move it here or there a millimeter and I hold every ton of the machine's flying weight here at the tips of my fingers. These fingers must not shake under any circumstances."

Varnakov has flown and completed missions when the situation demanded, under conditions that are not described in any instructions and directions except the highest understanding of duty and necessity, when risk becomes the fee for saving a human life.

"But there is a third hurdle for failure."

"What is that?"

"Here it is," Varnakov made a gesture covering the whole Pacific Ocean. "You can't explain this to people in words. If you take all my cruises, you come up with the fact that I have no less than six years of sea duty. Varnakov stamped along the iron on which he stood, "In the final calculation this and only this says it all."

Communist Major Aleksandr Primov is the most senior aviator in the subunit. Through his participation the unit reached a level of superior work precision and reliability that had not been attained before and with which the crew collates its own skill. One day the cruiser got the order to find a submarine in the ocean.

Primov said, "According to the training concept, the training supposed that the ship was damaged and adrift on the surface. There were no radio communications, so we couldn't immediately use the direction finder and the helicopter searched. Never mind the visibility, we found it. We took the submariners off and landed an emergency crew, all by helicopter. Weather would have allowed a rescue ship to salvage the vessel but the exercises stipulated that we use the stormy version where no ship could approach the submarine.

The towing remained after the crew exchange. The cruiser does this while flight personnel rest, but what happens? A day later the tow cable breaks.

Then a second time and then yet again. Not because the cable was bad. The weather had taken on that same stormy form that was envisioned in the concept of the exercise. The helicopters are again in the air. We pass the two line no worse than a boatswain's crew. This method was developed for the first time, can I restrain myself? It is not customary for me to thrust myself forward, but I came across this in my youth. The commander shook his head but promised that if the line breaks one more time, he'll let me go. But by now they have established a cable you could tow an iceberg with, so I stupidly say that it will break in a flash. And I jinxed it. How I returned from that flight whole I'll never know."

The tow ship draws to a halt while the ship holds solidly at the assigned position. The stern is turned toward the cruiser and the end which is reeled from the damper is fastened in a flash. The pilot cannot see under the helicopter bottom where the towing tackle was attached. The first sensation was loss of motion, just like being hit by a wind squall. The pilot doesn't change his mind. It is necessary to pull pitch and forward cyclic but in this case it would have caused the machine to topple over. This is why I acted otherwise, although I still cannot explain what I did. Intuition, reaction, call it what you like. But I turned the machine from straight forward flight to a rear slip. And when the two line should have pulled me below, it already had life-saving slack. After I landed on the ship I went to the commander and said, 'If I ever again begin to shoot off my mouth, please punish me so that I will never do it again'. And he answers, 'You already punished yourself'."

An analysis of the Bermuda flights was held at a normal business level. The total flight time was ten hours and all junior crews got to fly at night. Communist officers A. Varnakov, P. Posokhov, G. Nikonov, A. Primov, V. Voloshin, R. Rakipov and V. Zhorin completed their flight missions at their required levels and several junior officers met these level, demonstrating high class flying under any conditions. Bermuda "Diplomas" with triangular seals were presented to competition winners and even those people who were exposed to criticism for allowing shortcomings laughed and were in a good mood.

Aviators!

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## NAVAL FORCES

### LAUNCH SQUADRON'S DEFICIENCIES REVEALED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Captain 1st Rank A. Zlydnev, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, Red Banner Pacific Fleet, "A Last Minute Flurry Was Needed"]

[Text] It turns out that the collective which had fluctuated for a long time, seems, by the end of the training year, transformed and after discovering all the reserves it had, energetically makes up for all its omissions and corrects its affairs. Outwardly nothing like this is seen today in the missile launch division commanded by Captain 3rd Rank A. Shishkin. Thus, one of the launches successfully completed missile firing. At first glance this is an unquestionable success, especially if you consider that in the past this crew was one of those lagging behind and not able to cope with its own socialist commitments.

It goes without saying that changes for the better can cause happiness. However, in order to look to the future optimistically, it is useful not only to keep in mind the individual successes which seem longed for and attractive, but also to know what influence caused the advances and what the cost was. There are times when they lead to friendly, coordinated work in mobilizing internal reserves and times when the consciousness and the psychology of people no longer wanting to reconcile themselves to passivity and formalism in training and competition is restructured. In such a case the gap at the finish actually can be considered an omen allowing people to hope for stability in the future.

But it also turns out that there are also other possibilities which allow units to find relative prosperity by the end of the year. It is remarkable that when talk turned to the present, several senior launch personnel commented on the events that occurred there in this way. They said that there was nothing surprising in the positive transformation there. Who would allow the squadron not to complete its obligations, as the repercussions from that would be too great. And the chief of the political section expressed himself more specifically. "We now are working in the squadron in earnest. They called flag and squadron missile weapons specialists to order, increased control over special training for personnel and helped develop military and daily documentation."

There were considerable specifications. With such active interference from the senior command, one must think that the collective in fact will be able to report on the completion of socialist commitments. Rocket fire sounds and the launch personnel get assistance immediately. In the meantime, what are they doing themselves?

One gets the impression that the squadron did not count on their own efforts when they outlined their obligations for the current year. It is appropriate to recall that not one of the inspections influenced the launch personnels' situation to any decisive degree. The deficiencies noted initially were later repeated exactly. And the fact that the sailors completed some exercises under simplified conditions is germane.

I had occasion to visit the squadron when the ships were turning in their course assignments. These got high marks on the launches commanded by Captain 3rd Rank V. Geshelev and Senior Lieutenant V. Aleksandrov. However, it turned out that they rushed this conclusion even though the crew had not totally developed the necessary mission documentation.

The unit chief of staff had the results of the inspection on his desk. He then called things as they were and talked about his own omissions and how flag specialists and other officers who were responsible for organizing the training-indoctrinational process and socialist competition do not always put control into practice clearly enough. It seemed that he had serious reason to try to correct the deficiencies. But strange as it is, the fluctuation continued. Moreover, some launch commanders in the passage of time became convinced that circumstances outside their control were the reason for everything.

Certainly, some difficulties existed. However those officers who really were concerned about the affair found a way out of any situation.

Also, many people did not show such interest. Among them were the inspectors whose main goal, it seems, was to record as many deficiencies as possible. But their duty is also to give good advice and to help ship's officers outline a route for eliminating the underfulfillment of work and to operationally adopt measures for this. Unfortunately, a number of flag specialists considered this superfluous. And apparently unit headquarters did not require them to do objective work directly on ships. And only when it became clear that a last minute push was necessary did the staff officers undertake practical measures to give help to those crews that were lagging behind.

How then was competition in the squadron's lagging launches summed up?

The fact is that competition in the squadron was of a superficial nature. And up to the present some officers, especially the junior ones, still do not have the practical skills to organize competition for missions and norms in subunits, to give it wide publicity and guarantee continuity of the advanced experience, since they somehow consider this secondary. For example, Senior Lieutenants A. Badanov and V. Tishin did not even remember their soldiers' commitments while conducting a review, never mind not deeply analyzing competition among their subordinates. These officers, seeing the indifference

in their superiors, did not show any special energy in completing their own obligations.

Launch personnel are in need of urgent help to somehow save their prestige. But what is the cost of such help?

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## NAVAL FORCES

### REAR SERVICE SUPPORT ASSAILED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Captain 2nd Rank Yu. Timoshchuk, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, Red Banner Northern Fleet: "They Were Fenced Off"]

[Text] Captain 3rd Rank A. Semin turned to the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA news bureau.

"We have left no stone unturned in the rear offices since morning, the work day is nearing to a close and we have still been totally unsuccessful in getting the hydraulic fluid authorized for the ship," he said of his ordeals. "Major D. Pasechnik sent us from the GSM [fuel and lubricant] service to Major V. Protsenko who in turn sent us to Major A. Yevplov, and so on, turn after turn. First it was like we didn't need the fluid, and then they suddenly found it, but they required packaging. And where were we to get packaging? And where do these officials who are specially established to provide for ships, get such indifference?"

Captain 3rd Rank Semin was not exaggerating while indignantly speaking about the bureaucratic time wasting which ships officers visiting the rear area found themselves drawn into. The oil and lubricant service headed by Colonel L. Feller is often censured and here again this time they decided to put off the vital needs of the sailors with the barrier of formalism and indifference. And only after the chief of staff for rear services got involved at the request of the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent was all the necessary material delivered to the ship. True, Semin and other officers then had to catch a passing vehicle and at their own expense supply a cask to this ship for this but this was an unessential detail in comparison to the fact that they finally succeeded in "knocking out" the sought for materials. We should remember that we are talking about a fluid without which it is impossible to operate a hydraulic system which guarantees the operation of vitally important mechanisms and assemblies on the ship.

