

R
087076

JPRS-UMA-86-007

31 January 1986

USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 4

19990319 093

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

13
80
A05

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

31 January 1986

USSR REPORT

MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

Army Gen Beloborodov on Draft Party Program (A. Beloborodov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 1 Nov 85)	1
--	---

ARMED FORCES

War Veteran Comments on Return Visit to China (A. Golts; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 4 Dec 85)	4
Cross-Specialty Training Improves Unit Flexibility (V. Timoshchenko; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 22 Oct 85)	7
Editorial: Importance, Training of NCO's (Editorial; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 22 Oct 85)	10
Leading Personnel Profiled (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, various dates)	13
Letter to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editor, Responses (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, various dates)	15
Scrap Hauling Increasing Costs, by P. Romashin	15
Instructors Set Poor Example, by V. Nagornyy	15
Illegal Construction Cited	18
Construction Problems, Responsibilities Discussed, V. Ivankov Interview	19
Military Training Assignments Abused	23
May Mailbag Discussed	24
Reserve Personnel Actions Slowed	25
Spare Parts Squirreled	27
Cadet Behavior Criticized, by V. Maksimov	28
Instructor Shortcomings Cited	29
Obituary: Col Gen P. F. Slipchenko (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 3 Nov 85)	31

Briefs		
Poor Maintenance Officials Attitude Cited		33
GDR Military Procurators' Visit		33
Obituary: Maj Gen S. V. Belov		33
Obituary: Maj Gen Med Serv Borisov		33
GROUND FORCES		
Briefs		
Tank Sight Calibration Device Noted		34
AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES		
Data on MIG-23		
(V. Knyazkov; VOYENNYE ZNANIYA, No 8, Aug 85)		35
NAVAL FORCES		
Training Assault Landing Troops: 'Economy, Profitability'		
(Yu. Timoshchuk; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 31 Oct 85)		40
V Adm Khronopulo on Training, Use of Young Commanders		
(M. Khronopulo; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 22 Oct 85)		43
CIVIL DEFENSE		
Civil Defense Leaders Training Described		
(A. Trushin; ZVYAZDA, 14 Jun 85)		48
Improving Leadership Training in Latvia		
(V. Olshevsky; VOYENNYE ZNANIYA, No 8, Aug 85)		50
Training Materials		
(VOYENNYE ZNANIYA, No 8, Aug 85)		53
Engineer Reconnaissance		53
Nuclear Decontamination Within a Zone of Destruction		59
MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES		
Lt Gen Kobzar on History, Program of SRF Engineering School		
(A. Kobzar; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 20 Oct 85)		65
Uzbek Attendance Noted		
(B. Allamuradov; PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN, No 10, Oct 85)		68
FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS		
Admiral Amelko on Indian Ocean		
(N. Amelko; PRAVDA, 16 Dec 85)		69
AFGHANISTAN		
Actions in Bardak, Kunar Provinces Noted		
(O. Moskovskiy; SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA, 5 Nov 85)		74

MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

ARMY GEN BELOBORODOV ON DRAFT PARTY PROGRAM

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by General of the Army A. Beloborodov, twice Hero of the Soviet Union and a member of the Communist Party since 1926: "While The Danger Exists"]

[Text] The new edition of the CPSU Program, the draft of which was extensively discussed by all communists and all workers, provides configurations in economic, social and political areas and in the spiritual life, configurations which our society must acquire. Naturally every Soviet is thinking about his place in the general struggle to achieve the party's programmed goals. At the same time, it is just as natural that every one of us try to express our judgments on those clauses in the draft which directly affect the sphere of our activity.

For me, a military man with more than 60 years of service in the Soviet Armed Forces, the fact that Leninist ideas about defending the Socialist Fatherland were embodied and further developed in the draft of the new edition of the party Program is noteworthy.

V. I. Lenin pointed out that the "transition from capitalism to communism is an entire historical age. Until this transition is completed, the exploiters will inevitably retain hope for restoring their system and this hope will be converted into attempts at such a restoration." V. I. Lenin also had the idea that a revolution is only worth something if it can be defended and this idea has deep meaning and significance.

I am proud of the fact that I am a member of the generation that had the honor of carrying out this idea as far back as the civil war. I had occasion to defend the achievements of the revolution as a soldier in a partisan detachment in the Baltic area. Later, already a company political instructor in the regular Worker and Peasant Army, I took part in the rout of the Chinese militarists who provoked an armed conflict over the KVZhD [Chinese Eastern Railway] at the instigation of international reaction. Then, when the company officer died, I replaced him and commanded the company for the entire campaign.

Shortly thereafter I was sent to study. I completed the Military Academy imeni M. V. Frunze shortly before the Great Patriotic War. The war broke out

and my former military experience and the knowledge that I had acquired during training proved extremely useful.

It would certainly be no over-exaggeration to say that in mercilessly annihilating the hated fascist invaders who dared to encroach upon our sacred borders, Soviet soldiers proved to the whole world with their blood and their lives that the lines that are written in the party Program, lines about the role and predestination of our heroic Armed Forces, are true and correct. And our Victory, whose 40th anniversary was widely celebrated by the Soviet people and all progressive mankind, was the most convincing proof of this.

Life is very graphically showing that imperialist aggression is increasing. Today U.S. imperialist forces are actively preparing both materially and ideologically for war against the USSR and its allies. They are spurring the arms race on, are planning to militarize space and are developing the "Star Wars" Program. It is their fault that the world situation is incandescent and because of these conditions we cannot weaken or take the edge off of our vigilance. The people understand this perfectly and the sons of the people, those soldiers of the Armed Forces, are also very conscious of this. Their feeling and their mood have been reflected in the new edition of the CPSU Program. This party document says, "As far as internal conditions are concerned, our Army gives our society everything it needs." However, so long as there is danger of imperialism unleashing aggression, military conflicts and various types of provocation, we must focus a lot of attention on strengthening the defensive might of the USSR and increasing its security. The Armed Forces and state security agencies must be very vigilant and ever ready to stop any imperialist plots against the USSR and its allies and to rout any aggressor."

These provisions are directing our party and the entire Soviet people toward serious, qualitative and effective work designed to further improve the military organization of the Soviet State and to comprehensively increase the combat readiness of the Army and Navy.

This requires that we military personnel work even more intensely in military and political training and that we tirelessly improve combat readiness.

In this vein, it is my opinion that we must focus special attention on the skillful training of officer cadres and on their selection and placement in the Army and Navy. While doing this, we must always strive to keep them close to the people and to maintain the ability to mobilize them to carry out difficult military training missions.

I am again rereading the party document which the 27th CPSU Congress will approve. In the section entitled "The Development Of A Political System In Soviet Society" this draft of the new Party Program edition says, "Henceforth the CPSU will invariably be concerned about the fact that the military potential of Soviet Armed Forces is based on the solid integration of its personnel's military skills, ideological stability, organization and discipline, their loyalty to their patriotic and international duty and the military's high level of technical equipping." One would think that it would

be relevant to start this paragraph with the words, "Henceforth the CPSU will invariably be concerned about the training of qualified officer cadres ..."

The more strictly the Fatherland's demands on its defenders are observed and embodied in specific, practical matters, the more reliable the Fatherland's security will be.

12511

CSO: 1801/55

ARMED FORCES

WAR VETERAN COMMENTS ON RETURN VISIT TO CHINA

PM050928 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Dec 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by A. Golts: "Meetings in China"]

[Text] ...A Soviet general was walking across the airfield in the Chinese city of Wuhan. He walked without trying to hide his excitement, even though the severe profession to which he had devoted his life had taught him to do so. He was coming to rendezvous with his combat youth. From here, this airfield, almost half a century ago, he had taken off leading his comrades into battle. Here he landed his I-16 riddled with enemy shells after his last dogfight.

And he had fought many battles. During the war against the White Finns when he commanded an air division. And during the great patriotic war years, when his air corps fought virtually on all fronts. But he had always remembered the airfield in the city of Wuhan--his first combat airfield. And now Aleksey Sergeyevich Blagoveshchenskiy, renowned Soviet pilot and holder of the Order of the Red Star No. 99 received for exploits in China's skies, was again on Chinese soil. He was a member of a group of tourists and activists from the Soviet-Chinese friendship society.

"Quite honestly," he said to your KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, "I had no longer thought that I would see Wuhan, where we fought at the end of the thirties. At that time the Chinese people were waging a desperate struggle against Japanese aggression. The Japanese had considerable superiority in terms of military equipment, particularly aircraft. They were carrying out blatant airborne terror: thousands of incendiary bombs turned peaceful cities into ashes. Western countries 'refrained' from helping the victims of the aggression. And at that moment the Soviet Government extended a helping hand to the Chinese people. Around a thousand warplanes and several hundred Soviet volunteer pilots were sent there."

A.S. Blagoveshchenskiy commanded a Soviet airborne fighter group. For around a year the Soviet pilots under his command defended the sky over Chinese cities, each making several combat flights a day. The battles were very fierce. The enemy suffered large losses. But Soviet volunteer pilots also died.

"That is why these places are particularly dear to me," Lieutenant General of Aviation (retired) A.S. Blagoveshchenskiy continued his story. "We were particularly moved in paying our respects at the monument to the Soviet volunteer pilots in Wuhan. Some 47 years later three Soviet Generals--A.I. Pushkin, S.Ya. Fedorov, and myself--paid our respects to the memory of the heroes. At that time I recalled everyone who had fought in the sky over China and died carrying out their international duty.

"We were glad to see that today this monument is being carefully looked after. It is hard to believe that during the years of the 'cultural revolution' monuments to Soviet servicemen were defiled..."

I asked Aleksey Sergeyevich to talk about the most vivid meetings in China that he remembers best.

"There were numerous meetings. But the main one for me was in Wuhan. We met there with Wu Dingchen, a pilot with a Chinese squadron which fought with us in those far-off years. We had plenty to remember. After all, we both participated in a 29 April 1938 battle which was to become famous. At the time the Japanese wanted to conduct a massive bombing of Wuhan as a birthday present for their emperor. Soviet and Chinese pilots gave him their own 'present' by meeting the Japanese Armada on the approaches to the city. Twenty-one enemy aircraft were downed in that battle.

"At a rally in Wuhan Wu Dingchen said, turning to the Soviet delegation: 'you Soviet comrades were a great help to our country in its resistance war. You treated our war as if it were your own. The fallen Soviet hero pilots washed the heavens with their blood. The sacrifice they bore was as great as Taishan Mountain. The Chinese people will remember that from generation to generation.'

"It was well said," Aleksey Sergeyevich noted. "I think that Dingchen was speaking straight from the heart. You know, the Chinese have a good proverb--'do not forget the past, it teaches us the future.' And wherever we went--large plants, villages, universities--everywhere the Chinese told us that they revere the memory of the years of the joint struggle and the aid given to China in the fifties. I believe that those words were sincere. And that means that the memory of a glorious past should produce good shoots in the future."

I asked A.S. Blagoveshchenskiy to talk about what he had seen in the China of the eighties.

"Of course, a 2-week trip cannot give a fully comprehensive idea of an enormous country. Needless to say, it is not the semifeudal poverty-stricken China that we saw in the late thirties. Socialism has helped the Chinese to cope with many problems. Now the country is being built. Instead of single-story fangzi [Chinese rural dwellings] and narrow alleys, modern houses and avenues are being built.

"One is struck by the, to our eyes, unusual abundance of small traders who, it seems, sell everything under the sun. We were told that this has been

caused by changes in the country's economic life. And the Chinese themselves said that these economic innovations might have negative social consequences--'spiritual pollution.'"

I know from the recollections of Soviet pilots who fought in China that Blagoveshchenskiy greatly loved playing with Chinese children. He would give them the chocolate ration from his flying pack. Aleksey Sergeyevich was drawn to children on this trip too. He showed me a photograph on which a Chinese lad of about 7 is standing proudly beside the Soviet general. Perhaps the grandfather or grandmother of this Wuhan boy were saved by Soviet pilots in far-off 1938.

"It would be good," Aleksey Sergeyevich said, "for this boy to have only good feelings for our country.

"In China," Aleksey Sergeyevich Blagoveshchenskiy said in conclusion, "they claim that the spirit of the country can only be captured by climbing the Great Wall. To do so it is necessary to climb several hundred steps. Quite honestly, I found it hard--the years took their toll. But nonetheless I went up. I stubbornly went up and thought that for the sake of the future the Soviet and Chinese peoples must travel their path toward mutual understanding and good-neighborliness."

/12712

CSO: 1801/77

ARMED FORCES

CROSS-SPECIALTY TRAINING IMPROVES UNIT FLEXIBILITY

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel V. Timoshchenko, Order of Lenin Transbaykal Military District: "The Line Of Growth"]

[Text] Final tactical training was in full swing when the hypothetical situation "company commander A. Kharchenko is out of action" was given.

The voice of Lieutenant Kh. Vaganov, Kharchenko's replacement, resounded, "Take my command."

And in the next instance, the umpire also knocked two operators out of their combat training work.

"Privates Dabayev and Gilezhedinov! Replace the operators!" ordered Vaganov.

The soldiers instantly reacted to these words. Both had a primary specialty of electrician, but during summer military training Lieutenant Vaganov had taught them how to also fill in for the operators. They now picked up and tracked targets in a timely manner. And the other specialists also worked effectively.

The company received a high mark for training. The radar operators soon took tests to increase their class rating and the results were gratifying. Every one of those who, as the saying goes, could make his way through the theory could also carry out practical work on the equipment.

On the whole, the company got an excellent rating on the final inspection and totally met its socialist commitments. It noticeably improved its results from the year before. What brought about this success?

After analyzing the state of affairs at the beginning of the year, the company commander and his deputy came to the conclusion that they had to be more persistent in improving training methodology among their personnel. In particular, they had to eliminate simplifications that some officers allowed when organizing exercises, training and instruction. Captain Kharchenko gave each officer specific tasks in this regard and established strict control over completion completion of these tasks.

After visiting exercises for the crew headed by Lieutenant Vaganov, Captain Kharchenko was convinced that the Lieutenant, in accordance with the commander's requirements, had sensibly combined theoretical instruction with the practical development of the missions. Soldiers participated in the exercises in an active and resourceful manner. And yet Lieutenant O. Plotnikov's subordinates still permitted many errors during training that the company commander held. The reason for this was that Plotnikov was not paying enough attention to developing unforeseen situations in exercises and training. Members of his crew knew beforehand how events would flow and, of course, they showed no initiative and creative thought. After finding out about all of this, Captain A. Kharchenko advised Plotnikov to stop from "making a display" of his training exercise concepts, to make a new list of exercise situations and to focus special attention on developing missions that would have the aerial "enemy" taking unexpected tactical courses and which would create severe time shortages in searching for, detecting, and tracking targets. Captain Kharchenko required his subordinate to think out and then prepare all the necessary planning documents and supplies required for practical exercises: a chart of the enemy "attack" strength to clearly determine whether all the training targets had been detected and tracked, a table of target characteristics, a work plan for the training instructor and other documents. The company commander soon held demonstration exercises. Plotnikov, Vaganov and the other officers that attended were convinced that it was very important to carefully plan an exercise and prepare all the necessary documentation for it. The lessons that the officers learned there allowed them to later use training time rationally and very effectively.

The quality of instruction for soldiers allowed to stand military watch also improved. Whereas in the past all training consisted of basic questions about tactical flight information for various aerial attack means, now, at the commander's insistence, instruction now took the form of short practical mission-meetings. First off, the soldiers' knowledge of their functional duties is checked. Then they are required to solve several tasks. The instructor then summarizes the most rational, skillful solution variation. This greatly increases personnel's interest in the exercises and develops the habit of thinking about themselves and the probable enemy. And carefully analyzing every watch made it possible to prevent the most characteristic errors.

I must stress that commanders increased their attention on the individual specialist peculiarities during training. This was to select the most suitable methods for training one soldier or another or a crew as a whole. And they also began to trust the young specialist more. True, some of the officers initially distrusted this method. For example, a platoon commander would notice that a young specialist lacked self-control. This meant that you could not imagine that specialist at the radar screen when the situation suddenly became complicated. A more experienced soldier would take over. And the young soldier would lose faith in his ability and would be slow in acquiring the necessary skills. Captain Kharchenko stopped this practice. Now no one protects young specialist from working under difficult circumstances. As a result, many of the soldiers who came to the subunit

relatively recently are already working at the norms of a specialist 2nd class.

Certainly, everything that has been stated above has had a positive effect on the yearly review. This method from the foremost subunit is being carefully studied at the present time and is being summarized so that it can be creatively introduced into all the remaining companies in the unit. And after evaluating what they have in essence attained, the commander and other company officers are outlining what they must do to basically reinforce their successes and to go forward.

12511
CSO: 1801/46

ARMED FORCES

EDITORIAL: IMPORTANCE, TRAINING OF NCO'S

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Increase The Role Of Sergeants And Sergeants Major"]

[Text] Outstanding Soviet leader M. V. Frunze said, "The young communist element is the foundation on which the entirety of a unit's discipline, military cohesiveness and military training are based." These words, spoken at the founding of the Soviet Armed Forces, have been conclusively supported by the Army and Navy's long experience and the experience of the Great Patriotic War. At the contemporary level of Army and Navy development, the role of sergeants and sergeants major has grown immeasurably. The complicated weapons and military equipment, the reduced time to master them and the increased role of small subunit independent action during a modern battle all make extreme demands on the young commanders who are the immediate chiefs of soldiers and sailors. They must confidently command their squads, crews and teams, act as educators and must get subordinates to completely carry out any assigned mission.

Sergeants and sergeants major have everything they need to fully meet these demands. They have a high general educational level and training units have an extensive training program which gives them solid ideological-political tempering, absolute knowledge of weapons and military equipment and also the practical skills in how to use them. Unfortunately, some training units and subunits are not making full use of these capabilities. They often pull cadets from train to carry out various domestic work and this has a negative effect on cadets' mastering the training program and acquiring methodological skills. But even good training for cadets in training units only provides a foundation that must be developed and expanded on a daily basis right in the subunits. And in addition to each sergeant and sergeant major carrying out extensive independent work in his own area, the unit must provide specific, business-like assistance from senior comrades -- Army and Navy warrant and commissioned officers.

