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USSR REPORT MILITARY AFFAIRS

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ARMED FORCES

WORK WITH SERVICEMEN'S LETTERS DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by Lt Gen Just V. Novikov, first deputy chief military procurator:
"Consider the Opinion of Each Individual"]

[Text] Constant, concerned communication between leaders of all ranks and the citizens, unfailing consideration of their opinions, suggestions, and criticism -- these are a distinctive feature of our way of life, an important element of socialist state policy. Everyone knows the great interest which V. I. Lenin showed for the people's wants, needs, and mood. Vladimir Il'ich demanded this of all employees and wrote, in his "Outline of Rules for Administration of Soviet Institutions" that, for example, the rules for public reception hours and days should be displayed both inside and outside the building and that the reception area should be arranged so that it provided free access. Vladimir Il'ich saw the living person behind every letter and tried to understand him with his heart and find a way to help him.

Today the right of every Soviet citizen to take part in governing state and public affairs, to make suggestions and criticize shortcomings, is proclaimed by the USSR Constitution and clearly regulated by effective legislation. The Communist Party and CPSU Central Committee are constantly seeing to unconditional and effective realization of this right. And there is no question that most officials, including those in the army and navy, uphold party principles and the requirements of controlling documents stringently and look upon work with citizens' letters, complaints, and applications as an important state matter.

Inspections show that the procedure for handling letters is being improved in units and at military institutions and enterprises; decisions on them are made on a more operational basis and these decisions themselves are generally concrete and business-like. The receiving of visitors is also being improved. Senior officers more and more often receive people right at their place of work or service. For example, political worker Col A. Vasil'kov and district military procurator Maj Gen Just N. Sotnikov recently visited the N unit in Odessa M.D. They received 19 servicemen and members of their families. Most of their problems were resolved on the spot, while for a few definite dates for solutions were set and, in the case of those requests which could not be met, the applicants received well-supported answers, with references to specific legal norms where necessary.

In short, a good deal is being done to see that work with letters and visitors is carried on properly in all garrisons and posts. Incidentally, the reception

of visitors in the above-mentioned N unit made it possible to identify some shortcomings in the review of complaints and suggestions by servicemen of this unit; this was brought to the attention of the commanding officer and officials in serious terms. Suffice it to say that the commanding officer, who is obligated to receive his subordinates and members of their families at least twice a month, was not doing this. No doubt this was why many things that came out during the reception held by the senior officers were new to this officer, even though they were all facts which he was supposed to take into account in his everyday work.

Unfortunately, deviations from the requirements of the corresponding Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the military regulations, and other documents are not that unusual. It is common knowledge, for example, that the one who receives people must be fully empowered. But in one of the units of the Black Sea Fleet staff officer E. Onegov was given this job as well as work with letters. I will not even discuss his capabilities in work; the man simply did not have the right to resolve many of the problems which were brought to him. Of course, the people were then forced to appeal to other offices.

The rule on registering visitors and mail is equally elementary, but in some places the logs and files envisioned for this are not kept up. It was because of violations of this sort that more than 80 unregistered letters were found in the medical service and department of tourism and excursions of the Central Asian M.D. on the day of the procurator's inspection. It was found that some of the letters had been simply lost.

In a number of places substantial delays in responding to applications and letters arouse attention. Of course, sometimes you cannot answer immediately: you have to check into things and consider many factors. But in such cases the law obliges officials to inform the applicants of the reasons for the delay. And this is not always done. This means there is an openly indifferent attitude toward the letter or person. Some answers also provide examples of the same kind of attitude. For example, Pvt A. Zyryanov's mother inquired about why her son had not received a money transfer. Maj A. Piskun answered: "Money is not to be sent by mail." It turned out that the officer did not even look into what was worrying the woman, the mother of his subordinate.

"With respect to your letter, I inform you..." The outgoing document testifies to the attitude of the person who signs it toward the particular matter and also often reflects on his competence and ability to think broadly, in state terms.

It was pointed out at the 26th party congress that many of the letters received by central agencies could and should have been thoroughly handled in the local area and only because of an inattentive attitude toward them were people forced to turn to higher levels. This is confirmed by an analysis of letters received by the Main Military Procurator's Office.

G. Chisler, manager of a flight-technical dining hall, appealed to the commanding officer of the unit several times because she had been illegally called to material and disciplinary accountability. But instead of looking into what had happened, they decided in the unit to get rid of the "truth-seeker." Then the woman turned to the air force political branch of the Baltic M.D. But there

too the responsible comrades did not check out the facts or evaluate them from the point of view of the applicant's legal rights, so they merely duplicated the unit commanding officer's decision. The woman was forced to travel to Moscow and come to receiving hours at the Main Military Procurator's Office; only after this was her complaint resolved in conformity with the law. But we have only one law -- Soviet law -- and all must obey it.

In connection with this example I would like to specially note the poor legal knowledge of certain officials who are obligated to receive citizens and answer their letters. It is typical that in places where mistakes in this work are especially notable, legal training of officers is usually poorly organized and they lack the necessary reference literature. And in a number of units and institutions they simply do not respect the requirement of normative documents. The documents say all kinds of things, they seem to think, and so we'll do as we like. This is intolerable. Sooner or later they will have to answer for their careless attitude toward work with letters, complaints, and applications.

This happened, for example to a number of comrades who had to face the party commission of the Ground Forces. What happened was that, not long ago, battalion commander Maj V. Derevyanko told one of his unit commanding officers that his men could not be permitted to miss combat training periods to do all kinds of administrative work. Unfortunately, the officer's voice was not heeded. They continued to take men away from training periods even though schedules were made up regularly and they were required to mark that periods were held as scheduled. The battalion commander turned to his senior officers, but they did not respond properly to his reports. Indeed, the principled officer began to be persecuted for his criticism and inspectors tried to show that he had just "imagined" everything, and that he was a quarrelsome type. Those who were responsible for trying to suppress criticism were strictly punished and one of the senior officers, Maj Gen O. Komlev, was ordered to see that such a thing does not happen again.

Correctly organized checks on work with letters and applications received in the unit, institution, or enterprise are important for preventing cases such as the above. Internal inspections should be held quarterly in all places. Commanding officers and chiefs must analyze and summarize the things that concern the men and take steps to eliminate the factors that give rise to complaints. But this is not being done everywhere, and for some reason the analysis very rarely covers the criticisms and suggestions that the men present when unified political days and question and answer evening meetings are held. This makes these activities less effective.

I especially want to direct attention to the incomprehensible fact that peoples controllers neglect this important area of work. According to the law they are obliged to check on correct consideration of letters and applications, timely responses to them, and to identify the factors that give rise to complaints, especially repeated ones. To be direct, some peoples control committees and groups do not always give this matter their attention. I think that the corresponding commanding officers and political agencies must consider this.

The representatives of a number of higher headquarters, departments, and directorates do not inspect work with the letters and applications of citizens and servicemen often. In any case, employees of the military procurator's office

frequently must step in here on, so to speak, completely untrodden ground. However, even we should unquestionably be more consistent and demanding in our attention to this matter. Military procurators are obligated to this, in particular, by the 12 January 1983 decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. We must insure unconditional compliance with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee on bolstering protection of the labor and other rights and legal interests of citizens and guarantee careful, timely consideration of applications and complaints of violations of the law and state discipline.

The recent decree of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee called letters the mandate of working people to party and Soviet bodies. Work with citizens' letters and applications is state work, political work. It is an important form of development of socialist democracy. The confidence of the people that any well-founded suggestion or criticism will be heard and lead to an improvement in the work guarantees a further rise in citizen activism. Thus it is an essential condition for new successes in the struggle to strengthen military and labor discipline and raise the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces.

11,176

CSO: 1801/191

AIR FORCES

LACK OF TRAINING EQUIPMENT CRITICIZED, INVESTIGATED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Mar 83 p 2

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Ye. Sorokin replies to letter from Senior Lieutenant of Technical Services K. Neybauer: "The Fruits of Mismanagement, Letter with Commentary"]

[Text] Dear Editors! Our unit (chast') has been entirely unable to complete work on a simulator facility and a training building since 1976. Our aviators have had to train in an inadequate facility.

The training building and simulator facility have meanwhile been "frozen" for many years: both buildings have been completely framed but any further work has been held up. Finally, on 30 May last year our unit created a construction group and put me in charge of it. We were made responsible for assisting UNR [work supervisor's section] builders under the command of Lieutenant Colonel V. Frolov. But because the UNR has virtually refused to have anything to do with the project, everything has fallen onto our shoulders.

We have not had all the equipment, machines and materials we need. These things have had to be procured, to put it mildly, by semilegal means.

Then at the beginning of November some military builders were assigned to the project. But even they were unable to get hold of machines and materials. We have just barely, nevertheless, been able to complete some of the work. But we're now being held up by the UNR commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Engineer L. Berkhman. Trenches which have been dug with so much effort are falling in, and because of a lack of heat the plaster is falling off. The training building is a sorry sight, too. Little trees have already sprouted on the roof.

Now is this really the way the state expects us to do things? Is this good management?

Senior Lieutenant of Technical Services
K. Neubauer

Investigation fully confirmed the facts contained in this letter. Both Colonel Engineer G. Gavrilene, chief, construction directorate, Baltic Military District, and Colonel Engineer O. Baykov, deputy district commander for construction and billeting, are very familiar with the "project with a beard." Both have promised help in due course, but things still haven't moved off dead center.

All construction work remains as before on the shoulders of Senior Lieutenant of Technical Services K. Neubauer. And if any progress at all has been achieved it has been only thanks to his own personal enterprise and initiative.

The whole problem lies in the fact that the two UNR chiefs, Lieutenant Colonels V. Frolkov and L. Berkman, the general contractor and subcontractor, have been entirely unable to arrive at a common language. In heaping blame upon one another and lodging complaints against one another, both commanders, it appears, have lost sight of the most important thing, that is, the work at hand.

An exchange they had in the course of our meeting is instructive in this regard.

"We would even be ready to start installing the heating system and sanitary equipment tomorrow, but the general contractor has yet to complete the preparatory work," Lieutenant Colonel Engineer L. Berkman declared, then adding confidentially: "Generally speaking, though, according to what I've heard, Neubauer wants to do everything himself there with local organizations."