It is too early to say that this story is over. As a matter of fact, it is difficult in similar situations not to resort to "forceful pressure" on supply personnel every time. Why must sailors frequently beat out, knock out and try to get some things and then deliver those things to themselves on a passing vehicle when they should be deliver directly to the pier? Is it because individual rear service officers and especially those from GSM are

convinced of the fact that they do not exist because of the fleet, but that the fleet exists for them?

"It is our job to safeguard fuels and lubricants and if people need them, let them find the ways and means to deliver them," categorically declared Major V. Protsenko.

"Think a little. We have more important things to do as we supply the whole force," stated his chief, Colonel Yu. Runov, in support of Protsenko.

It is strange to hear such things. How is it possible to brush away the problems of a ship that is preparing to set out on an ocean cruise? By references to the whole force? To underscore the importance and scale of their own work?

We must note here that the GSM service's inattentive, formalistic attitude to the needs of the sea-going force has recently become chronic. Instead of meeting sailors half-way and giving them help, support and cooperation, they often put up all kinds of barriers in front of these sailors. And more. Some officials in rear area establishments and bases try to shift their own responsibilities in material and technical supply on to the shoulders of personnel from ships and vessels and these people have enough to do without this.

By the way, Major A. Yevplov referred to above in letter of inquiry which appeared in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has already been held answerable once for disciplinary and party violations in connection with his careless attitude toward his responsibilities and for misuse of his service position. However, judging by everything, he has learned nothing from what happened and it looks like his chiefs have not helped him in this matter. One still hopes that the command and political department of the navy rear services will not remain indifferent to these facts of bureaucratic red tape in a service which is obligated to effectively and qualitatively provide military ships and auxiliary vessels with everything necessary to support combat readiness and resolve military training missions on cruises.

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## NAVAL FORCES

### REQUIREMENTS FOR NAVAL COMMANDER DESCRIBED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Captain 3rd Rank V. Tarasenko: "But The Missions Were Identical"]

[Text] The small anti-submarine ship Kievskiy Komsomolets which until recently had been commanded by Captain 3rd Rank Yu. Neminushchiy was completing a search for an "enemy" submarine. The crew was fine-tuned, as the socialist obligations adopted on the cruise, the mobilizing military sheets and the intense desire to find the "enemy" submarine no matter what happened all showed.

The sonar operators in this training battle were able to detect the "enemy" and they exceeded the designed detection range. But not only sonar operators and first class specialists Warrant Officer A. Marunenko and Petty Officers 2nd Class A. Yuzhaninov and P. Zhekov were brilliant in their skill. The whole crew operated in a coordinated manner.

The commander of the submarine unit remembered this record tactical training exercise when he was analyzing the review of military and political training for the training year. Unfortunately not all submariners were able to totally meet their obligations and in particular, among those failing was the crew of the ship commanded by Captain 3rd Rank V. Kulakov. How do you explain the fact that ships in identical situations which resolved identical missions finished so very differently?

We will look very closely at how these discrepancies in the results were generated.

"Subordinates of Captain 3rd Rank Neminushchiy passed their course assignments with only 'good' and 'excellent' ratings," stressed the unit commander. "Their evaluation for the long cruise, artillery and missile firings and the anti-submarine exercises were all marked with the highest grade. Subordinates of Captain 3rd Rank Kulakov passed two-thirds of their course assignments with evaluations of 'satisfactory' and throughout the year the discipline and organization in some subunits left one hoping for better.

One of the most important reasons for these differences is the ship commanders' attitude toward their own obligations, their business qualities

and work style. Purposefulness, irreconciliability toward deficiencies, constant search for the new and attention to organizing socialist competition mark Captain 3rd Rank Neminushchiy. This helps him overcome those difficulties that a commander and crew inevitably run into. For example, the beginning of the training year for the ship was characterized not only by a definite turn-over of sailors but with a turnover of the unit's officer corps.

However, after only a month the inspectors gave a good evaluation to crew training and after another month the ship set out on its long cruise and returned to base after completing all assigned missions in an outstanding manner.

Something special must be said about competition which can unite and mobilize a crew. The commander of the Kievskiy Komsomolets not only regularly reviews competition at sea but also tries to impel subunit commanders to encourage competition among their subordinates and thoroughly analyze the course of competition, putting special attention on uncovering reasons for individual specialists lagging behind. People on the ship consider that the experience of the advanced workers has meaning when it becomes the property of all. Certainly, such an organization of competition demands great effort and investment of time from the commander, but the commander is convinced that this expenditure is never for naught and the ship's party organization with Lieutenant A. Shpakov as secretary actively support him in this.

The picture is different on a neighboring ship. Officer Kulakov considered competition a secondary matter and did not especially bother in that regard. Reviews were often superficial on the ship, without thorough analysis and the publicity and comparison of results left much to be desired.

Officers Kulakov and Neminushchiy have a lot of experience but the return from it is totally different. Neminushchiy tries to pass on his experience to officers so that they grow quickly and confidently and military unit commanders Lieutenants A. Brunin', A. Shpakov and M. Bezverkhii are successfully coping with their obligations.

At times Kulakov, instead of training and a detailed analysis of the officers' actions and errors, simply indicates the deficiencies but does not help to eliminate them. For example, the military unit commanded by Senior Lieutenant V. Krylov has been listed for long time among those lagging. The subunit commander neglected individual work as well as the organization of competition, doesn't know his subordinates well, transfers his responsibilities onto the shoulders of crew petty officers and is rather lazy. The officer knows his shortcomings and omissions but is in no hurry to eliminate them. And Captain 3rd rank Kulakov unfortunately is no example of exactingness. After inspections on the ship he often delays the time for eliminating deficiencies.

And the lack of a system to strengthen military discipline is also being felt. For example, sailors I. Asanov, V. Samoshkin and G. Chavleyshvili are already

known throughout the unit for their various misdemeanors. They are investigated after each misdemeanor, whereas the prevention of infractions of discipline, and the maintenance of a high degree of organization and a code of conduct must be constant and unflagging.

And all of this is the consequence of the low level of Captain 3rd Rank Kulakov's responsibility for the assignment of business. He simply resigns himself to many deficiencies. How else do you explain the fact that Communist Kulakov's account was heard at the party committee twice. The party specifically pointed out shortcomings and he gave his word that he would correct the situation, but he did not keep his word.

Certainly one can also reproach subunit commanders and the party organization a lot. And everything taken together in the end result leads to the fact that the crew was one of those lagging behind in the results of the training year. The main thing is that the inspection revealed a large gap between competition leaders and the outsider. And this is not only a question of the prestige of individual crews but of the general combat readiness of anti-submariners. It appears that it is necessary to draw some serious conclusions from the existing situation and decisively correct the situation.

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## STRATEGIC ROCKET FORCES

### RESULTS OF MILITARY TRAINING YEAR DISCUSSED

#### Results of Training Year

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel A. Pavlov, commander of a missile unit: "For High Classification: The Main Reference Point"]

[Text] I remember how on the eve of the now concluding training year we were carefully discussing our capabilities and reserves, when in one point of our socialist obligations the line "To guarantee that 90 percent of all combat crews are headed by a master" appeared. Is this too much or too little? We were convinced that it was exactly right so that the completion of the given obligations maximally facilitated improving soldiers' military skills.

In this regard the quality of specialist and crew training was one of our primary missions and we directed our efforts at resolving it. To achieve the goal we immediately determined a method whose goal can be concisely expressed like this: to obtain good skills in every specialist's work and parallelly, to get coordination in the crew as a whole. It is not necessary to talk about how important crew members' solid skills and their coordination are for successful completion of a mission.

It would seem that if the goal is clearly visible and the route to reaching it has been determined, then there cannot be any kind of failures. But everything does not go the way one would want.

At the training command point competition for the unit's best crew was underway. Very likely everyone was awaiting with great interest the moment when the crew headed by Senior Lieutenant I. Shamsutdinov would take its place at the trainer stand. Recently this crew had shown all the best results from trainer to trainer. The young specialists, as the saying goes, grew before our eyes and we expected that they would show real skills at this time. How disappointed we were when this crews' work was significantly worse than others.

When had happened? The analysis showed that flaws in training methodology which were allowed in the subunit caused the "downward movement". The error was the fact that during training the subunit commander was concerned

primarily about lowering times for completing the norms, not giving necessary attention to the quality of their completion. The officer somehow deceived himself in that while trying to win time, he did not notice that he was losing quality.

The conclusion from this lesson is obvious. We must increase control over the exercises and training and also make sure that that chief instructors observe methodological recommendations. This is what we did and I must say that there were no more such failures during the year.

The All-Union Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries gave us new impetus toward raising the level of our mastery of military equipment. As is known, at the conference USSR Minister of Defense Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov's speech gave a lot of attention to technical training as the first step in a soldier's ascent to military mastery. He said that the struggle for high rank classifications is the struggle for high combat readiness.