For example, here is how matters stand in the unit commanded by communist Colonel T. Nabiyeu. This has been one of the foremost Air Defense Force units for many years and is known for its excellent results in military and political training, its strong military discipline and the friendship and solidarity of its personnel. These successes, to a large degree, were brought

about by the well-organized work with sergeants. There are methodological training sessions where the most experienced officer-methodologists and instructor-methodologists conduct exercises and where there are exercises and seminars on disciplinary practices and the organization of socialist competition as well as other forms and methods for increasing command skills. These help improve the political, moral and business qualities of sergeants and also help them successfully complete their official duties.

However, some military subunits are not focusing the required amount of attention on training and educating junior commanders. For example, the methodological training for sergeants in the motorized rifle battalion commanded by Major Yu. Romanov (Baltic Military District) has been neglected and their educational work is poorly supported. As a result, sergeants are not able to carry out their functions. Many of them hold exercises that are lacking from a methodological standpoint; they try to remain aloof from educating subordinates and they do not set personal examples either in training or in service. There is good reason for the fact that this battalion is noted for poor results in military and political training.

Increasing the role of sergeants and sergeants major in training and in service, in strengthening regulatory order and in the life of the military collective requires that we show daily concern for the political and special training of junior commanders and give them authority among soldiers and sailors. Every sergeant and sergeant major must take the tested command principle "Do as I do" as his primary method for educating subordinates. This means that he must be able to carry out the duties of any of his subordinates in an exemplary manner, have high class qualifications and staunchly bear the burdens and deprivations of service. Army and Navy warrant and commissioned officers and especially platoon, company and battery, and artillery and other type battalion commanders must direct their efforts toward educating their subordinates with these qualities, for it is the warrant and commissioned officers' regulatory duty to know the business, political and moral qualities of sergeants.

Practice confirms that an integrated approach to working with sergeants and sergeants major produces the best results. The initial level in this work must be a concern for their ideological tempering and the quality of their political training. These areas are being handled well in those subunits where the most experienced propagandists are assigned as political exercise group instructors for sergeants and where military educational themes are receiving special attention. Commanders and staffs must, on a daily basis, show concern for the special and methodological training of junior commanders, for it is inconceivable that they can successfully operate without this. We must also understand that the most effective form of this work is individual help for sergeants and sergeants major.

The most important duty for junior commanders is to reach the point where their subordinates observe military discipline and regulatory order, to indoctrinate their subordinates with a feeling of collectivism and military comradeship and to not allow non-regulatory relationships. A distinctive feature for junior commanders is that they are essentially the same age as their subordinates. For this reason, many of them are hesitant to demand high

standards and use their disciplinary authority. Therefore a primary concern for commanders and staffs is to teach them to be demanding and to carry out their regulatory duties to the fullest degree. We must not allow officers and Army and Navy warrant officers to substitute for junior commanders.

The majority of sergeants and sergeants major are Komsomol members. Commanders, political agencies and party and Komsomol organizations must constantly show concern that junior commanders participate in social work -- in Komsomol electoral agencies, in club and Leninist Room councils and in wall newspapers. This increases their authority among soldiers and helps teach them how to organize, be responsible and develop an active position in life.

Skillfully training and educating sergeants and sergeants major and increasing their role in the military collective's life indicate concern for further increasing the combat readiness of units and ships.

12511
CSO: 1801/46

31 January 1986

ARMED FORCES

LEADING PERSONNEL PROFILED

[Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian regularly publishes on page 1 articles entitled "Leading Personnel of the Army and Navy," with individualized subheadings, e.g., "Personal Example" or "Military Innovator," in which promising younger officers are identified. Biographical details are usually sparse in these articles, but the officer's branch and at least one or two details of his career are reported. The following is a collection of summaries of all such articles appearing between 10 September and 12 November 1985.

ANDREYEV, Yevgeniy Nikolayevich, is a colonel, an engineer and tester of aircraft escape equipment. In September of 1985 he became the first officer in the USSR Armed Forces to be awarded the new title "Honored USSR Parachute Tester." The award was made personally by Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet A.A. Gromyko. In 1945 Andreyev was a cadet at the Armavir Pilots' School. Two years later he was included among a group of officers assigned to test parachute equipment. In 1954 Colonel Andreyev was seriously injured in the failure of an escape catapult. Despite the advice of doctors who stated that he should never jump again, he continued to work in this field. In another incident he managed to survive the failure of the main chute while jumping from an aircraft at supersonic speed and a landing in icy water from which he was forced to swim to safety. Andreyev was among the first to jump from a jet aircraft without benefit of a catapult, was among the first in the history of the USSR to escape from a jet aircraft via a catapult, was among the first to test the escape systems for the giant "Anteya" and the Il-76, as well as being the first to jump from an altitude of 25,458 meters. For this latter feat he was awarded the title "Hero of the Soviet Union." In total he participated in the testing of more than 200 parachute systems and jumped from 50 different aircraft and helicopters. Colonel Andreyev is the holder of 8 world records and has approximately 5,000 jumps to his credit during 37 years as a tester. Finally he had authored the book "The Sky Around Me." (17 September 1985, 450-word article by Major A. Oliynik subtitled "Parachute Tester")

BOGATYREV, Mikhail Alekseyevich, is a major and for 3 years has been the commander of an "excellent" battalion of the Shepetovskiy tank regiment. He has held successively the posts of platoon commander, company commander, and

battalion chief of staff, and studied at the Military Academy of Tank Troops imeni MSU R.Ya. Malinovskiy (22 October 1985, 200-word article by Captain G. Syromyatnikov subtitled "Battalion Commander").

DARNOPYKH, V., captain first rank, is the commander of an ASW ship. For the last 3 years his unit [soyedineniye] has earned the title of "best in the Navy." (1 October 1985, 175-word article by Captain Second Rank Yu. Antonov subtitled "Watch at Sea").

KOROL, Leonid Alekseyevich, is a major and chief of the Medical Service of the Guards Tank Kantemirovskiy Division imeni Yu.V. Andropov. Korol became chief of a unit's [chast] medical service at age 24, and chief of the medical service of a large strategic unit [soyedineniye] at age 28. His current organization is said to have received a very high evaluation by the Central Military Medical Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Defense. (5 November 1985, 200-word article by Guards Lieutenant-Colonel A. Cherkasov subtitled "Chief of Divisional Medical Service").

LAMTSOV, Aleksey Georgiyevich, colonel, has for many years been the chief of a military repair enterprise in the Belorussian MD. Recently the productivity of labor at the enterprise has increased 11 percent per annum. Lamtsov is a recipient of Orders of the October Revolution and of the Red Star. (24 September 1985, 200-word article by Reserve Lieutenant-Colonel A. Kosov subtitled "Factory Chief").

ROMANOV, Vasilii Romanovich, is a colonel, military-pilot first class in Military Transport Aviation, and a squadron commander. His crews have earned the title of "excellent" and he is a recipient of the Order "For Service to the Homeland in the USSR Armed Forces" third class, and is a member of the CPSU. (15 October 1985, 175-word article by Major V. Laptev subtitled "Commander of a Military Transport Squadron").

SAVITSKIY, Vladimir Ilich, is a major and has been elected secretary of the party committee of his regiment in the Central Asian MD five times running. The article notes that he displays not only the characteristics of a fine party worker, but also has mastered the technology, and is an excellent tactician and organizer with an interest in the combat readiness of the regiment. (12 November 1985, 225-word article by Major A. Tazagulov subtitled "Secretary of a Party Committee").

SIBAGATOV, Aukhat, is a lieutenant-colonel of the Medical Service and has been for 3 years the chief of a hospital noted for improvements in therapeutic and diagnostic work. For the second successive time the hospital collective has been awarded a Challenge Red Banner. (10 September 1985, 225-word article by Captain V. Mamayev subtitled "Hospital Chief").

/8309

CSO: 1801/75

ARMED FORCES

LETTERS TO KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITOR, RESPONSES

Scrap Hauling Increasing Costs

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 May 85 p 2

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel P. Romashin: "Those Expensive Kilometers"]

[Text] Dear editor! The ispolkom [executive committee] of our gorsovet [town soviet] decided a while back to centralize food scraps collection. But any decision can prove wrong if it doesn't consider the actual situation. And so the house management of our KECh [billeting operation unit] has to deliver scraps to a collection point located 75 kilometers from the buildings where scraps are collected.

Now let us do some calculating. No more than 23 tons of scraps are collected in a month and the cost is 299 rubles (one ton costs 13 rubles). Daily travel for vehicles collecting scraps is about 200 kilometers or about 5000 kilometers per month. If you consider the cost of gasoline and the salaries of the people who do this work, you get a round sum of 1,494 rubles. The result is that because of excessive transportation costs, "supper" for our swine is five times more expensive than it has to be.

And we have swine-breeding in our area that is closer. There are other possible methods for resolving the problem. Some responsible comrades simply have to do a little arithmetic so as not to throw state funds into the wind.

Instructors Set Poor Example

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 May 85 p 2

[Article by Colonel V. Nagornyy, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "A Prisoner of Complacency"]

[Text] Some time ago there were several examples of gross violations of military discipline in a subunit at the Engels Higher Anti-Aircraft Missile Command School of PVO [Air Defense]. This outbreak of disciplinary delinquencies was like thunder on a clear day to both the subunit commander and the school's leaders, for things had been satisfactory for many years and then suddenly, this.

But was it sudden? The author of the letter to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA who reported the state of affairs in the school's subunit recited a whole list of reasons that had led to the lower level of military discipline. And as was disclosed during the follow-up, since not all of these reasons were really well-founded, it is very evident that behind every delinquency have been serious omissions in the training-indoctrination work with the cadets. And the conclusion given by the letter's author is self-evident. It is impossible to reconcile oneself with the fact that these future officers, people who will soon be entrusted to educate people, have not learned to observe regulatory requirements and the norms of our morals.

Now the delinquents and those who had pandered to them because of their lack of scruples have been severely punished. With this in mind, perhaps one should not remember the past, except for one thing that catches one's attention -- judging from available information, some of the school's officers are in no hurry to draw any conclusions from what took place. For example, some still calmly look at things like some of their subordinates' use of alcoholic beverages and the easy with which they "draft" alcohol at cadet wedding where, they say, it is almost uncomfortable to manage without intoxicating drinks. There also seems to be no special concern about the fact that there are still individual cases of cadets being absent without authorization.

One can only explain this type of complacency in only one way. People in the school have not made a thorough analysis of the reasons for the disciplinary violations. They punished the offenders and closed the cases at that point. One has to recall the analogy of the inexperienced doctor who uses the maximum dose of approved medications to slow the illness or drive the enemy within, without trying to understand the symptoms of the illness. If one is to discuss the real reasons for the "enemy" that is bothering the school, then it would seem that the enemy is the fact that the long relative disciplinary well-being took the edge off a number of commanders' and political workers' feelings of responsibility for reinforcing discipline. And many of them stopped setting an example for subordinates.

Former cadet Yu. Yakunin left bad memories among his comrades when he left. People at the school speak about his low moral qualities and the new facts about his unworthy behavior that are still coming to light with belated anger. He deceived comrades, was inclined to be money grubbing and had many other dishonorable faults. Yet Captain V. Balykin found nothing reprehensible in the faults of his subordinate. Moreover, Yakunin was entrusted to carry out the duties of a subunit warrant. The battery commander officer trusted his warrant officer unconditionally. And when Yakunin procured a bottle of liquor, the Balykin was not against joining company and would talk about being increasingly strict on cadets under these very circumstances .

Moreover, the subunit commander knew that the unrestrained junior officer's "exactingness" often manifested itself through common petty tyranny and the issuance of absurd instructions in the name of his sponsor. The end of this story was natural -- the subunit commander was removed from his position and Yakunin said farewell to the school forever.

Unfortunately there are other facts that show that many officers did not set an example for their subordinates through strict discipline and irreproachable completion of their service obligations. And apparently it was no accident that the "outbreak" of disciplinary violations that was mentioned above took place in a subunit where several of the officers (including V. Artemov and Yu. Chushkin) had received several punishments for omissions in service.

A large number of the disciplinary punishments imposed on officers take place in the school today as proof of the constant struggle to strengthen regulatory order. However we must say one thing about this. By setting their hopes on the use of punishment, it seems that people in the school see only it, this force, as the primary way to bring regulatory order. Yet educating through positive examples and tedious daily work used to prevent violations have still not produced appreciable results. And apparently because it these are basically activated during those periods when someone has committed a gross violation. This approach to organizing educational work sometimes gives rise to impulsiveness, mass punishment and the use of coercion methods over cadets that are in no way justified.

For example, one artillery battalion took advantage of the fact that there were many local natives among the cadets and began to have parent conferences. Setting this up as an advanced experiment, political worker officer R. Mikaelyan very seriously related how cadet conduct is discussed at these conferences, how recommendations are made to parents on how they can increase their influence over their sons and what claims they have on moms and pops.

At the same time, people in the school forget about the tried and true methods of educational work. For example, they forget how to attract officers from the faculty to do individual work with cadets. Some of these faculty members associate with cadets only in the auditorium -- they give a lecture and that's that. And many of them have been formally appointed as subunit sponsors. But what kind of sponsors can they be if for example, senior instructor Colonel A. Meshcheryakov didn't even know the name of the battery commander of his appointed unit.

And the educational role of obvious propaganda is clearly overestimated in the school. In one Lenin Room, which by the way was considered the best, the first thing that struck the eye was the slovenliness of the stand design. Map boards were put up at random and many should have been redone long ago. One would have had to look carefully for any noteworthy materials which would have indoctrinated a cadet with a feeling of pride for the officer's profession and with the desire to follow the subunits' positive traditions. One could not find a single mention of subunit pupils there and many of them now hold responsible positions in the force and have been decorated with state awards.

There is obviously no need to further recount the indoctrinational possibilities which are not being used or which are being used short of their potential. These and other omissions are also giving rise to a feeling of placidity and complacency in some commanders and a spirit of conciliation in others of them.

31 January 1986

And to all of this must be added the fact that there are many cases where officers, who by dint of their work and moral qualities are unworthy of teaching and indoctrinating cadets, are being assigned to command and instructor positions in the school. These people are a lot of trouble to the VUZ [institution of higher education] command. One such person, Captain S. Perfil'yev, was under severe party punishment for lack of personal discipline when he arrived at the academy to fill the position of platoon commander. He now has a slipshod attitude toward his responsibilities and has been warned about incomplete service compliance. And there are others officers whose assignments to the school can in no way be considered well-founded or dictated by a desire to train military cadres. It is unclear what is prompting some officials to send officers to the school who have compromised themselves in the forces.

The Engels School has a long, glorious tradition. Its good name is well known among air defense rocket forces and the large detachment of commanders and instructors who have skillfully trained and are training highly-qualified junior officers have brought it glory. And it is now important to use party principles and strictly and fundamentally evaluate the situation which has occurred with the discipline in some subunits. The school has all the capabilities to elevate the training-indoctrination process to the level of contemporary demands.

Illegal Construction Cited

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 May 85 p 2

[From the "After Appearing In KRASNAYA ZVEZDA" section]

[Text] "Garages and Mirages" was the title of Senior Lieutenant I. Ivanyuk's topical satire that was published 2 February 1985. The satire discussed the confusion concerning buildings that arose during the construction of ramps around living quarters in one of our garrisons.

Major General of Justice B. Gordeyev, military procurator of the Transcaucasus Military District, informed the editor that he discovered the following while verifying the facts contained in the satire.

The ramps were being constructed on ground that was not allotted to the USSR Ministry of Defense. After the projects under construction were put into operation, part of the buildings under the ramps were occupied by private citizens who adapted them as garages. This took place with the connivance of former rayon KECh chief Major V. Shulyak who did not take steps to incorporate the buildings into the record system in accordance with existing procedures.

The answer also indicates that several personal garages near the ramp were illegally constructed by private citizens, including workers from billeting operations agencies. And military builders were used. There are no covering vouchers for a large amount of the construction materials used in constructing the garages and there is reason to suppose that the garages were built with materials allotted for construction of living quarters. The garrison procurator was ordered to conduct a separate inquiry into these facts.

As Colonels F. Yastin and L. Petrovskiy reported to the editor, the newspaper's publication was acknowledge to be correct and was discussed at a joint meeting of unit and billeting operations agency leaders.

As a result of the steps that were taken, the service buildings that had been occupied by private citizens were vacated. Lieutenant Colonel S. Merinov, UNR [office of the work supervisor] chief, was disciplined for his lack of control over use of the buildings.

A response signed by billeting operations agency chief Colonel L. Kashechkin and party organization secretary Lieutenant Colonel V. Kovalenko reported that deputy chief and head engineer of the the rayon's billeting operations unit Captain V. Machekhin was reprimanded for lack of control in registering and using service buildings. KECh chief Lieutenant Colonel Ye. Rastegayev was given a reproof for being frequently absent from his post.

Lieutenant General N. Kashechkin who is temporarily holding the post of Chief of the Main Billeting Operations Directorate for the USSR Ministry of Defense informed the editor that Colonel Kashechkin was instructed to apply to the gorsovet to get the section of land that the service buildings actually occupy under the trestle allotted to the Ministry of Defense and to put them on the rayon KECh record.

Construction Problems, Responsibilities Discussed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 May 85 p 2

[Interview with Lieutenant General V. Ivankov, deputy chief of Construction and Force Billeting for the USSR Ministry of Defense, conducted by Ye. Sorokin, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "Value The Honor Of A Builder"]

[Text] [Question] Nowhere in the world is there more construction than in our country. Cities and villages are changing and getting better looking right before our eyes. In just four years of this Five-Year Plan approximately 40 million Soviet people have improved their living conditions and celebrated house-warmings. What part have military builders played in this major construction effort?

[Answer] Military builders who are occupied with organizing public services and amenities in military cities and garrisons, are thus making a significant contribution to resolving the over-all state program of residential construction. During the five-year plan they have build thousands of living quarters, dozens of clubs and officer's clubs, schools and kindergardens, stores and dining halls and other social-domestic buildings. In short, they have build a lot and done it well.

For example, the complex of buildings and structures in the Alma-Ata Higher Combined Arms Command Academy imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union I. S. Konev, the military hospital at Khabarovsk, the medical corps at the sanitorium at Feodosiya, the sports complex in the Carpathian Military District and a number of other projects meet the highest requirements.

