

JPRS 69026

2 May 1977

TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS
No. 1272

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited

Reproduced From
Best Available Copy

20000201 149

U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE

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

NOTE

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

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

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

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

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available through Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio, 44691.

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

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET		1. Report No. JPRS 69026	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.	
4. Title and Subtitle TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS, No. 1272				5. Report Date 2 May 1977	
7. Author(s)				6.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201				8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above				10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
				11. Contract/Grant No.	
				13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
				14.	
15. Supplementary Notes					
16. Abstracts The report contains information on the Soviet military and civil defense establishments, leadership, doctrine, policy, planning, political affairs, organization, and equipment.					
17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors USSR Military Organizations Military Facilities Military Personnel					
17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms					
17c. COSATI Field/Group 15C					
18. Availability Statement Unlimited availability. Sold by NTIS, Springfield, Va. 22151				19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	
				21. No. of Pages 68	
				20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	
				22. Price	

2 May 1977

TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1272

CONTENTS

PAGE

Moscow's New Marshals: Clausewitz and Nuclear War (Carl Gustaf Stroehm; DIE ZEIT, 8 Feb 77)	1
Personnel Management Deficiencies Aid Advance of Unfit Officers (V. Nagornyy; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 2 Feb 77)	5
Unqualified Specialists Assigned To Signal Platoon (A. Pinchuk; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 3 Feb 77)	9
Physical Training Underrated at Some Military Schools (I. Maksimov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 4 Feb 77)	12
Command Training in Missile Battalion Praised (I. Dokuchayev; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 4 Feb 77)	15
Servicemen's Snack Bar Facilities Improved (P. Sysoyev; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 4 Feb 77)	19
Tank Company Combat Training Described (V. Marchenko; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 5 Feb 77)	21
Navy Physical Training Essential at Sea, in Base (P. Vakarov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 5 Feb 77)	24
Cruiser Antiaircraft Gunners Demonstrate Skills (L. Klimchenko; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 6 Feb 77)	27
DOSA AF Revenue Producing Activities in the Belorussian SSR (S. Boyko; SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 20 Feb 77)	30
Importance of Pre-Draft DOSAAF Training Stressed (Editorial; SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 27 Feb 77)	34
Preparatory Summer Camps for Draftees Reviewed (SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 16 Mar 77)	37

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Civil Defense Training in Riga (M. Terekhov; SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 27 Mar 77)	48
False Reports on DOSAAF Training Results Revealed (V. Vlasov; SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 27 Mar 77)	51
Army Political Work Anthology Reviewed (Editorial Report)	55
Decree on Disciplinary Measures Applicable to DOSAAF Aviation Personnel (SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITEL'STVA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK, No 6, 1977)	57

MOSCOW'S NEW MARSHALS: CLAUSEWITZ AND NUCLEAR WAR

Bonn DIE ZEIT in German 8 Feb 77 p 5

[Article by Carl Gustaf Stroehm]

[Text] While in NATO and in the United States a lively discussion is under way about whether the Soviet Union is planning an aggressive war against Western Europe and whether, due to its armament efforts, it could overrun the Federal Republic in a few days, two soldiers of a new generation are moving into decisive leadership positions: Army General Viktor Kulikov in January was appointed the successor of the deceased Marshal Yakubovskiy as commander in chief of the combined forces of the Warsaw Pact. At the same time Army General Nikolay Ogarkov moved into the office of chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Army and first deputy defense minister of the USSR, a post previously held by Kulikov.

A few days after their appointment both officers were promoted to marshal. By this "marshals' push" to the political level (two non-military men like Brezhnev and Defense Minister Ustinov both acquired this title, to the annoyance of the professional military) two "people from the ranks" have once again received the highest rank of the Soviet Armed Forces. Kulikov was born in 1921, Ogarkov in 1917. Therefore, neither experienced World War II in higher command posts, but rather as officers of the troops.

Kulikov Has Always Had To Do With the Western Border

The career of Kulikov is especially typical for this new generation of the Soviet officer corps, which began in recent years to relieve the military leaders of "The Great Fatherland War" in the Soviet Union. During the war he commanded a tank company, then rose to chief of staff of a tank batallion, and at the end of the war was chief of staff of an independent tank brigade. Not until after World War II did he attend the military school for tank officers. Then--after a further command with the tank troops--the Frunze Military Academy in 1953 and the General Staff Academy in 1959.

The tank officer Kulikov must already have been regarded at that time as particularly capable and reliable, for in the sixties he received command posts in strategically very important and exposed areas. He thus became commander of the Leningrad Military District, the Murmansk area, and then the Kiev Military District and in 1969 became commander of "the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany," i.e., the occupation forces in the "GDR." Finally, from 1971 to 1976 Kulikov was chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces.

It is striking in this career that all of Kulikov's high command posts had to do with the western border and the western reaches of the Soviet empire. Leningrad, Murmansk, Kiev and East Berlin--these are all regions in which a particularly strategic interest of Moscow is concentrated. The question is whether it is a defensive, or possibly an offensive interest. As chief of staff of the Soviet Armed Forces Kulikov doubtless had a share in Moscow's intensified arms buildup, which Western experts say goes far beyond what the Kremlin really needs for defense purposes or the maintenance of "order" in the interior of its empire.

In the meantime something has become known of the military doctrines to which Kulikov adheres. In 1974 he reviewed--at that time as chief of the General Staff--the memoirs and military-science works of one of his predecessors, Marshal Shaposhnikov, who was Stalin's chief of staff for years. In this review, which appeared in PRAVDA on 19 November 1974, Kulikov expressly acknowledged the thesis of the Prussian military theoretician Clausewitz that war is the continuation of politics by other means. Kulikov wrote: "At the present time opinions are being circulated among bourgeois military theorists that with the development of missiles and nuclear weapons politics allegedly no longer is able to direct and control military strategy. Such statements are devoid of any basis. No weapon can change the essence of the interrelationship between politics and military strategy. On the contrary, the appearance of present-day means of destruction enhances the special role of politics in relation to strategy."