We took the Minister of Defense's words as a military mission. Before the start of the summer training period we again discussed the results of winter training and carefully analyzed our capabilities, the reserves for further increasing the quality of military training and, specifically, technical training and the increase in rank classifications. And as they say, the search for such reserves went on at all levels, from individual crews to the unit headquarters. And in this process many valuable recommendations for raising the effectiveness of each training hour and the quality of military training came to light.

For example, Captain N. Kozulin recommended that we change the method of training specialists somewhat. The new method specifically gave us the capability of training several specialists at the same time and this significantly increased training hour productivity. True, there were fears that this would have an adverse affect on the quality of norms completed but the unit's methodological council headed by Major N. Yazikov carefully studied this innovation and was convinced that it would actually raise training effectiveness. And the new method has another valuable quality. The fact that several specialists participate in the trainer simultaneously develops a rivalry among them and creates competition for the best completion of norms. Also, not only the commander but also the soldiers themselves exercise control over the quality of work.

In general, both the staff and myself as commander see the unit's methodological council which is staffed by the most experienced officers as a good aid for questions of training methodology and in organizing the training process. The methodological council also made a tangible contribution in completing personnel commitments to train class specialists.

For example, take the question of increasing the rank classifications of junior officers. Specifically, council members in cooperation with subunit commanders helped each junior officer develop a personal plan to prepare for

classification promotion tests. Each officer's individual qualities, training level, etc were considered and this well-thought out, substantiated plan gives junior officers the ability to rationally organize their independent work and allows the commander to exercise control over subordinate training.

While reflecting on the results of the training year and mentally glancing back along the route that was followed, one involuntarily thinks about the fact that we succeeded in completing strenuous socialist commitments and reaching a new, higher level of military skill improvement only because all personnel, every soldier, sergeant, warrant and commissioned officer, worked selflessly and persistently. And one is imbued with the feeling of intense gratitude to the people who joined the unit with you to complete the general goal for all of us, our primary goal, to increase the unit's combat readiness.

It is difficult to overestimate party and Komsomol organization contributions to achieving the excellent results which we brought to the finish of the training year. Komsomol members showed creativity, initiative and research in many matters, including technical training.

As always, communists set the tone in resolving the daily missions of military and political training in socialist competition. It is impossible to list everyone, but I especially want to note such masters and outstanding methodologists as officers Yu. Lysenko, A. Ivanov, Yu. Sobolev and N. Yazikov. They and many others set the example of persistence and selflessness in their service and maintain a spirit of creativity and lively rivalry in the collective. For junior officers every military duty assignment with them is a lesson in skills and extreme responsibility for their assigned mission.

In going to meet the 25th Anniversary of Rocket Forces and the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory, unit soldiers are ready to extend their limits in military perfection.

#### Increasing Military-Technical Skills

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Yu. Lysenko, secretary of the party organization of a unit department: "For High Classification: By Personal Example"]

[Text] At the very beginning of the training year during a unit directorate party meeting we held a thorough discussion of missions for communists in increasing military and technical knowledge. Considering the peculiarities of the service situation of the communists in the headquarters party organization, we discussed not just personal training, but primarily the influence which we are urged to have on the level of subunit affairs. The essence of the decision adopted then can be concisely stated as, "reaching irreproachable equipment maintenance and service and total crew interchangeability and guaranteeing that there is not a single specialist in the subunits who lags behind".

This decision became one of the basic reference points in our work and communists persistently labored for its realization. To popularize the most

effective methods of mastering and servicing the complicated electronic equipment, we began to increase the usage of wall newspapers, meetings with outstanding personnel, communists raids on military posts and other forms and began to pay more attention to the work of Komsomol organizations.

At the initiative of communist Captain N. Dityuk we developed a method for conducting competition for the rank of best specialist and best crew that was new for us. At first this method was held once per month and later once every week. At the completion of competition a stand is set up and everyone sees who is in front and who is lagging in what. They encourage those who have been outstanding and pass out express issues and operational news bulletins devoted to them right at their positions.

The military-technical propaganda section with its group of lecturers is making a noticeable contribution to the technical training of unit personnel. Communist Major S. Martynets heads this unit and he is enthusiastically completing this party assignment. He, like every other member of the section, is adjusted to close contact with subunit officers and they jointly hold technical conferences, organize officer lectures and reports on the development of missile equipment, the military capabilities of complexes, etc.

The party organization sees publicizing competition as one of the most important mediums for increasing the effectiveness and quality of military training. We consider it our party duty to give subunit commanders daily help in this area. Directorate communists performed a great service by conducting screenings in subunits at the end of socialist competition. Moreover, a map of military-technical growth is kept on each officer and it reflects his commitments and the process toward realizing them.

We are extremely concerned about increasing the authority of those people who are foremost in competition and those who master military affairs. Stands, pictorial newspapers and local radio programs are dedicated to them and we solemnly honor the winners of contests and competition and also the people outstanding in training.

In short, the party organization resolves the most diverse problems in its aim toward the primary goal, outstanding mastery of equipment and weapons and increased specialist skills. There are many work forms and methods, but in the end it comes down to one thing, working with people. And we strive primarily to provide the personal example of every communist and to increase exactingness. I think that one fact is noteworthy. Whereas in the past at party buro meetings we heard reports only from communists who had permitted deviations in conduct or lags in training, now we hear those people who have no claims to these things.

For example, initially some people were surprised when we invited communist N. Kozulin to lecture at the buro. People said that he is outstanding in every respect and wondered what they would talk with him about at the meeting. But questions from party buro members were specific. "How many times have you

spoken to people about scientific-technical topics? How do you promote increased quality of exercises in technical circles? How do you unite a collective?" In short, on this occasion the conversation was again topical and useful.

And as always, regardless of what issues we solve, we see our main reserve as the initiative and activity of people and most of all, of communists, or in other words, in our own exemplary behavior, work style and level of self-return.

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## SPECIAL TROOPS

### OUTSTANDING OFFICER IN MOTOR VEHICLE SERVICE PROFILED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Lt Col V. Berets, Red Banner Carpathian Military District: "An Officer of the Motor Vehicle Service--Outstanding People in the Army and Navy"]

[Text] This is what the colleagues of Lieutenant Colonel V. Lastovskiy, senior officer in the motor vehicle service of the Red Banner Carpathian Military District, have to say about him: "At any time one can get complete information from him on any matter pertaining to the operation of the motor transport equipment."

And this is indeed so. Those who have dealt with Lieutenant Colonel Lastovskiy in the performance of their service duties comment first of all on his high level of professional competence. People ask him for advice, and both the commanders and the technical specialists listen to his opinion. We can add to this the fact that Vladimir Viktorovich is one of those officers whose work style is characterized by initiative, creative quest and a great sense of responsibility for the assigned job.

The following incident took place. Lieutenant Colonel Lastovskiy once visited the unit in which Major N. Tsvetkov was chief of the motor vehicle service. He had the task of checking on the technical condition of the motor vehicle equipment and on the organization of its operation, maintenance and repair. It was not especially difficult for the veteran specialist to spot deficiencies. He found more than enough of them to conclude that the specialists involved were performing poorly. Vladimir Viktorovich did not begin drawing hasty conclusions, however. He knew that Major Tsvetkov had only recently been appointed chief of the regimental motor vehicle service, and he decided first to help the major look thoroughly into the entire situation and then, if necessary, to make some strict demands of him. He tactfully suggested to the officer what should receive his special attention in view of the forthcoming missions, over what areas he should step up his control and who should simply be required to perform the work conscientiously.

The representative from the district motor vehicle service worked only a few days in the regiment. With his assistance, however, the situation began to improve during that brief time. The regimental motor vehicle operation now functions smoothly and without interruption.

Communist Lastovskiy has also done a great deal to get specialists in the district motor vehicle service to work in the modern way. In order to achieve this, of course, one has to keep his finger constantly on the pulse of life, as they say, to have a feeling for the new. Vladimir Viktorovich proved to be on top of this matter as well. Due in great part to his efforts and persistence, for example, electronic computers are being used more and more extensively in the district motor vehicle service. This has immediately affected the effectiveness of the work. So many man-hours were previously spent on the quarterly, semiannual and annual reports, for example. One person is successfully handling this today.

As the officer directly responsible for material and technical supply, Lieutenant Colonel Lastovskiy strives to provide the units with all the equipment it needs and with the spare parts for it. He concerns himself in equal measure with how it is cared for and serviced. He frequently visits the units with other officers from the district motor vehicle service. When he spots shortcomings, he does everything necessary to correct them. It cannot be otherwise. The combat readiness of the troops depends in great part upon how the motor vehicle service functions. Lieutenant Colonel Lastovskiy strives to see that every individual understands this in his heart.