The military construction collective is actively participating in the All-Union Public Review and Competition for the best construction and I must say they are achieving excellent results in it. For example, in 1984 construction directorates of the Belorussian and Odessa Military Districts were awarded Honorary Letters. Builders in the Moscow, Kiev and Carpathian Military Districts are constantly improving the quality of their work, as are the organizations headed by officers E. Borisov, V. Dukhin, A. Gorovatskiy, B. Bezmenov and others.

The advances they have made are certainly not the end. Now all military districts and fleets are making the transition to building large-panel living quarters with improved room plans. Last year more than half of the living quarters that military builders put into operation were homes built from new plans and complete transition is scheduled to be completed by 1988.

In short, military builders have everything they need today so that every residence built by their hands brings happiness to the new settler.

[Question] But, judging by letters from our readers, the happiness of new settlers is still often overshadowed by slipshod finishing work and the large number of imperfections. For example, here is what Major A. Vronskiy from Maritime Kray wrote. "I would not change a single garrison in my years of service and I have been in the most remote. I know how difficult it is for military builders to put up a good quality residence and I thank them for their selfless labor. But I recently got new quarters and instead of the happiness of a new settler, I experienced indignation. The doors were warped, the walls in one room were papered with different wall paper, water dripped out of a faucet and there were cracks as big as a finger in the floor. Lieutenant Colonel V. Garshman cheerfully assured me that the defects would be corrected, but time is passing and I don't see any construction workers. What is most disappointing is that the house was built with new plans which are modern and well organized..." The editorial mail has an abundance of letters with similar complaints. What are the reasons for such facts?

[Answer] There are actually still many pretension to quality. One of the main reasons is rush work which gives rise to both defects in builders' work and in construction planning. An appropriation of at least 35 percent of the estimated cost of houses must be allotted to construction work done ahead of time to guarantee that residences are completed at a constant pace throughout the year. Yet customers actually provide no more than 10-15 percent to this.

Late decisions on issues associated with preparing project estimate documentation, the design of the land plots under the building, utility construction (electricity, heat and others) all have a considerable impact on construction rhythm. For example, for this reason alone we still have not been able to begin construction on many residences that are supposed to be completed this year.

Delivery times for residential construction as defined by contracts are frequently not met, especially when construction is done by enterprises from

other ministries and departments (approximately one-third of our construction site requirements fall into this category),

And in the end, all of this leads to the fact that a little more than three times the number of residences are turned over during the fourth quarter, and more precisely, in December than in the first. But there are no more workers, for there is no place to get additional finish workers.

But all the same, I would say that the primary reason is the fact that not all construction workers feel enough personal responsibility to the tenant. Waste is often allowed because of an elementary lack of discipline, lack of organization and a careless attitude to business. And commanders and political workers are still not showing the necessary exactingness everywhere.

There is no doubt that we cannot reconcile ourselves with this situation. We are making harsher demands on people for poor quality completion of construction-assembly work. For example, in 1984 in the Northern Fleet Construction Directorate alone 22 managers were held materially responsible and 26 were disciplined for poor quality of work completion.

Directions from the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and other party and governmental resolutions aimed at improving construction are providing clear reference points to resolving this very important economic, economical and social task.

At the present time the USSR Ministry of Defense is making up a set of measures designed to guarantee a substantial improvement in the quality of residential and social and cultural-domestic construction in the very near future.

[Question] But all of this is in the future. Yet if builders have made mistakes today, they must immediately eliminate the imperfections. And here is what happens. The builders walk around the new settlers' rooms, entreat them to sign the statement that they have no claims and builders promise to eliminate the defects. Then they forget! N. Mozhayskaya writes us from Kaliningrad Oblast, "I got new quarters and my troubles began. Regardless of where I turned, it was all for naught". We received these same type of letters from Paramonovaya in Kaluga, N. Sidorovaya, V. Grishin and T. Nikitinaya in Moscow Oblast, N. Zhilin in Crimean Oblast and many others. How does one fight with those "promisers"?

[Answer] Unfortunately we have still not eliminated the cases such as you mention. But these are relatively few compared to the present amount of residential construction. This doesn't set one's mind at rest though. There are legal measures directed against what you called the "promisers". For example, a construction organization that has not eliminated construction defects within an established timeframe is fined a large sum of money for each day it delays and violators lose their bonus and are held strictly accountable. Financial agencies do not make final payment for work completion until defects have been totally eliminated.

For the sake of objectivity, we should note that construction work is a difficult process, not all of which depends on the builder. The problem of quality can be eliminated only by the combined efforts of all those participating in the construction process. And by the way, this was well put in a famous letter in PRAVDA.

But, and here the author of the letter was totally correct, the elimination of defects allowed during construction is not simply a responsibility. It is a matter of honor for those who build houses. In the majority of cases measures are taken the first time tenants request help.

[Question] But is it necessary to wait for the tenant to ask for help? Readers reasonably ask, "How can the state commission accept buildings with obvious defects? This is an act against one's conscience." By the way, not a single answer to complaints the editor sent to the appropriate organizations for investigation discussed what punishments are given to those who go against their principles and shut their eyes to defects.

[Answer] The appropriate USSR Council of Ministers' resolutions stipulate that residential and garage projects that have been completed can be put into use only after all work has been completed and defects have been eliminated.

Nonetheless there have been cases when buildings have been put into use with defects still intact.

We consider such facts as additions and eyewash and take very severe disciplinary and party measures against managers who allow them.

For example, two residential buildings with illegal finishing work were put into operation in the Transcaucasus Military District in the hopes of creating apparent well-being in the capital construction program for 1984. The chief of the district construction directorate, Colonel S. Chukhrov, was disciplined for this and the residential buildings were not counted in district plan completion calculations.

The former Transbaykal Military District deputy commander for construction and billeting, Colonel G. Pitalev, and the chiefs of the North Caucasus Military District construction and the billeting operations unit, officers P. Boyko and A. Gerasimenko, were found responsible both legally and to the party for not taking measures to eliminate violations in putting residential buildings into use.

And in the future we will increase our demands on those specific people who allow irresponsibility, poor economy and an anti-state approach to work. The April CPSU Central Committee Plenum vividly discussed the necessity of bringing the necessary order to every enterprise, every construction site and every organization. Without this we cannot get to the point where every individual works at his position with full efficiency.

The duty of military construction workers is to uphold their professional honor so that the fruits of their labor evoke a thankful response from new settlers.

Military Training Assignments Abused

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jun 85 p 2

[From the "After Appearing In KRASNAYA ZVEZDA" section]

[Text] Colonel S. Chernukha's letter published 28 February under the heading "Here Is A Sticky One" contained facts about several voyenkomats' formalistic attitude in selecting candidates for the Chelyabinsk Higher Military Automobile Engineer School imeni Chief Marshal of Armor Forces P. A. Rotmistrov. The editor received replies from the Kirghiz SSR military commissariat and from Poltava, Dzhizak and Samarkand oblvoynkomats [oblast voyenkomats] and also from military procurators in the Kiev and Central Asian Military Districts. These caused the procurator to check the facts indicated in the newspaper.

All the replies that were received reported that the facts were true. The letter was discussed at a meeting of military commanders and chiefs of oblast voyenkomat sections and voyenkomats of subordinate republics and it was the cause for serious discussion at a meeting of training institution directors, workers at the court and the procurator's office and also republican internal affairs agencies. The discussion took place because S. Altubayev, who had been made criminally answerable, had been sent to study at school and also because of other examples of a formalistic attitude toward selecting candidates for military training institutions. Chief of the Kirghiz political republican voyenkomat Colonel A. Savenko informed the editor about this.

Dzhizak Oblast Military Commissar Colonel A. Sattarov reports, "The facts about the careless attitude in formulating documentation for candidate O. Akhmetov were reviewed at an expanded session of the party obkom, the Komsomol obkom and the oblona [oblast department of public education]. Measures were taken to eliminate the possibility of such cases happening again. Class leader A. Pirmanov who is on the pedagogical council of School No 10 imeni V. I. Lenin was reprimanded for errors allowed in his work. Warrant Officer A. Berdibekov who is the one who formulated documents on candidates and cadets was also punished. Major V. Skvortsov, chairman of the rayon selection committee, was severely warned."

By order of the Poltava Oblast military commissar, Senior Lieutenant V. Yevdoshenko, deputy Orzhitskiy Rayon military commissar and the person who used the rayvoynkomat stamp to certify Komsomol references for candidate V. Gnishov, was given a disciplinary reprimand. The Samarkand oblvoynkomat published an order punishing Aktash gorvoynkomat section chief Major V. Osyk and Pakhtachiyskiy rayvoynkomat worker Warrant Officer V. Kan for their careless attitudes in making up documents for military school candidates

The editor also got an answer from Kirghiz Komsomol Central Committee Secretary E. Muktarov. It reports, "The Kirghiz Komsomol Central Committee has eliminated A. Sulaymanov from the ranks of the Komsomol and relieved him of his duty as Tokmakskiy Komsomol gorkom [town committee] First Secretary for violating Komsomol regulations, fraud and eyewash. Other gorkom workers and the secretaries of several of the city's local Komsomol organizations were held strictly responsible to the Komsomol. Republic Komsomol obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms were made aware that they had to have a stricter approach to problems of military and political education for young people, to training them for service in the Armed Forces and for making recommendations on personnel for military training institutions."

May Mailbag Discussed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jun 85 p 2

["KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Mail" section]

[Text] In May the editor received 13,430 letters, 373 of which were published. 710 responses to letters printed in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA were received.

May is over. It was the first month after the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum whose decisions have stimulated new development in labor activity in the country. Soldiers in the Armed Forces have taken these decisions as a military program of activities. As evidenced by the letters to the editor, personnel see their duty as henceforth reliably guarding the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the great accomplishments of Socialism.

In May the Soviet people and soldiers in the Army and Navy marked the celebration of International Worker Solidarity and the 40th Anniversary of Victory over the Fascists. Last month editorial mail included thousands of letters dedicated to those events.

Our memory of the war and the heroism of the Soviet people both on the front and in the rear area will not fade. Our readers share their impressions of a meeting with war veterans in the CPSU Central Committee, the 9 May 1985 military parade in Red Square and related many other events dedicated to the anniversary of the Great Victory. Ya. Korol from Kiev, V. Melikov from the Georgian SSR, Guards Warrant Officer I. Yanitskiy from the Baltic Military District, D. Lysakov from Bryansk and reserve Captain A. Aliyev from Azerbaijan SSR wrote on this topic.

For example, Lieutenant Colonel G. Pavlenko from the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany reported that a delegation of war veterans visited there at the invitation of the GSVG [GSFG] military council. Heroes of the Soviet Union Colonel General B. Ivanov and Major General V. Zdunov, recipient of the Order of Glory former Sergeant Major L. Buzhak and other front line veterans visited the units where they had served. They again saw the military banners under which they had once gone into battle, got acquainted with the exhibits in

31 January 1986

museums and Military Glory Rooms and told soldiers about what was behind the modest notes in unit historical service lists.

Many of our readers reported on the results of summer training, the completion of socialist commitments and the leading role of communists and Komsomol members in achieving high results in combat and political training. Captain N. Astashkin from the Far Eastern Military District wrote, "Officers Major A. Kosenkov, Senior Lieutenants I. Slezin and Yu. Sheykin completed the winter training period with high results in military work. Until recently Kosenkov and Sheykin had served in the company whose personnel roster will always include honored Red Army man Vladimir Ilich Lenin. This subunit is now commanded by Senior Lieutenant I. Slezin. The soldiers of that company again fulfilled the socialist obligations that they had made and for the twentieth time the company achieved the rank of "outstanding". Recently Major A. Kosenkov was awarded the Order of the Red Star and Senior Lieutenants I. Slezin and Yu. Sheykin received the medal "For Military Service".

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA mail proves that our readers have been very enthusiastic in taking measures to overcome hard drinking and alcoholism. Many letters state that the struggle against this abnormal phenomenon must take on a national character.

Many of the letters that arrived in May talked about preparations for the summer training period. Readers told about meetings of personnel outstanding in training, instructor methodological exercises and meetings and about preparing the material-technical training base. The idea that personnel in units and ships, avidly supporting the decisions of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum, are aflame with the desire to henceforth increase discipline and order, support high combat readiness and do everything to meet the 27th Party Congress in a worthy manner stands out in all of these letters. Colonel F. Peshkov and Major N. Mironov from the Leningrad Military District, Lieutenant R. Bikmullin from the Carpathian Military District and Captain S. Markin with the Pacific Ocean Fleet specifically wrote about this.

As in previous months, May mail contained many letters which discussed the military service as a school of life and education and which told of the birth of a military dynasty. For example major G. Torzhok from the Belorussian Military District writes that in one of the aviation units the names of the Kharkevich warrant officers -- Ivan Grigoryevich Kharkevich and his children Ivan and Tatyana -- are covered with glory. Their names were recently counted among those of the best at a meeting of VVS district warrant officers. By the way, at that meeting the father was awarded the rank of senior warrant officer.

Reserve Personnel Actions Slowed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jun 85 p 2

[From "After Appearing In KRASNAYA ZVEZDA"]

[Text] The correspondence from Colonel A. Drovosekov, published under the heading of "And Down It Goes" on 5 April, told about several officials'

bureaucratic attitude toward completing responsibilities associated with dismissing commissioned and army and navy warrant officers into the reserves and also about red tape and bureaucratism allowed by several voyenkomat workers when transmitting personnel files of reserve servicemen.

The answer signed by Vladimir oblvoynkom Major General S. Ryabov and chief of that voyenkomat's political section Colonel V. Belousov states that a check of the Aleksandrovskiy OGVK [Oblast G-unknown voyenkomat] revealed a gross violation in the way personnel files are being sent. The results of the inspection and the letter in the newspaper were discussed with officers in the oblast voyenkomats.

Section chief of the Aleksandrovskiy OGVK, Major Ye. Valuev, was given a severe reprimand for hindering the transmittal of Reserve Warrant Officer A. Khokhlov's personnel records. Aleksandrovskiy Military Commissar Lieutenant Colonel A. Zverev and chief of an oblast voyenkomat section Lieutenant Colonel A. Mashtakov were indicated as having to increase control over the work of their subordinates.

Major General A. Fedorov and Colonel V. Sherstyuk report to the editor that Lieutenant Colonel N. Radibov and Captain A. Shamanin were disciplined for being careless and for violating the established manner of transmitting the personnel records of Reserve Warrant Officer A. Khokhlov. The requirements for working up and transmitting personnel records of officers and warrant officers who have been released into the reserve were studied with commanders and chiefs of staffs from military construction detachments and workers from cadre agencies.

There were two answers forthcoming that covered the fact that the personnel records of Reserve Warrant Officer D. Nikiforov were erroneously sent to another voyenkomat and that there was red tape involved in sending them. Colonel V. Khlustsov and Lieutenant Colonel T. Kenzhin report that it wasn't B. Leonov who sent Nikiforov's personnel records to another voyenkomat as was stated in the correspondence, but B. Matyushenko. An order by the senior chief warned Lieutenant Colonel Ivanov that he must increase control over cadre agency workers subordinate to him and their timeliness and correctness in forwarding officer and warrant officer personnel records.

Another answer, signed by Deputy Moscow City Military Commissar Colonel V. Kushteyko, states that chief of the Kirovskiy section of the Moscow RVK [city military committee] Major S. Yermolayev was reprimanded for slowing up a request for the personnel records of Reserve Warrant Officer Nikiforov and for not knowing source documents. Kirovskiy rayon military commissar Colonel G. Chetverikov was also warned. The problems of bringing reservists in for military registration and removing them from the register was studied with personnel of the capital's rayvoynkomat.

Unfortunately the editor cannot report to the readers what has been done in regards to the newspaper article in the Central Asian Military District and what measures have been taken with the people guilty of causing Lieutenant S. Yurov, who was released into the reserves because of illness, to wait for the necessary documents for seven months. One must surmise that the district's

political directorate will remind the appropriate officials that they must respond to the newspaper article without prompting.

Spare Parts Squirreled

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jun 85 p 2

[From "After Appearing In KRASNAYA ZVEZDA"]

[Text] Colonel A. Drovosekov's and Captain 2nd Rank V. Shirokov's topical satire published under the heading "Redundancy in Damage" on 18 April told of above-norm supplies amassed in the warehouses of construction organizations and others in the Moscow PVO District and the Pacific Ocean Fleet.

Moscow PVO District Deputy Commander for Construction and Billeting Major General V. Orlov informed the editor that the facts presented in the satire were confirmed. The newspaper article was discussed with the district leadership and party activist in construction and billeting operations units and measures are being taken to detect above-norm and unused materials and put back them into the economic circulation. During a military council meeting district KECh, construction directorate and planning leaders were severely warned about deficiencies in planning and organizing construction work and in providing planning and budgeting documentation for projects under construction.

A reply signed by the chief of the construction directorate for the Moscow PVO District, Colonel G. Ponomarev, and the chief of the political section of that directorate, Colonel V. Zubrilov, stated that the newspaper article was discussed with section leaders and party and union activists from construction organizations, industrial enterprises and military construction organizations. Colonel A. Frolov was held responsible to the party for creating above-norm supplies.

Military procurator for the Moscow PVO District Major General of Justice V. Frolov informed the editor that an inspection was made into the satire. The deficiencies that were discussed in the satire were detected in a number of units in the district. The appropriate recommendation was given to the district deputy commander for construction and billeting.

Acting KECh commander for the city of Moscow Lieutenant Colonel V. Yermakov and partkom secretary Colonel V. Razin also responded to the newspaper article. They report that section chiefs were ordered to make an inspection for cases of excess equipment at construction projects.

Information sent to the editor by the military procurator of the Pacific Ocean Fleet, Colonel of Justice V. Kaunin, stated that an inspection conducted by workers from the military procurator's office and from fleet support confirmed the facts contained in the satire. The fleet commander issued orders based on the inspection results. The chief of fleet automotive and armor services Colonel V. Alekseyev was reprimanded for poor control over his subordinates' work which led to the amassing of above-normative reserves of automotive spare parts. Lieutenant Colonel A. Aksenov, who had not determine actual spare

parts demand, was given a severe reprimand. The fleet support command is taking measures to redistribute excess spare parts and to put assets back into circulation.