"Pardon me, Lev Yevgen'yevich," Frolkov objected, "we've been ready to go there for a long time now; everything's up to you. And what do you mean, Neubauer wants to do everything himself? That's the first time I've ever heard anything like that."

You got the impression that neither one of them had ever visited the facilities they were talking about. And as things turned out, that was precisely the case.

The district construction directorate's attitude here is truly amazing. Since 1972, this UNR, now headed by Lieutenant Colonel Engineer V. Frolkov, has been unable to fulfill its plan because it has its manpower scattered among dozens of projects as well as because it doesn't have its own industrial base. The number of uncompleted projects grows from one year to the next, and there are even instances in which they are fictitiously turned over for operational use. In spite of all this, however, rather than rendering any concrete assistance, the district construction directorate is probably not even including all new construction projects on each year's UNR title list.

Technical and engineering personnel and officers of the military construction detachment subordinate to the UNR are failing to demonstrate necessary concern in still another sphere—improving their living and working conditions. The families of some officers and warrant officers have for years been living in barracks or renting apartments in private homes. The UNR chief, incidentally, lives comfortably with his family in the administration building.

Personnel of the military construction detachment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel V. Zenchik are scattered over numerous projects, where people are frequently left to make do with their own resources. This was the way things turned out for the fifteen military construction personnel assigned to go finish the work on the aviators' simulator.

facility. And where were they housed?...in the very building which had no heat, no windows and no doors. And they haven't had a single session of political instruction since November. About how comfortable and convenient these arrangements might be there's no need to speculate. But the thing is, nobody seems to be concerned about the situation. Neither the detachment commander, his deputy for political affairs, Captain V. Skobelev, nor the company commander have been here since November. Might this not be the reason this group had so many serious breaches of military discipline last year?

The command of the unit for which the simulator is being built deserves censure as well. Lieutenant Colonel V. Yudin will refer to the lack of accommodations in which construction personnel could be housed. The fact is, however, that there is already plenty of room available in the beautiful aviator barracks for military construction personnel as well.

As it turns out, however, the UNR command has never even laid a suggestion like this before its customer. And this, incidentally, is by no means the only instance of indifference toward people. Might this not be the reason for the extremely low labor productivity figures for military construction personnel?

The construction project K. Neubauer talks about in his letter is, unfortunately, far from being an isolated case within the district. This is an alarming symptom of the fact that the construction directorate has failed to demonstrate the requisite concern for proper organization of military construction work and bring order into the capital construction program as called for in decisions of the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenum.

8963

CSO: 1801/196

NAVAL FORCES

MORAL ASPECTS IN COMPETITION

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by Capt 3rd Rank V. Litvinenko: "Eminence"]

[Text] The tallying of the week's competition results has been completed and Sr Lt I. Artem'yev felt an irresistible need to remain alone. He ascended the circular ladder and stepped out onto the ship's deck. A fresh breeze, with a salty taste hit his face. This was the sole thing that pleased him first during the past day.

Seeing the senior lieutenant gazing on the sea at dusk, I wanted to go up to him but changed my mind. Let the man think over privately by himself and consider thoroughly what had happened, I decided.

At that time our antisubmarine cruiser "Moskva" was on a long voyage. In a situation when a just-completed military training exercise is replaced by a new one, socialist competition takes on a special force, more boldly, visually its results are seen. The sailors' rivalry becomes more active, more intense. They strive without fail to come out in first place, to be distinguished. This striving is completely understandable, is known to each of us. If its basis is wholesome, then how can it not be welcome?

But there are here its fine points, at times even of a negative nature. There is a person, prudently building a path to success, ready to forego moral principles, to show off. Such is going on with Sr Lt Artem'yev. The group headed by him committed itself to become excellent. Everything went well and the young officer was convinced that the collective would keep its word. Suddenly one of the subordinates violated military discipline. How could this be? To talk about this at the top of one's voice? But then first place in the competition is not to be seen, and now, it seems, the talk isn't about the group conferring on the title of excellent. It's better to remain silent, to make it look as if nothing happened, the senior lieutenant decided, and restricted himself to a simple reprimand to the person at fault.

Of course the commander has the right to select the course of action himself, calling to order the violator of regulations. But this must be done openly, publicly, otherwise the educational efforts might yield a negative result. When I talked to Artem'yev about this, I heard in response:

"I really wanted it to be better. Not to lose the good name of the group because of the slipshodness of one sailor."

He wanted it to be better.... No, such an approach doesn't lead to solid, really well-deserved success, to achievement of a good name by the collective. Glossing over shortcomings, covering up such negative phenomena, the organizer, the director of the competition himself leads people away from the true struggle for better results, willy-nilly prompts them not to bother themselves much with work of ideas, with an effort of the forces.

A century of "easy" success clearly is short. But moral losses during it are inevitable. How difficult, it seems, to struggle with amateurs "to gild the flank," to forego the truth, if they are accustomed to indulgence and connivance. Such dishonesty is especially inadmissible on a cruise. This is why Sr Lt Artem'yev was so sharply criticized for the week's competition results of the ship's military units and subunits.

One couldn't act otherwise. The party conscience will not allow us to condone those who endeavor to pass off the desired for the actual, if only to suggest to everyone that success is at hand. What motivates them? Of course, first of all is the concern of personal well-being. Yet, championship in the competition is not only popular praise. If improper deeds of those thirsting for undeserved glory are not noticed for some reason, then in the time of all apparent eminence their moral fall is hastened.

Thus it follows to say that the incident with Sr Lt Artem'yev was, perhaps, the only one in our crew for the past several years. But he opened our eyes in many respects, forced us anew to look at the organization of socialist competition on distant voyages, to heighten the exactingness in all links.

To see distinctly every participant in the competition, to help his moral eminence in the competition with comrades, to support, to educate, to develop better qualities--to resolve these tasks on an ocean voyage one can spare neither strength nor time.

Good experience of such work was accumulated in the navigation military unit. Its commander, Capt 3rd Rank N. Ivanchuk particularly took care that the achievements of one contender had a beneficial effect on all sailors, stimulated their energy, raised the need to succeed in the vigilant performance of watch, in any other pursuit. Careful control for fulfilling obligations, thorough tallying up results, objective evaluation of everything that hinders the attainment of general success--that is what tightens up and disciplines sailors. In the subunit an atmosphere of friendly, creative work has been established.

Other commanders of military units have started to look closely at Capt 3rd Rank Ivanchuk. They learn from him organization of pairs competition, the skill to stir up enthusiasm and mobilize subordinates. The party organization of the cruiser also did a great deal here. It was through its urgent recommendation that the tactical control unit (VCh-7) was armed with the experience of the leading subunit.

Just as on any large ship, on the antisubmarine cruiser "Moskva" there are many similar subunits, which naturally motivates them to compete among themselves. In VCh-7 one of those subunits is commanded by Sr Lt I. Artem'yev, with whom we are already acquainted, and another by Sr Lt A. Ladik. How does the moral rivalry between these officers grow? Have some good changes occurred in their characters, behavior or attitude towards service? The military unit commander, Capt 3rd Rank M. Alekseyev, asked himself these far from empty questions at every tallying up of results. The experience of Capt 3rd Rank N. Ivanchuk proved very useful to him.

There was a shortage of fundamental, practical, and considered evaluation of everyone's work results in the tactical control unit. Here is how it turned out. Sr Lt Artem'yev strived for superiority at any cost, but his rival in the competition, Sr Lt Ladik, shrinking before such pressure, lost the desire to work with full efficiency.

The commander of the military unit, Capt 3rd Rank Alekseyev, realized his mistake and in the future corrected it. The psychological reorientation process of both of his subordinate officers proved to be complicated. They were not used to asking much from themselves. One day, for example, it was required to speed up periodic servicing work on an apparatus. Having declared his readiness to deal quickly with the task, Sr Lt Ladik then and there turned to the subunit commander for permission to take care of personal affairs.

"And what of the apparatus?" wondered the Captain 3rd Rank.

"We'll get it done in time," assured Ladik. "I've explained it all to the petty officer.

That at first, on a long voyage, the successes of the senior lieutenant in the competition appeared to be modest could, of course, be explained by the officer's lack of experience. Therefore, special demand and control were needed to overcome Ladik's inertness. When the group commander distinctly saw the results of his work in comparison with his comrades' successes, then a latent self-esteem and persistence in achieving the goal and a desire to excel were awakened.

Everything then did not come easy to the senior lieutenant. But the greater the difficulties put before him, the more persistently he worked and the more actively he exerted influence on his subordinates. During this time not only did he himself change, but the attitude of his superiors, officer-comrades and subordinates towards him changed as well.

People's responsibility and self-criticism are raised immeasurably when their work and effort in the competition are evaluated thoroughly, strictly and fairly. This is the basis of real attention to the sailors' moral improvement in the process of the struggle for high indicators in fulfilling socialist obligations. The unity of sailors in a friendly military family, living with one desire--to fulfill their duty worthily--is witness of such moral improvement.

Personnel unity of purpose and thought become apparent very noticeably during the working out of military training tasks. I remember during a submarine sweep Capt V. Davletshin landed his helicopter on the deck. His face was beaming. Everyone knew how much he endured in the air while he made contact with the ship. The weather conditions that day were difficult, the opposing side actively resisted. However, the officer did everything that was demanded of him.

No such lofty internal striving moved the officers of the military aviation unit when they volunteered to help in speeding up the planned work in the boiler room. Their knowledge and engineering experience were highly welcome. The military electro-mechanical unit was able to manage, and without the support of rivals in the competition. But the helicopter personnel didn't want to hear about it. The common cause was important for everyone.

It was observed long ago that the more active a person conducts himself in competition, and the more energy he gives to achieve collective success, then the more conspicuous is his moral eminence. I judged this also on the last long voyage of the antisubmarine cruiser "Moskva." The spiritual unity of all the personnel filled the pulse of ship life on the ocean cruise. Because all trials proved feasible for the crew, because the sailors knew how to elevate themselves not only professionally but also morally, they talk of the overall high successes of the ship.