...The workday is coming to an end. The information received from the forces has been processed and problems arising with respect to material and technical supply for the units and subunits have been thoroughly analyzed. Tomorrow he will be on the road again. Lieutenant Colonel Lastovskiy, senior officer in the motor vehicle service, will be leaving for a temporary duty assignment at a remote garrison. This is what his unrelenting duty is like.

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## SPECIAL TROOPS

### ACHIEVEMENTS OF RAILROAD TROOPS LAUDED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 84 p 1

[Article: "Soldiers of the Steel Trunk Lines"]

[Text] In field training and exercises, in flights and field launches of missiles, and in naval cruises we build up the combat readiness of the army and navy and increase and perfect the skills of Soviet servicemen. But there are in our armed forces units (chast') and subunits (podrazdeleniye) which combine both military skill and labor prowess. These are the railroad troops.

One rarely sees military railroad personnel in cities or settlements. Their service is performed where the rails of the steel trunk lines stretch to the horizon, and their combat training is at railroad facilities under construction. There they learn everything needed in war, and their creative labor strengthens the country's defense capability and increases its economic might.

Soviet railroad troops were created in the fall of 1918 by direct order of V. I. Lenin. In the battles of the Civil War military railroad personnel acquired combat and professional experience and displayed great heroism. Their contribution was substantial to the establishment and development of the country's transport system in the years of the first five-year plans. By intensive work and persistent training they grew into a powerful detachment of experienced specialists in railroad matters. The units and subunits were distinguished for their solidarity, and the troops and commanders for their mastery of equipment and weapons, loyalty to their duty and devotion to homeland and party.

Shoulder to shoulder with infantrymen and artillerymen, with tankers and signalmen military railroad personnel trod the fiery roads of the Great Patriotic War. Before Moscow, on the Volga and the Neva, before Kursk, and on the Dnepr and the Oder, before Berlin and on the hills of Manchuria they labored valiantly in the name of victory. They set up or constructed 117,000 km of railroads, 2,756 large and medium-size bridges, and nearly 8,000 stations and sidings, and they disarmed more than 2 million mines and fougasses. This was in truth a selfless achievement. And one whose merit was appreciated by the homeland. During the Great Patri-

otic War about 40,000 military railroad personnel were awarded orders or medals, and 27 of them were made Heroes of Socialist Labor. Many units and subunits of railroad troops were awarded orders and honorary designations, and one of the brigades, because of the heroism shown by its personnel and because of its staunchness and valor, was reorganized as the 1st Separate Guards Railroad Brigade.

The battles fell silent, but military railroad personnel were once more in the front line, but now of peacetime labor. They rebuilt the steel trunk lines destroyed in the war, took part in relaying such new major lines as Ust'-Kamenogorsk to Zyryanovsk, the Trans-Mongolian Railroad, Abakan to Tayshet, Ivdel' to Ob', Tyumen to Surgut, and, finally, the Baykal-Amur Trunk Line /BAM/, which in scale of work, difficulty of natural conditions and boldness of engineering-technical concept is without equal in the worldwide experience of transportation construction.

On the eve of the 67th anniversary of Great October, one year ahead of schedule, military railroad personnel, together with other BAM construction workers' collectives, completed laying the main route and opened up through rail traffic on the whole length of the trunk line. In his speech at the session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Comrade K. U. Chernenko called this remarkable victory an outstanding achievement and a definite contribution to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress. BAM servicemen are rightly proud of their participation in this great nationwide cause. Thanks to selfless and heroic labor by personnel, and energetic organizational and mass political work by commanders, political agencies, and party and Komsomol organizations, the 1,470 km Eastern Sector of the trunk line was put into service ahead of time, and a great contribution was made to the fulfillment of the socialist commitments of BAM construction workers. Many military railroad personnel were awarded orders and medals, and five of them received the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

Participation in the building of BAM was a serious and responsible test for military railroad personnel. And they passed it with honors, by displaying courage and steadfastness, professional maturity and skill, and the know-how to solve the most complex problems. It was at BAM that the best of the units and subunits headed by Cols G. Kogat'ko and A. Malakhovich and Lt Col V. Kurkin set the tone in the socialist competition launched among railroad troops to give a fit welcome to the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory and to the 27th CPSU Congress. The rhythmic achievement of production plans and high indicators in labor are being ensured by a carefully mapped-out work process, efficient utilization of equipment, and effective political-indoctrination work combined with care for the people and their needs and requests. Commanders, political workers and party and Komsomol organizations are skillfully indoctrinating the people with ideological maturity and a sense of responsibility for the outcome of the plan and for high quality of work.

Military railroad personnel, like all Soviet people, were called on for a new surge of labor and political energy by the decisions of the October (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and of the Second Session of the 11th Convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. They defined specific tasks for the country's further economic and social development and ways of improving production efficiency and uncovering unutilized capacities and resources. They require all-around improvement of economic work, strengthening the campaign to observe the policy of economy, and the rational utilization of all resources. Military railroad personnel have taken on these requirements as a program of action. They are steadfastly striving for the successful accomplishment of this year's tasks and of the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

A new training year has begun for railroad troops as it has throughout the army and navy. It will be an important stage in the improvement of the combat, political and professional training of personnel, and in the tightening of efficiency and discipline. Military railroad personnel have proudly supported the initiators of the competition under the slogan "Our Selfless Military Labor for the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory and for the 27th CPSU Congress". It is the duty of commanders, political agencies and party organizations to direct this enthusiasm and high patriotic fervor toward the successful fulfillment of production plans, the program tasks of tactical-special exercises, and the successful mastery of weapons and equipment. The tasks of the new training year demand of every serviceman great concentration of physical and moral forces, initiative and resourcefulness, efficiency and discipline, a creative approach to duty, and selflessness and persistence in work.

Daily party and political work must be directed toward the achievement of these goals. It is called on to indoctrinate officer cadre and all personnel with a high sense of responsibility toward the assigned task, and to create a situation of high mutual expectations and intolerance toward any signs of complacency, self-satisfaction or disorganization. It is necessary to increase the vanguard role of communists and Komsomols in order to support their personal example in work and service. Commanders, political agencies and party organizations must more closely link political and indoctrinational activities with everyday matters of combat training, the economics of construction and the organization of socialist competition.

Service in railroad troop units is honorable and responsible. It asks much of a man. But it also gives much, and most of all, the consciousness of participating in the creative betterment of our people, and pride in being a defender of the first socialist power in the world. The party and the people are doing everything to equip the Soviet armed forces with the most modern equipment and weapons. This applies in full to railroad troops. In recent years they have changed out of all recognition. But remaining unchanged are the wholehearted devotion of military railroad personnel to the cause of the party and the people, their proud love for the homeland, their loyalty to their glorious combat and labor traditions, and their readiness to carry out any orders.

Today's soldiers of the steel trunk lines are worthily carrying on the  
race of older generations. They are fully resolved to celebrate the 40th  
anniversary of the Great Victory and the 27th CPSU Congress with new  
accomplishments in combat training and in creative labor.

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DOSAAF

SCHOOL INSPECTORS DISPLAY LAX ATTITUDE

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 10 Oct 84 p 1

[Editorial: Care and Exactingness"]

[Text] Many problems arise in the daily life of the Defense Society organization that require from the appropriate DOSAAF committees and their chairmen clear and operational, organizational work, a fundamental position in resolving various issues and an irreconcilable attitude to what would seem insignificant deficiencies and omissions in work. It is necessary to reach the point where all workers of committees, scientific and sports organizations and DOSAAF institutions make a conscious, interested effort with initiative to strengthen the country's defensive capability. It is very important that the labor and social activities of the masses do not simply grow, but in a literal sense multiply.

Peoples inspectors can and must give a lot of assistance to DOSAAF committees in the struggle against omissions and abuses. Speaking at the All-Union Conference of Peoples Inspectors which took place on 5 October in Moscow, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed that very serious efforts are still necessary to manage our planned missions and adopted socialist commitments. We also expect such efforts from peoples control which must promote maximum use of the reserves we have. And these reserves lie primarily in the further improvement of labor organization and in strengthening discipline and the economic regime.

These items mentioned totally and completely apply to the activity of all links of the Defense Society. Now in the year's fourth and final quarter, the DOSAAF committee is making efforts to successfully complete its planned missions and adopted socialist commitments, is struggling with the individual sections that are lagging behind and is taking measures to eliminate both deficiencies and the reasons that caused them in order to strengthen what has been achieved and make up for omissions.