Cadet Behavior Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jun 85 p 2

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel V. Maksimov: "Detained While On City Pass"]

[Text] One can meet cadets from military training institutions on Leningrad's prospects and streets every day. And there are an especially large number of them on holidays and free days. It is pleasant to see how properly and honorably the majority of them conduct themselves while on a city pass. Well-composed, with a smart appearance and courteous behavior, with immaculate uniforms, they involuntarily arouse admiration among the inhabitants. And it is even more distressing when one meets among them a cadet with an untidy appearance and far from outstanding conduct. And unfortunately these cases do happen. For example, not long ago the military patrol had to interrupt the city pass of a cadet from the Higher Naval Engineering School imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, S. Maslennikov. He had appeared on the street looking as if he had just left the ship after an extended assault cruise -- in a baggy uniform and unshaven.

By the way, I was not entirely exact in my definition. The tradition of military sailors has always been to come ashore even after difficult cruises with an immaculate appearance, setting an example of neatness, good culture and discipline. But obviously not all cadets from the aforementioned school follow this good tradition. A month later this same Maslennikov was again stopped by a patrol detail. This time for being in the city without authorization.

"I decided to visit a female friend," he said, explaining his appearance in town without a hint of embarrassment.

And there it was. He decided and he left, right from an exercise. And it seems that no one rushed to find the cadet and no alarm was raised. The cadet's commander, Captain 2nd Rank V. Tomchak, who had gone to the commandant's office was unable to explain why his subordinate was absent without leave, as they say, in broad daylight right in front of his commanders. And he was not able to say anything intelligible about what measures would be taken to prevent such occurrences, those that we inform the school about every time. One again has to be convinced that people in this VUZ are responding in a formalistic manner to our signals. And in addition, the number of disciplinary violations done by its pupils is not falling, but instead is increasing.

And cadets from the Leningrad Higher School of Railroad Troops and Motor Transportation imeni M. V. Frunze are permitting a lot of violations when they are on pass. But the cadets of the Lomonosov Military Technical Aviation School hold this particular record.

A lot is being done in garrisons to uphold regulatory order and to have servicemen observe the rules of conduct while on a city pass. And we are trying to get future officers to set the example in this. For example, periodically there are times when the entire garrison meets with commanders of military training institutions. During these meetings they analyze reasons for shortcomings and also cases where cadets have displayed poor conduct in the city. But the number of violations is dropping extremely slowly. Obviously these meetings are not enough. What is needed is purposeful work with these very schools. But people in several of them are not responding to disciplinary violations in the necessary way. Even examples of cadets being stopped by the military patrol are not regarded as cadet disciplinary misdemeanors. And if one is to speak in major terms, this must be seen as an event. For the cadet subunit and the Komsomol organization. And for the entire school. And only then must the question be asked. And the topic is deviations from established norms that are allowed by a future officer, a person for whom high military culture must be an integral character trait. One has to regret that this is not being elevated to an indisputable rule in all schools.

Instructor Shortcomings Cited

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jun 85 p 2

[From "After Appearing In KRASNAYA ZVEZDA"]

[Text] KRASNAYA ZVEZDA published the critical correspondence from Kaliningrad garrison's military procurator Lieutenant Colonel of Justice D. Prudnikov under the heading "Eight Notes, Eight Times -- In The Mind" on 4 April.

As Navy Deputy Commander-in-chief for Naval Training Institutions and Chief of Naval Training Institutions Vice Admiral A. Kosov reported to the editor, the facts contained in the correspondence were true. By order of the school chief Lieutenant Colonel L. Stepin was warned about incomplete service compliance and the conduct of Captain A. Kravchenko was reviewed by a comrades court of officers' honor.

In addition, the school's party commission gave Lieutenant Colonel L. Stepin a severe warning and Captain A. Kravchenko was reprimanded with a notation on his registration card.

The school's deputy chief, Captain 1st Rank V. Grinchuk, was reprimanded for poor indoctrinational work with personnel and for insufficient control over the activities of the trainers and instructors of the physical training and sports faculty.

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jun 85 p 2

[From "After Appearing In KRASNAYA ZVEZDA"]

[Text] Lieutenant Ye. Zamakhov's letter to the editor was published on 17 April under the heading "What To Fly In?" The author reported that several

pilots in the training regiment at the Orenburg Red Banner Higher Military Aviation School for Pilots imeni I. S. Polbin were not fully equipped with special uniforms and this had an adverse effect on the quality of their work in the air.

As Air Force Deputy Commander-in-chief for Rear Services and the Chief of VVS Rear Services Colonel General A. Zakrevskiy reported to the editor, the facts were confirmed. This had happened because several officials in the school's clothing service were unable to organize and because the aviation regimental command had no control over the equipping of flight personnel. The chief of the VVS general staff required that control for the equipping of flight personnel be established to preclude such incidents.

The chief of the school, Major General of Aviation N. Kuchin, also reported on measures that were taken. Lieutenant Zamakhov and other officer pilots at the present time have been issued everything they require and those guilty parties have been punished. The chief of the unit's clothing service, Captain V. Alekseyenko, received a severe reprimand. The chief of the school's clothing service, Major V. Yefimov, was reprimanded for not having the necessary control and Colonel B. Bryansk and Major V. Borisov were given severe warnings. The newspaper article was discussed at a meeting of the command structure of the school and the units supplying it.

12511

CSO: 1801/249

ARMED FORCES

OBITUARY: COL GEN P. F. SLIPCHENKO

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Nov 85 p 4

[Obituary: "P. F. Slipchenko"]

[Text] After a difficult, prolonged illness, retired Colonel General Petr Filippovich Slipchenko, a participant in the Great Patriotic War, Candidate of Military Sciences and professor, passed away at age 69.

He had devoted all of his conscious life to selfless service to the Fatherland and to affairs of the Communist Party which he became a member of in 1939.

P. F. Slipchenko was born to a poor peasant family in the village of Zalatykha in Sumy Oblast on 12 January 1917. In November 1937 he voluntarily joined the Red Army and went from the rank of cadet at an artillery academy to that of colonel general.

P. F. Slipchenko was in the active army during the Great Patriotic War. He took part in battles against the fascist aggressors and commanded a platoon, battery, and artillery battalion, and was also the deputy commander of an artillery division. In the post-war years he commanded a regiment and an artillery division and was chief of rocket forces and artillery for the Baltic Military District

From 1969 to 1981, while serving as the chief of the Artillery Academy imeni M. I. Kalinin, P. F. Slipchenko dedicated all this knowledge and rich experience to training and educating highly qualified command and engineer cadres for our Armed Forces. He took an active part in social-political matters, was elected deputy to the Leningrad City Council of People's Deputies a number of times and was a delegate to the 25th CPSU Congress. He was noted for his feeling of great responsibility for tasks assigned to him, his exceptional ability to work hard, his persistence and initiative. He did a great amount of military-patriotic work after his retirement.

The Communist Party and the Soviet State valued P. F. Slipchenko's services to the Fatherland very highly and he received the following awards: the Order of the Red Star; two Orders of the Patriotic War, First Degree; the Order of the Patriotic War, Second Degree; the Order of the Labor Red Banner; two Orders of

the Red Star; the Order "For Service to the Fatherland in the Armed Forces of the USSR, Third Degree and numerous medals.

The clear memory of Petr Filippovich Slipchenko will always be preserved in our hearts.

V. I. Petrov, Ye. F. Ivanovskiy, M. D. Popkov, A. M. Mayorov, D. A. Grinkevich, V. A. Merimskiy, P. I. Bazhenov, V. M. Mikhalkin, S. Kh. Aganov, Yu. M. Andrianov, Yu. M. Potapov, V. K. Pikalov, B. V. Snetkov, I. A. Lapin, A. S. Denisov, Ye. M. Komarov, V. A. Grishantsov, V. M. Bobrov, A. P. Lebedev, A. I. Matveyev, B. V. Belyavskiy, A. Ye. Khlopenko, M. D. Sidorov, K. P. Kazakov, G. Ye. Peredel'skiy, L. S. Sapkov, V. S. Korobchenko, I. N. Anashkin.

12511

CSO:1801/55

ARMED FORCES

BRIEFS

POOR MAINTENANCE OFFICIALS ATTITUDE CITED--"Annoying Losses" was the title of a letter sent to the editor that was published 7 February. It brought up facts about some officials' irresponsible attitude toward setting up and providing repair service to several Northern Fleet ships. Vice-Admiral V. Barannik informed the editor that Captain 2nd Rank Ye. Volkov was removed from his position and demoted, and Captain 3rd Rank V. Khromchenko was dismissed into the reserves for their irresponsibility. [Text] [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 May 85 p 2] 8936

GDR MILITARY PROCURATORS' VISIT -- A delegation of GDR military procurators headed by the republic's Deputy General Procurator and Chief Military Procurator for the National People's Army Lieutenant General of Justice A. Leibenr visited the USSR from 13 to 18 October. The delegation was met by Chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy Colonel General A. Lizichev and USSR General Procurator A. Rekunkov. The delegation had a discussion with Chief Military Procurator Colonel General of Justice A. Gornyy and exchanged work experiences. [Text] [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Oct 85 p 5] 12511

OBITUARY: MAJ GEN S. V. BELOV -- The command and political agencies of the Ministry of Defense's Main Directorate, comrades and friends with great sorrow announce the death of Major General Stanislav Vladimirovich Belov and send their condolences to the deceased's family and friends. Major General Belov took part in the Great Patriotic War, was a member of the CPSU since 1943, a USSR State prize laureate and Doctor of Technical Sciences. [Text] [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Oct 85 p 4] 12511

OBITUARY: MAJ GEN MED SERV BORISOV -- The Central Military Medical Directorate for the USSR Ministry of Defense with deep sorrow announces the sudden death of Major General of Medical Service Viktor Aleksandrovich Borisov, a participant in the Great Patriotic War, a CPSU member since 1952 and an Honored Doctor of the Georgian SSR. The directorate expresses its condolences to the family and close friends of the deceased. [Text] [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Oct 85 p 4] 12511

GROUND FORCES

BRIEFS

TANK SIGHT CALIBRATION DEVICE NOTED -- The tankers in one unit prepare their weapons for firing at half the normative time and with excellent results. A special device for verifying the tank cannon sight assists them in doing this. The device was designed by Guards Captain V. Sulimov. People in the unit know the officer as more than the commander of the best company, one whose military labor was noted with the medal "For Military Service." Officer Sulimov is a man with a creative mind and an able efficiency expert. After developing and introducing the effective device, the officer worked to get it used in neighboring subunits as well. Other recommendations from Officer Sulimov were accepted and approved in this unit. [by Senior Lieutenant O. Toropov, Red Banner Belorussian Military District: "The Company Commander Recommended"] [Text] [Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Nov 85 p 1] 12511

CSO: 1801/55

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

DATA ON MIG-23

Moscow VOYENNIYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 85 p 28

[Article by Reserve Colonel V. Knyazkov, under "Conversations with Draft-Age Youths" rubric: "The Supersonic, All-Weather Aircraft"]

[Text] "Number six, you are cleared for takeoff."

The aircraft rushes forward swiftly along the landing strip, easily breaks away from the concrete and abruptly goes off into the sky, almost in a vertical climb.

The MiG-23UB has taken off. An "enemy" aircraft is somewhere far away, almost at the edge of the stratosphere. Radar stations have located it and are tracking it without letting it slip away even for a second. The pilots' mission is formulated very concisely: to approach the target, attack it and destroy it.

At a given altitude, the MiG-23UB flies at a speed exceeding the speed of sound by a factor of 2.35. Say what you will, it is a swift machine. In any case, 2,000 kilometers per hour is not its limit. By the way, the aircraft fully justifies the name "MiG," an abbreviation which rightfully is associated with the words "moment" and "instant."

It is an all-weather craft, which means that it is capable of taking off and landing in any weather conditions. In this aircraft, a pilot can fulfill the most complex missions while completing flights throughout the entire range of speeds and altitudes, by day or night, in simple and difficult meteorological conditions.

Let us briefly get to know the design of this fighter plane. First of all, let's name its principal parts: the wing, fuselage, tail assembly, chassis, engine (also known as the powerplant) and the control system.

Let's start with the power plant. It is rightfully said that it is the fiery heart of the aircraft. The MiG-23UB is equipped with a turbojet engine. The fuel supply is carried on board. The oxidizing agent is oxygen which enters the engine from the atmosphere. The air, which is necessary for fuel combustion, passes through two compression stages. First, as the windstream is

braked, it passes through a diffuser, and then it enters a compressor which is rotated by a gas turbine. The gases formed in the combustion chamber are forced onto the blades of a turbine, and then they create jet power as they flow through the intake.

The wing of the aircraft is swept back. An essential feature of the MiG-23UB is its ability to change the geometry of its wing while in flight. What does that mean?

Let us recall the difficulties which arose on the path of aircraft designers when they started out to assault the sound barrier. After all, supersonic speeds alter the main laws governing how an air current flows around an object. As we know, radical changes have taken place in the design of aircraft, and they have acquired new aerodynamic forms, primarily the swept wing.

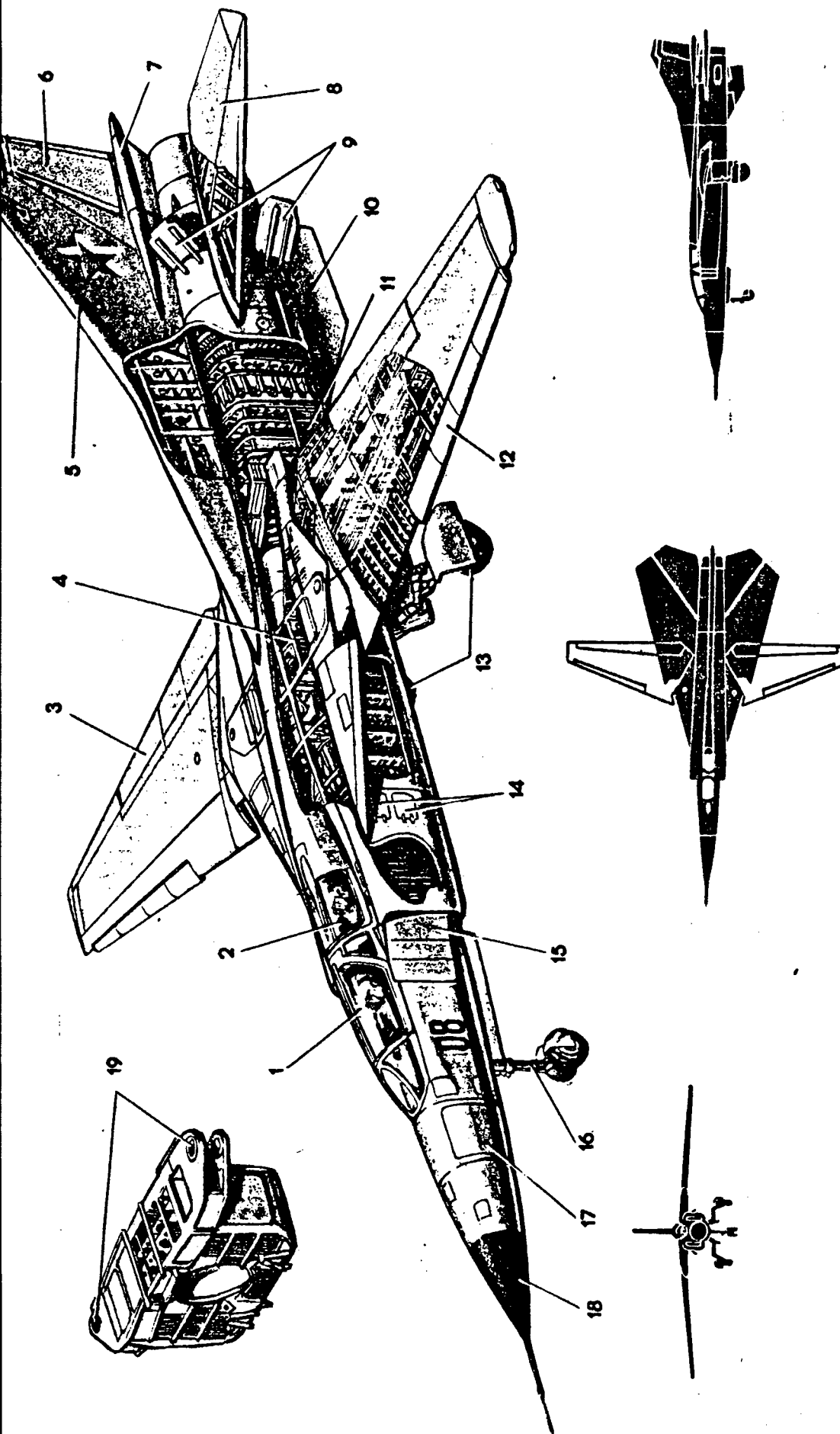
However, a paradox arose when the designers swept back the wing and reduced its area. As a result, they achieved high speeds, but they also worsened the landing characteristics of the aircraft. Yet, the dream of any designer is to create a machine capable of overtaking sound and also possessing a short takeoff run and a low landing speed. Until recent times that was the eternal contradiction of aviation. And it was resolved only with the appearance of an aircraft with a variable swept wing.

The wing of the MiG-23UB has mobile and stationary parts. The pilot controls the mobile part directly from the cockpit, through a special hydraulic system. A variation in sweep is provided within a range of 16 to 72 degrees. The wing has three fixed positions: 16 degrees for takeoff, landing, long-range flight and for attacking low-speed targets; 45 degrees for aerobatics and maneuvered aerial combat; and 72 degrees for flight at high supersonic speeds, and for attacking high-speed targets.

The tail assembly consists of a horizontal, mobile sweep stabilizer (the altitude rudder), and a turn (direction) rudder.

Now let's glance into the cockpit of the aircraft. The pilot faces a multitude of sensors and switches. He usually fixes his eyes on the instrument panel, on the altitude indicators, the speed indicator and other instruments which show the rate of fuel consumption and the turbine revolutions. The pilot must work unerringly with them, without forgetting even for a moment the function of each button, dial or switch. He must fly the fighter along the optimal trajectory in the stratosphere, among the clouds, even at night, or in impenetrable darkness.