12198
CSO: 1801/243

LOGISTICAL SERVICES AND SPECIAL TROOPS

PEOPLES' CONTROLLERS INVESTIGATE TRANSPORTATION UNIT

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by A. Slobozhanyuk, staff correspondent, captain 2d rank, Red Banner Pacific Ocean Fleet: "The Result Is Important"]

[Text] Man truly has an amazing nature! Another individual could have come to his senses but for this one, it was all for naught. Does the transport vehicle have missing parts? Well, so what, there are no spare parts for repair. Are the oil barrels piled up at the depot any which way? Sure, it happens--can't keep track of everything. In a word, the chief of the automotive service unit, Captain S. Babich, had an excuse or seemingly unapproachable explanations for everything. As a matter of fact, during the last inspection of this service the chairman of the people's control team, Captain I. Vdovin, had to listen to the very same arguments.

"Betcha now you'll report this to the commander?" Babich queried gloomily when Vdovin briefed him on the rather extensive list of shortcomings and deficiencies concerning the operation of motor transport, and the storage and accounting for the expenditure of fuels and lubricants.

The deliberately quiet tone and the excessive familiarity painfully needed Vdovin. He wanted to reply in kind and to say, for example, that it is not befitting the service commander to maintain his facilities in such a way, but he restrained himself.

He said briefly, "We will of course report to the commander. As for all this--" he motioned with his hand over the motor pool area where here and there was evidence of disorder. "We will display this in photos on the bulletin board for all to see...."

"Come, now," Babich said, feigning imperturbability. However, Vdovin perceived how Babich's face had changed when the photo-journal was mentioned. There are such people who will do anything to "maintain their reputation," even when they're wrong.

"Yes, display it on the board," Vdovin added with conviction.

That evening when the peoples' controllers were finishing up the layout of the display, Captain Babich approached them. "You don't have to put this up," he begged Vdovin. "We shall attempt to clear up all of the deficiencies."

The deputy commander for technical affairs, Major M. Artapukh, also supported his subordinate--saying that it was pointless to raise an unnecessary fuss.

Vdovin began to have his doubts--could he really overlook the posting? The deficiencies are truly easily resolved. He decided to consult political worker Major V. Malinovskiy.

"It is absolutely necessary that everyone knows about these scandals," said Malinovskiy. "We have already heard a lot of promises...Let's be consistent in adherence to principle."

The display was posted but took it down after 3 days when they were satisfied that there was complete order at the GSM [fuels and lubricants] depot. It appeared that the remaining deficiencies were easily resolved. In particular, a little more than a week was necessary to put the previously damaged motor vehicles back into commission and establish order in the vehicle fleet.

This is only one of the episodes characterizing the nature of the work of the people's control unit team. Attaining efficiency and practical results at all costs has become their rule. In the unit they already know well that the peoples' controllers do not stop half way. It doesn't make any difference even if measures have been taken, they return again and again to the problem that had occurred checking and double-checking before closing the case.

At one time the problem of emergency lighting for the flight dispatcher control center caused considerable concern to the unit command. In case of a sudden disruption of commercial power, it was necessary within minutes to switch over the equipment to the diesel generator load, but the diesel never came on line "within minutes."

Vdovin, so to speak, "tuned out" this problem both with respect to his duty to society and his position as a relief supervisor for landing aircraft. The team chairman spoke with Captain V. Polekhin time and again concerning the reason why the diesel was maintained in such condition, but the talks did not help. Then the document of the peoples' controllers was laid on the desk of the unit commander. Drastic, operational measures were taken. To restore order, the commander directed that a team be assembled for the operational work. The peoples' controller, Ensign V. Kvashnin, one of the unit's best specialists, was selected as a team member. Now the KDP [Flight Dispatch Control Center], if necessary, can be instantaneously switched to emergency power under any conditions, reliably ensuring combat flight operations.

This very concern for the enhancement of unit combat readiness dominates the work of the peoples' controllers' team. As a result of Vdovin's initiative, the patrols actively assist in the application of strictly prescribed regulations to improve the work organization at the shift duty projects. Only in these areas alone did they pass eight surprise inspections during the current accounting period. To be sure, the results were mandatorily discussed at a meeting of the leading unit staff, and operational measures were implemented to preclude deviation from the prescribed norms.

It is important to note the vital fact that the patrols can always count on the understanding and support of the unit commander and his deputy for political affairs. With their participation at the end of each quarter, the results of the work of the stations and the people's control team are summed up as a whole and specific tasks are determined for the next period. There has never been a case where the action planned by the people's control team did not work out, or that the commander didn't react to the observations of the patrols with an appropriate decision or order, consequently enhancing their authority in the unit.

Speaking at a meeting of unit personnel, Major V. Olonov said, "The people's control team is small--only six people, but it's a harmonious and united combat organization. I can vouch that the reason our unit was declared "outstanding," (based on the results of the past year) is something the team has earned.

At the meeting, Captain Vdovin was again unanimously selected as chairman of the people's control team.

12265
CSO: 1801/193

DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

GENERAL PETROV INTERVIEWED ON DEVELOPMENT, ROLE OF GROUND FORCES

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 2, Feb 83 (signed to press 6 Jan 83)
pp 2-3

[Interview with Army Gen Vasiliy Ivanovich Petrov, commander-in-chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy minister of defense: "The Glory and Pride of the People"; date and place of the interview are not given]

[Text] Hero of the Soviet Union, Army Gen Vasiliy Ivanovich Petrov, has devoted 40 years to serving in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces. During the years of the Great Patriotic War, he participated in the battles in the defense of Odessa, Sevastopol, the Caucasus, in the crossing of the Dnepr and Dnestr Rivers and in the liberation of Romania and Hungary. In the postwar years, he completed the Military Academy imeni M. V. Frunze and the higher academy courses of the military academy under the general staff of the USSR Armed Forces and has held responsible command and staff positions. From 1972, he was the commander of the Red Banner Far Eastern Military District. From 1976, he was the first deputy commander-in-chief and since 1980, the commander-in-chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy minister of defense. Our correspondent met with Army Gen V. I. Petrov and asked him to reply to several questions.

[Question] Comrade Army General, on 23 February of the current year our entire nation is to solemnly celebrate the 65th anniversary of its Armed Forces where, as is known, the Ground Forces are an important component part. Please tell us how these forces presently differ from the previous infantry?

[Answer] Over the decades which have passed since their birth, the Soviet Armed Forces created, inspired and led by the Communist Party have followed a difficult and glorious combat path. They now consist of the Strategic Rocket Troops, the Ground Troops, the Air Defense Troops, the Air Forces and the Navy.

Our party's Central Committee has devoted and is devoting great attention to the questions of their development and equipping. "To give everything necessary to the Army and Navy," commented Comrade Yu. V. Andropov at the November

(1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "has been considered and is considered by the Politburo as an essential question, particularly under the present international situation."

The Ground Forces are the most numerous and essentially the basic one of our Armed Services which are the most diverse in terms of weaponry and technical equipping.

Let us first glance a little at history. The Ground Forces have always played a leading role in carrying out the major tasks posed by the Communist Party and the Soviet government for the Army and Navy in the area of the armed defense of the victories of socialism and securing the interests of the Soviet state. During the years of the Civil War, they, in being the main armed force of the revolution, distinguished themselves in the operations to defeat the White Guards and interventionists and in the course of the struggle for Soviet power covered their red standards with undying glory. In the Great Patriotic War our Ground Forces, having assumed the basic burden of the armed struggle, in cooperation with the aviation and fleet dealt decisive defeats to the Nazi hordes.

It is said that the language of figures is a dry one. However, they can say a great deal about the mass military feat of the infantrymen, the tank troops, artillery troops, combat engineers and signal troops. Eight out of ten front-line veterans were personnel of the Ground Forces. Among the 11,600 participants of the Great Patriotic War who were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, more than 8,500 were soldiers, sergeants, master sergeants, officers and generals of the Ground Forces.

At present, in terms of their composition and training level they are a powerful fighting organism and include the motorized rifle, tank, rocket troops and artillery, the engineer troops, the signal troops and others which have been developed harmoniously on the basis of the mighty industrial potential of the nation and scientific-technical achievements.

Of course, at present there is no former infantry which was respectfully called the "empress of the fields." There are motorized rifle troops which comprise the basis and nucleus of the battle formations of the Ground Forces. They possess high mobility and maneuverability, they are able to quickly shift from one type of combat to another, to make long distance marches, to cross water obstacles without a halt and conduct active combat operations both in cooperation with the other branches of troops as well as independently. The armor-protected motorized rifle troops move up on combat vehicles and they can fire directly from them using their firearms.

Incidentally, Soviet firearms possess great performance. These include the Kalashnikov submachine gun and the RPK, PK and PKS (on a mount) machine guns developed on the basis of it as well as the tank machine gun or PKT. Widely known now is the name of their developer, Mikhail Timofeyevich Kalashnikov, twice Hero of Socialist Labor, winner of the Lenin and State Prizes, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and doctor of technical sciences who during the years of the last war was a tank driver.

It is essential to point out that in terms of their fighting capability, the motorized rifle units and formations are very close to tank ones. The fire power of the motorized rifle subunits has increased immeasurably. They have antitank guided missiles (PTUR), hand-held infantry antitank grenade launchers (RPG) and air defense weapons capable of destroying enemy aircraft at various altitudes.

The motorized rifle troops to a significant degree have been turned into a technical branch of forces and their weapons and combat operations are based upon the employment of the most diverse combat and auxiliary equipment, automated control systems, calculators and radio-technical [equipment].

[Question] Comrade General Army, the journal's readers frequently request to hear about the technical equipping of the other branches of forces. What would you reply to them?

[Answer] Initially, let me mention the strike force of the present Ground Forces. Anyone who has seen the parades on Red Square knows what modern tanks look like. These give the Ground Forces high combat activity, maneuverability and offensive thrust, and they increase the depth of the strike. The vehicles are good, with dependable armor, powerful weapons and a large range. The tanks can conduct aimed fire not only from a halt, but also on the move. It can travel and accurately hit targets at night just as well as during the day, it is capable of crossing water barriers under water and act as an amphibious landing force. A tank is resistant to the injurious factors of nuclear weapons.