These sentences are probably the military credo of the present commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact troops. But the words obviously have a double meaning. They contain an internal political aspect: Kulikov is trying to soothe all those political functionaries of the Soviet Union who, in the face of modern weapons technology harbor a quiet fear of a military-industrial "Bonapartism." The party functionaries' fear of too great a concentration of power among the military is not of recent origin. Since Lenin tried to control the (at that time still "bourgeois") military experts, since the imposition of "political commissars" on the Red Army by Stalin, since the execution of Marshal Tukhachevskiy and other leading officers during the "Great Purge," and not lastly since Khrushchev's experience with Marshal Zhukov this has been a trauma of top Soviet officials.

But at the same time Kulikov's acknowledgement has a strategic foreign policy significance. In contrast to Khrushchev, who at least in his last years (after the failure of the Cuba adventure in 1962) said that a nuclear war would bring a general ruin with it, Kulikov is of the opinion that even this "ultimate weapon" may be used as the continuation of politics and thus as a political tool.

If one reads these words, the apparently "senseless" arming of Moscow to the teeth, and the construction of nuclear shelters for the Soviet population observed with concern by the Americans gain a meaning: For whoever includes a nuclear missile war as a political instrument in his thinking must prepare precisely for this war in order to be able to push through his political goals. It should at least give much food for thought that one of the most important officers of the Warsaw Pact considers such a possibility calmly and that this marshal is ready to think beyond the point where thought stops among many Western military men: acceptance of a nuclear inferno.

Kulikov is not alone in this view. A year ago GDR Defense Minister General Heinz Hofmann aroused a sensation in a speech in which he stated that nuclear war is a continuation of the class struggle by other means. Even a nuclear conflict could end only with the victory of the socialist system (therefore of the Soviet Union). This statement by Hoffman is all the more interesting in that the GDR defense minister must have met with Kulikov during the latter's tour as commander of the Soviet troops in the GDR. This is, therefore, a specific school of thought of the Warsaw Pact and of the Soviet Army leadership, which is naturally taken up by satellite armies, as in this case the "National People's Army."

In earlier years there was a certain personal rivalry between Kulikov and his successor as chief of the General Staff, Ogarkov. Ogarkov was already deputy chief of the General Staff when, after the resignation of Marshal Zakharov, the 4-years-younger Kulikov was promoted over him. Even now Kulikov stands higher on the military ladder than Ogarkov.

The "Continental" Limitation Overcome

In the case of Ogarkov it is of special interest that he emerged from the military engineers, like Kulikov was a front-line soldier of World War II, and after the usual troop commands (Volga Region, Far East) was appointed deputy chief of the General Staff in 1968. In his capacity he accompanied the then Defense Minister Marshal Grechko and Political General Yepishev to Prague, when the latter "negotiated" with Dubcek and the officials of the Prague Spring.

In the years thereafter it is noteworthy that Ogarkov not only preached close contact with the satellite armies, but in addition interested himself in cooperation of the Soviet Armed Forces with the countries of the Third World. He also participated in the Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of missile construction.

Ogarkov's interest in the armies of the Third World corresponds quite closely to Kulikov's calm familiarity with missile and nuclear weapons. Both Kulikov and Ogarkov stem from a generation of Soviet officers which has overcome and since then left far behind the "continental" limitation of the Soviet military concept, which could still be observed under Stalin. They are officers who no longer use the range of Soviet cannon as the basis of their consideration, but rather Soviet missiles. It is the military generation which in thought, and also in fact, is breaking out of the confinement of the Eurasian landmass

and going out into the wide world: in the Indian Ocean, in the Mediterranean, in the Atlantic, to Somalia, to Angola, and if necessary elsewhere. This generation has learned one thing since its youth: Ideological and power-political objectives are best pushed through by military means.

We thereby come back to Clausewitz--to war as the continuation of politics by other means.

In a limited form the Soviet military have applied this precept at least twice--in 1956 in Hungary and in 1968 in Czechoslovakia. Perhaps it will come about that it will have to be demonstrated a third time, possibly in Poland, perhaps also in Romania, in Albania, in Yugoslavia--or even in the GDR. But the above-mentioned line of this development can be extended still further. Which is, if the Soviet imperialist power one day itself gets into such great difficulties--the dissidents are only a foretaste--that the military solution is proposed to a certain extent as political medicine?

6108

CSO: 8120

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT DEFICIENCIES AID ADVANCE OF UNFIT OFFICERS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Feb 77 p 2

[Article by Col V. Nagornyy: "Lack of Principle"]

[Text] The current year started badly for Capt-Engr V. Shirikov. For violation of regulations, improper treatment of subordinate officers, he was strictly punished on both the disciplinary and party levels. It may be that some who read this will wonder why we are dragging up the past. After all, they might say, to judge by everything the man at fault got what he deserved and justice was triumphant. But we should not be too fast with our conclusions.

If one reads the words of the reprimands issued carefully, it might seem that until November of last year Shirikov was an intelligent, demanding officer who suddenly "fell apart" one day, showed his worst side, and then had to reap the bitter fruit. But I have before me a letter to the editors of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA by Sr Lt V. Kozlov, who asserts that the captain-engineer's weakness was by no means a one-time thing. He violated regulation requirements for months without punishment, using shouts in place of education, often insulting the personel dignity of the men. And he got away with everything. It is not easy to answer the natural question, "Why?" So there is reason to take a look at Shirikov's recent history.