One thing that is especially important is noticing omissions in a timely manner and preventing them from developing into major failures. As was stressed at the All-Union Conference of Peoples Inspectors, a special effort must be made to very carefully study the reasons for trouble and abuses, to

study and, on the basis of the results, to collectively take measures to avert negative occurrences

As the experience of a number of DOSAAF committees shows, an operational and fundamental response to deficiencies exposed by peoples inspectors and also to signals about negative situations that are contained in letters and declarations from workers helps avoid serious errors and promotes an increased work level. Exactingness and businesslike efficiency in committee activities, well established control and verification of completion, as the saying goes, help prevent illnesses and nip them in the bud and not when they become chronic.

Speaking before the country's peoples inspectors, Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed that we now have enough experience to know beforehand under what conditions discipline will actually be solid and work coordinated. We are succeeding in totally eliminating things getting out of hand and bad management in those places where indoctrinational measures are linked to clear labor and production organization.

One of the characteristic work style traits of the Bryansk Obkom DOSAAF Committee is constant attention to issues of combining indoctrinational work with strict exactingness and maintenance of clear order in the DOSAAF committee. Its leadership carefully listens to critical observations expressed in passing in local organizational report meetings and takes timely measures to eliminate shortcomings.

Once work at the Klin and Vygonichi Rayon organizations was not going on well and deficiencies were not being eliminated, but were building up. The obkom analyzed the situation in the sections that were lagging behind and took timely and effective measures. They also completed a whole complex of measures which allowed them to improve work planning and attract a growing number of activists to the business.

The work of peoples control groups and "Komsomol schemer" staffs which promote an effective struggle against deficiencies and in particular against the lack of discipline and slackness have been adjusted in a number of DOSAAF undertakings. For example, in an Armenian SSR DOSAAF production combine peoples inspectors working jointly with the "Komsomol schemers" staff exposed labor discipline violations by individual workers. They also had a major influence on improving the quality of the output released to market.

Unfortunately, there are still examples where DOSAAF committees react to expose deficiencies in an untimely manner and instead of taking specific measures to eliminate these deficiencies, they confine themselves to correspondence and telephone conversations. Sometimes when, as the saying goes, it is time to use force, they resort to endless admonitions.

The style of administration and delivery, adherence to which some committee leaders at times sin against, is unacceptable as well. Some committee

chairmen and deputies complain about the fact that strict and just exactingness does not have the necessary effect. But thorough analysis shows that such leaders are not able to combine exactingness with indoctrinational work.

Words that rang out at the All-Union Conference to the effect that at times real control is replaced by paper control and this totally applies to peoples controllers working in the Defense Society system. And indeed life confirms that you don't help matters with lightweight reports and formalistic written answers.

At times at one DOSAAF organization or another, in a school or club, matters are progressing wretchedly, plans and obligations are falling through and nothing is being done. One should reproach the administration, the group of peoples inspectors and the senior leadership agencies for this. Take the Berdyansk Naval School, for example. For two years its collective has been overwhelmed by internal fighting among various groups and individual personalities and business has undoubtedly suffered because of it. The leaders' efforts are spent critiquing fruitless conflicts and of course, there isn't enough left to improve work.

The editor is asking the natural question in publishing critical material on this subject today. Where has the Zaporozhye Oblast DOSAAF Committee been those two years? What measures did the group of peoples inspectors for the training organization take? We have still not been able to detect any trace of their active involvement in the school's affairs. And that is too bad. And more so that obkom deputy chairman for military-technical training and sports N. Lyashenko and other leading comrades have often visited the school. But apparently they found neither the time nor the desire to look deeper into what is taking place in the school.

Every peoples inspector, every member of the Defense Society must be an active champion against any legal violations, abuses and misappropriations, against poor discipline and things getting out of hand.

Let vulgar feelings of indifference be foreign to every citizen of our country and to every patriot of the Fatherland: do whatever is most necessary to do. Yes, this is the thing for the real Soviet man, living with the interests of the state. He lives with its interests and he gives back all efforts to help it flourish and to strengthen its might.

12511

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DOSA AF

## YOUTH TRAINED TO DRIVE TRACTORS, OPERATE COMBINES

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 14 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by S. Aslezov, special SOVETSKIY PATRIOT correspondent, Minsk: "Although It Is A City Club"]

[Text] A mobile factory, a line of buses, people in work clothes, suitcases, bags, rucksacks. This is the familiar picture of city dwellers going to the countryside to help harvest crops.

Mechanization in the rural economy is steadily increasing and there are more and more tractors, combines and other agricultural machines on kolkhozes and sovkhoses. There are more and more requests coming from villages and the countryside to send drivers, tractor drivers and combine operators to such places as the Krupsk and Uzdensk Rayons of Minsk Oblast which workers of the Belorussian capital's Moskovskiy Rayon look after. These requests have been handled with understanding and in a businesslike manner.

It is not difficult to select drivers, for there are so many automobiles in enterprises, but where does one find tractor drivers and combine operators in the city? This is something to rack your brain over. However the answer is obvious. We must train them from among the workers and employees who are sent to the farming sector for seasonal work.

In early December of 1983 the Moskovskiy Rayon Communist Party Buro and the ispolkom of the Minsk rayon Council of Peoples Deputies decided to set up a course to train tractor drivers and combine operators. Those responsible were the party raykom's industrial transportation section and the rayon DOSAAF sports-technical club.

After getting this document the club leadership headed by its chief N. Cherkas (he recently retired due to illness and was replaced by reserve officer G. Cherednichenko) and STK [technical supervisory service] deputy N. Suslin became very thoughtful. Driver and motorcycle training was going well, but how should they organize training for tractor drivers and combine operators? Where do they get the equipment? Who will teach? Where will students get practical experience? Chairman of the Minsk DOSAAF gorkom [city party committee] V. Krasikov recommended that they try the Belorussian Institute of Agricultural Mechanization and Electrification.

Guests are cheerfully greeted at the rectory and the DOSAAF VUZ committee. The academic year was in full swing and many students were on practical exercises at kolkhozes and sovkhozes and part of the auditorium was vacant. They quickly agreed and decided to create a branch of the Moskovskiy Rayon STK. An experienced engineer-mechanic, reserve officer G. Osedach, was named to head it. He and his colleague V. Kozlovskiy began to teach theory and tractor and combine operations were taught by masters of industrial training M. Petrovich, I. Obmetko and I. Pivovarevich.

Meanwhile enterprises and establishments in the rayon started getting lists of DOSAAF members wanting to learn the profession of agricultural machine operator. And the lists included women. The Belmestpromproyekt Institute sent Tat'yana Shelyagina, Irina Pluchek and Anna Likhacheva to study (they successfully completed the course and received a tractor driver's license).

Thus approximately 300 people were assembled and formed into several training groups. Enterprises and establishments that sent people to the course paid for the training.

Considering the importance of the assigned mission, the club leadership skillfully organized the training process, developed every condition for its successful operation and controlled student attendance and progress. The results immediately showed that DOSAAF members had good theoretical knowledge on the final examination and demonstrated good skills. Everyone received an agricultural machine operator's license.

During the present harvest drudgery almost the whole collective from the DOSAAF club worked as tractor drivers and combine operators on a kolkhoz and sovkhoz in the supported rayons. And as comments proved, these "city" machine operators coped rather well with their duties.

Moreover the Moskovskiy STK trained 14 tractor drivers and 10 combine operators for the Belorussian Optical Machine Combine BelOMO which has its own huge subsidiary farm. In all, from December 1983 through August 1984, 286 machinery operators of all types were trained.

K. Martynetskiy, section manager of the Minsk party raykom reports, "The DOSAAF club helped us resolve our problem with training a machine operator cadre to work on supported kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Now we are staffing new groups of machine operators."

The Moskovskiy STK is not unique in its useful undertaking. Workers at the Frunzenskiy Rayon STK followed their example and established their own class, set up units, components, assemblies and other visual aids and bought a training tractor. Instructor Ye. Slenets taught theory and students got practical experience in the rayon's construction organizations where they learned to drive caterpillars and wheeled vehicles. They have already trained 119 tractor drivers and several individuals have come there on their own and paid for the training themselves. They plan to have another group in the next academic year.

If the Moskovskiy and Frunzenskiy STK's are novices at training agricultural machinery operator cadre, the Minsk Tractor Factory [MTZ] DOSAAF members have solid experience in this. The factory STK, as they say, has the blueprints to train tractor drivers and they hold training in a serious, firm manner.

The factory gave two MTZ-80 tractors. One is set up in the training classroom and students learn to drive on the other. Since 1980 the MTZ has trained more than 330 tractor drivers, many of whom work at the enterprise and in the supported kolkhoz.

Thus three city clubs, meeting the decision of the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress and trying to make their own feasible contribution to meeting the USSR's Food Program, decisively undertook to train agricultural machine operators. Their undertaking deserves approval and support. And it would be very desirable for these initiators to have followers and indeed there are more than 70 city and rayon sports-technical clubs in the republic that are training cadres for the national economy. Only three STK's are involved in training machine operators, as evidenced by correspondence. A question that comes up is, where are the other sports-technical clubs, especially in those rural areas which, as the saying goes, by their charters are to train tractor drivers and combine operators.