The rocket troops and artillery comprise the basis of the Ground Forces fire power. The operational and tactical missiles accurately hit targets at ranges of several hundred or scores of kilometers. These are complemented by all types of artillery including cannon, howitzer, rocket, antitank, mortars and PTUR. They possess enormous fire power, range, accuracy and rate of fire. For preparing the firing data and controlling the fire, there are modern optical, sound-ranging and radar reconnaissance equipment, night vision instruments and topogeodetic fixing devices. The organic air defense subunits are armed with mobile antiaircraft missile complexes and multibarrel antiaircraft artillery mounts. The various radar systems make it possible to detect air targets and automatically control the fire.

The engineer troops also fully meet today's requirements. There is equipment for erecting crossings, mine clearing attachments for making passages through minefields and other obstacles and equipment for erecting secure shelters in a minimum time.

The signal troops have dependable equipment. They possess radio relay and tropospheric equipment, television and radio telegraph devices, high-frequency telephone and voice-frequency telegraphy equipment as well as mobile means of communications. All of this makes it possible for the commanders and staffs to continuously control the troops under the conditions of the rapidly changing situation of modern combat.

[Question] Please tell us about the personnel of the Ground Forces and those qualities which distinguish them.

[Answer] The chief wealth of the Ground Forces, like all our Armed Forces, is comprised of the soldiers, warrant officers ["praporshchik"] and officers. All the men are marked by such noteworthy qualities as high ideological conviction, limitless devotion to the motherland, the party and the people and a readiness to honorably carry out their patriotic and international duty. They are the worthy heirs of their grandfathers and fathers, the heroes of the Great Patriotic War.

More than one-half of the officer personnel has a higher military and specialized military education. A predominant number of the soldiers and sergeants has a secondary and technical secondary education. Many of them received their military specialty in the DOSAAF organizations.

The men of the Ground Forces hold sacred and are adding to the combat traditions of the older generations and they know well the feats of the infantrymen, tank troops, artillery troops and combat engineers committed on the battlefields against the enemy. In tactical exercises and field firings, carried out under the most diverse conditions, during the day and at night, they constantly improve their military skills.

Each day at the evening inspections in our companies and batteries they read out first the names of around 200 Heroes of the Soviet Union who died in battles for the freedom and independence of our motherland and who by orders of the USSR minister of defense have been put in perpetuity on the rolls of the subunits. The men compete for the right to join the tank crews named after the Hero of the Soviet Union Ivan Kokorev who died a brave death in the Battle of Kursk or the liberator of Kiev, Hero of the Soviet Union, Nikofor Sholudenko.... During the Great Patriotic War, 47 men of unit X received the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Two of them--Pvts Ye. Dudykin and S. Smolenskiy--have been entered in perpetuity on the rolls of the personnel. In the subunits, there are submachine guns which had been assigned to these heroes. For many years, the men have competed for the honorary right to fire these guns.

Our commanders, political workers, the party and Komsomol organizations are skillfully indoctrinating in the men an affection for the motherland, the party and their people, internationalism, honesty, bravery, a feeling of comradeship, industriousness, high discipline and efficiency. All our soldiers, sergeants, warrant officers, officers and generals are constantly concerned for improving their military and political knowledge in order to honorably carry out the task posed by the 26th CPSU Congress, to dependably guard the peaceful, creative labor of the Soviet people. They are greeting the 65th anniversary of the birth of the valorous Soviet Armed Forces with new successes in military and political training.

[Question] After the Great Patriotic War, new types of weapons and equipment appeared and the tactics for conducting combat have been constantly improved. On this question, we would like to hear from you, Comrade Army General, what demands are presently being placed on the soldier?

[Answer] First of all, he should be firmly aware of all his personal responsibility for defending the motherland and remember his solemn oath which he gave during those unforgettable moments when he took the military oath. Each

man must clearly recognize that the danger of the unleashing of a war by the imperialists has not ceased being a harsh reality of our days. For the armed defender this is the main and most important demand. He must study military affairs properly, as the great Lenin admonished.

The personnel should be able to carry out tasks in a most complex situation. It is a matter of honor for the soldier to be able to accurately hit the targets, to quickly overcome the obstacles and barriers arising on his path, to skillfully drive tanks and combat vehicles and show boldness and resourcefulness in carrying out each combat training task which has been posed.

Our soldiers must be persons who are strong, tempered and capable of enduring serious psychological stresses. They constantly should improve their physical training because a steadfast, hardened soldier more easily endures all the hardship of army service. He has a sharper eye and a stronger arm. This means a great deal.

Let me repeat that the strength of the Soviet Ground Forces is primarily in their personnel, in the good training of each man and the high teamwork of the crews, teams, subunits and units. It must also be considered that the military equipment and weapons are constantly growing more complex. The number of military specialties is constantly increasing. Thus, in 1914, there were 15-20 of them, 160 in 1945 and already 400 in 1960. Now there are many more.

This is why the young persons, the school children, the students in vocational-technical schools and technical schools are those employed at enterprises and kolkhozes, in order to become true masters of military service within the shortest time after induction, should study well, read more and constantly participate in sports. Basic military training, the DOSAAF circles and sections help in better preparing for army service. Those who do not fully utilize the opportunities of preinduction training encounter great difficulties in the army in mastering a military profession.

Service in the Ground Forces is a real school of life, a school of indoctrination. On the colors of a whole series of our divisions and regiments are several order ribbons. Many have been awarded the honorary names of cities liberated during the years of the Great Patriotic War. Even now, in combat formations are the units and formations which purged the nations of Europe of the Nazi filth and stormed Berlin. These have participated in major troop exercises and maneuvers such as "Dnepr," "Dvina," "Yug" [South], "Karpaty" [Carpathians], "Berezine," "Neman," "Zapad-81" [West-81] and "Shchit-82" [Shield-82]. The leading divisions and regiments for successes in military and political training, for the mastering of new equipment and for increasing combat readiness have been awarded the pennants of the USSR minister of defense for courage and military valor. Still serving are the companies in which immortal feats were carried out by the 28 Panfilov Heroes and Guards Pvt Aleksandr Matrosov as well as many other glorious heroes the names of which are known by young and old.

To serve in the Soviet Armed Forces under the colors which have gone through scores of glorious engagements and to carry the baton of military glory of the grandfathers and fathers who fought the enemy as Moscow and Stalingrad, at

Kursk and on the Dnepr, at Malaya Zemlya and Leningrad, on the Vistula and the Oder and who stormed Berlin--this is a great honor!

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

DEVELOPMENT OF DOSAAF ORGANIZATION, CONGRESSES TRACED

History of DOSAAF Congresses

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[Unattributed article: "Stages of a Great Path"]

[Text] DOSAAF has approached its Ninth All-Union Congress. Behind it are five and a half decades of history, a great path marked by many accomplishments and feats. The eight previous all-Union congresses have been significant markers along this glorious path. Now, in approaching the next forum with new successes and great activity in mass defense work, the DOSAAF members are measuring them against the deeds of their predecessors and are showing a profound interest in the history of their millions-strong patriotic organization.

As is known, the unified mass patriotic organization of the workers, the activities of which actually embody the ideas of V. I. Lenin on the unity of the Soviet people and their army, the nationwide character of the cause of defending the socialist fatherland and the involving of the population in studying military affairs, came into being in the second half of the 1920's as a result of unifying the then-active two defense organizations: OSO (Society for Assistance to Defense) and Aviakhim (Society of Friends of the Aviation and Chemical Defense and Industry).

By the end of 1926, in the cells of these two organizations there were more than 2.3 million members. They had 72 clubs, 7,200 military knowledge circles, 300 Aviakhim circles, 200 Aviakhim teams, 7,360 defense corners and more than 6,000 libraries.

On 23 January 1927, at a joint session of the delegates of the Aviakhim Congress and the participants of the OSO Plenum, a decision was adopted: "Considering the great development of the two volunteer worker-peasant social organizations of the Soviet nation, Aviakhim and OSO, and the significant closeness of their tasks in the area of socialist construction and the defense of the USSR, the First All-Union Congress of the Aviakhim Society and the Plenum of the OSO Central Council decree the merging of the two societies into one to be known as the 'Union of Societies for Friends of Defense and Aviation-Chemical Construction of the USSR' to be abbreviated as 'Osoaviakhim'."

At the first congress of the unified mass volunteer defense-patriotic organization of our nation's workers, its main task was formulated of assisting in the reconstruction of the USSR national economy, defending the state and strengthening aviation and chemical defense for the nation.

From the very outset of its activities, Osoaviakhim did a great deal to broaden the military training of the workers, particularly the youth. In being concerned with the military-patriotic indoctrination of the population, the society's organizations conducted "weeks" and "ten-days" of defense as well as agitation runs and flights. One of the forms for military instruction of the population were the military training points (VUP) created under the rayon councils of Osoaviakhim as well as at the large industrial enterprises and institutions.

On 11-14 February 1930, the Second All-Union Osoaviakhim Congress was held. Here a large place was given to discussing the questions of military training for the workers, the participation of the Osoaviakhim members in the work of the industrialization and introduction of chemistry in the nation as well as in the successful collectivizing of agriculture. The task was posed of involving at least 10 percent of the population in the ranks of Osoaviakhim, including 5.5 million women. The congress approved the Osoaviakhim By-Laws.

In carrying out the demands of the Communist Party and the decisions of the Second All-Union Congress, Osoaviakhim continued to improve mass defense work. By 1937, Osoaviakhim already had 150 air clubs, 240 glider stations and 600 parachute towers. In 1935 alone, 8,000 pilots were trained. By the end of the 1930's, work had been improved in the area of military instruction for the Osoaviakhim members and the training of specialists for the army. Groups and teams were organized for training marksmen, signalmen, motorcyclists and other specialists. By the start of 1941, Osoaviakhim had 156,000 groups, 26,680 teams and 3,500 detachments which were training 2.6 million persons in various military specialties. Over the 2 prewar years, more than 24 million persons were trained in the rules of PVKhO [air and chemical defense] with the involvement of Osoaviakhim.

The worthy contribution of Osoaviakhim to the great victory of the Soviet people over the Nazi invaders is generally recognized. Here are just a few figures: over the war years, around 10 million persons went through the Vsevobuch [Universal Military Training] system and Osoaviakhim took an active part in its organization. Training was provided for 30 military specialties for all services and branches of troops. Osoaviakhim trained 987,000 volunteer instructors for air and chemical defense. Osoaviakhim turned over more than 272 million rubles for supplying the Red Army with military equipment. During the last year of the war, 145,000 Osoaviakhim mine specialists cleared various explosive objects off an area of over 1.5 million km².