After completing higher military school Shirikov served in an artillery unit for almost 18 months, then took the position of junior scientific associate at one of the Moscow scientific institutions. His average grades in school and lack of any special attraction to scientific work did not portend great things for the young specialist. And indeed, Shirikov did not shine in the scientific arena.

An abrupt turn in his life occurred upon making the acquaintance of a woman, a colleague who was also a junior scientific associate, whose father held a fairly high post in one of the military organizations. Of course, at first there was one somewhat important circumstance holding back the engineer's amorous feelings: he was already married and had one child. But then an entry appeared in Shirikov's personal file that he

had broken up his first marriage at a certain time and married again on a certain later date. But then Vladimir Ivanovich's treasured dreams began to come true.

Sometime early in 1973 a confidential report was drawn up on him in the laboratory where he was working. It said: "The holder of this post is suited for it but wishes to serve with the troops. It would be advisable to use him in line positions." This conclusion was carried into practice with enviable speed and Shirikov, saying goodbye to his uncertain prospects in scientific research, set off for his new place of service, receiving a battery to command.

After Shirikov had commanded the battery for just four months Lt Col Yu. Gladyshev wrote another confidential report, rosy in tone from start to finish, which concluded with a generous comment: "Worthy of promotion to the position of battalion commander." Gladyshev "forgot" that just 10 days earlier Shirikov had received a strict reprimand for a serious omission in the service.

Incidentally, the report also contained this respectful compliment to the "promotee": "The battery has been judged outstanding based on the results of the winter training period." You would think that credit for this belonged to the captain-engineer. But Shirikov received the battery at the very end of winter training and was not even able to have a good look at the men before winter training was over. He could hardly have made a noteworthy contribution to the unit's combat readiness. This report was ratified by his commander Col V. Kuz'nichev. (In conversation with me later he acknowledged, "Of course, Shirikov's had some weaknesses, but we did not see any other candidate at that time.")

However, this first attempt to "advance" Shirikov along the service ladder was unsuccessful; higher headquarters correctly rejected the application for promotion. Meanwhile the captain-engineer already "saw" himself in the new position. He openly threatened some officers while promising worthless ones a "good time" after he became battalion commander.

Eight months later Gladyshev sat down to write up another confidential report. But this time he did not burden himself with a search for words of praise to use about his subordinate; he copied the previous document, which had been turned down, word for word (believe it or not!). And once more Kuz'michev, with a sweep of his pen, vouched for what was in essence a fraud. The promotion of Shirikov was foreordained. But still, there were serious grounds to reflect on the correctness of such a decision. These grounds were the party reference given to Shirikov by the primary party organization to which he had formerly belonged. In particular, it contained clearly cautionary remarks to the effect that Shirikov worked too little on educational work and behaved improperly in relation to his subordinates.

But no, the same Lt Col Gladyshev did not heed the opinion of the party collective. He did not check to see how much there was to these remarks.

But he should have made a thorough study of it, for earlier documents too had given glimpses of the officer's explosive character and lack of restraint. Now Shirikov was being entrusted with an important leadership post conferring considerable power. The reputation of a man being promoted to such a post should be irreproachable.

It is commonly known that an officer's growth in the service is predetermined by his high moral-political and working characteristics. In his previous position Shirikov had not shown any such strong points. This makes the question even more pressing: what guided the senior officers in recommending the captain-engineer for promotion? Frankly, it is hard to find a documented answer to this question. But here is what is curious. When the new unit commander was taking over from his predecessor that man, describing the officers, said the following about Shirikov: "Well, I don't have much to say about him. You know whose son-in-law he is..." Perhaps this provision is where we should seek the basis of this unprincipled behavior, the explanation for the fact that several leaders closed their eyes to Shirikov's weaknesses in service and behavior. Some people, it seems, were "entranced" by Shirikov's family ties.

As should have been expected, his lack of solid skills in working with the men and his arrogance ultimately led him to a situation where, as a battalion commander, the captain-engineer had to try to make up for his lack of necessary command and pedagogical skills with shouting and disrespectful treatment of the men. "From the moment he arrived in the sub-unit, Sr Lt V. Kozlov recalls, "Shirikov regularly came to work drunk and insulted other officers. This created a tense, unhealthy atmosphere, especially when we were performing the most important missions."

This went on for some months. Signals concerning the officer's improper behavior reached the unit command and the political agency, but neither reacted in a principled, party-minded fashion and with the urgency needed. Only when the battalion commander's lack of tact went beyond all bounds was he held to disciplinary and party responsibility.

While studying the facts set forth in Sr Lt V. Kozlov's letter at the site and becoming increasingly persuaded of their authenticity, and also that the officer had only told a small part of the whole bitter story, I could not get away from this question: "Why didn't you, my dear comrades, sound the alarm at once, as soon as the first symptoms of trouble were seen?" These symptoms were seen long ago, certainly. Here is how the unit commander describes him now, when the personal file on communist Shirikov has appeared: "temperamental, overreacts to criticism by senior officers, cannot stand it. Personally undisciplined, there have been instances of drinking alcoholic beverages on duty. He has insulted his subordinates. When he learned that the secretary of the party organization had reported his unbecoming conduct to the political agency, he insulted him too... As a battery commander he also treated his subordinates improperly."

After seeing this I wanted to ask the man who made up the document: Where was your forthrightness before? Why did Shirikov's tricks go unpunished for so long? I also wanted to ask similar questions of Sr Lt M. Ravlyuk, secretary of the party bureau, who, when the captain-engineer was called before the party, wrote, to put it mildly, a contradictory and illogical report: "Shirikov enjoys the respect of the command and the personnel..." Then just a little further on: "There has been an instance of improper, disrespectful treatment of subordinates and he has used alcoholic beverages." After this, what kind of respect could there be? It is regrettable that the members of the party bureau voted for such a report.