The pilots of the MiG-23UB often fly at very high altitudes. Yet, how is a pilot's safety ensured in such instances? The fighter's cockpit is pressurized. Moreover, the pressure, humidity, temperature and chemical composition of the air in the cockpit are automatically regulated. In the language of engineering psychology, comfortable conditions are created in the pilot's surrounding habitat.



The Supersonic All-Weather MiG-23 (UB)

Key:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Forward cockpit (student pilot) | 7. Drag parachute pod | 13. Landing gear |
| 2. Rear cockpit (instructor) | 8. Horizontal stabilizer | 14. Air intake take-off flaps |
| 3. Three-section flap | 9. Speed brake flaps | 15. Air intake |
| 4. Integral tank | 10. Ventral fin | 16. Forward undercarriage strut |
| 5. Vertical stabilizer | 11. Engine access hatch | 17. Nose fuselage section |
| 6. Rudder | 12. Four-section leading edge | 18. Radio transparency cone |
| | | 19. Wing rotation assembly |

Yet, anything is possible in combat. The cockpit may suddenly become depressurized, and that would mean death to a pilot. The specialists localized such a dangerous emergency situation in advance.

Obviously, many people have seen fighter pilots in films and on television, and the readers probably have noticed their unusual flight suits, which look like the armor of medieval knights. The suit has a particular function, high-altitude equilibration, and its design is somewhat unusual. It covers the body tightly. Rubber tubes of tightening devices cover the torso and legs. They instantly fill with oxygen as soon as the cockpit is depressurized, and is called a pressure helmet for short. This protective equipment guarantees the pilot's safety at any altitude and at any flight speed.

In an extreme case, the emergency rescue equipment begins operating. The catapult? Yes. Pilots abandon their machine when there is no other alternative. An explosive charge propels the pilot's seat beyond the cockpit.

The catapulting process is completely automated. A timer mechanism "gives a command" within a specified period of time, and the pilot is freed from the chair. Then he opens his rescue parachute. Here too the specialists foresaw an important moment. If the pilot is in no condition to open the parachute himself, it is done for him by an automatic device, which does not let this moment "slip by." The catapult operates in flight, or during a takeoff or landing at speeds above 130 kilometers per hour.

And one more point: the MiG-23UB is a combat tactical fighter-trainer, a so-called "two seater." All of the pilot's actions are monitored by an instructor whose compartment is located behind the pilot's seat.

This fighter aircraft was created for combat. It is armed with a rapid-fire 23 mm cannon and can carry rockets and bombs on an external rack.

The scientific technical revolution has liberated pilots from the necessity of straining their vision while locating and destroying a target; a radar sight performs that complicated work. Nevertheless, the pilot bears a great responsibility, even during combat training, because the "enemy" uses cunning and evasive action. First he changes course and increases his speed, next he descends. Then he suddenly, unexpectedly rushes upward again. Each time, our pilots must solve a far-from-simple engineering problem involving the convergence of two moving bodies in three-dimensional space. That's how it is spelled out. The military term for it is shorter: the interception.

Mission accomplished. Target destroyed. The difficult, satisfying, tense training flight is over. Now, back to home base. There it is. Landing gear lowered. Wheels touch the concrete. After a few seconds, the multi-colored "bud" of the drag parachute "flashes" behind the tail section. Its area is small, only 26 square meters in all, yet it shortens the length of the landing run appreciably.

In conclusion, let us point out that our country's supersonic, all-weather fighters possess great tactical characteristics and are capable of carrying out the most complex combat missions.

COPYRIGHT: "Voyennyye znaniya" No 8, 1985

12929/13109

CSO: 1801/36

NAVAL FORCES

TRAINING ASSAULT LANDING TROOPS: 'ECONOMY, PROFITABILITY'

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Captain 1st Rank Yu. Timoshchuk, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, Red Banner Pacific Ocean Fleet: "A Naval Infantry Regiment Goes Into Battle"]

[Text] The range roads had eroded because of the fall downpour and the sea is rough. Frothy waves are hammering the shore which the naval infantry will assault. During this final exercise they have to "give an account" of their military training during the training year by using fire and metal. What surprises await them at the range?

Lieutenant Colonel A. Klyushnikov, with whom we had jolted along the road's pits and bumps for several dozen kilometers in the small vehicle from the Ulyanovsk Motor Vehicle Plant, said, "The shore has been more thoroughly prepared for anti-assault defense than ever before. Judge for yourself."

Yes, you can be sure that it will be difficult for the assault force to break through the seven defensive lines that the "enemy" who had foreseen a strike from the sea had prepared. Belts of engineer barriers had been set up from the water's edge to the furthest edge of the field and also more tanks and artillery than you could count had been dug in at camouflaged and protected positions. Command posts and other important objectives which would be the first that the assault force would try to strike from the sea when it hit the beach were positioned deep in the echeloned defense. Even when you know these are mock-ups, targets and simulators in front of you, they still have an effect on you. You would never think of cracking such a defensive "nut" without the necessary level of training.

We looked at the firing range where the naval infantry men would be firing with all types of organic weapons. Major Ye. Martynenko's subordinates had fitted the targets into the terrain so that they would be more difficult to see. In order to more objectively evaluate the marksmanship training of the individual soldier and to take the rigors of battle into consideration, the missions for grenadiers had been made more difficult this year. It now required a higher skill level to destroy armored targets with anti-tank rocket launchers using night sights.

This same story held true at the moving target gunnary range. The firing range had been increased beyond that required by norms and the size of the targets had been reduced. And the interesting fact is that this had been done at the request of these same naval infantry men. I took an interest in the reason for this request.

Major Yu. Petrakov answered, "Primarily because we are striving for a 'high level of profit' for every shot. We are trying to make every shot a destructive one and we have to train under very severe conditions to do this. Of course, you can see..."

A tank with the Naval Infantry flag drawn on its armor was moving swiftly into position. After being screened by a terrain fold, it had a duel with a dug-in self-propelled gun. A tracer round was fired under the ringing stitch of a machine-gun and rolling rumble of cannon and plunged into the target with a flash.

The observer who had torn himself away from the optical lens of the battery commander's optical sight reported, "A direct hit."

Major Yu. Petrakov asked me if I wanted to try to hit a concealed target with the tank gun. As I was dressed in tanker overalls, I took the loader's spot in the following vehicle which was commanded by Sergeant A. Trefilov. "Advantageous" conditions had been created for me, but nonetheless it was difficult for me to "stick" the target with the point of the optical sight's arrow. The multi-ton, cumbersome thing jumped up and down and the turret was filled with a bluish smoke that for a time hid the target, which we nonetheless hit.

For an instant I imagined the self-propelled gun's experienced, well-trained loader on the opposite end of the combat field and understood that this struggle for the first destructive round was nothing more than ammunition economy. Under contemporary battle conditions and with the modern means of armed conflict, a second shot simply may not be possible.

I noticed an assault platoon commander, Senior Lieutenant A Rytikov, near the parachute tower engaged in preparing the simulator equipment.

The officer explained the goal of the up-coming training by saying, "We will polish up on landing techniques. According to the instructor, the platoon didn't do badly during the last tactical exercise, but some of the naval infantry men were not able to cope with their parachutes cleanly enough."

Yes, one of A. Rytikov's subordinates had hung up in a tree through his own errors and Sailor N. Godunov fell into a reservoir because he could not hold out the several meters to a dry area. The necessary conclusions were made from these facts and consequently there was intensive training on-going at the jump tower.

Political worker Major A. Korolev also told us about an innovation that the naval infantry regiment had added to its training evaluation criteria. They had introduced economic indicators during the conduct of combat training,

exercises and drills. Now the economic aspect of the mission is considered when reviewing competition

"Doesn't this lead to oversimplifications and the selection of the easiest variations?"

"Just the opposite," noted Major A. Korolev. "This has helped us raise the quality of the training process, for it has required that we 'consider economy' even during the planning stage and the development of the training schematic. For example, before, when we moved tanks to the combat deployment area, we considered, figuratively speaking, that even one hundred versts was no big thing, but now the commanders themselves have begun to insist on the shortest, but also the most difficult, deployment routes for the vehicles. This means that the officers are beginning to train mechanic-drivers more thoroughly and are more concerned about the maintenance of combat equipment. And on the whole, this has helped us be better prepared for the final evaluation.

Thus both sides are thoroughly training for battle. They are trying to create conditions on the range that are as close as possible to battle and personnel in the naval infantry regiment have the necessary serious attitude toward this.

As the correspondent vehicle left the training center area, we ran into a convoy on the country road. Lieutenant Colonel V. Masserov was moving his subordinates into the indicated area to set up aviation communications points. Tomorrow, while the ship detachment was approaching the shore, aircraft would execute preparatory fires on the forward defensive edge. The battle preceded by this calm will erupt tomorrow.

Yesterday we were told that the naval infantry had successfully managed the missions assigned to them and had demonstrated increased skills at the concluding stage of the training year. The subordinates of Lieutenant Colonel V. Ignatyev and Captain Ye. Oseledets distinguished themselves during training.

12511

CSO: 1801/55

NAVAL FORCES

V ADM KHRONOPULO ON TRAINING, USE OF YOUNG COMMANDERS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by Vice Admiral M. Khronopulo, commander of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet: "Who Should Stand On The Bridge"]

[Text] Captain-Lieutenant V. Bobylev did not remain as a guided-missile boat commander for long, for he was reduced in position. This seemed strange to many of those who knew the officer, for he had completed the academy with honors and had confidently made his way through the service. And suddenly this turn-about occurred. Yes, this change was unexpected, but it was with good reason. Moreover, it could have been foreseen.

However, the unit commander had made a superficial evaluation of his subordinate when he moved this officer to a position where he worked on his own. He overlooked Bobylev's low moral qualities, arrogance and an inclination to use alcohol. Symptoms of these flaws had shown up earlier and some were even noted in his performance reports, but for some reason they were not given primary attention. No one undertook the necessary educational work with the officer. One could hardly call this a responsible approach to selecting a command cadre. This was better described as carelessness which leads to error.

An acute cadre problem had arisen in the launch unit and this prompted all the concomitant difficulties in maintaining the necessary guided-missile launch combat readiness. And it is impossible not to also consider the economic aspects of the miscalculation. Many of the resources that were expended on training the commander were not repaid as they should have been.

Today, when the issues of economy and thrift have been elevated to the state policy level, we have to and must talk about all miscalculations, including cadre errors leading to the unwarranted expenditure of national resources, from this point of view. The error with officer Bobylev is not the only one of this type. You will find ship commanders in the navy whose sojourn in the position had to be interrupted or extended, but without the expected effect.

The tasks that crews solve are becoming more complicated every year. The effectiveness and economics of their extensive, difficult labor, especially now, still depend on the qualifications and competency of ship commanders. Thus, such officer qualities as an acute sense of party responsibility for

the assigned business, their demand for high standards in themselves and their subordinates, a very high level of personal organization, self-discipline and a sharp feeling for the new must carefully evaluated. Lessons, training or exercises cannot make up for a lack of the required moral qualities and every time these deficiencies are ignored when assigning an officer to a command position, a serious error results.

The Navy has an approved, integrated system covering the entire process of cultivating, developing and training modern ship commanders. The problem is that there are still places where this process is not being developed in the required manner and is not receiving the necessary attention.

This leads to the fact that ships, the primary command cadre forge and laboratory, are underrated. Neither the flagship nor cadre agencies will be able to solve command selection and assignment issues if personnel have not been trained on ships.

This reminds me of the cruiser Kalinin which had joined the Pacific Ocean Fleet during my service on it. Eighteen former members of the Kalinin attained the rank of admiral and still more of its former crew members have or are commanding ships, units and task forces in a worthy manner. One can talk about the command school on the cruiser Kalinin without overexaggerating, just as one can talk, for example, about the command school on the cruiser Zhdanov, the missile cruiser Groznyy, the large anti-submarine ship Kerch and many others.

But unfortunately, there are other ships which are not providing, but only demanding command cadre, or that are "distributing" such cadre only once every several years. And every time you look for the reason for this situation, it becomes apparent that this difference in return is explained primarily by the flag ship's, headquarter's and political agency's level of attention on this issue and by the level of command work with ship's officers and with the traditions of the crew and the officer core. Everyone knows that the majority of lieutenants who have completed higher naval academies see a future with themselves on command bridges. Their romantic aspirations toward this lofty goal provide the navy with an inexhaustible supply of officers for selfless, absolutely devoted shipboard duty. But years pass and some of these former lieutenants change their plans. And the primary factor in this change is the ship-board environment in which they serve.

True, it is a far-sighted ship commander who tries to detect from among the lieutenants who have joined the crew those that in time will have the highest probability of raising to the bridge and who then methodologically and skillfully works with them toward this end. This is certainly difficult, laborious work, demanding patience and constant attention on the junior officers. But the commander's labor and his sincere preoccupation to training a command cadre is repaid with interest. Any officer who feels that people are concern about him, sees prospective growth, and is aware that he is receiving help in his development tries to serve better, and his return to the ship becomes valuable, and he becomes self-expressive sooner. He acquires those strong individual qualities that must be inherent in and that mark a commander.

Yes, it is precisely the ship commanders who are very active in influencing the effectiveness of naval cadre policy as they detect and advance the most able and worthy and develop the constantly needed reserve of command cadres. The rationality, all-around effectiveness and economy of using the human factor in naval conditions depend primarily on this reserve.

If I were to name specific commanders, for example, then I would have to mention Captain 2nd Rank A. Kovshar who recently became a student at the Naval Academy imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union A. A. Grechko. He is young, but is primarily interested in having a service style that is typical for the foremost commanders who are thinking about the navy's tomorrow and about training the command cadre at the contemporary level.

Once, during an exercise at sea, Captain 2nd Rank A. Kovshar unexpectedly introduced into the the exercise that battery commander Lieutenant D. Yermolenko who had just recently joined the ship had to replace a missile-artillery section commander. Frankly speaking, this was a difficult test for the new man, but Yermolenko did not lose his head. Although he did not have the skill to do everything, he showed tenacity and self-control. Kovshar had expected this since he had already been able to evaluate the lieutenant's qualities. He began to pay special attention to the junior officer's service and to personally work with him in a systematic manner. Two years later Yermolenko received his clearance to independently run the ship and this undoubtedly made a strong impression on the unit command and even on the fleet. He was assigned as deputy commander of a cruiser. Soon, after completing his training with honors, he gained the position of senior assistant ship commander.

Captain 3rd Rank Ye. Khalaychev, also one of Kovshar's pupils, is also successfully serving as a senior assistant on the missile cruiser Slava. And I could name several other officers in whom this young ship commander was able to disclose obvious command inclinations and have a decisive influence on their development.

I must say that not all stages in the development of a future commander are the same. The closer a man is to the bridge, the more valuable he is to the navy and the more the commander is responsible for him. But this is where some people are lacking that daring and consistency that is required for effective cadre work. In short, one must know how to trust perspective officers in order to teach and educate them.

Giving this trust in a timely manner is a delicate operation. It is difficult to urge the commander to do this because he is the primary one that takes the risk in entrusting the ship to a senior assistant for training sake. It is difficult to urge this, but it is necessary to teach, arouse and even demand this. Regardless of how strange this seems, it is precisely during this senior assistant phase that we lose future commanders.

Here is a specific example. A submarine had to carry out torpedo firing and the commander was away on an official trip. His senior assistant, Captain 3rd Rank V. Osintsev was cleared to independent run the ship and he remained

aboard. One would think that he would carry out the firing and this is exactly what the senior assistant thought, but the commander of a neighboring submarine took command of the crew. This is what the unit commander had decided, showing more concern for his own personal peace of mind than for the interests of business and of the navy.

But are there really only a few cases of over-cautiousness? Every commander frequently carries out maneuvers to fuel or water the ship during any extended cruise. This is one of the most difficult elements of navigation and it cannot be mastered second hand. Practice is required. But when the ship has returned to base, although the crew has carried out dozens of such maneuvers, the senior assistant has done none by himself. This is because this is easier for, and on, the commander.

At first senior assistants fall apart because of the lack of trust shown toward them. Naturally, their interest in the service suffers, for one of an aspiring man's interests is mastering new things. Then indifference sets in and senior assistants stop trying to run the ship. They then lose faith in themselves and consciously shy away from risk and responsibility.

And then yesterday's senior assistant is assigned as a commander without his having developed the spirit. Senior chiefs are naturally afraid to send him out to sea without being worried because, as a consequence of their faulty practice of over-cautiousness, they still have to spend a long time teaching the new commander all those things which he should know from the first day he takes command.

The majority will certainly gain experience, confidence and trust with time, but losses are unavoidable with this method. And are we not spending time to train commanders too generously by training them rather conditionally when they are senior assistants and then intensifying this training when they get to the bridge. Do those overcautious people who are preoccupied with their own peace of mind think about what this costs the state both from an economic and a combat readiness point of view?

Naturally, as a rule any command change has an effect on a ship's combat readiness. And what irrational losses can be caused if these bridge changes are unnecessarily frequent and numerous because our command work is incomplete and because the commanders themselves are less trained than necessary? We have to think seriously about this and be able to consider it because of the large size of the navy and its constant qualitative replacement needs. We must find a natural process for replenishing a ship's cadre within optimum limits.

The experience in the submarine unit commanded by Captain 1st Rank V. Golubev is interesting and fruitful in this regard. It has become a tradition that the unit commander becomes acquainted and talks with every officer who has arrived in the unit recently and this tradition is not disrupted when officials are replaced. Both during the conversation and afterward, Captain 1st Rank Golubev tries to thoroughly evaluate the new subordinate and determine the perspectives of his service. The information he develops is constantly supplemented with new information and is analyzed. The ship

commander gradually and thoroughly trains the officer for the next higher position under the supervision of the unit commander. It goes without saying that he has a clear idea about all the candidates for transfer and therefore there is always a reliable reserve which the unit readily shares with the fleet.

The question of who should reach the bridge is not new. But today this question demands a modern and, in many way, new solution, one taking into account the complicated tasks that the navy is resolving and the increased demands on the navy.