We must put tractor driver and combine operator training in DOSAAF clubs on a planned basis and more boldly expand the circle of technical specialties that are traditional for the Defense Society. We, along with other interested organizations, must think about developing a single program for training agricultural machine operators in DOSAAF clubs and provide them with tractors, combines and other agricultural visual training aids. At the same time we should use the existing training base of agricultural institutes, agricultural PTU's [vocational training schools], institutes, Goskomsel'khoztekhnika [State Committee for Agricultural Equipment] organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses more productively. By successfully resolving these problems, DOSAAF members will be able to make a more important contribution to fulfilling the Food Program.

12511

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DOSAAF

DOSAAF ORGANIZATIONAL INACTIVITY ATTACKED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 17 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by A. Sharapov, city of Vytegra, Volgograd Oblast: "They Don't Have Time"]

[Text] Two months ago Viktor Mekhnetsov took over the Vytegra Rayon DOSAAF. Up until then the defense organization had been without a chairman since December 1983 and certainly this is why mass defense, training and sports work has almost completely subsided here. Moreover, now it is even difficult to determine exactly how many local DOSAAF organizations there are in the rayon.

Mekhnetsov admitted, "There are local organizations only in secondary schools and maybe in some city industrial enterprises. In general, we have to start from scratch. Our raykom [rayon committee] telephone is silent. No one calls or asks anything. It's as if we were on a desert island."

By the way, military instructor Aleksandr Dmitriyevich Kichin, chairman of the local DOSAAF organization committee at Kovzhinsk Secondary School feels exactly the same way.

He says, "I am a member of the Society raykom but they have forgotten about me for a whole year. I am not called to plenum meetings, they don't send me the guiding documents and no one from the rayon committee has visited us for a long time."

We asked Kichin, "What kind of work do you do in your local?"

"Honestly speaking, almost none. We collect dues and disseminate lottery tickets. There is a shooting club. True, there is nothing to shoot, as there are no bullets. We wanted to start a motorcycle section but we had to discard that idea for we couldn't pull it off alone, without outside help. Certainly DOSAAF members from the Kovzhinsk lespromkhoz [lumber industry] and the Rodina Kolkhoz where the parents of our students work could have helped the school. But as far as I know, our local organizations are inactive.

Until December 1983 A. Zhikharev had headed the raykom and for his last two years he had literally smothered the Volgograd DOSAAF obkom with applications requesting that he be released from his post. But the oblast committee,

although they knew that Zhikharev had already stopped completing the duties entrusted to him, for some reason didn't release him. And as is obvious, none of the obkom workers looked very deeply into the rayon organization's work.

For example, is there any other way to explain this fact? The report documents that they have for 1982 at the rayon DOSAAF are in such poor shape that it is impossible to understand them. What did the defense organization do in 1983 and 1984? Who knows. There is not one document in the committee that confirms that they conducted any kind of work.

There are no records of competition in technical or applied military types of sports. Competition among defense collectives was not reviewed and the plenum and raykom presidium meetings have not been held for almost two years. As basic a question as "what is the strength of the rayon organization" cannot be cleared up. No one knows the answer.

The rayon has a DOSAAF sports-technical club, but all the training and sports equipment is in storage and in need of serious repair. We don't have to discuss STK mass sports work as absolutely nothing is being done on that front.

And the new raykom chairman, Viktor Mekhnetsov, received this legacy. In short, he had to work hard to correct the situation and he understands this thoroughly.

"There are many problems, but I think that we will be able to overcome these difficulties and improve the work of the rayon organization. In any event, we will try."

Mekhnetsov recently completed a polytechnical institution where he had to work with mass defense work. He is an energetic person and very decisive.

V. Vladislavskaya, section manager of the party raykom said, "The activity of the raykom organization makes us very anxious. We decided to put special controls over its work but we believe that the new chairman will not accept the deficiencies and will be able to correct the situation. We will give him the necessary support."

Certainly the Vytegra Rayon is a real "remote locale". It is not very easy to reach from the rayon center, but all the same, it is impossible to use this as an excuse for the fact that for the past years the rayon defense organization has abruptly given up its position. The Volgograd DOSAAF obkom was really inactive and took no serious measures and even now has no time for the Vytegra DOSAAF members. It is undoubtedly impossible to resign oneself to such facts any longer. It is time for committee leaders to draw conclusions from the existing situation, earnestly work out the misfortunes and problems of the lagging organization and finally help the young raykom commander in deed.

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DOSA AF

## MORE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN COMPETITION URGED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 21 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by M. Kondrat'yev, special SOVETSKIY PATRIOT correspondent: "Are All Reserves Being Used?"]

[Text] When selectee Dmitriy Stepanov got the summons to be at the voyenkomat [military registration and enlistment buro] with all his things, he quickly got the necessary documents and ran to say good-bye to his fellow workers. The first person he met was electrician Ye. Afanas'yev.

"Yevgeniy Vasil'yevich, I am being called up into the army and I won't be able to see everyone, so please tell them at the report conference that Stepanov thanks them for everything and promises to serve honorably."

"I will pass your thanks on to the DOSAAF organization. I have no doubt that you will become 'outstanding' in military and political training as you are ready for active duty."

The chairman of the DOSAAF committee for the electrical power department of the railroad car plant imeni M.I. Kalinin, Ye. Afanas'yev, did not forget his pal's wish. Before the start of the departmental defense organization's conference (all the delegates arrived as one at the same time) he passed the gratitude of the selectee on to his comrades. Then in his report he discussed the factory's existing system for training young people for military service.

The defense collective had trained five Komsomol members for the present call-up. They attended the rayon university exercise for future soldiers and took marksmanship training and other military-related sports. But they had already completed the course for basic military training in vocational-technical school. Selectees took part in many military-patriotic affairs and the good advice from veterans at lectures and discussions was strongly imprinted in the young people's minds. And the lecturers were people they knew, from the factory.

Speeches by engineer P. Nekrasov, holder of many military awards, was especially well received. Very recently V. Osipov, a man of unusual fate, had

departed for a deserved vacation. There had been 17 of them, the first volunteers from the railroad car plant to go to the front, and only two of them, he and Valentin Alekseyevich, returned.

The volunteers' heroism is reflected in an exposition in the factory's museum of military and labor glory where materials devoted to the factory's defense organization occupy a deserved position. The DOSAAF raykom Challenge Red Banner which the collective won for services in socialist competition is also located there.

Young workers participate in a walking tour to battle sites. There in the wooded fields they set up sporting contests and the selectees pass GTO ["Ready For Work And Sports"] norms. After the tour a military list is published and impressions that have been received are reflected in the wall newspaper.

The department's defense organization is a going collective, creative and not satisfied with what it has already achieved. The lecturer and then those who spoke out in the discussion named several "sore spots" which literally like stones in the road were hindering faster motion.

"We have many people in the department who love sports," said fitter A. Smirnov. "The department took third place in shooting, first place in militarized cross country running and third place in grenade throwing at the factory contests. This is not a bad showing for a small department, but something else is disturbing. Not all sections' young people are taking part in the competition and the percentage of those involved in sports is low."

Certainly the fact that the department's sections (there are seven of them) are scattered throughout the factory and also the three-shift system hinder active sports exercises. But the DOSAAF committee should think about adjusting sports sections' activity under such conditions and morally encouraging those who not only find time for sports themselves but also attract comrades to involve people who have been released from the Armed Forces into the reserve into social work ore extensively. For example, Igor' Petrov and Boris Sokolov worked at the factory until call-up into the army and returned here after their service. They are working with marksmanship training but have no permanent assignment here.

It is characteristic that at the meeting people don't simply list deficiencies, but also give the reasons for them, their causes and outline a way to eliminate them. Three sports contests between sections had been held in the reporting period and this was not enough. It is necessary to hold more of them and to reach the point where no less than 60 percent of the workers participate in them, as opposed to 40 percent now. At times the DOSAAF committee doesn't show enough enthusiasm and persistence in drawing DOSAAF members into active exercises in technical and military-related sports.

Here is another example. A. Tararayev works at the factory. He is an outstanding worker but few people know that he is a sportsman-radio enthusiast. Undoubtedly Aleksandr Sergeyeovich would be glad to draw young people to this fascinating sport, but he needs the support of the committee.

At the reporting conference they talk about the most urgent subject. After expressing her own views on how to improve defense-mass military-patriotic and sports work, departmental party buro secretary N. Shuvalova stopped on missions in preparation for the 40th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War. By the way, electrician Shuvalova is a department veteran and her photograph hangs on the factory Honor Board.