Once again we recall Sr Lt V. Kozlov's words about the tense situation in the subunit. The natural result of this atmosphere was that the battalion commanded by Captain-Engineer Shirikov fell from its former high position, failed to fulfill its socialist obligations, and ended the training year with just a satisfactory mark overall.

Our comments on this outcome are presented above.

11,176
CSO: 1801

UNQUALIFIED SPECIALISTS ASSIGNED TO SIGNAL PLATOON

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Feb 77 p 2

[Article by Lt Col A. Pinchuk, Red Banner Carpathian Military District:
"Sweat Is Required To Cut Seconds from the Standard Time"]

[Excerpts] At first he did not understand why he had a feeling of alarm. After all, everything was going as planned. His platoon, which he had just received recently, had assembled smoothly on the signal, taken its place in the general column confidently, successfully covered dozens of kilometers on unpaved roads, and begun deploying in a hurry at the exact point which the commander's pen had marked on the map.

Everything was going well. The antennas were up and the wind was already whistling through them, the blue-black cables wound swiftly over the ground, the dark green equipment booths were covered with camouflage. In just a minute the clever blocks and circuits of the radio, cleared of all interference, would produce a stream of clear commands and laconic instructions. Everything was going well, so why was there the nagging feeling of alarm?

Suddenly he understood! It was the silence. By now the diesel power plant should have been humming, but nothing could be heard.

No current would mean no communication.

Ensign Anatoliy Zemba dashed over to the small gully where the diesel stood concealed by branches. Who was operating it?

He recalled the swarthy face of the young Moldavian, his hurt look. Oh yes, Pvt Dmitriy Kalarash. When he was assigned to this position he had said that he did not know the equipment well. Zemba did not believe the soldier. He thought he had just wanted to get some other job. But now he wondered: what if he did not know the equipment well?

When Anatoliy Zemba got down to the diesel site Private Kalarash was standing next to it confused and discouraged. There was no time left to reprimand the soldier or teach him. But Anatoliy Zemba himself had not been a diesel operator. After completing secondary school he was a

lathe assembler-metalworker at a machine casting plant. His first specialization in the army had been mechanic, then came senior mechanic and chief of an operations room. But when he was appointed platoon leader for a platoon which had an electric generator he familiarized himself with the design of the machine to the extent he considered necessary. Had he determined this extent correctly?

One thought drummed in his head - faster, faster. Without current there would be no communications. When the diesel started up smoothly and confidently he did not even have time to be happy; there were other things to do.

Even though the platoon accomplished its mission, the platoon leader could not forget the exertion that was required, that there was not a minute to spare. It was then that he began thinking that they would have to cut the standard for deploying and initiating communication by 5-7 percent. To feel more confident, the commander must have a reserve.

Zemba shared his thoughts with ensigns Anatoliy Moskvin, Vladimir Kondratyuk, and Leonid Rad'ko.

"Of course," they agreed, "it is okay to have a reserve of five percent or so. But you know, every percentage point cut off the standard time is achieved by sweat..."

Yes, of course, you do not beat the standard times without intensive drilling. But the drilling must be done intelligently, not mechanically repeating a procedure until the point of exhaustion but thoughtfully and with enthusiasm. The one who has desire can do as much as the one who has ability. The question is how to instill desire in the men?

Private Vladimir Savil'chenko had driving qualifications when he came to the platoon. But during the first check trip they learned that he did not have knowledge or experience as a driver.

"I'll never be a driver," the soldier said bitterly.

But Ensign Zemba persuaded him otherwise. He supported the soldier's intention, spurred him on during training marches, praised him, gave him suggestions, and carefully analyzed his work. Today Vladimir Vasil'chenko is the best driver in the platoon! Furthermore, he has begun serious study of related specializations.

Another example is Jr Sgt I. Zelentsov. A modest and conscientious specialist, he was uneasy about assisting others.

"Do you have a good knowledge of the diesel unit?" the platoon leader asked him.

Zelentsov nodded confidently.

"Can you teach Private Kalarash?"

Zelentsov agreed. And Ensign Zemba made sure he mentioned that Private Kalarash now handles his duties outstandingly. Junior Sergeant Zelentsov has begun to willingly help other servicemen too. He liked it when he saw that everyone recognized him as a broadly talented specialist who was ready to share his knowledge with his comrades.

Zemba saw one more important reserve for surpassing the standard -- teaching specialists related specializations. How was this done?

Each ensign in the platoon took one poorly trained soldier under control. Anatoliy Moskvina, for example, worked personally with Pvt N. Gratson', the very man about whom he had said it would take two years at a minimum for him to reach 3rd class. The soldier saw communications equipment for the first time. Nonetheless, by the end of the second year of service, thanks to hard drilling and study, Private Gratson' became a specialist 1st class and outstanding in combat and political training.

Mastering related specialization has become a matter of honor for each soldier in the platoon. They use every minute for study: planned training periods, administrative work days, and contests and competition during time off.

Specialists in the platoon are completing work on a compact trainer for drivers. It is not even a trainer, really, but rather something like a child's toy for learning driving rules. But the soldiers willingly "play" in it and benefit noticeably.

At the end of last year the platoon was given a difficult mission. At exactly the same time several specialists had to go on guard duty. One driver was left at the power plant. Nonetheless, the platoon commander was not worried. There were several men who could handle the diesel. Sergeant V. Rachuk did it alone. The current was fed into the machinery at the proper time.