12511

CSO: 1801/46

CIVIL DEFENSE

CIVIL DEFENSE LEADERS TRAINING DESCRIBED

Minsk ZVYAZDA in Belorussian 14 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by A. Trushin, senior inspector for Civil Defense Headquarters in the Belorussian SSR; "Civil Defense: Training Provides Experience"]

[Text] In the civil defense system of the cardboard-paper plant in Slonimsky, a training session was conducted on site. The main emphasis was on the training of management personnel. The training group itself has been under the guidance of A. M. Shawnin, director of the plant, for ten years. The director's personal involvement in the preparation and execution of work has served as an inspiration to others. Engineer-technologist Z.K. Zhukovich and senior engineer Z.K. Ramanov, both of whom are under the direct leadership and control from the headquarters of the civil defense facility (headed by Lt Col (Res) Pyatr Ivanavich Putav, a strong advocate of civil defense in the USSR, who has exhibited a great deal of enthusiasm in the matter), have managed to create the proper conditions necessary for organizing the training process.

A considerable amount of work in preparing for the training was carried out by the party committee of the enterprise. Party, trade union and Komsomol meetings were held on the day before in all structural subdivisions. A good example of Party influence on the status of civil defense was the recommendation made by the divisions seeking to be included in talks with communist leaders on the question of defense measures. The Party Committee persistently endeavored to fulfill plans for party-political work in preparation for the training. Questions arose concerning the complex international conditions and the necessity for improving civil defense capability. The lecturers of the Veda Association, political informers and agitators were given an opportunity to present a series of lectures and to express views on international and internal affairs of the land in the area of civil defense and in the matter of solving current economic and political problems. Much of the help in carrying out military-patriotic functions in the collective was rendered by participants of the Great Patriotic War, which number about 90 men in the plant. The most active proponents of civil defense have been A.M. Reutaw, A.V. Sakhnenka, V.D. Artsukh, F.T. Harbunow and N.I. Serhienka.

One of the main goods set forth by the administration and Party Committee was to train managers, factory workers and office personnel of the facility to

perform basic civil defense functions under extreme conditions, and to know what exactly to do in the affected places.

The training had begun. The civil defense chief of the facility is in charge of simulating extreme conditions for all units, in particular dealing with practical methods for handling instances of "enemy attack." For a brief space of time the fire-rescue unit's objective was to fight a localized "fire." The following performed their jobs very skillfully: M.I. Holubew, N.I. Puzyrow, E.I. Aheychyk, H.N. Baranowski and V.N. Shlemen. Good results were achieved by personnel of the radiation and chemical observation post under the supervision of Y.H. Karpovich. They were quick to determine the amount of fallout radiation contamination at the affected sites, which allowed the chief of the civil defense unit to establish methods of rescue that were carried out by the maintenance-mechanical team. The group which really distinguished itself was the one directed by M.I. Andryewski, veteran of the plant and bearer of the Order of the Red Banner.

The unit performing mechanical operations likewise excelled in skill, discipline and competence. For seven years, this group has been under the command of senior plant foreman, A.M. Reutaw, deputy secretary for the shops transportation branch, participant of the Great Patriotic War and communist labor shock worker.

The first aid detachment commanded by Z.K. Ramanavaw and political instructor L.V. Kalbaska also received a high rating. On the whole the first aid detachment exhibited a high level of competence and for a number of years in succession has occupied top position. Even though the "attack" of the facility was fictitious, rescuers and first-aid assistants performed as they would have under actual wartime conditions.

All in all the training proved to be highly effective. Both workers and professionals acquired good practical skills in the execution of defense functions, and improved civil defense preparedness at the plant.

13006/12951
CSO: 1811/54

CIVIL DEFENSE

IMPROVING LEADERSHIP TRAINING IN LATVIA

Moscow VOYENNIYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 85 p 14

[Article by Colonel V. Olshevsky, Candidate of Economic Sciences: "Courses: The Road to Improvement"]

[Text] I am not discovering any truth when I say that increasing the quality of course training depends considerably upon well considered differentiated instruction. It is very important that instruction groups be formed ahead of time with allowance made for the branch and duty of the attendees.

We, for example, try to operate in this manner.

It has beneficially affected the CD [civil defense] in Latvia. The work of republic courses has improved, and the contingent of trainees on which strengthening CD depends has expanded. Often leading workers step to the fore here. Specialists in the national economy conduct classes, and CD base installations are more fully utilized. The courses have retained the title "Collective of Communist Labor" for several years in a row.

Take, for example, questions of stability. For managers involved in this important matter, the courses systematically provide training according to special thematic plans and with the participation of specialists in the national economy. The leading experience of CD base installations is studied. During group exercises measures dealing with stability are examined.

Particular attention is devoted to instruction of the most active members of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations. Their training is conducted according to thematic plans approved by the respective organs. Under an agreement with the Central Committee of the Latvia Communist Party all participants at continually active republic Central Committee courses and those at advanced courses held by the republic Council of Trade Unions for the most active trade union members also study in our courses, in branch groups. We also instruct party organization secretaries of medical, health, and educational institutions. Simultaneous training is also done in republic courses during one-day seminars for the entire apparatus of gorkoms and raykoms of the Latvian Communist Party.

The introduction of differentiated instruction required an increase in the number of specialized subjects. Yet, the staff of course instructors could not ensure such wide specialization. Therefore, at the direction of the

Latvian SSR Civil Defense Chief, we drafted specialists from the CD headquarters, ministries, republic departments and scientific and educational institutions to conduct classes.

Yet, it must be said that even these authoritative lecturers sometimes need methodological help. It is not a secret, after all, that a given specialist, while possessing professional knowledge, may not have sufficient pedagogical training. Therefore 3 to 4 weeks before the start of the classes the chief of staff of civil defense or the head of the courses and his deputy decide on a list of training subjects with each specialist, help him compile a course plan and give advice on how to use the training materials base. Then, several days before the classes, the outline or lesson plan is reviewed. In addition, a course methodologist attends the first class. If necessary, he then adds to the lecturer's narrative.

I want to emphasize that continual attention is devoted to methodological work during the training process at republic courses. By this I mean not only visual aids, open instruction, examinations, other classes and methods conferences. Great importance is given to individual work with instructors and specialists in the national economy drafted to conduct classes. Thus, each week, before the training assembly, the instructors are informed of their assignments and the peculiarities of the upcoming group training. This is done taking into account the status of CD in the respective ministry or department, based on the results of inspections and exercises, conversations with chiefs of staff, and contacts with specialists of the republic CD headquarters. The instructors find out about the sector and duty peculiarities of each successive group.

The methods of instruction depend on the preparedness of the trainees. For example, group exercises are introduced for CD chiefs of staff of national economic installations who have previously undergone training. Clearly this permits an extremely detailed analysis of the work of chiefs of staff through the number of tasks performed by them. Let's say that training subjects relating to problems of communication and early warning, protective structures, anti-chemical protection and the stability of the work of an installation are augmented in group exercises by concrete actions by a CD chief of staff during an alert period and in special conditions.

Our instructors participate in various exercises. In doing so, they carry out assignments connected with their specialties. For example, at a combined exercise in Proletarsky Rayon of Riga, all instructors of republic courses were umpires and assistants to the exercise leader. Thus, they were able to determine the personal training of various categories of management staff at their installations. Weak points were discovered. They included: accident-free stoppage of production after the "Air Raid" signal, radiation protection systems, organization of staff work, and the personal planning of CD heads and their chiefs of staff. Local party and Soviet organs were informed about this. A methodological conference of courses was devoted to the results of the exercise. Appropriate measures of a teaching methodology nature were determined.

Our instructors participate in verifying the status of civil defense in schools, vocational-technical schools, technical schools and VUZes. We render systematic assistance to city and regional civil defense courses. And not from time to time. Republic course instructors are assigned to them.

Our entire collective participates in the creative search. Thus, A. Smirnov developed a methodology for conducting classes at CD base installations essential to the national economy. A. Tupikov and L. Ufrutov introduced the previously mentioned group exercises and developed a new subject, "Fundamentals of Staff Service."

Yet, we must not, under any circumstances, rest on our laurels. It is absolutely essential to intensify the work of methodology advisors associated with our courses, more carefully prepare instructors' days and masters' days, better summarize and, most importantly, disseminate the positive experience of instruction in CD and more fully render methodological assistance to newly assigned instructors.

A good training materials base has been created in our courses. Yet it continually needs updating. Civil Defense base installations merit particular attention in order that our courses have available all necessary elements, including sector classes in stability.

While improving the training material base we strive for reasonable combination of statistical and dynamic informational instruction elements (wired stands, working simulators, devices, etc.). On the whole, we assign priority to equipment which actually helps increase the effectiveness of the training process. Together with a certain research organization, we are conducting a detailed study of the possibility of using mini-computers in the courses.

It is very difficult to compile yearly staffing plans for differentiated instruction, given the varying periodicity of the classes and the participation of trainees with various duty and sector affiliation. Nor is it ready to monitor the course of instruction. Yet the lack of such accounting, including personnel accounting according to the main categories of trainees, results in individuals either being left out of the training plan, or being sent for training without a good reason. Meanwhile, our use of the first minicomputers in the training unit has shown that centralized accounting may be fully ensured in republic and rayon courses in Riga.

Later, minicomputers will provide calculations on the evaluations of situations in particular conditions in installations of national economic significance. This question also requires study in the courses. The introduction of minicomputers in the work practice of CD staffs is an important task. Yet for this, the cataloging of such computers is necessary. It is necessary to determine the nature of their technical servicing in CD staffs and in courses.

There are no trivial details in the matter of the further improvement of course training. Moreover, the joint efforts of CD staffs and courses, and party and Soviet organs are needed.

COPYRIGHT: "Voyennyye znaniya" No 8

12929/13109
CSO: 1801/36

CIVIL DEFENSE

TRAINING MATERIALS

Engineer Reconnaissance

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 85 pp 15-18

[These two items appear as a removable leaflet within VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA, and are paginated as pages 1-8.]

[Text] (Subject 52)

METHODOLOGICAL ADVICE

It is desirable for classes for commanders of engineer reconnaissance formations to be conducted by the head of engineer service of a city (rayon or installation). His first concern is training material support, which includes preparing study materials, visual aids, devices for observation and photography, protective clothing, etc. The leader must see to it that trainees firmly master procedures for organizing engineer reconnaissance, the tactics of formation operations and observance of safety measures while carrying out missions in a zone of nuclear destruction. Reconnaissance is conducted in the shortest possible time, with maximum exertion of forces.

While studying the first question, a class leader requires that commanders make sound decisions and give precise assignments for conducting engineer reconnaissance.

When the second question is studied, primary attention is devoted to engineer reconnaissance of the route of advance of CD (civil defense) forces, determining of the nature and extent of damage to buildings, protective structures and municipal energy networks, and also methods of effectively using equipment during rescue and emergency repair work.

While working on the question of control, the trainees must remember that they must maintain communication with the neighboring reconnaissance formation. They are trained to swiftly enter into communication and try to grammatically and succinctly report reconnaissance information, and skillfully task subordinates.

FUNDAMENTALS OF ORGANIZING ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE

Engineer reconnaissance, a component part of special reconnaissance, pursues the goal of acquiring the most complete and most detailed information about the situation in a zone of nuclear destruction. It enables us to clarify the nature of destruction on the route of advance of CD forces in zones of destruction (contamination) and natural disaster regions. Engineer reconnaissance is conducted by special engineer service formations of cities, rayons and national economic installations in cooperation with the reconnaissance of other CD formations. Of course, the information sought must be reliable and timely.

The principal methods of conducting reconnaissance are: direct inspection, visual observation (with the aid of optical devices) and ground photography.

The most widely used method is direct inspection; but it necessitates the possibility of approaching an installation. Then it is necessary to inspect it and take measurements.

Engineer reconnaissance through visual observation is usually organized in situations when it is not possible to approach an installation (due to radioactivity, fires, flooding, etc.) Optical devices--most often binoculars--are used for observation.

In the most complex engineering situation, reconnaissance of terrain and installations is conducted by means of photography. Special photography posts are charged with this mission. Engineer observation posts may also be used. Materials are processed in mobile photo laboratories, and the results are depicted in panoramic photos of a blast sector (installation) or in separate photos with a legend.

A class leader explains that an engineer reconnaissance formation is situated in a zone beyond a city and he assigns the task of advancing rescue work to an installation. Commanders clarify the mission and relay it to their subordinates through verbal instructions.

Several trainees may in turn give these instructions. They must indicate: the purpose of the movement; the destination; time of arrival at the destination; measures for protecting personnel while passing through contamination zones and zones of fires; and the formation's actions while reconnoitering damaged roads, bridges, dams, dikes and overpasses. Instructions also provide for seeking out detours around destroyed road sectors; actions in response to CD signals; a plan for controlling the formation in movement; and actions in the zone of nuclear destruction in order to determine the nature and extent of damage to buildings, protective structures, municipal energy networks and other structures.

After giving these instructions, the commander assesses the situation on the route for introducing CD forces into the zone of destruction and the situation at the site of rescue work following the use of nuclear weapons. He determines the condition and length of the march route, terrain features, the

condition of roads, bridges and other structures, and the situation at the site of rescue work. He takes into consideration destruction, fires, smoke, the presence of radioactive chemical contamination, the condition of buildings, shelters, the approaches (by foot and vehicle) to them, weather conditions and the time of day.

After evaluating the situation, the leader issues the assignment for engineer reconnaissance of the commitment route of CD forces into the zone of destruction and at the site of rescue work.

CONDUCTING ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE

We must objectively determine to what extent the movement of transport vehicles and equipment is complicated on routes for introducing CD forces into the zone of destruction. In other words, it is necessary to establish the location of demolished roads, road structures, dikes and dams. Then means of action are determined.

Craters may be encountered on roads, dikes and dams. They must be closely inspected to determine the nature and scope of the work required to close them up, pack soil and repair the roadway. Roads must be inspected with particular care in order to detect covered craters, so as to prevent their collapse or the settling of soil, both during restoration work and afterwards.

While measuring the depth and diameter of a crater, it is necessary to inspect its bottom and walls, determine the width of soil layers loosened by blast and determine whether the crater contains water. Ways to pump out water are planned, and sites of damaged engineering networks (water pipes, sewage systems, power lines and communications lines) are sought out. Particular attention is given to narrow, swampy places and sectors with high embankments and deep cavities. It is also important to take account of the nature of damage to road structures and the scope of restoration work. When necessary, the locations of detours are determined.

When a wooden bridge (overpass) is reconnoitered, it is necessary to study its design and to determine the dimensions of support elements. Then, by using special tables, we determine its estimated load-bearing capacity. Bear in mind that, under the effect of a shock wave, cracks appear in beams and in road-bearers, as a rule, in the middle of a span, near notches and joints. In addition, bolted and clamped connections are weakened. Reduced carrying capacity in supports may be judged by additional (new) cracks and by increased listing of the entire bridge or any single part.

In the process of reconnoitering reinforced concrete bridges (overpasses), first of all, it is necessary to determine the condition of supports and span structures. In so doing, it is necessary to remember the following. Due to excessive stress, cracks in separate structures usually appear in the middle of beams and in supports, in girder joints and points where cross and lengthwise beams are supported. In large deformations, a protective layer of concrete may break off and expose a main reinforcement.

Let us suppose that during an examination of the main load-bearing structures of road transportation structures we establish that there is no significant shock wave damage. In other words, the structures may be considered capable of bearing their rated loads which usually are given on maps or special signs that are visible at the entry onto a bridge (overpass).

Engineer reconnaissance in a zone of nuclear destruction has a goal of determining the extent of damage to buildings, protective structures and municipal energy networks, the conditions and sequence of rescue work, its approximate scope and the methods of most effectively using equipment.

When inspecting damage and destruction to buildings, we first make a walk-around inspection of the outside. In so doing, we accurately determine the condition of walls and hanging structures and we determine the probability of intact parts and neighboring buildings collapsing. In buildings made of stone, we look for tilted walls and cracks where walls meet the roof. In concrete buildings, we check the condition of the concrete and the reinforcement, whether there are cracks and deformations, whether arches are intact, and the condition of points where precast structures are supported. In metal structures, we check for broken or buckled elements, and the condition of welded seams and riveted joints in supports. In wooden structures, we must check for breakage of elements, damaged connections, hanging structures, and the condition of supports.

While reconnoitering protective structures, first we determine the condition of entrances, emergency exits and air intakes, then the condition of the remainder of the structure. We locate the best places for digging out shelters and cover. On the basis of these data, we estimate the work necessary to uncover the shelter (cover), and also the approximate manpower and equipment requirements.

Engineer reconnaissance in municipal energy networks and structures establishes the location and nature of destruction and damage and manpower and equipment requirements. Particular attention is devoted to the condition of mechanical equipment and pipes containing explosive and combustible products (figure 1).

The formation commander reports to his senior commander on the results of his reconnaissance in a written report. For vital questions which do not permit delay, he reports via messenger.

Determining the most effective use of equipment for rescue and emergency repair work must be based on the following requirements. Machines must carry out all the primary operations connected with work in obstructions, in high temperatures, and in dust-filled air. Vehicle cabs must be equipped with doors that seal tightly. Each vehicle is equipped with towing and load-lifting mechanisms and other special adaptations which increase their productive potential. It is desirable to provide self-contained motors for these mechanisms. This widens their potential uses.