Also indicative is the fact that by the start of 1945, the membership of Osoaviakhim exceeded the prewar, having reached 13.7 million persons.

The contributions of Osoaviakhim to the strengthening of national defense were marked in 1947 by the awarding of the Order of the Red Banner.

In the postwar years, Osoaviakhim has continued to improve military-patriotic indoctrination of the workers and the preparation of young men for military service. The network of circles and courses has been expanded for studying wheeled and tracked vehicles, radios, electrical engineering and weapons. Aircraft, parachuting, gliding, ham radio, motor vehicle, motorcycle, motorboat and other types of sports have been developed.

The First All-Union DOSAAF Conference was held on 26-29 December 1953 and this discussed the results of the work done and the next tasks for DOSAAF. Because of its broad powers, this conference is usually called the Third All-Union DOSAAF Congress. In the course of carrying out its decisions in 1954-1957, primary DOSAAF collectives were organized at a majority of the enterprises, schools, institutions and sovkhozes. There was a noticeable improvement in their practical activities. Thus, the number of trainees in the DOSAAF circles, courses and sports teams rose by 1.5-fold over these years. Millions of workers, employees, kolkhoz members and students underwent training for the standards of the "Ready for Air and Chemical Defense" Complex and studied the measures of defense against atomic weapons.

The Fourth All-Union DOSAAF Congress was held on 1-13 February 1958 and was a major event in DOSAAF activities. L. I. Brezhnev gave a major speech at it and in particular he pointed out that DOSAAF must become a truly mass organization and the content of all the work carried out improved.

In fulfilling the tasks posed by the party, the DOSAAF organizations in 1958-1961, trained over 5 million motor vehicle drivers, radio specialists, and agricultural mechanizers. Many of these were trained by the independent technical sports clubs and schools organized directly in the primary organizations. Around 15 million persons participated in the major defense-sports measures of those years including the All-Union Spartakiad for Paramilitary Sports devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Lenin Komsomol and conducted jointly by DOSAAF and the Komsomol.

The increased level of the training and sports work told positively upon the further growth of the DOSAAF membership and the strengthening of the primary organizations.

The greetings of the CPSU Central Committee to the Fifth All-Union DOSAAF Congress held in May 1962 stated: "The CPSU Central Committee highly regards the accomplishments of the volunteer Society which brings together in its ranks scores of millions of Soviet workers, in the military patriotic indoctrination of the workers, in actively assisting the preparation of youth for service in the army and in developing the paramilitary and technical types of sports."

In accord with the decisions of the Fifth Congress, the DOSAAF committees and organizations began to conduct the months and weeks of mass defense work, the meetings of the youth with war and labor veterans and the paramilitary games more effectively. Training points were organized for instructing inductees directly in the primary DOSAAF organizations. In 1964, the DOSAAF trained more than 1.5 million drivers, tractor operators, motor mechanics, electricians, radio operators and other specialists on the job and at no state expense.

Over this same time, through the joint efforts of the Komsomol, the trade union and DOSAAF, a patriotic movement of the youth was initiated and this was the All-Union Hike to the Sites of the Revolutionary, Military and Labor Glory of the Communist Party and the Soviet People.

The Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On the State and Measures to Improve the Work of the All-Union Volunteer Society for Assisting the Army, Aviation and Navy (USSR DOSAAF)" adopted on 7 May 1966 was convincing proof of the unceasing concern of the party and the government for further raising the level of mass defense work among the public and for widely involving the Soviet people in the cause of strengthening national defense capability as well as improving the practical activities of DOSAAF. This decree became a program document for DOSAAF which for an extended period outlined the direction and content of its activities.

The tasks of carrying out the decree were discussed at the Sixth All-Union DOSAAF Congress which was held on 30 May-2 June 1967 in the Great Kremlin Palace. The congress participants greeted the welcome from the CPSU Central Committee with great enthusiasm. "The inspired word of the party," stated the letter adopted by the congress delegates to the CPSU Central Committee, "instills in us new force and mobilizes us to new deeds for the sake of the beloved socialist fatherland."

In carrying out the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR law "Governing Universal Military Service" and the decisions of the Sixth All-Union Congress, the DOSAAF committees and organizations paid more attention to basic military training for the youth in order that each young man prior to induction into the army would acquire military and military-technical knowledge essential for successful military service. More attention was also paid to improving the quality and raising the quantitative indicators for the training of specialists for the Armed Forces and the personnel for the mass technical professions in the national economy. For this purpose the network of DOSAAF clubs was expanded, they were equipped with modern training facilities and staffed with skilled personnel. Indicatively, in 1970 DOSAAF trained double the number of drivers, tractor operators, motor mechanics and other specialists than in 1966.

By 1970, the basic goals had been reached outlined by the Sixth All-Union DOSAAF Congress. Over 2-fold more USSR masters and candidate masters of sports were trained than had been designated by the congress.

In 1966-1971, DOSAAF was joined by around 9 million workers, kolkhoz members, white collar personnel and students, including more than 3 million Komsomol members. Over this same time, over 22,000 new primary organizations were established.

The Seventh All-Union DOSAAF Congress was held on 21-24 December 1971 under the motto of mobilizing the DOSAAF members to carry out the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress. In carrying out the tasks set for them, the DOSAAF committees and organizations intensified the efforts to improve military-patriotic work and prepare youth for military service. Over the years of the Ninth Five-Year

Plan the DOSAAF schools and clubs trained around 8 million specialists in the mass technical professions, including 2.8 million agricultural equipment operators and 1.5 million motor vehicle drivers; this was almost 3-fold more than over the previous 5 years.

In 1972-1976, 18 million persons joined DOSAAF and its membership reached 80 million.

The Eighth All-Union DOSAAF Congress was held on 15-16 January 1977 under a situation of the enormous political and labor upsurge caused by the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. DOSAAF arrived at its 50th jubilee as monolithically solid and organizationally strengthened.

At the DOSAAF congress, the society was presented with the highest award of the motherland, the Order of Lenin. DOSAAF was presented this for a great contribution to the development of mass defense work in the nation and for preparing the workers to defend the socialist fatherland. The high praise for the accomplishments of DOSAAF evoked among all DOSAAF members a new upsurge in creative energy and initiative and a desire to justify the party's confidence and to make a new worthy contribution to the cause of further strengthening the economic and defense might of the fatherland.

The period since the Eighth All-Union DOSAAF Congress has been full of great diverse work. To an ever-greater degree DOSAAF is proving to be a school of patriots and a dependable assistant and reserve for the Armed Forces. "The USSR DOSAAF is carrying out great mass defense work," commented the member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Minister of Defense, Mar SU, Comrade D. F. Ustinov. "More than a third of the inductees receive good training in its training organizations and study specialties needed both for the Armed Forces and for the national economy. DOSAAF is rightly called the preparatory class for that school of life which is service in the ranks of the Armed Forces."

In bringing together over 103 million persons in its ranks, DOSAAF, its 355,000 primary organizations, schools, air clubs, sports-technical clubs and collectives of production enterprises have reached their next Ninth All-Union DOSAAF Congress. They have something to report at the highest DOSAAF forum because the past years have been full of practical accomplishments in carrying out the tasks stemming from the decisions of the 25th and 26th Party Congresses and the plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

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DOSAAF Contributions to the Navy

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[Unattributed article: "The Navy and the Defense Society"]

[Text] DOSAAF has played a major role in developing and strengthening the Soviet Navy. Here are several indicative examples.

In September 1927, the Presidium of the USSR Osoaviakhim Council adopted a decision to set up a Naval Section under the Central USSR Osoaviakhim Council. The Chief of the Naval Forces of the RKKA [Worker-Peasant Red Army] R. A. Muklevich was appointed its chairman.

The send-offs of youth into the navy throughout the nation developed into a major political campaign. Special orders were given to the young men sent off to serve. Thus, in the order-leaflet, the Kursk Komsomol and Osoaviakhim members wrote to their comrades: "Stand firm along the shores of the republic. Strike out at anyone who encroaches on the rights of the workers. Prepare to become communists! The person who violates this order will not return to our family from the fleet. We will not admit him!"

Some 65 republic, oblast, okrug and city Osoaviakhim and Komsomol organizations sponsored the RKKA Naval Forces during the years of the First Five-Year Plan.

By the joint efforts of Osoaviakhim and the Komsomol and with active participation of the trade unions, throughout the nation sea clubs and boating stations were built, circles for naval knowledge and naval points for preinduction training were organized and the propagandizing of naval military and revolutionary traditions was widened.

From 1931 through 1938, 85,000 persons underwent naval training in the Osoaviakhim system.

During the prewar years, Osoaviakhim and the Komsomol carried out extensive work to provide young persons for naval schools. While in 1940, 64,315 applications were submitted, in 1941 the figure was around 124,000!

During the terrible years of the Great Patriotic War, the sponsorship ties of the Komsomol and defense organizations with the Navy were significantly strengthened and broadened. As a total during the period of the war, the Komsomol members, the youth and the Osoaviakhim organizations of the nation collected 158,913,000 rubles for the construction of the fleet. These funds were used to build 167 combat ships and launches including 16 submarines, 5 large subchasers, 30 small hunters, 38 armored launches, 73 torpedo boats and 5 other launches.

At present, the DOSAAF sea schools are carrying out great work to train specialists for the Navy. They admit young men who have reached the age of 17. Training in them is provided without leaving one's job while in rural localities this can be carried out off the job in the autumn-winter period.

The DOSAAF sea schools do a great deal to propagandize naval knowledge and the revolutionary and military traditions of the Navy among the population and chiefly among the youth as well as to develop water types of sports. Each year thousands of young men and women receive sports rankings in the DOSAAF sea schools and clubs.

The Komsomol and DOSAAF organizations of 24 autonomous republics, krays and oblasts of the RSFSR sponsor the ships and units of just the Red Banner Pacific Fleet.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

DOSAAF ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Tasks Confronting Moldavian SSR DOSAAF

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 11 Mar 83 p 4

[Unsigned article: "Be Prepared for Labor and Defense"]

[Text] A month ago the 9th All-Union USSR DOSAAF Congress convened in Moscow. It summed up the work of the society during the past 6 years, and outlined the prospects for its future activity. A SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA correspondent asked Gen Maj V. Shmarov, chairman, DOSAAF Central Committee, MSSR to discuss what tasks now face the republic's DOSAAF primary organizations and committees in light of the decisions of the congress.