11,176
CSO: 1801

PHYSICAL TRAINING UNDERRATED AT SOME MILITARY SCHOOLS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Feb 77 p 2

[Article by Col I. Maksimov: "Behind the Screen of Figures"]

[Text] In the report "Excursion Along the Obstacle Strip" in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 19 October 1976 the authors, lieutenant colonels Ye. Sekretarev and V. Yarmuratiy, cited just three cases. Each of them directed concerned an officer who had graduated from a specific military school and each of the was being criticized because while at school he had not acquired the necessary knowledge in the theory and organization of physical training and did not attempt to make it up during service in the unit.

Our KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent visited the Ul'yanovsk Guards Higher Tank Command School imeni V. I. Lenin and the Ul'yanovsk Higher Military Command School of Communications imeni G. K. Ordzhonikidze (both were mentioned in the report) and familiarized himself with the organization of cadet physical training in order to learn why some graduates of these military schools prove, upon arriving at their military units, to have poor methodological training.

Of course, it is difficult to judge how a school is doing generally with teaching future officers the skills of conducting physical training periods on the basis of just one or two officers who graduated from the particular school. This is especially so because in their units they are going through a formative period, gaining and reinforcing practical know-how.

This was exactly the "straw" they grabbed at in the department of physical training and sports of the Ul'yanovsk Guards Higher Tank Command School imeni V. I. Lenin just as soon as the subject of Lt V. Romanov's methodological weaknesses (he graduated from the school) came up.

"Romanov? Poorly trained?" Guards Lt Col G. Radokhlebs, chief of the department, said in surprise, "That is impossible!"

Then the grade sheets for the last year appeared on the table. They contained figures giving the teachers of the department a right to feel inner satisfaction. Romanov had a top rating in weight-lifting and second in skiing. He held the VSK [Military Sport Set] badge, second degree. In short, on paper the future officer had received everything needed to set a good example for his subordinates in physical development. The same could be said of most of his fellow graduates.

The documents assembled in the departmental methods office were even more impressive. They showed samples of outline plans and scheduled in which year cadets would conduct training periods on their own and how many they would do. It turned out that each cadet conducted an average of 24 such lessons a year.

But how methodological work looks in words and displays is one thing; how it is carried out in practice and what mark is left by the creative cooperation of teacher and student when the latter takes on the role of training leader is another.

Opening the training log of the platoon in which Lt V. Romanov completed his study and turning to the page giving records of cadet methodological training for physical training we found many comparatively high marks.

When a "5" grade stands opposite a cadet's name he has no desire to ask about any possible mistakes in methodology. But among the mass of grades there were also "4's" and "3's," showing that some were barely "getting by" in physical training. It was natural to assume that if a cadet's methodological work did not receive the highest grade, he must have made some mistakes, something did not go right. And this should have been shown plainly and clearly in the log. Not to substantiate the grade, but in order to eliminate specific shortcomings at the proper time. Behind the screen of figures one could clearly discern shortcomings in the work of the officers of the department, company commander, and platoon leader. And only when the school graduate, in the given case Lt V. Romanov, got to a unit and began practical work did the gaps in his methodological training become apparent to those around him.

In short, it appears that Lt V. Romanov was not the only one who made an "excursion along the obstacle course."

The charges against the commanders and teachers in the department of physical training and sports at the Ul'yanovsk Higher Military Command School of Communications imeni G. K. Ordzhonikidze are also justified. The reason for this is not just Sr Lt V. Tershukov, a graduate of this school who is considered in his unit to be poorly training with respect to physical training. At this school physical training has become a low-priority subject and the seemingly excellent marks and sports achievements of the graduates do not reflect the true state of affairs. Year after

year officers who are behind in physical training are advanced to the next class. In the end such an officer begins his service with a saving "3" grade and an unpleasant line in the confidential report : "Poorly developed physically." This is what happened with lieutenants V. Ksenofontov, V. Slobodich, and several others.

What is the reason for these mistakes? Of course, the test in physical training for graduating students that has now been instituted produces some results. Young men who are not strong, tough, or enduring enough cannot be rescued by good marks in their major subjects. But of course, even such a check cannot establish the true level of conditioning. And as soon as training periods begin and the training load starts increasing the poor physical training of some cadets will show itself.

Of course, one cannot rely on school training periods alone. Free time must also be used to improve physical conditioning. It is true that cadets do not have too much free time; the curriculum has many other important disciplines. But when we consider that physical training is not included in state examinations, it is understandable that this subject, which is so important in molding command qualities, occasionally finds itself relegated to low priority.

These points cannot be disregarded. But neither can they be taken as grounds to halt the search for ways to improve the physical education of future officers

Each school has subunits where the conditioning of future officers is at the proper level, where all the requirements of the physical training program without exception are met. At the communications school officers of the department recalled majors V. Parkhomenko and N. Pashchenko with praise. Their subordinates invariably displayed a high level of training and solid organizational skills and participated actively in mass sports work.

This means that it is possible to train future officers so that they are comprehensively developed! And if this is not yet the norm for all subunits, it is not owing to some objective factors which certain people like to mention, but rather the way the commander views this subject, what contacts he has with the department, and how the department itself struggles to see that the physical training of future officers gets its proper place. The present state of affairs shows that the department is losing ground in this struggle. That is why the intervals between physical training periods at the school may reach 10 days, morning exercises are conducted four times a week, and elective training periods are just a dream.

Those are the facts. They speak for themselves.

COMMAND TRAINING IN MISSILE BATTALION PRAISED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Feb 77 p 2

[Article by Col I. Dokuchayev: "After the Inspection"]

[Text] Before leaving to inspect the battalion we had a thorough talk with the regimental commander.