Nina Vasil'yevna said, "A lot has been done, but the preparation plan has not yet been completely finished. We must set up the DOSAAF corner anew and prepare new stands. There are more than 40 communists in the department and each one must strive to meet the 40th Anniversary of Victory in a deserving manner and make a personal contribution to strengthening the DOSAAF collective."

In short, there are many reserves for further growth. We must only be able to use them.

The conference is taking specific decisions and critical observations and recommendations from DOSAAF members are being considered. They stipulated that close contact between DOSAAF, Komsomol and professional union organizations be adjusted, that the return from military-patriotic measures be increased and that we get to the point where every society member passes GTO marksmanship norms, improves visual activity and passes out lottery tickets only ahead of schedule.

The basis of the socialist obligations accepted for 1985 are those measures dedicated to meeting the 40th Anniversary of Victory and preparing young people for service in the Army and Navy.

12511

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DOSA AF

INADEQUATE SOCIAL SCIENCE, PHYSICAL TRAINING ASSAILED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAYNY in Russian 16 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by S. Litvinova: "You Must Be A Citizen"]

[Excerpt] Chiefs of oblast vocational-technical training directorates, people who instruct the social disciplines, military instructors from PTU's [vocational-technical schools] and Komsomol and party workers took part in the meeting of the Ukrainian SSR Gosprofobr [Council of Minister's State Committee on Vocational and Technical Training] Board and the buro of the republic's DOSAAF Central Committee Plenum. They discussed military-patriotic indoctrination of students in the republic's vocational-technical schools and this discussion basically took two directions.

Today's PTU students will have a variety of professions and although life is changing, the eternal foundations of Soviet society remain stable. These are that people be worthy citizens, confirmed patriots and reliable defenders of the Motherland. Such is the sacred duty.

The whole teaching process is designed so that every lesson is instructive. This thought is clearly traced in the report by first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosprofobr V.S. Plokhii. Certainly a lot depends on the quality of the lesson and the skillful ability of the teacher and master, for citizenship is not awakened by the icy repetition of lofty words.

The concept of teaching and indoctrinating is to find an echo in the hearts of the young people who sit behind the school desks. Deputy chief of the Krum Vocational-Technical Directorate A.P. Maksimov, Director of the Donetsk SPTU [Agricultural vocational-technical school] No. 26 L.A. Stychinskaya and V.F. Mikhal'chenko, an instructor from Kharkov SPTU No. 35 shared their moods and experience.

Today's students must continue the business of the older students and inherit everything that they created bit by bit. This is how we interpreted the words of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Comrade K.U. Chernenko: "We must work even more persistently

in indoctrinating young people with a feeling of love for the Motherland and hatred for its enemies, high political and class vigilance and constant readiness for heroic deeds. We must do this in such a way that there is a little less jabbering and a little more creative work and innovative research, without which work with young people in general is inconceivable."

We notice that questions of such nature are systematically reviewed in the republic's professional-technical school process at educational-methodological and pedagogical soviets, seminars and conferences and at the Goskomitet [State Committee] Board. Research is conducted with combined efforts and material for the last meeting has been accumulated and analyzed for many months.

There is a lot of criticism aimed at the Donetsk, Sumy, Zaporozhye, Kirovograd and Chernigov Oblast and the Kiev City Directorate for Professional and Technical Training. They are conducting lessons in history, social science, political economics and jurisprudence in an unsatisfactory manner and this level must simply be eliminated.

Attendees showed special concern for basic military training which, along with other subjects, has a very important place in the educational process. Lines from letters written by recent graduates who are serving in the Soviet Army really show this. "The knowledge which I got during basic military training lessons proved very useful to me. I am now in the frontier guards," writes Aleksey Golubenko. And Sergey Kovalenko, remembering his lessons, noticed that the real concept of those lessons comes to light in army life and in the military collective.

Recently a lot has been done in PTU's so that these exercises give even more practical benefit. Military instructor N.P. Furmanov from Kirovograd's SPTU No. 2 spoke about this very reasonably. The material training base has been reinforced and two-thirds of the training establishments were provided with the full gamut of basic military training. The overwhelming majority have firing ranges.

The omissions of those lagging behind, such as the Odessa Oblast and once again Kiev City Directorate, are striking against this backdrop. Leaders of these directorates have something to think about.

The physical training of young men is also disturbing. Some selectees for first-term service could not confirm their completion of GTO ["Ready For Work And Defense"] norms at their PTU. Apparently the fact that the training base doesn't always correspond to current demands shows in that one-third of the republic's schools in general have no sports hall.

In many academic institutions military-technical and associated types of sports are not developed. It is enough to say that a little more than seven percent of the students are involved in these sports, Deputy chairman of the

UkSSR DOSAAF Central Committee Vice-Admiral M.S. Ukhanov, chairman of the Kiev Oblast DOSAAF Committee E.V. Lakomov and others were disturbed as they talked about such problems.

"This discussion is very understandable to me. Two years ago the abilities and skills which I learned in Kiev's SPTU No. 1 were verified in my military service as part of the limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan." This is how Aleksandr Vertay, who works as a production training master at SPTU No. 50 in the Ukrainian capital, began his letter. "I try to pass on to young people those things I felt while meeting my international duty and I try to guard them against a flippant attitude toward mastering specialties, discipline and military-technical sports and physical training activities."

The young man talked passionately, but the main thing was that he talked in a convincing manner. It is difficult to teach a lesson, the lesson of a sacred duty, any other way.

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## MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

### MAJORITY OF OBLAST OFFICER CADETS LOCAL NATIONALITIES

#### Increased Interest in Military

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 9 Jun 84 p 1

[Excerpts] Termez. An oblast gathering was held at the oblast Party committee House of Political Education of youth who have finished secondary schools and vocational-technical schools and expressed the wish to enter military academies. The gathering was opened with a short introduction by oblast party committee secretary H. Kholyorov.

Last year 58 Surkhan-Darya youths succeeded in entering military academies. This year the oblast Komsomol committee, together with the military commissariats and departments of people's education strengthened propaganda of the career of officer among youths. As a result, over 600 youths expressed the wish to enter our country's military academies. Of these 440 are representatives of local nationalities.

Speaking of the gathering were oblast Komsomol committee secretary, director of the oblast department of people's education E. Jorayev and head of the office of vocational-technical education A. Khainov.

Oblast Party Committee Second Secretary G.P. Steshenko and deputy chairman of the oblast executive committee L.R. Rajabov participated in the work of the gathering.

#### Military Academies Attract Students

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 12 June 1984 carries on page 4 a 200-word article (report by phone by our special correspondent) titled "On the Path of Their Wishes." The article reports on the Khorezm Oblast gathering of youth who have expressed the wish to enter military academies. The gathering was opened by Oblast Komsomol Second Secretary O. Salpin. Among others speaking were the director of the science and educational institution department of the oblast Party committee A. Khudoyqulov, oblast deputy military commissar Lieutenant Colonel M. Mirzoyev and veteran of war and labor N. Kaladugin. This year many Khorezmi youths are expressing the wish to enter military academies; graduate of Urgench School No 75 Alijon Matsaidov has decided to enter the Kamishinskiy Military Construction Academy; graduates of

Gaydar Secondary School Konstantin Zimin has decided to enter the Leningrad Military Construction Engineers Academy; and graduate of School No 15 Boris Kamolov has decided to enter the Leningrad Academy of Military Medicine.

#### Tashkent University Military-Patriotic Training

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 13 June 1984 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by T. Abdurahmonov titled "Important Task." The article reports on some measures related to military-patriotic training at Tashkent University. Recently the question of military-patriotic training was considered at a university open Party meeting and a corresponding resolution was adopted. During the past 5 years the university Party organization has considered this question 9 times, and the question is regularly considered at university meetings of soviet, Komsomol and trade union organizations. Abdurahmonov also points to work in this area by social science kafedras and the kollektiv of the Military Kafedra; he also writes of physical training and a month of mass defense measures held every year.

#### Preparation of Candidates for Military Academies Improves

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 18 July 1984 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by S. Ostonov titled "On the Way of Their Wishes." The article provides biographical sketches of some young men from Uzbekistan about to enter military academies and explores the reasons this year's work to prepare them has gone better than last. Among the biographical sketches are those of twin brothers Alisher and Aziz Otarboyev who will enter Kiev Higher School of Military Aviation Engineering. Their father is a major who graduated Irkutsk Aviation Military Academy; their uncle is also a military man. Other cadets have different backgrounds: Anvar Annayev, who will enter the same school as the Otarboyev brothers, is the son of a tractor operator and nurse from Termez Rayon. He says he became interested in a military career when he participated in the Zarnitsa and Orlyonok games. Norali Boymurodov from Ozharkurganskiy Rayon is one of ten children of a doctor and housewife. He became interested in a military career thanks to efforts of his military education teacher. He will enter Riga Higher School of Military Aviation Engineering. Also from Ozharkurganskiy Rayon is Nikolay Plakhatnyuk. Plakhatnyuk's father is an Uzbek [as published] and his mother is a Russian. He attended Uzbek school. He has been interested in a military career since childhood. He will enter Kharkov Aviation Engineering Academy.