"One of the most important tasks in the activities of the defense society has been and remains preparing youth for service in the armed forces.

"We have many examples of the purposeful work of DOSAAF organizations. In the last year alone, 32,000 youth acquired knowledge necessary for labor and military specialties. This means that a large new detachment of youth now can drive automobiles and motorcycles, have mastered radio equipment, and have learned to shoot and parachute.

"Year after year the Kishinev and Tiraspol' city and Lazovsk, Glodyany and Novoanenskiy regional organizations of the society achieve good results in mass defense work. The Kishinev model, technical and automotive schools, Tiraspol' and Bel'sty automotive schools, and the Kishinev and Dubossary sport and technical clubs have done many important things.

"The defense organization of the Kolkhoz imeni S. Laso of the Grigoriopol' rayon can also serve as an example. Former front line soldiers and labor veterans F. Grebencha, V. Zandelov, I. Katrinesky and other young people's teachers are frequent guests of the village youth. They discuss the feats of our soldiers, accomplished during the Great Patriotic War. The farm regularly conducts lectures and talks on military-patriotic themes, and

takes trips to places of the revolutionary, military and labor glory of the Soviet nation. Compulsory technical education has been set up and courses instituted for drivers and motorcyclists. With the help of master workmen from the Tiraspol' Factory imeni S. M. Kirov, a technical training class was equipped, and rifle and pneumatic ranges were built. Technical and military type sports have gained great popularity.

"It is not by chance that the kolkhoz DOSAAF primary organization was recognized with the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Badge of Honor.

"However, it should not be forgotten that far from all those called up for the army and navy, especially from rural areas, obtain practical training in our primary organizations. A large portion of our young people are still not involved in technical and military type sports. Not all educational organizations ensure the high effectiveness of the training and education process. Some students do not obtain sound knowledge and practical skills in working with equipment, or the moral-political, psychological and physical tempering needed for military service. Frequently schools limit themselves to simple tasks: teaching the student to drive an automobile, tractor or motorcycle. But as far as whether the future driver is prepared for highly productive work under any conditions, including sometimes difficult ones, whether he is sufficiently toughened for this work, school leaders are unconcerned.

"Some schools are located in ill-equipped accommodations. Technical training aids are still insufficiently widely used. The qualifications of instructors and industrial training specialists are not always adequate. For example, if an instructor conducts a class merely satisfactorily, how is it then possible to prepare an excellent student?

"The congress required that the quality of preparation be improved, especially of practical training of specialists for the armed forces.

"For these reasons it is necessary to improve the level of leadership in DOSAAF training organizations. We need to analyze the results of their activities, determine how to improve training and education and enhance the quality of specialist training, and take steps to improve the professional qualifications of instructors. It is necessary to prepare selectees ahead of time for the strict tenor of army life, and develop their interest in acquiring a military specialty. Our primary duty is to ensure that each future soldier and sailor is excellently prepared for military service.

"DOSAAF combines fulfilling military and economic tasks in its work. The society's organizations train specialists for the economy--automobile drivers, tractor and combine operators, radiotelegraph operators, etc. Our former students are now working in all spheres of production, and on many new construction projects.

"The society has now entered a new level in this aspect of its work. Beginning this year, the state plan for the economic and social development of the union republics will include training cadres in mass technical professions having military application.

"By the end of the five-year plan we have to train 33,500 such specialists for the economy. These include 32,200 drivers and 1,000 tractor operators.

"In order to accomplish this task it is necessary to use more fully the capabilities of training elements and technical sports clubs, to develop a network of technical courses for primary organizations, and to strengthen the material base. In so doing, the main emphasis must be placed not on improving theoretical activities--as a rule they are not in question--but on improving the quality of laboratory and practical activities related to building and servicing equipment. Special attention must be devoted to equipping the motor vehicle testing courses on which the future drivers conduct half of their activities.

"Physical training of pre-induction and induction age youth and developing technical and military type sports are at the center of DOSAAF's attention. More than 400,000 people are currently involved in republic primary organizations, technical-sports clubs, and the children's and young people's and technical-sports schools. Olympic style games for induction age and pre-induction age youth have become traditional. The skill of Moldavian sportsmen is improving. Many of them have distinguished themselves in major all-union and international competitions. Last year alone more than 45,000 young men and women fulfilled the norms for sports ratings; 14 became Masters of Sport. Such feats make one happy.

"The decisions of the congress force us to look at the problems of developing technical and military type sports from another point of view.

"As yet far from all primary organizations are involved in developing sports. This means that they are not concerned about the physical tempering of youth. At times tomorrow's soldiers are not able to shoot accurately or swim, and cannot pass the norms of the "Prepared for Labor and Defense" complex of tasks. This occurs because, even for such a mass sport as rifle shooting, facilities have not been built in a number of rayons. But our objective is for each army inductee to know how to shoot well. This is a completely realistic objective.

"All primary DOSAAF organizations, especially schools and specialized educational institutions, must be active, rural youth must be more widely involved in technical sports, and work with adolescents at their place of residence must be improved. Particular attention should be paid to modeling, a type of sport which helps many become accustomed to equipment and stirs interest in inventive work. At times we forget about its value. For example, in Kishinev a city House of Youth was opened. It contained accommodations for various circles of amateur talent activities and for film and photo enthusiasts, but modelers were forgotten. A number of Pioneer houses also forget about them. This is the fault of the public education organs and the Komsomol.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu. V. Andropov, was unanimously elected as honorary presidium of the congress.

The agenda and regulations for the congress' work were affirmed.

The delegates heard the summary report of the UkSSR DOSAAF Central Committee, presented by its chairman, Col Gen Avd A. D. Korotchenko, and also the report of the Revision Commission.

The report and speeches noted that the level of mass defense, school and sports work had risen during the reporting period. The activities of DOSAAF committees became especially intense following the 26th CPSU Congress, during the days of preparing for and celebrating the 60th anniversary of the USSR. For 3 years in a row the republic's organization of the society has held first place in All-Union Socialist Competition. The republic defense society came to its congress organizationally strengthened and closely unified around the Communist Party.

V. I. Zhmurko, chairman of the DOSAAF Dnepropetrovsk Okbom; Lt Gen V. I. Noskov, deputy commander, Red Banner Kiev Military District; A. I. Korniyenko, first secretary, Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee; and R. E. Gerasimov, chairman of the Kovel' Gorispolkom, Volynskaya Oblast Council of People's Deputies, noted in their speeches that the experience of the best DOSAAF organizations, Soviet and economic organs, and Ukrainian Komsomol committees in the military and patriotic education of the workers must become universal. The delegates emphasized that the warm words of greeting by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to the DOSAAF Congress both inspire them and at the same time obligate them to work still better, at a higher level of quality, and more efficiently, to purposefully and persistently accomplish the main task--to actively contribute to strengthening the country's defense capability and train the workers, especially the youth, to defend the homeland. Further strengthening the material training base must be at the center of attention.

The speeches of V. I. Mozharovskiy, chairman of the DOSAAF Kiev Gorkom; Ye. P. Butenko, chairman of the "Druzhba" Kolkhoz, Semenovka Rayon, Poltava Oblast; A. R. Lezhentsev, chief of the Snigirevka DOSAAF Model Automotive School, Nikolayev Oblast; G. F. Manchenko, committee chairman of the Zaporozh'ye factory, "Kommunar," primary DOSAAF organization, and others noted the significant contributions of DOSAAF organizations in training cadres for mass technical professions. During the past 6 years, more than 2.5 million specialists trained in DOSAAF clubs and societies have joined the ranks of various sectors of the republic's economy. The Chernigov, Kiev, Donets, Krym, Dnepropetrovsk oblasts and Kiev City defense organizations achieved the highest indices. Participation of the republic defense society organizations in fulfilling the USSR Food Program is expanding. Approximately 200,000 specialists of various categories have been trained for the agricultural sector.

"Implementing the plans outlined by the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress will increase still further the role of the society in solving economic and defense tasks, and will serve the all-round education of the younger generation.

Fifth Ukrainian DOSAAF Congress

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 25 Jan 83 p 3

[Unsigned article: "To Rear Fervent Patriots of the Fatherland"]

[Text] DOSAAF is correctly called a school of patriots and a reserve and reliable helper of the USSR Armed Forces. Under the leadership of party and Soviet organs, and in close cooperation with the trade unions, Komsomol, sports and other public organizations and military units, DOSAAF committees are constantly improving mass defense work. They are actively propagandizing Lenin's behests on defending the socialist fatherland, the revolutionary, military and labor traditions of the party, people and USSR Armed Forces, and the goals and tasks of the defense society under contemporary conditions, and are facilitating the patriotic and internationalist education of the workers.

The UkSSR defense society unites in its ranks more than 22 million people. The results of the activities of the UkSSR DOSAAF during the reporting period, and the tasks for further improving mass defense work in the light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party, were thoroughly discussed at the 5th UkSSR DOSAAF Congress, which convened on 24 January in Kiev.

The delegates convened in the hall of the okrug House of Officers--activists, committee and training organization leaders, leading sportsmen of the society, veterans of the Great Patriotic War.

A. A. Titarenko, Politburo member and second secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Yu. N. Yel'chenko, Politburo member, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and first secretary of the Kiev Gorkom of the party; K. I. Masik, deputy chairman of the UkSSR Council of Ministers; A. S. Chumak, department chief, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Col Gen Avn S. I. Kharlamov, Hero of the Soviet Union, deputy chairman, USSR DOSAAF Central Committee; Col Gen Avn V. D. Lavrinenkov, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, deputy chief, UkSSR Civil Defense; A. F. Fedorov, renowned partisan commander, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union; leaders of a number of republic ministries and departments; representatives of the commanders and political organs of the Red Banner Kiev, Odessa and Carpathian military districts, the Black Sea Fleet, party, Soviet and public organizations, military registration and enlistment offices, and military units were on the congress presidium.