"It used to be our lagging battalion," he explained. "Then Major Tretyak was appointed as commander. He is an energetic, resourceful, and outstandingly trained officer. And things have started to improve there. But you will learn all that for yourselves."

We spent several days in the battalion, looking at questions of the organization of the training process, combat duty, and competition. There have been changes, unquestionably. But at the same time we observed something else too, that the battalion still had opportunities that it was not using well. Why was this? It was primarily owing to the working style of Maj V. Tretyak. His energy and enthusiasm were undeniable, but the thing was that the commander himself had taken on many matters that ought to have been assigned to his deputies and the battery commanders. This restrained their initiative and taught them to wait for instructions in every case.

Major Tretyak, it appeared, believed that he himself could do any job better than any of his subordinates. And that was the truth: everything he undertook personally was literally transformed before their eyes. At first the overall results improved markedly. The opinion naturally formed that the battalion was on the rise, that things were going very well in it.

The detailed inspection showed, however, that there were also many problems. Questions of mutual replaceability had been given too little attention. Some officers were not used to independence. The combat team could handle any mission outstandingly, but only when led by the commander. As soon as someone else took the position of firer, confidence dropped. Significant improvement was needed in work on defense against weapons of mass destruction and organization of troop services.

After the inspection we informed Major Tretyak of our conclusions. His face frowned in puzzlement. How could it be? So much time and energy given to the service, spending day and night in the subunit so to speak, and the improvement was very modest. We told him our observations and thoughts frankly. We knew that he would not agree with everything right away, that he would not accept our advice immediately. He would have to think it through for himself, make his own critical analysis of his daily activities. Only then would he see clearly the flaws in his working style and ways to eliminate them.

During the inspection another question arose for us: Why had the regimental commander failed to point out to Major Tretyak the weaknesses in his working style? He simply did not notice them. Moreover, during his instructions to Tretyak just after the major was appointed to the position he kept stressing, "Organize everything personally," "Check on it personally," and so on. In this way, whether he intended it or not, he gave the new battalion commander an orientation toward stepping in for his subordinate officers. The regimental commander was naturally gratified by the first improvements in the battalion. Unfortunately, he did not understand how they had been achieved.

Some time later we returned for another visit with the regimental commander.

"You won't recognize the battalion," he said. "They now get consistently outstanding scores in all areas."

In the vehicle with me were basically the same officers that had made the first inspection. We could not help talking about those memorable days of the first inspection. Then too the regimental commander had praised the state of affairs in the battalion.

We came to the last little bridge across the stream, made a turn, and we were on familiar ground. But the control and check point and the post looked entirely different. There was a new guard house and excellent side roads to the positions. Organization and regulation order could be sensed everywhere. It was apparent that much had been done since the first inspection. Even so, the thought stole upon us that it is not so hard to make a first impression. How would things look with the training process, competition, and combat readiness?

In our conversation Major Tretyak listed in detail the remarks made on the previous occasion and reported steps taken to eliminate problems. We began our inspection. One could sense by the emphatically smart, precise actions of the missilemen that they wanted to show us how good they were. Maj P. Monastyrskiy, the battalion deputy commander for political affairs, glanced at Tretyak and, smiling, said in a hushed voice: "They're doing two for one." Jokes are fine, but one could see that the commander too was in a militant mood and confident of success.

The inspection confirmed the outstanding condition of the equipment and weapons. At the launch position the teams of the launching battery commanded by Capt G. Kuznetsov matched the standard times. The overall results pleased us. We met Jr Sgt A. Tensin, commander of the best launch team, and I asked whether the team always got such good results.

"For two months now we have had nothing but outstanding marks," the junior sergeant replied.

Moreover, other teams of the battery also matched the standard time for an outstanding mark.

We observed marked changes at the command post too. The work positions were set up differently. The reference materials and other documents indicated that the battalion was also working seriously to solve the problem of how to fulfill the combat mission under the most difficult conditions with the most varied compositions on the launch team. The answers given by specialists were thorough and profound.

During combat work against check targets they made their calculations confidently and skillfully and the objective monitoring equipment showed that their performance of the assigned mission was outstanding.

Now, how can we explain such striking changes in the battalion?

"The first inspection really upset us and forced us to look at all we had done with a critical eye," Major Tretyak commented during our talk.

The battalion commander, the political worker Major Monastyrskiy, and chief of staff Maj N. Ivanov each told of the work done in his area, of the search for and use of reserves, and the vital force of competition. Major Tretyak changed his working style completely. He began to rely more actively on his deputies and the party and Komsomol organizations. The battalion began serious work to bolster the authority of the sergeants and increase their role in the struggle for firm regulation order. They began by having officers analyze their own disciplinary practices. It turned out that the new commanders were being encouraged or criticized only for their personal successes or lack of discipline. But the fact they had subordinates was essentially ignored. Many officers stepped in for the sergeants. The battalion commander himself did it. For example, only Ensign V. Okulov, the subunit sergeant-major, was held responsible for internal order in the barracks. The squad and team leaders were left out.

The question of how to improve training and educational work with sergeants was discussed at a work meeting of officers and then a meeting of ensigns. Ensign Okulov proposed that each sergeant be given an outline of missions for the entire training period covering not only improving his own professional skills but also acquiring methodological skills in working with subordinates. The proposal was adopted and implemented.

"To organize competition among the sergeants for best performance of these missions," Major Tretyak related, "we needed data for comparison, analysis, and totaling up. We had to set up a weekly schedule of checks on the quality of training periods. My deputies and I carry out these checks together. We have started planning exactly what goals the teams and squads should achieve in a week."