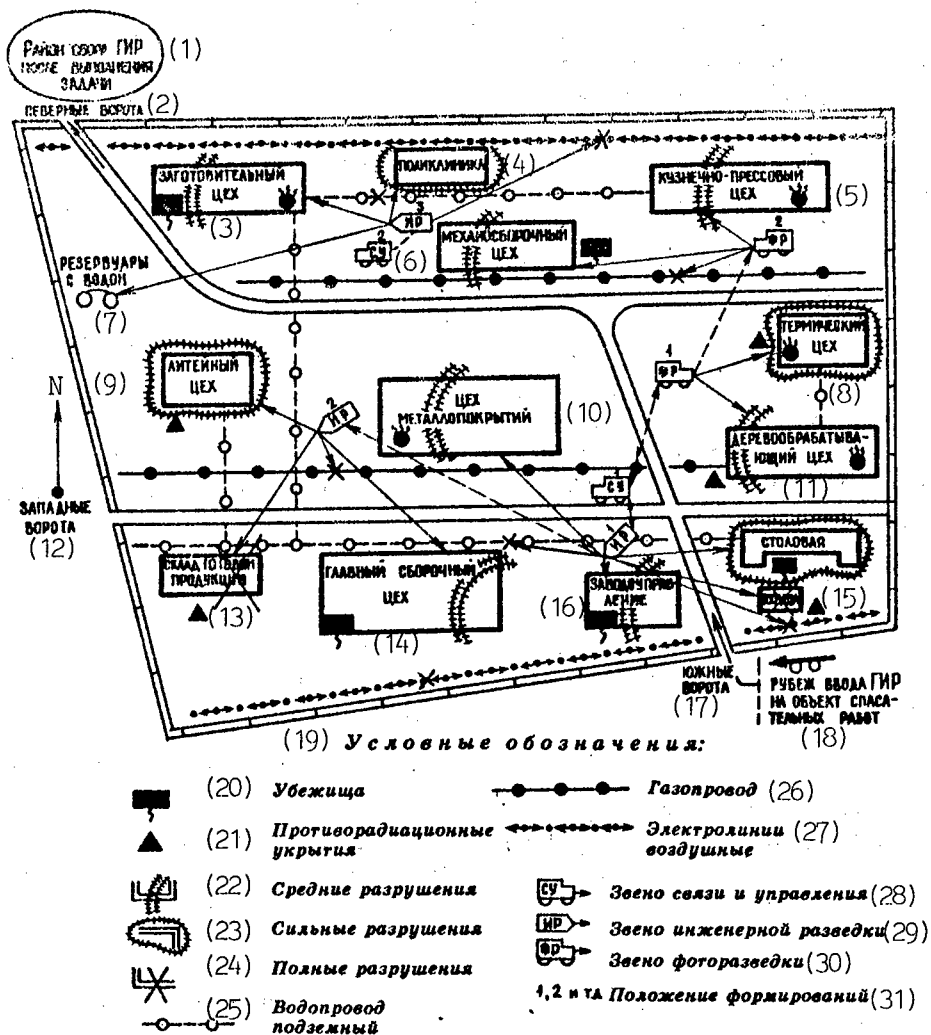


Figure 1. Diagram of the operations of engineer reconnaissance formations at a national economic installation (one variant)

[Key on following page]

Key:

1. Assembly area for an engineer reconnaissance group after mission completion
2. north gates
3. storage shop
4. clinic
5. forge-and-press shop
6. assembly shop
7. water reservoir
8. heat-treating shop
9. foundry shop
10. metal coating shop
11. wood working shop
12. west gates
13. storehouse for ready products
14. main assembly shop
15. cafeteria
16. plant management
17. south gates
18. line of movement of an engineer reconnaissance group into a rescue work objective
19. Symbols
20. Shelters
21. Anti-radiation shelters
22. Moderate damage
23. Severe damage
24. Total destruction
25. Underground water line
26. Gas line
27. Elevated electric power lines
28. Communication and control section
29. Engineer reconnaissance section
30. Photo reconnaissance section
31. Position of formations

CONTROLLING A FORMATION DURING ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE

To control a engineer reconnaissance formation means to organize its purposeful operation. Continual verification of the performance of the assigned missions is needed. It is necessary to react correctly to situation changes, use the most efficient methods of reconnaissance and efficiently use a formation's manpower and equipment.

The basis of control is the commander's decision (order). It usually indicates the missions of a formation, the organization of cooperation and material support, the location of the commander, the means and resources for communication and safety measures during engineer reconnaissance missions.

The commander bears full responsibility for controlling a subordinate formation and for the successful and timely completion of its missions in any

conditions or situation. From commanders this requires a high level of personal training and organization work, a sound knowledge of CD fundamentals, an understanding of the essence of engineer reconnaissance, and the ability swiftly and accurately to evaluate an engineering situation, that is to make sound decisions, accurately and correctly assign missions to a subordinate formation and organize cooperation with other CD reconnaissance formations in a timely manner.

The commander is obliged to base organization of control primarily on the need to perform work in assigned sectors using his manpower and equipment. Of special interest is well-organized communication among units within an engineer reconnaissance group, with the civil defense headquarters of cities (rayons or installations), and also with other reconnaissance formations. A radio is mainly used on the commitment route of CD forces into a zone of destruction and also within a region of rescue work. Runners are also used, and orders are given verbally.

Maintaining cooperation is one of the main concerns of commanders of engineer reconnaissance formations. In so doing, the efforts of all reconnaissance subunits (podrazdeleniya) are coordinated for the timely and successful completion of diverse, complex and laborious missions in zones of nuclear destruction.

With a knowledge of the structure and composition of reconnaissance formations and their capabilities, it is possible to determine the order and scope of undertakings required to organize cooperation and plan timetables and the places to carry out these measures in all stages of reconnaissance. For example, on the commitment route of CD forces into a zone of destruction, an engineer reconnaissance formation will operate jointly with the fire-fighting service subunits and road and bridge repair teams. While determining the nature and extent of damage to buildings and protective structures, an engineer reconnaissance formation will interact with reconnaissance subunits of medical formations and, in fire zones, with subunits of the fire-fighting service. During emergencies in municipal energy networks, cooperation is provided to reconnaissance units of emergency equipment formations. Finally, missions carried out engineer reconnaissance at installations containing explosive and combustible technology may be successful only through close cooperation with the reconnaissance subunits of installation formations, primarily those familiar with the locations of switching devices and which have mastered the methods for accident-free shut-downs of equipment and tanks.

COPYRIGHT: "Voyennyye znaniya" No 8

Nuclear Decontamination Within a Zone of Destruction

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8 1985 pp 15-18

[Text] (Subject 68)

METHODOLOGICAL ADVICE

This subject is studied by the group classroom method over 3 hours. In the classes it is necessary to master the organization and sequence of work

involved in decontaminating territory, thoroughfares, passages and structures in order to ensure successful operations by civil defense formations, "stet" those who carry out priority rescue and emergency repair work. An examination of the following problems is proposed: determining a plan of work, issuing assignments to personnel, refilling vehicles and controlling a formation.

This subject may be considered a continuation of Subject 67, "Methods of Decontaminating Areas Contaminated by Radioactive Substances." Therefore, after asking two or three questions, a leader must make certain of the extent the preceding subject has been mastered. The questions are roughly as follows: What methods of decontaminating roads or an area are expediently used in our installation? What equipment should be used to decontaminate an area? How is it used?

When preparing for the class, one may look through the manual "Eliminating the Effects of Radioactive Contamination" (Atomizdat, 1980).

And here is one more suggestion: After the completion of class, it is useful to show the students the film "Decontamination and Personal Cleansing" (three parts, black-and-white, produced in 1978).

ESTABLISHING A WORK PLAN

Naturally, the preparation and development of work involved in decontaminating roads (an area) at national economic installations and in populated areas are carried out taking into account the situation conditions and the availability of manpower, equipment and for completing the work.

Decontamination work at installations is performed, as a rule, by decontamination teams (groups). The work is divided into priority and secondary work. Priority work usually includes decontamination of main thoroughfares, loading and unloading zones, warehouses and other utility structures. In the second instance, the teams decontaminate the remaining area and, if necessary, the territory surrounding an installation.

Decontamination of thoroughfares and roads does not entirely eliminate the hazard of external radiation exposure, but an appropriately wide decontaminated zone leads to a considerable reduction of the hazard.

This work is conducted only in instances when contamination poses a danger to personnel and when a significant time advantage is gained in comparison with the time required for the natural reduction of radiation levels.

After receiving his assignment, a decontamination team (group) commander clarifies it, evaluates the situation, makes a decision, issues a verbal order and organizes cooperation, support and control.

While clarifying his assignment, the commander must clearly comprehend the purpose of forthcoming operations, the plan of the senior commander, his mission and the place and role of his formation. When necessary, he may clarify certain data about the situation, the sector or installation of

forthcoming work, the route of advance of his team, or the place and time for submitting reports.

The formation commander usually evaluates a situation directly on the scene, and there determines the scope of decontamination work. He bases his decision on reconnaissance data about the nature, peculiarities and size of areas of contamination, destruction or fire and their effect on the completion of his mission. He determines a sequence of actions and selects methods of decontamination, taking into account local conditions, manpower and equipment as well as the need for rescue work, urgent emergency repairs and other work.

The commander must know the conditions of the territory or road area subject to decontamination, the methods of decontamination, consumption of materials, substances and water, the productivity of vehicles and equipment, radiation levels, time of year and day, meteorological conditions and other conditions. With all this in mind, the formation commander determines requirements for the manpower, equipment and the time needed to complete the planned amount of work on the whole and by individual sectors and stages.

As an example, the class leader examines the actions of a decontamination team as it performs decontamination work on the routes of advance of civil defense forces.

In the deployment area the team commander organizes radiation and chemical reconnaissance, establishes communication with his immediate commander, equips the area and conducts camouflage. He also determines the route of advance of forces and the availability of water near the route of advance. The team is readied for immediate completion of its assigned mission. In addition, a backup deployment zone is planned in case of hazardous contamination of the primary zone.

After receiving an order to move into a zone of nuclear destruction as part of a group of CD forces, the commander clarifies his mission and the route of advance. He arranges his team in the march column and organizes control.

If, while on the march, radioactive contamination is detected on the route of march, the commander organizes reconnaissance and decontamination, which is performed by a team, group or section. In so doing, he arranges his trucks in echelon right, echelon left or in a column (figure 2).

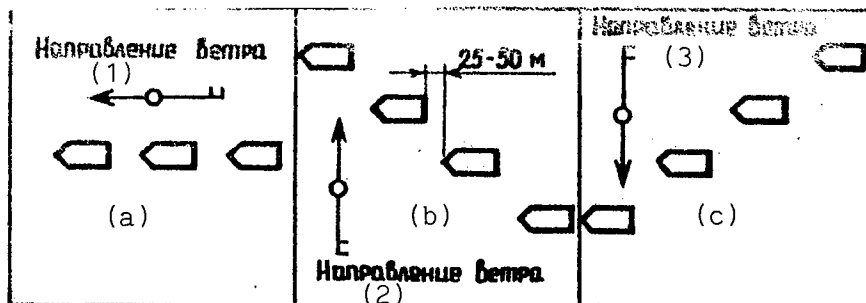


Figure 2. Vehicle formations during decontamination of a route of advance: a) in a column, b) echelon left, c) echelon right.

Key: 1-3. Wind Direction

Trainees must be reminded that the effectiveness of decontamination depends on the water flow rate, the pressure at the hose and the distance to the surface to be cleansed. As water flow increases per unit of processed surface, the ratio of deactivation increases, but not infinitely.

Water flow, in liter/square meter:	11	16	33	66
Decontamination factor:	17	33	50	67

Therefore, the optimal water flow rate in each specific instance should be determined from the required factor, the available machinery for feeding the water and the condition of the surface to be cleansed.

As water pressure increases, so does the pressure where the stream comes in contact with the surface being cleansed. For example, as pressure increases sixfold, the decontamination factor is approximately doubled. In order to ensure work safety and convenience, the distance from the hose to the surface being cleansed must be no more than 2 to 3 meters. The best results are obtained when the stream is aimed at the surface at an angle of 30-45 degrees.

We usually use PM-8, PM-10 or PM-20 sprinkler trucks. These are tank trucks on a ZIL chassis possessing a tank capacity of about 6,000 liters, a pump rate of approximately 1,000 liters per minute and a system of pipes with a receptacle fitted with 2 slit nozzles. On a single filling the PM-8 can clean an area 900 meters long and 5 meters wide at a flow rate of 1 liter per square meter.

Next, the class leader lets the trainees independently determine a possible plan of action for a commander and decontamination team decontaminating roads and passages (an area). The manner in which this is done depends on the installation in which the trainees work. Two or three persons answer the class leader's questions.

ISSUING ASSIGNMENTS TO PERSONNEL

A commander uses a city layout, map or diagram to make decisions and issue orders. A decision is formulated graphically on a layout (map) with a brief explanatory note.

In a verbal order the commander gives brief information about their situation at an installation. He tasks the team as a whole and gives specific tasks to each group. He informs them of the starting time and duration of work and the permissible radiation dose for personnel. He indicates the decontamination methods, the sites for filling trucks with water and solutions, the plan for taking cover after an "air raid" signal, his own position, and procedures for communicating and submitting reports.

As necessary, the commander clarifies his orders, issues new assignments to group leaders, and organizes radiac monitoring and the recording of radiation doses. He takes measures to prevent overexposure of personnel and reports directly to his commander on the progress of decontamination work and on the doses received by personnel.

While issuing assignments to leaders of groups decontaminating an area, buildings or equipment, the commander indicates the work sectors and their boundaries, the vehicle formation and the flow rate of decontamination solutions. He also indicates the rate of movement, the times to begin and conclude work, the plan for marking decontaminated road (area) sectors, safety measures, the assembly point and the plan for special decontamination after work is concluded.

The leader of the solution preparation and water supply group is told where to deploy the truck refilling point, the makeup of prepared solutions, the location of the nearest point for storing decontaminating materials, locations of water sources and the plan for preparing the approaches to them. The commander indicates the time for readiness for work.

The team leader informs the control and reconnaissance section leader of his position. He also determines how to organize checks on decontamination of terrain in a work sector and the plan for using messengers while controlling the team subunits.

The team leader sets the radiation dose for all personnel for the first 24 hours. Afterwards he gives his group (section) leaders and CW drivers time to study the route of march. Before beginning decontamination work, he checks the readiness of his subunits for completing their missions.

At a prescribed signal or at an appointed time, the formation commanders bring up the vehicles from the starting point and begin decontaminating the road (area).

In case of an accident or damage to individual vehicles, measures are taken to complete a mission using the remaining manpower and equipment. Malfunctions are corrected by sections (crews) on the spot. If this cannot be done, the evacuation of trucks is organized at a team assembly point after completion of the assigned mission. Decontaminated sectors are marked. The team leader reports on completion of the mission to his immediate superior and compiles a diagram-report. In his report the team leader indicates reference points (coordinates) of the decontaminated sector, the marking plan and the time of completion of work.

After securing the commitment of CD forces into a zone of destruction, the decontamination team performs partial special decontamination and proceeds directly into the zone.

REFILLING VEHICLES AND CONTROLLING A FORMATION

The truck refilling point is set up and equipped by a solution preparation section as close as possible to the sectors where sprinkler trucks work. In the absence of water sources, water is delivered to this point by a water supply section.

While making a refilling plan, the commander must start from the amount and type of work, the capabilities of his manpower and equipment and the time allotted for completion of the mission. He takes into consideration the availability of water sources and their distance from the work site, the condition of approach routes to water supply sites, the quantity of decontaminating agents and other factors.

Vehicles may be refilled by three methods. In the first method decontamination work ceases, and sprinkler trucks proceed to the refilling site. This is permissible only when the water supply is located near the work site and no trucks are available to transport water. In the second variant, water is delivered by a water supply section, sprinkler trucks do not leave their sectors, and decontamination work does not cease. The third method is a combination of the other two: When supply tank trucks cannot fully ensure uninterrupted work for all sprinkler trucks, some of them are sent by turns to the water source, where they are filled. In this case the rate of decontamination is lowered somewhat, but decontamination work does not cease.

In any event, the plan for refilling trucks must ensure completion of a decontamination mission in the minimum time period and with the least expenditure of material resources.

Portable signs and materials at hand are used to fence off an area contaminated by radioactive substances. Warning signs indicate the boundaries of areas (sectors) with a radiation level of 0.5 R/hour and those with levels indicated by the senior commander. As a rule, signs are put up only on the routes of commitment of CD forces into a zone of destruction.

Signs are set up so that, while standing at one, it is possible to see another. The front side of a sign must face the uncontaminated direction or towards reduced radiation levels. Signs are set up on the shoulders of roads on routes of the commitment of forces.

Controlling a decontamination team presupposes purposeful action on the part of leaders of groups and sections to maintain the readiness of their units for completion of their missions. Control must be firm, uninterrupted and flexible.

The commander bears full responsibility for a subordinate team and the successful completion of decontamination missions in the prescribed time, under any situation. He directs his team from a command post which is deployed directly in the area of work. Group leaders and section leaders control their subordinates by remaining with them. A team leader's communication with his groups is carried out through messengers in his control and reconnaissance section.

COPYRIGHT: "Voyennyye znaniya" No 8

12929/13109
CSO: 1801/36

MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

LT GEN KOBZAR ON HISTORY, PROGRAM OF SRF ENGINEERING SCHOOL

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Lieutenant General A. Kobzar, director of the Saratov Higher Military Command School imeni Hero of the Soviet Union Major General A. I. Lizyukov: "Successors"]

[Text] The Saratov Higher Military Command School imeni Hero of the Soviet Union Major General A. I. Lizyukov was founded in 1918 and has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner and the Order of the Red Star. Of its graduates, 97 have attained the rank of Hero of the Soviet Union and two the rank of Hero of Socialist Labor. Its former cadets include Marshal of the Soviet Union N. I. Krylov, General of the Army Ye. F. Ivanovskiy, Marshal of Armor Forces O. A. Losik, Colonel General D. A. Dragunskiy and other Soviet military leaders. The name of Hero of the Soviet Union tank company commander Guards Lieutenant I. P. Malozemov has been entered in perpetuity on the school's rolls and K. Ye. Voroshilov has been an honored cadet of the school since 1926. The school trains missile officers in the engineer-command field.

The fall wind pulled at the petals of the fresh flowers that lay on the slab of the monument. A new bouquet is being added. The cadet who had put the bouquet down stands still for a few seconds and, after a smartly about-face, returns to the training formation.

Today is a typical training day, but today, as yesterday and everyday for the past several years, fresh flowers were placed at the memorial erected in honor of the school's graduates who fell along the fiery front-line journey. This is a day of deep respect for those who, with weapons in hand, defended our Socialist Motherland in battle and who brought glory to their own school by their courage and heroism.