The congress indicated that the reporting period was characterized by a further increase in the activeness of DOSAAF primary organizations operating in practically all labor and educational collectives. Many of them were victors in the All-Union Competition for best organization of mass defense work in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

Military-technical sports are becoming ever more popular in the republic. A truly mass orientation has permitted the most talented sportsmen to come to the fore, who, as members of the USSR defense teams, have defended worthily the honor of Soviet sport on the international arena. In the future as well DOSAAF organizations must develop businesslike cooperation with trade unions, Komsomol and sports committees in carrying out mass sporting arrangements, organizing to pass the tests in the "Prepared for Labor and Defense of the USSR" complex of activities, improving the level of ideological and educational work with sportsmen, and using and strengthening the material and equipment base. P. F. Savitskiy, deputy chairman, UkSSR Sports Committee; G. G. Polyushkin, chief of the technical-sports club, DOSAAF Kerch' Gorkom, Krym Oblast; L. V. Mochalina, Master of Sport, International Class, and others spoke about this in their presentation. In evaluating the true worth of the successes achieved, the delegates also emphasized that there remain many significant shortcomings in the activity of the DOSAAF collectives. They self-critically revealed omissions in their work, and spoke of ways to eliminate them.

Colonel General Avn S. I. Kharlamov, Hero of the Soviet Union, deputy chairman, USSR DOSAAF Central Committee spoke at the congress and presented the challenge Red Banner of the All-Union Central Trade Union Council, the Komsomol Central Committee, and the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee which the republic organization of the society has been awarded for successes in the All-Union Socialist Competition marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR, to the leaders and representatives of UkSSR DOSAAF organizations.

A. A. Titarenko, Politburo member, second secretary, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee spoke at the session. He stated that each DOSAAF congress is an important event for the defense society. The current session of the republic DOSAAF organization is of special significance because its work is taking place under the beneficial influence of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which defines the content of the entire life of our country.

The Communist Party and its Central Committee are persistently and purposefully implementing Leninist general policy, the consistency and continuity of which were reaffirmed with new force at the CPSU Central Committee plenums in November of last year. The Soviet people unanimously support the party's domestic and foreign policy, the resolutions of the Central Committee plenums and the positions and conclusions contained in the speeches of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu. V. Andropov and in his report, "Sixty Years of the USSR." With their selfless labor they are strengthening the economic and defense might of our state--the reliable bulwark of peace and social progress.

DOSAAF contributes actively to strengthening the defense capability of the country and its armed forces. The speaker noted that there have been many good works to the credit of DOSAAF, which is the worthy successor of the glorious Osoaviakhim [Society for Assistance to the Defense, Aviation and Chemical Construction of the USSR]. The activities of the republic's defense society were given high marks in the greetings of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to the 5th UkSSR DOSAAF Congress. The summary report and speeches of the congress delegates thoroughly disclosed the work of the republic DOSAAF organization following the past congress, and discussed on which tasks their efforts should be concentrated. In particular it was emphasized that the interests of our country require that the DOSAAF organization do significantly more, and that mass defense work must be constantly improved.

There is an urgent need for this. Part of the DOSAAF organization works poorly and does not display initiative. This is true in the Vinnitsa, L'vov, Kherson, Chernovtsy and a number of other oblasts. Dwelling on the central questions of the activities of republic DOSAAF organizations, A. A. Titarenko stressed the need to further improve the military and patriotic education of the workers, especially the youth. It is important to ably use measures related to the significant anniversaries of the prominent victories of Soviet troops in the Great Patriotic War, and the preparations for celebrating the 40th anniversary of our victory. Veterans of the war--the direct participants in the unprecedented feat of our army and its people--must be more actively involved in this noble cause.

The defense society has great opportunities to better prepare youth for service in the armed forces. This work must be structured with consideration for the profound changes which have taken place in technically equipping the army and navy, and the specific conditions of military service, which demand from each soldier courage, steadfast moral and physical toughness, firmness of character and strict discipline.

DOSAAF also has a great responsibility for developing technical and military type sports. Much is being done in this regard in the republic. However, many primary organizations do not have sports sections and groups, the simplest sports installations have not been developed in a number of labor collectives and residential areas, and those which are available frequently stand empty. Questions of training specialists for mass technical professions were given significant attention in the speeches. It was noted that hundreds of thousands of people had acquired technical specialties in DOSAAF clubs and groups. This is an appreciable aid to the economy, especially in adding drivers. At the same time, planned objectives for training specialists are not fulfilled year after year in Zaporozh'ye, Khar'kov, Rovno and some other oblasts.

The republic DOSAAF organization has great material resources and a large collection of educational and sports equipment. It is engaged in industrial output, and is implementing a vast construction program. In recent years, remarkable facilities for military and technical training have been built in Kiev and a number of oblast centers. At the same time defense society organizations underassimilated a significant portion of capital investments during the reporting period.

A. A. Titarenko noted that in order to successfully resolve tasks confronting DOSAAF it is necessary to improve the style and methods of its activity. It is very important to make the work of all organizations more active in every possible way; to create a lively, creative situation in the society's collectives; to improve education of cadres and DOSAAF activists; to strengthen labor and social discipline; and to develop socialist competition. Primary party organizations of DOSAAF committees and elements are called upon to play a large role in improving all the work of the defense organizations. It is their duty to insure that communists and all society workers fulfill unconditionally the directives of the party and government and Soviet laws, and to increase workers' responsibility for work entrusted to them, and improve their ideological tempering.

Delegates and guests at the congress warmly greeted the soldiers of the Kiev garrison, students at educational organizations and DOSAAF sportsmen.

In a unanimously adopted resolution, the congress delegates assured the CPSU Central Committee and the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee that members of the republic defense society will work with even more persistence, energy and enthusiasm, to fulfill the historic resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks put before DOSAAF by the party and government.

The congress elected a new Central Committee and Revision Commission for the republic defense society organization.

The delegates to the 5th UkSSR DOSAAF Congress accepted letters of greeting from the CPSU Central Committee and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee with great enthusiasm.

On the eve of the congress' opening, its delegates placed flowers at the memorial to V. I. Lenin, the monument honoring the Great October Socialist Revolution, and the grave of the Unknown Soldier in the Park of Eternal Glory.

An organizational plenum of the UkSSR DOSAAF Central Committee, and a session of the Revision Commission of the republic organization of the society were convened. Col Gen Avn A. D. Korotchenko was again elected chairman of the UkSSR DOSAAF Central Committee. N. F. Mordovkin was elected chairman of the Revision Commission.

Seventh Kirghiz SSR DOSAAF Congress

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 11 Jan 83 p 4

[Article by Maj Gen K. Usenbekov, Hero of the Soviet Union, chairman, KiSSR DOSAAF Central Committee: "Our Strength Is in Mass Support"]

[Text] Under conditions of intensifying aggressiveness by imperialist circles, especially the U.S. military-industrial magnates who are prepared to push the world into a nuclear catastrophe, the CPSU and Soviet Government pay constant

attention to strengthening the country's defense capability and the might of its armed forces, and nurture the readiness and resolve of the Soviet people, most especially the younger generation, to defend their socialist fatherland against any enemy's encroachments.

DOSAAB has been assigned an important role in accomplishing these tasks.

Presently an important stage in the life of the defense society is concluding--the summary report and electoral campaign.

Its results show that many Kirghiz DOSAAF committees improved their leadership of the society's organizations. Their activities became more purposeful and better organized, and they were more able to concentrate efforts on solving the main problems. It was noted in both the reports and in discussions held at meetings and conferences that workers in DOSAAF oblast, rayon and city committees in recent years began more often to visit lower level collectives and render them concrete assistance in their work. The ties between the committees and party, trade union, Komsomol and sports organizations have been strengthened. Attention to selection, assignment and education of cadres has increased. All of this has led to an increase in the fighting spirit [boyevitost'] of many DOSAAF organizations, improved mass defense and military-patriotic work among the population, produced higher quality training of youth for service in the USSR armed forces, and resulted in their more widespread involvement in military and technical type sports.

The experience of advanced DOSAAF organizations convinces us that party leadership is what insures their successful activity. This was discussed in particular at the Pervomayskiy and Sverdlovskiy DOSAAF rayon conferences in Frunze.

The Pervomayskiy DOSAAF Raykom won the challenge Red Banner of the KiSSR DOSAAF Central Committee and the republic cultural workers' trade union committee for socialist competition in 1981. Much is being done here to strengthen organizationally the primary organizations. Great attention is paid to training society activists, to the forms and methods of mass defense work, and to studying, generalizing and disseminating the experience which has been acquired. Thus, in the last 2 years alone, many valuable recommendations have been made to other primary organizations based on analyzing the work of DOSAAF organizations in the road construction technical college, the political institute, and intermediate schools 24 and 26.

Three technical and sports clubs have been organized in the rayon, on the basis of which last year alone 60 mechanics and 130 drivers and dozens of rated athletes in military and technical type sports were trained.

The DOSAAF primary organization of the Petropavlovsk Intermediate School imeni Lenin, Kalininskiy Rayon, headed by reserve officer S. Guguchkin has also accomplished many positive things. This organization was an initiator of the All-Union Socialist Competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

Recently its committee reported at the summary report and electoral meeting that it had successfully fulfilled all its obligations. During the past year, DOSAAF members completed more than 50 one day and multi-day field trips to places of the revolutionary, military and labor glory of the Soviet people, and did a great deal to look after invalids and participants in the Great Patriotic War. Twelve DOSAAF members completed tractor operator courses. After completing school they all remained to work in their home kolkhoz.

The republic DOSAAF Central Committee recommended that the experience of this organization be widely disseminated among school collectives of the defense society.

The reports and speeches of delegates at the Osh, Naryn, and Issyk-Kul'skiy oblast conferences contained numerous critical remarks and proposals to improve the activities of DOSAAF primary organizations in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. These organizations must improve the training of machine operator cadres for the village, and improve military-patriotic work, thus making a significant contribution to fulfilling the resolutions of the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Primary organizations in the kolkhozes imeni 21st Party Congress (Sokulukskiy Rayon); imeni Zhdanov (Aravanskiy Rayon); and imeni "Novyy put'" (Issyk-Kul'skiy Rayon) were named as positive examples. In these kolkhozes a good material-technical base for society work was created. Here DOSAAF members receive definite technical skills and machine-operator and driver specialties.