They have also begun the practice of monthly quizzes. These provide a strict check on specialists' knowledge and the performance of standards and scheduled jobs. Marks are given on the spot. This is the best basis for competition among specialists as well as among squads and teams.

Formerly only Major Tretyak worked on drawing up plans and outlines for drills. But now all the officers who act as firers take part. And each one of them tries to follow the outline as well as possible and make most effective use of the arsenal of tactical procedures he knows. Competition in drawing up, and then performing, missions inspires the officers to creative searching and broadening their theoretical backgrounds and produces great benefits in the preparation of the firers, who are the organizers of battle.

Needless to say, the regimental commander and chief of the political agency were very helpful to Major Tretyak in improving his working style. They visited the regiment often and took a closer look than before at the organization of training and education for the men; they uncovered weak spots and helped eliminate them.

Finally we were leaving the battalion. We turned once again and crossed the little bridge over the stream. But our mood this time was quite different from what it had been the first time. We were convinced that Major Tretyak had taken care of the problems observed earlier. We were pleased by something else too: the new commander was coming to the end of his formative stage in his new position and before him and the collective of the battalion lay new horizons, new opportunities.

11,176
CSO: 1801

SERVICEMEN'S SNACK BAR FACILITIES IMPROVED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Feb 77 p 4

[Article by Col-Gen P. Sysoyev, first deputy chief of rear services, USSR Armed Forces: "For the Leisure and Recreation of Our Fighting Men -- Results of the All-Army Competitive Inspection of Soldiers, Sailors, and Cadets Tearooms"]

[Excerpts] The conditions of service, everyday life, and recreation for Soviet fighting men improve year after year. The soldiers, sailors, and cadets tearooms occupy a special place among the institutions which promote this. How are they maintained, what are their strong points, and what forms of leisure for personnel do they use in their work? It was these and many other questions that the most recent all-Army competitive inspection, held last year and summarized in January, was intended to answer.

In the course of the inspection unit commanders, chiefs of military schools, political agencies, and rear services and military trade workers, with active assistance from party and Komsomol organizations, did a great deal of work on further development and improvement of the material-technical base of the tearooms. As a result, almost two thirds of them were repaired and fixed up, many were moved to better quarters, and dozens of new tearooms appeared in garrisons and at military schools. A significant amount of work was done on supplying the tearooms with refrigeration equipment, furniture, dishes, and other items. The assortment of products was expanded and sales of their own products (confectionary and pastry goods, cold drinks) increased 50 percent. The tearooms of the Far Eastern, Transbaikal, Siberian, Ural, Leningrad, and Central Asian military districts achieved the greatest growth in sales. Exhibit-sales were held more often and proved especially popular at tearooms in the Belorussian Military District.

The tearooms attract soldiers and sailors not only with their broad selections of food and comfortable atmosphere but also with the interesting activities held in them at the initiative of political workers, Komsomol organizations, clubs, and the public councils of the tearooms. During the all-Army competitive inspection recreation evenings, topical evening

meetings, meetings with army and navy veterans and production leaders, and other activities began to be conducted more frequently. Reading rooms, billiard rooms, photography labs, barbershops, bookstores, and kiosks were opened together with the tearooms in many places (Belorussian, Moscow, Baltic, and Far Eastern military districts). This experience should be encouraged and disseminated, remembering that our tearooms are not simply commercial establishments but above all places of recreation for the fighting men.

According to the results of the all-Army competitive inspection the best tearooms in the Soviet Army and Navy are the following: "Rossiya" (Moscow Military District); "Zvezdochka" (Leningrad Military District), "Elektron" (Kiev Military District), "Yaroslavna" (Moscow Air Defense District), Tearoom No 12 of the Transbaikal Military District, and Tearoom No 15 of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. They were all awarded first-degree diplomas and first-place monetary prizes.

Second-degree diplomas and second-place monetary prizes were awarded to 14 tearooms, while there were 15 third place awards. In addition, 17 of the best tearooms were awarded Certificates of Honor of the USSR Ministry of Defense. The broad distribution of the winners -- the Far North and the Transbaikal region, Central Asia and the Urals-- illustrates the fact that there are rich opportunities everywhere for improving the everyday life and recreation of our fighting men.

However, these opportunities are not always used well. This must be mentioned because five percent of the existing tearooms were de facto eliminated from the competitive inspection because conditions in them fail to meet the requirements of the statute on tearooms. A whole series of tearooms in the Baltic, Volga, Odessa, and Carpathian military districts and the Pacific Ocean and Northern fleets are set in unsuitable quarters, have limited assortments of food, and have not become recreation spots for the fighting men. It is the job of commanders, political agencies, and rear services and military trade workers to eliminate the problems that were uncovered and make use of the know-how of the best tearooms.

It is especially important that the tearooms becomes places of interesting, sophisticated recreation. The party and Komsomol organizations, cultural-educational institutions, and enlightened army and navy opinion can do much in this respect. Moreover, commanders and political workers who still have not realized the role of the tearooms in mass cultural work must be held strictly responsible. Setting up a good tearoom in every military unit, military school, and military construction detachment is an important job for all who are responsible for the everyday life and recreation of the personnel.

11,176
CSO: 1801

TANK COMPANY COMBAT TRAINING DESCRIBED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Feb 77 p 1

[Article by Capt V. Marchenko, tank company commander, Red Banner Central Asian Military District: "Use All Reserves -- Competition in the Service of Combat Readiness"]

[Test] The CPSU Central Committee decree "The 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution" evoked a warm response in the men of the unit. The spirit of this party document permeated the meeting of commanders of companies whose personnel assumed obligations to earn the title of outstanding in this anniversary year. We talked of the search for ways to further intensify the training process and increase the effectiveness of socialist competition. Each participant at the meeting gave a careful, critical analysis of what had been achieved and shared experience. For we are the ones, the subunit commanders, who have taken on the most difficult challenges in the year of the 60th anniversary of October and must set the tone in competition and provide examples of a business-like, persistent, and responsible attitude toward the obligations assumed.