The memorial complex, combining several monuments and obelisks, is a sacred place for every one of us. Capsules containing earth obtained from places where the school's graduates fought -- from the shores of Lake Khasan and the banks of the Khalkhin-Gol River, from Moscow, Leningrad, Volgograd, Kiev, Minsk, Lvov and others -- have been placed under one of the slabs here for

eternal safe keeping. On the 40th Anniversary of Great Victory a capsule with earth from the communal grave of Soviet soldiers in Treptov Park in Berlin was emplaced during a solemn ceremony. The geography of the battles in which the school's pupils fought and accomplished feats stretches from the shores of Lake Khasan to the walls of Berlin. There were hundreds and thousands of them, but we remember their names. Their example of service to the Fatherland and their military traditions which are in the thoughts and affairs of today's cadets are a clear and true reference point for an officer career.

It is a great honor to be a successor to these front-line heroes. The Saratov Missile School, one of the oldest military training institutions in the country, has a great and glorious history which has its roots in the fiery revolutionary years. During the long path of its existence it has trained highly qualified commanders with various specialties for the Soviet Armed Forces. These include infantry men and machine-gunners, communicators, artillery men and tankers. The many years of training and educational experience and the extensive and modern material training base have allowed the school to become a real forge for missile officers. And for all these years, regardless of what the specialty of the officer trained by the school might be, these officers have been noted for their high ideological conviction, their acute feeling of military duty, their professional competence and their intense desire to maintain the honor of their school's graduates at a high level.

The tank crew commanded by school graduate Lieutenant I. Chernyy displayed great courage and heroism at the battle of Stalingrad. During one of the battles, after his driver has perished and his ammunition was expended, Chernyy drove his vehicle toward a fascist tank that had broken through and destroyed it. This piece of news soon reached the walls of the school itself and cadets wrote to the officer asking him to relate the details of the tank ramming and the feelings he had experienced at that moment.

The answer was, "When you remember the history of the school's Battle Flag, it will become clear to you why I could not fall back, but instead rammed the enemy. My KV [heavy] tank is now on a mound, standing like a firing point. I can see all of Stalingrad from it and I feel like I am standing at Honor Post No 1. I will not leave here until I have been ordered to."

This feeling, that you literally are constantly at Post No 1, meaning that you are in view of everyone and that you represent the illustrious school and are inseparably linked with it and with its history, is one of the primary feelings that commanders and educators of the older generation tried to indoctrinate into their cadets and that we are also purposefully and persistently teaching our present cadets. This feeling continues to evoke the desire to follow the best military traditions and to add to them through intense labor and exemplary completion of ones military duty.

The training program at the higher command-engineer school for rocket forces is extensive, diverse and difficult. It provides the foundation for Marxist-Leninist training and party-political work, higher mathematics and physics, electrical engineering, engineering graphics and ASU [automated control system] equipment, computers and the theory of management automation. It

includes combined arms and specialized disciplines, mastery of military skills and skills in using equipment and the acquisition of experience in carrying out ideological-educational work with people. It provides the development of the qualities that an officer must have in a combat situation and in his everyday service activities. A missile officer has to know and be able to do very, very many things today. But all these difficulties are surmountable if he has selected this heroic profession as his vocation and as his heart's calling.

The school has been declared the foremost in the Baltic Military District five times in recent years and has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the district's military council. Our graduates traditionally serve honorably in the forces and skillfully resolve military training missions. Many of them, such as Lieutenant Colonels V. Matveyev and V. Zhuk, Major S. Ivanishchev and Captain Ye. Mugayev, have received state awards.

The school has everything it needs to train highly qualified specialists. The 18 departments, with their more than 40 scholars and many other experienced instructors and their advanced technical equipment, allow the school to develop a very modern, high quality, effective training and educational program. The intense training is supplemented by the cadets' work in the military-scientific society and is combined with a diverse, interesting leisure-time program that includes sports and artistic activities, trips to heroic locations in the Volga area, discussions about the romance of officer service and about military duty, participation in the creation of amateur films and also patronage meetings with school students in the school's museum. Thanks to the efforts of the cadet Poisk club, our museum has been enriched with many relics that allow us to vividly recreate the Soviet people's heroic feats on the fields of battle. The museum has become a place where party veterans and veterans of the Great Patriotic War meet with young people. It is also the location where party and Komsomol cards are presented and where school children are accepted into the Pioneers.

Worthy successors to the military glory of front-line soldiers are growing within school's walls.

12511
CSO: 1801/46

MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

8

UZBEK ATTENDANCE NOTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 10 of October 1985 carried on pages 32-38 a 2,000-word article by B. Allamuradov, the first secretary of the Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee, entitled "Fulfilling Lenin's Behests." The article notes on page 37 round figures of attendance at military educational institutions from the Uzbek SSR. It states: "...Annually the republic's Komsomol sends to the country's military schools more than six thousand youths, more than half of whom are of the local nationality..."

/8309

CSO: 1801/75

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

ADMIRAL AMELKO ON INDIAN OCEAN

PM181240 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 85 First Edition p 6

[Article by Admiral N. Amelko, deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff: "The Indian Ocean: The Source of the Threat"--first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The problem of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone is arising in all its magnitude in our day. The progressive peace-loving forces and the forces of militarism striving to dictate their will to the people have come face to face here in single combat.

Over 10 years ago the world community urged that an international conference on the Indian Ocean be held. The last UN General Assembly session resolved to convene a conference in the first half of 1986. Now the imperialist circles, above all the United States, have torpedoed the convening of a forum by that date. However, they could not make the interested countries abandon the idea of holding the conference completely. The struggle to convene the conference has a complicated history.

How Tension Has Been Fueled

On the threshold of the seventies the dangerous development of the situation in the Indian Ocean was only just beginning. A real opportunity existed then to halt the buildup of nonlittoral states' military presence there, region, to prevent the ocean's militarization, and to take a practical step to reduce the level of tension. That was how the majority of the region's littoral and continental countries thought and what the USSR and its allies believed.

The United States and its military bloc partners did not openly oppose the suggestion that had been put forward. However, beginning in February 1978 they essentially avoided further talks. The reason for this was that the Indian Ocean, which had not previously merited significant attention in America's global strategy, had begun attracting Washington's increasingly close attention.

"America's traditional strategic assessment of the Indian Ocean has changed... The Indian Ocean has been turned into a region capable of influencing fundamental changes in the global balance of forces... We must have the ability to

influence events in this zone; the capability to deploy our military might in our region is a most important element of that influence"--that was how U.S. policy in the Indian Ocean zone was interpreted by Admiral E. Zumwalt, former Navy chief of staff.

Back in the early seventies the United States began creating the material basis for a permanent military presence in the Indian Ocean. Washington stepped up the pressure on the governments of states dependent on it. It forced them to enter into bilateral agreements enabling it to use those countries' ports and airfields in the Pentagon's interests. By the early eighties the Pentagon possessed 30 military bases on the territory of littoral states in the Indian Ocean; the construction of the main U.S. stronghold in the region--the naval and air force base on Diego Garcia Island adapted to provide backup for strategic components of the armed forces--was completed.

These actions were part of a general program for building up the U.S. fleet with a plan to increase its strength to 600 warships. The vast sum of \$100 billion has been allocated for naval modernization and construction. A plan has been formulated and adopted concerning the U.S. naval presence in the main ocean and sea theaters which provides for active penetration into regions where large U.S. naval formations had previously been used extremely rarely. This applies to the Caribbean, the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk, and the northwest Pacific, as well as the Indian Ocean.

Gambling on Blackmail

The present U.S. Administration's decision to expand the direct American military presence was an overt new challenge to the Indian Ocean states. Measures have been taken to ensure in an emergency the rapid quantitative and qualitative buildup of the U.S. naval grouping there by transferring ships from the Mediterranean and Pacific. Washington is continuing to take practical steps to create an operational 5th Fleet in the Indian Ocean, with the plan to increase its strength to 50 warships including aircraft carriers. This fleet, together with the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean and the 7th Fleet in the Pacific, is designed to create a threat to the whole Eurasian continent from the south.

The U.S. striving to achieve global superiority on the seas and oceans is not only a method of blackmailing and intimidating those littoral states pursuing an independent foreign policy. It is also a new strategic threat from the south to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. It is common knowledge that many U.S. submarines have already been equipped with new Trident-1 missiles and the prospect is that from 1989 they will be replaced on "Ohio" class nuclear-powered missile-carrying submarines with Trident-2 missiles, which have far greater combat potential, and this, of course, will sharply increase the danger for a considerable part of the USSR's territory and, indeed, for other countries.

The Pentagon assigns a special role in its military-strategic plans for the Indian Ocean to the "rapid deployment forces" formed in 1980 and now, according to U.S. press figures, comprising over 250,000 officers and men. To

provide backup for their combat activity 17 special store ships are stationed in the Indian Ocean carrying heavy arms, military hardware, and ammunition to sustain a Marine brigade's operations for 30 days.

In 1983 the Central Command (Centcom) was set up and was given control of the "rapid deployment forces," military bases on Diego Garcia and in Somalia, Kenya, and a number of other places, a multirole aircraft carrier group, and other facilities located in the approaches to the Persian Gulf. Possible military operations have been rehearsed during the Bright Star exercises. In terms of troop numbers Centcom is the second largest U.S. command and its sphere of operations includes 19 countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Washington is also striving to involve its NATO allies in the militarist preparations in the Indian Ocean. A Royal Navy grouping consisting of two or three destroyers, frigates, and auxiliary ships are already permanently stationed in the Indian Ocean, and an operational division of British ships including an aircraft carrier and escort ships also regularly put in there. A French naval division consisting of eight or nine warships is also permanently stationed in the Indian Ocean. FRG warships have regularly visited the Indian Ocean since 1980.

As for the Soviet military presence in the Indian Ocean, our warships first appeared there only in the early seventies when the aims and tasks of the U.S. warships stationed there became clear. The composition and structure of a Soviet warship detachment, several times smaller in number, differ fundamentally from a U.S. grouping both in terms of class and purpose. The main feature distinguishing Soviet from U.S. ships in the Indian Ocean is invariably that they are not armed for actions against coastal targets. Soviet ships threaten no one, and their presence in the Indian Ocean is a necessary countermeasure dictated by the need to safeguard the USSR's security from the south. The level of the Soviet military presence has remained virtually unaltered for a number of years now.

Two Approaches to the Problem

Two approaches are clearly visible regarding the large and complex range of questions connected with creating a peace zone in the Indian Ocean. America's militarist course, aimed at securing military advantages for it, is countered by the policy and supporting real actions of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. They actively support all concrete steps by the world community aimed at reducing tension.

The well known UN resolution on the Indian Ocean and the declaration contained in it included an appeal to the great powers to urgently begin consultations aimed at halting the further buildup of the military presence in this region, to remove all military bases, military installations, and military supply facilities, and to prevent the deployment of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons there.

The sharp intensification of the U.S. military presence could not fail to arouse concern among the Indian Ocean countries. On their initiative in 1974

the UN General Assembly session again raised the question of convening an international conference on the Indian Ocean. However, the very idea of taking steps toward creating a peace zone in the region aroused a negative reaction from the United States and some of its allies whereas the USSR expressed a readiness to take part in consultations on questions connected with preparing for the conference.

In 1979 the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution to convene an international conference on the Indian Ocean within 2 years in Colombo and instructed the UN Special Committee on the Indian Ocean to "carry out preparatory work for convening the conference including the examination of appropriate measures for implementing any international agreement which may eventually be reached to preserve the Indian Ocean as a peace zone." The Soviet Union voted for this resolution and declared its readiness to join the Special Committee. The United States, Britain, France, and a number of other Western powers abstained. Subsequently they, too joined the committee but, as time showed, only to so as slow down its work.

For Convening a Conference

The obstructionist activity of the United States and its allies could not fail to take its toll--no conference was held in 1981, 1983, or this year. The world community's decisions on this question were thus torpedoed. While hiding behind hypocritical words about "support" for the UN General Assembly resolution, Washington continued escalating its military presence in the Indian Ocean. Over \$30 billion were spent on this alone between 1980 and 1985.

The attainment of practical positive results on fulfilling the UN decisions on a peace zone in the Indian Ocean depends to a large extent on the cohesion and purposefulness of the region's nonaligned countries. While condemning U.S. obstructionist activity in the Special Committee, some of them do not show due persistence in the attainment of the goal and speak pessimistically--here Washington's influence is felt--on the planned UN schedule for holding the international conference. However, the conference's opponents must not be allowed to gain the upper hand.

The declaration on the Indian Ocean as a peace zone adopted at the United Nations almost 15 years ago has not lost its topicality. It is necessary to campaign to accelerate its implementation.

Questions of improving the international atmosphere have always been at the center of the Soviet Union's attention. That is graphically demonstrated by our country's many peace initiatives and practical actions aimed at reducing the level of military tension both in the world as a whole and in individual regions. In an interview with the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said when evaluating the prospects for achieving lasting peace and developing cooperation in Asia and, specially, in the Indian Ocean region: "As for the Soviet Union, it has always advocated and continues to advocate peace and security in Asia and equitable cooperation among the continent's states. This also applies fully to the Indian Ocean. We support the idea of turning this region into a peace zone...The USSR's

proposal, put forward during the 1982 Soviet-Indian summit, remains in force--namely, that without waiting for a conference to be convened, all states whose ships use the Indian Ocean refrain from taking steps liable to complicate the situation in this region."

Thus the Soviet stance on the question of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone was and remains clear and consistent. The USSR advocates that no large naval formations be sent to the region, that no military exercises be conducted there, and that nonlittoral states possessing military bases there refrain from expanding or modernizing them.

The question of convening an international conference remains the key to the struggle for a peace zone in the Indian Ocean. At the recent 40th UN General Assembly session the Soviet Union reaffirmed its stance in favor of the immediate convening of a conference.

Using crude blackmail the United States tried to kill off the very idea of holding a conference. It did not succeed, however. The nonaligned countries, with the socialist states' active support, insisted that the conference be held in Colombo and that the UN Special Committee on the Indian Ocean complete the preparatory work for it in 1986.

/12712

CSO: 1801/77

AFGHANISTAN

ACTIONS IN BARDAK, KUNAR PROVINCES NOTED

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 5 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by O. Moskovskiy, special TASS correspondent, at a garrison of the Limited Contingent of Soviet Forces in the DRA: "The Step Into Immortality"]

[Text] Soviet troops serving as part of the Limited Contingent of Soviet Forces in Afghanistan often skirmishes with Dushman. Soviet soldiers and officers are showing heroism, courage and a readiness for self-sacrifice while meeting their international duty and today we are relating one such episode.

It gets dark very quickly in the mountains. Soviet soldiers were hurrying to the assembly area after a short, but violent battle.

"Comrade Lieutenant!" resounded alarmingly in the silence.

And suddenly the automatic weapon of a Dushman who had hidden himself in the bushes struck at Lieutenant Ivonin at point-blank range. But an instant earlier Corporal Aleksandr Koryavin had stepped into the path of the stream of lead and he protected the commander with his chest.

"Corporal Aleksandr Vasilyevich Koryavin was born in 1965. He is Russian and has been a member of the Komsomol since 1982. He entered the Army in November 1983 and has nothing but positive efficiency reports. He has taken part in a number of battles to destroy rebel bands and formations. He has been an example of courage, fortitude and heroism" (from the service record of Corporal A. V. Koryavin).

This fellow from the Moscow suburb of Zagorsk had a reputation among his comrades as being a brave fellow. As far back as June 1984 the reconnaissance company where he was serving was following a Dushman band in Baglan Province and ran into an ambush. Aleksandr was able to distinguish himself in his first battle. While wounded, he drove off the Dushman attack with automatic weapons fire and dragged a wounded comrade, Corporal V. Gavrilov, from the battle to a safe place and gave him first aid. Upon his return from the hospital, Gavrilov would say, "Sasha saved my life" and after recovering, Koryavin would return to the company with a military award on his chest.

This spring several Dushman bands that had filtered into Bardak Province began to burn villages, kill activists and rob inhabitants. Soviet soldiers went to their aid.

Corporal Koryavin was in the company's lead reconnaissance patrol when he detected a Dushman convoy moving across the pass. After taking up a good position, Aleksandr put the lead vehicle out of action with a shot from his hand-held anti-tank rocket launcher. The platoon, led by Lieutenant A. Ivonin, rushed up and completed the convoy's destruction and captured prisoners and military equipment of foreign manufacture. The young officer handled the battle in a skillful and calm manner and was always there where it was most dangerous and difficult.

Andrey Ivonin had been in Afghanistan before. He has served an enlistment as a junior sergeant and had commanded a squad. He had received the medal "For Valour" in the summer of 1980 for courage and heroism. After that he went to study at the Ryazan Higher Airborne Command School imeni Lenin Komsomol and voluntarily returned as a lieutenant and platoon commander.

The platoon commanded by Lieutenant Ivonin was given the order to consolidate at an advantageous position along a gorge in Kunar Province. According to information that had been obtained, a large band of Dushman was moving to that location. The platoon commander sent Corporal A. Koryavin and Private I. Khalilov out on patrol with the mission of preventing the enemy from making a surprise attack on the subunit's rear.

The patrol was able to detect a large group of bandits that was sneaking up the side of the hill in time. What should they do? The patrol leader, Corporal Koryavin, sent his partner to report to the platoon commander and after taking up a good position, he got ready for battle.

The Dushman, thinking that they were safe, clustered together on the mountain path. A little further and they would break through into the company's rear area. But Koryavin stopped them. He fired on the enemy without a miss, forcing them to pull back.

After getting reinforcements, the bandits again rushed into the attack. One bullet passed through Koryavin's arm, but he continued the battle. His comrades, who had rushed up, helped him repel the attack.

There was a minute of silence. This is when the wounded Aleksandr Koryavin stepped forward to meet his immortality. He perished after meeting his military and international duty and defending his commander in battle.

The enemy paid dearly for the Soviet soldier's death. That evening soldiers from the subunit repelled another six fierce enemy attacks and inflicted huge losses on the enemy.

After the battle Lieutenant Andrey Ivonin would appear before the formation and say, "Sasha loved life very much. And he sacrificed his own life for ours, the lives of his military comrades."

After this material had been readied for delivery to the newspaper, we found out that Corporal Aleksandr Vasilyevich Koryavin had been awarded the rank of Hero of the Soviet Union (posthumously) for the personal bravery and heroism he displayed while carrying out combat missions involved in providing international assistance to the Afghan people.

12511

CS0: 1801/55

END