The republic defense society came to its 7th Congress organizationally strengthened and numerically larger. It is now one of the largest public organizations in the republic, containing more than 1.36 million members united in 4,644 primary organizations.

Beyond the quantitative indices there are also qualitative changes. A large number of DOSAAF primary organizations increased the effectiveness of their work. In the 5 years passed since the previous congress, 26 primary organizations earned the title of victor in all-union and republic competition for the best organization of mass defense work. These include the Instrument Making Factor imeni 50th Anniversary of the Kirghiz SSR; the Worsted Cloth Factory; the Kara-Balta Food Industry Technical School; the Rural Vocational and Technical School No 6, Talas Rayon; the Vocational and Technical School No 11 in Osh; Technical School No 4 in Frunze and many others which were presented awards and valuable prizes from the competition by the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee and the KiSSR DOSAAF Central Committee.

Two DOSAAF workers were presented high governmental awards for the 10th Five-Year Plan's results. P. Yevstafenkov, master of industrial training, Tokmak Automotive School was presented the Order of Friendship of Peoples, and O. Tokbayev, chairman of the Dzhetysay-Oguzskiy DOSAAF Revision Commission, was presented the medal "For Labor Glory." Twenty society activists were awarded certificates of the KiSSR Supreme Soviet, and approximately 1,300 were awarded honorary badges and certificates of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee.

Now, when the newly elected committees of primary, rayon and oblast DOSAAF organizations have begun work, it is very important that a good tempo be taken from the start, and that the right direction be chosen. In fulfilling the resolutions of the summary report and electoral meetings, the committees are called upon, under the leadership of party organs and in close contact with the Komsomol, trade union and other public organizations, to further improve the level of military-patriotic training and sports work, and to direct the efforts of DOSAAF members toward fulfilling the great and responsible tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress for the country's defense society.

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS AND COMMENTS

U.S. 'STEALTH' PROGRAM DISCUSSED

Moscow VESTNIK PROTIVOVOZDUSHNOY OBORONY in Russian, No 3, Mar 83, pp 84-85

Article by Major V. Ionov: "On the Program to Design 'Invisible' Aircraft"
[According to information from the foreign press]

[Text] Recently, the aggressiveness of the foreign policy and the magnitude of military preparations of American imperialism have increased sharply. A great deal of attention in the United States is devoted to expanding its aviation capabilities in order to overcome the air defenses of the Warsaw Pact countries. To achieve this goal, the United States is conducting work on the "Stealth" program, which is attempting to develop methods that would substantially complicate detection of aircraft through air defense means using the principles of radio location or heat-seeking.

The "Stealth" aircraft development program is being conducted by a number of large U.S. aerospace firms. A contract for 7.3 billion dollars for designing the future strategic ATV bomber was granted to the Northrop Corporation. The Lockheed Company, using the experience it gained in designing the SR-71 and A-11 aircraft, is at present building 29 reconnaissance aircraft which have received the designation CSIRS. Their construction is being financed by the project for designing the future ATF fighter aircraft. The Boeing, Grumman and Vought companies are also participating in this work. In fiscal year 1982 alone the United States spent nearly one billion dollars on this developmental work.

Despite the fact that details of the "Stealth" technology are classified, the basic principles of this concept have been widely discussed in the foreign press.

The first of these principles involves decreasing the geometric size of the aircraft with the purpose of lowering electronic paramagnetic resonance (EPR) and developing aerodynamic forms of the fuselage, wing and engine air intakes that would make radar signals be reflected away from their source. In order to do this, sharp-edged protrusions on the outside of the aircraft are being replaced by smooth contours; and engines, systems and other on-board equipment are being placed within the fuselage.

The second principle involves the use of radar absorbing materials: Plastic polymers for the exterior coating of aircraft bodies, and carbon-containing

or ceramic materials for other aircraft components; the use of heat insulation materials which would lessen the infrared radiation of the engine; and engine exhaust pipes of a special form that would complicate the operations of heat-seeking locators.

These measures will noticeably decrease the distance at which an aircraft can be detected. Decreasing the energy of the reflected radar signal by 12 db will lower the detection distance by 50 %, and if the signal is weakened by 20 db, the distance will decrease by nearly two-thirds.

An important role is being given to improving existing and developing new, active and passive methods of radio electronic warfare. For example, if the enemy's radar frequency is determined with the aid of on-board equipment, the signals would be delayed and re-emitted, thereby causing errors in radar calculations. The reflected signal would be interpreted by the radars as if it had come from a target located at a significantly greater distance than is really the case. The British Ferranti Company has developed an IMP system of radio-technical location that determines the operating zone of enemy radar with the aid of supersensitive transducers having a 360° field of vision and reflects such data with the aid of an on-board computer on a display screen. This type of apparatus, according to foreign experts, decreases even further the probability of detecting an aircraft when an optimal route and flight profile in radar zones is not taken by the aircraft.

There are differing opinions with regard to the tactics of "Stealth" aircraft in breaking through an air defense system. Some experts believe that such aircraft will not have to penetrate the enemy air defense zone at low altitude; at medium and high altitudes they will be, from an aerodynamic viewpoint, more effective, which will assure a significantly greater flight range with an identical fuel supply. However, other projects have been looked at recently involving penetration of the air defense system, for the most part at low altitudes.

The Northrop Corporation's ATV bomber is being designed as a "flying wing," which provides a higher relative weight for armament, in comparison with an aircraft having the usual aerodynamic design, because the aircraft weight is distributed along the entire wingspan. In connection with this, and due to lower requirements for a maximum load and maneuverability, the load-bearing strength of the aircraft will be fairly light. In developing this aircraft, the company is using experience it acquired at the end of the 1940's in connection with the design of the B-35 and B-49 bombers (Fig. 1), constructed as "flying wings" and using relatively small vertical stabilizers. For comparison, Fig. 2 shows one of the 1979 "Stealth" projects of the Boeing Company.

Plans call for the Northrop Company aircraft to be smaller in size than the B-1B bomber and to carry a somewhat smaller combat load, which basically includes highly accurate bombs of various size. The engines will be located in the central part of the wing.

The Lockheed Company's CSIRS aircraft, according to the foreign press, is similar to or somewhat smaller than the F-18 "Hornet" fighter aircraft. It

has one engine and tail rudders that are inclined inwards. In design, the aircraft has a delta-shape with exceptionally smooth contours, and constitutes a flying platform that is carrying a box-shaped compartment. A diagram of the aircraft, based on analyses of foreign specialists, is shown in Fig. 3.

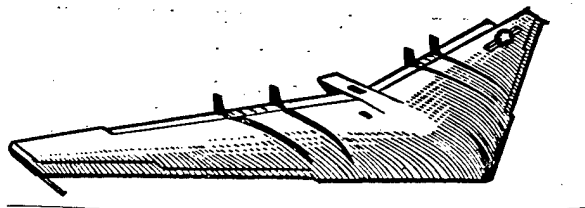


Fig. 1

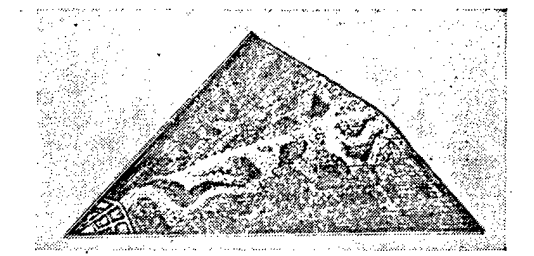


Fig. 2

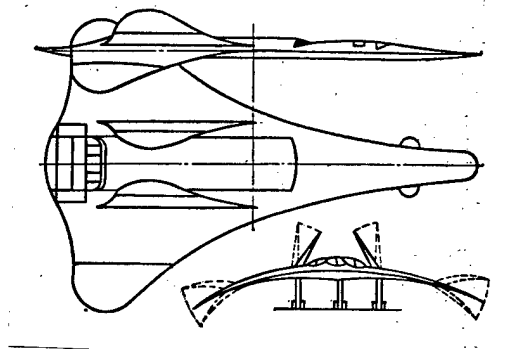


Fig. 3

The engine air intake is located at the top of the fuselage, behind the cockpit. Although this placement does not provide enough air for the engine at large angles of attack, it is still enough for a normal functioning of the engine, due to an intensive air flow turbulence that comes from the leading edge of the wing and hugs the fuselage. The exhaust gases apparently mix with the air from the second contour of the engine in order to cool them, and this provides a decrease in the intensity of heat radiation. As a result, there is a decrease in the distance at which the target can be detected by the heat-seeking warheads of missiles.

According to American military experts, the development and deployment of "Stealth" aircraft will greatly increase the surprise use of aircraft, because of a sharp decrease in the distance at which they can be detected, and it will also decrease the effectiveness of anti-aircraft guided missiles, (ZUR), because of the decrease in the EPR and an increase in fluctuating errors when aiming missiles. Shortcomings of such aircraft include a certain decrease in aerodynamic characteristics, a relatively small combat load because of the presumed absence of external pods, as well as a limitation in using navigational systems for operational activities and communications.

Although research in the "Stealth" program, judging from Western press reports, is still in the experimental stage, the United States is already trying to determine future uses for "Stealth" technology in designing new types of tactical fighter aircraft, reconnaissance aircraft, and various unmanned systems and winged missiles. The main attention of the American administration, however, is directed toward the development of strategic bomber aviation.

In accordance with the modernization plan for the strategic forces of the United States Air Force, serial production is being planned for the ATV bombers in 1988-1989, immediately following the completion of the planned production of 100 Rockwell B-1B bombers. The ATV aircraft will be rigorously tested in the process of B-1B production. Thus, the B-1B bomber fulfills two functions: It is an intermediary strategic aircraft for penetrating the air defenses of a probable enemy, and it serves as a guarantee in the event of failure of the "Stealth" concept.

If the ATV bomber is developed successfully, it can be deployed in 1991. In that case, some 100 of these aircraft will be accomplishing missions of penetrating air defenses instead of the B-1B bombers, which would then be used only as carriers for winged missiles to be released outside the air defense zone of the enemy.

The program for designing an "invisible" aircraft is another example of the unrestrained attempts by aggressive circles in the United States to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

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