Ostonov reports that "this year the majority of those who handed their documents in to military academies passed the exams. That means that Komsomol organizations did not allow the formalism like last year in selecting candidates for studies in military academies. Military commissariats in cooperation with DOSAFF organizations carried out much work in preparing those who expressed the desire to become officers for the exams."

Ostonov discusses efforts to prepare future cadets in Uzbekistan. "The need to increase exactingness in preparation of suitable youths of local nationalities for military academies and for service in the Air Force, Navy and Border Troops was noted at the 4th Plenum (1983) of the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee.

"Carrying out the plenum's decisions, Komsomol organizations made great efforts in local areas in strengthening the upbringing of youths in the spirit of military patriotism and in propagandizing the career of officer among them. Meetings of pupils with military unit fighters and officers, excursions of youths to military academies, future fighter clubs and future officer universities play a great role in propagandizing military careers among youths. Thanks to these measures carried out by Komsomol organizations this year, hundreds of Uzbekistani young men expressed the wish to enter military academies. Most of them are passing the exams. Soon they will be cadets of the military academies. We wish great success in the studies of the future officers!"

#### UZSSR Youths to Enter Military Academies

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 17 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by S. Ostonov: "Future Defenders of the Homeland"]

[Excerpt] The mandate commission of school graduates who have passed entrance exams to our country's military academies is continuing to meet at the republic military commissariat. This year youths who expressed the wish to become officers took their exams in Tashkent. Representatives of military academies and teachers of Tashkent higher education institutions received the exams from the youths. It is a good piece of news to report that the majority of school graduates demonstrated that they had solid knowledge and were physically tempered. This is the result of heightened attention to bringing youths up in a military-patriotic spirit and broadly propagandizing the career of officer among them in the local areas by the Party, Komsomol and soviet, trade union and DOSAAF organizations, and the military commissariats. Our republic Komsomol organizations are carrying out much work to arouse love for the Army and Navy among youth. The "Future Officers' University" organized in the oblasts, the rayon and oblast gatherings of those entering military academies and Zarnitsa and Orlyonok militarized sport games play an important role in interesting youths in military careers and raising their ideological-political knowledge.

#### Meeting for New UzSSR Military Academy Students

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 24 July 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by Sh. Masharipov and S. Rustamov (special YOSH LENINCHI correspondents) titled "Good Luck, Future Officers." The article reports on a gathering of republic youths who have been accepted into military academies held "last Saturday" at Tashkent State University's Palace of Culture. UzSSR Military Commissar Colonel O.R. Mominov delivered an opening address and Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee First Secretary B.A. Allamurodov gave a speech. Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Sector Head R.Kh. Abdulkhasanov participated in the meeting. The correspondents report the reasons given by some of the new cadets for their choice of military careers. Yoqubjon Yoldoshev who finished a secondary school on a sovkhos in Bekabad emphasized the role of his school military training instructor who emphasized the need for constant exercises in order to be a true officer.

Yoldoshev has passed exams for Leningrad Aviation-Technology School. He notes that last year several youth from his school went to military academies. F. Nazarov, graduate of Secondary School No 6 in Andizhanskiy Rayon also emphasizes the role of the school military instructor, Vyacheslav Halilov. Because of Halilov's dedication, 15 youths from his school wanted to enter military academies. The correspondents also report comments made at the meeting for future officers by parents of the cadets and by a female student of Tashkent Polytechnic Institute.

#### Military-Patriotic Education Inadequate

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 7 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 900-word unsigned editorial titled "We Will Raise Defenders of the Homeland." The editorial concerns patriotic upbringing in Uzbekistan. Although in some areas, this kind of work is reportedly going well, in others it is not. "There are serious shortcomings in this field in the work of the organs of people's education of several of our republic's oblasts. In particular appropriate attention is still not being given to strengthening the educational-material base for primary military preparation and civil defense lessons in the Karakalpak ASSR, and Navoi and Kashka-Darya Oblasts. The level of primary military preparedness instruction and civil defense lessons there has not been raised to that required today. All of this is having an influence on preparation of youths for service in the USSR Armed Forces. The educators of the above mentioned areas of our republic must give more serious attention to the military-patriotic upbringing of youth pupils and try their hardest to fulfill this task.

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## MILITARY HISTORY

### ARMY PAPER REFERS TO STALIN'S ROLE IN WWII VICTORY

PM281015 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 16 December 1984 Second Edition carries on page 2 a 1,500-word book review by Major General of Aviation V. Serebryannikov under the heading "Feat of the People and the Army," reviewing the book "The Great Victory of the People and Army" [Velikaya Pobeda Naroda i Armii], Military Publishing House, 1984, by Admiral A. I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The review summarizes, with examples, the book's portrayal of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, and includes the following passage:

"The book characterizes the class nature of the war and its unprecedented bitterness, and examines the most important strategic operations, which demonstrate the superiority of Soviet military science over its bourgeois equivalent and the Soviet military leaders' high level of skill as commanders. The book notes that the Supreme High Command General Headquarters, headed by I. V. Stalin, and its working organ the General Staff were up to their tasks. The party had nurtured a brilliant constellation of commanders and military leaders.

"The inspirer and organizer of our great victory was the Leninist Communist Party. The party's Central Committee was the headquarters from which the supreme political and strategic leadership of military operations was exercised. Communists were everywhere the direct vehicles of party influence on the masses of servicemen. They displayed indomitable staunchness, courage, and valor. Going into battle, thousands of fighters and commanders requested admission to the ranks of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks). During the war, party organizations in the army increased fivefold, and in the army nearly threefold."

The same page of the paper also carries an 800-word article by Colonel Ye. Smirnov, retired, under the heading "The Ardennes, December 1944," in which Smirnov comments on extracts from correspondence between Churchill and Stalin. The following are the extracts quoted:

"Very heavy fighting is under way in the west, and great decisions could be demanded of Supreme Command at any time. You yourself know from your own experience how alarming the situation is when it is necessary to defend a very wide front after temporarily losing the initiative... I would be

grateful if you would tell me whether we can count on a major Russian offensive on the Vistula front or elsewhere during January and at any other times which you may wish to mention... I consider the matter urgent. (From a message from British Prime Minister W. Churchill to I. V. Stalin, chairman of the USSR Soviet of People's Commissars, 6 January 1945.)

"We are preparing for an offensive, but the weather at present does not favor our offensive. However, in view of the situation of our allies on the Western Front, the Supreme High Command General Headquarters has decided to accelerate the completion of preparations and, regardless of the weather, open broad offensive operations against the Germans throughout the central front no later than the second half of January. You need have no doubt that we will do everything that can be done to assist our glorious allied forces. (From the reply message from I. V. Stalin, chairman of the USSR Soviet of People's Commissars, to British Prime Minister W. Churchill, 7 January 1945.)"

Smirnov's commentary begins by outlining the events of late 1944 in the Ardennes region and explaining the German plans for a surprise strike against Anglo-American forces in the region. This counteroffensive, he says, was "completely unexpected" for the allies when it began 16 December 1944, and it was "only after a few days that American troops recovered from the shock and were able to offer serious resistance to the enemy." This advance, Smirnov goes on, was halted at the end of December, but was followed by a German offensive in Alsace accompanied by massive air raids on allied airfields. "Other major enemy actions could be expected. So the situation of the Anglo-American troops remained extremely difficult." Smirnov's article concludes as follows:

"In our allies' opinion the situation could only be saved by a major offensive by Soviet troops. This led to the documents which are cited, in part, above. W. Churchill requested help. I. V. Stalin promised such help.

"And, as always, on the Soviet side, words and deeds did not diverge. On 12 January 1945--considerably earlier than planned--the Vistula-Oder operation by troops of the 1st Belorussian and 1st Ukrainian fronts and an offensive by troops of the 4th and 2d Ukrainian fronts in the West Carpathians began. The following day, the troops of the 2d and 3d Belorussian fronts and some of the forces of the 1st Baltic front went into action, beginning the East Prussia operation. The mighty offensive by Soviet troops forced the Hitlerites to curtail active operations on the Western Front and send everything they could from there to the east.

"It would do no harm if all this were remembered by those Western politicians and ideologists who now use all manner of truths and untruths in the attempt to belittle the Soviet Union's decisive significance in the defeat of Hitler's Germany and deny the indisputable fact that the Soviet-German front was the main front of World War II."