The past months of winter training have not been easy for the men of my company. At the range, the training ground, and in the classrooms and motor pool an intense struggle has been under way for a high level of teamwork in the crews and platoons and full mastery of the equipment and weapons. When summarizing the results of one month we immediately, on the basis of the curriculum and program, laid out concrete goals and precise indicators for the next month. In January we were able to perform the company's assigned tasks completely. But I did not observe any complacency in the collective. Everyone understood that the main trials were still before us, that combat training is not movement along a straight line but rather ascent along a route which continuously grows more complex. Therefore, neither should the search for reserves and ways to improve the effectiveness and quality of work, as mentioned once again to every Soviet citizen by the CPSU Central Committee decree, be relaxed.

Successes in competition are inconceivable without publicity and ongoing summarization of results. But do we always make a real evaluation of each day passed and draw practical conclusions for the next?

We did not always do it in our company in the past. Sometimes even weekly results were handled in a formalistic manner. During this anniversary year we are being very consistent and always find time for a careful evaluation of the good features of days past.

Let me say that this is not simple. For me, the company commander, the day is sometimes so busy that there is simply no time to stop and look around, so to speak, to collect the necessary information for summarizing results and giving praise and support or, conversely, criticism, to those who have earned it. Still, this absolutely must be done. There are, however, different forms of reviewing the day. In one case I do it with all personnel, in another with one of the platoons, in a third with the officers, in still another with just the sergeants, and so on. But ultimately, the evaluation of the particular training periods and the training day as a whole reaches every participant in competition.

After our conclusions come corrections in the training process. For example, we have good training facilities and follow the schedule of training periods punctually. But some training periods were still unproductive because the young platoon leaders, especially sergeants, were not sufficiently trained in methodology.

How was this problem eliminated? The instruction sessions before training periods were made more detailed and more help was given in working out outline-plans. We summarized the know-how of Sgt N. Kazantsev, the best tank commander, and explained the essence of it to all NCO's. As a result the sergeants became more reliable helpers to the officers and the quality of work at training sites and in drills against the standards rose. The spirit of competition began to show up more clearly in training periods.

For example, certain drills used to be structured as follows: one of the mechanic-drivers would perform a standard operation on a training vehicle while the rest watched and waited their turn. Now three or four specialists perform different operations on one tank simultaneously. The free mechanic-drivers watch their actions. Then they switch roles. The intensity of the training periods is increased.

We recently discussed the challenges of raising the effectiveness of competition at a session of the party group and then at a Komsomol meeting. Special attention was devoted to using the educational role of socialist competition and seeing that each individual achieves maximum inner mobilization.

The battalion and regimental staff officers give me, a company commander, a great deal of help. Lt Col V. Red'ka, for example, held several talks with sergeants on the fundamentals of military pedagogy and psychology. Officers V. Pochinkov and V. Mal'kov, when they visit the company, not only help us find better ways to accomplish particular special missions but also participate personally in educating the men. I am especially

conscious of the help of senior officers during these days when work is developing toward a thorough study of the CPSU Central Committee decree "The 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution."

In this anniversary year our company, our small military collective, will spare no effort to fulfill its obligations, attempting to make the maximum possible contribution to raising the defense capability of our beloved fatherland.

11,176
CSO: 1801

NAVY PHYSICAL TRAINING ESSENTIAL AT SEA, IN BASE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Feb 77 p 2

[Article by Capt-Lt P. Vakarov: "At Sea and in Port"]

[Text] The large antisub ship Smyshlenyy approached the tanker to take on fuel at sea. The night and the strong wind made it more difficult to perform this already complex job. The commander called Sr Smm M. Varfalamov up to the navigating bridge.

"Try to get the heaving line there on the first try," the officer said. "Every minute is precious."

Indeed, at this moment a great deal depended on Sr Smm M. Varfalamov. And it was no accident that the commander had chosen him, one of the best athletes on board ship and the champion of line heaving. Going out on a tank, Varfalamov did a few limbering-up exercises and soon, powered by his strong arm, the line fell onto the deck of the tanker. The antisub ship refueled in less than scheduled time and was able to continue performance of its combat training missions in the ocean without losing extra time. This was made possible, in addition to outstanding knowledge of duties, by excellent physical conditioning.

Let us remark immediately that during this long cruise the commander, other ship officers, and the party and Komsomol organizations attached great importance to developing the men's strength, agility, and dexterity. Physical training periods and mass sports work were carefully planned before the cruise. For example, plans were made to hold spartakiads (multi-event competitions), contests in military-applied kinds of sports, and paramilitary relays. All the plans were carried out. So it is not surprising that, upon returning to home base, the personnel did not look worn out.

The ship is now berthed. What changes have there been in the collective's sports life? There have been many and, we regret to say, not for the better. Contests have become extremely rare and combination relay events and other useful forms of physical improvement for personnel have simply been forgotten. Sometimes they do not get around to it, other times they are too busy. No matter how paradoxical it may sound, many

who were on the long cruise think that conditions for organized physical training were better at sea.

Let us try to figure out how correct this statement is. It is true that there is no good sports center near the berth where the Smyshlenyy is docked, and you certainly cannot play basketball, volleyball, or do gymnastics at the outdoor sports area that has been buried in snow since October. The garrison gymnasium and swimming pool can only be used for training occasionally. It is plain that these are not exactly good conditions. But during the long cruise the seamen did not even have these meager (to be blunt) opportunities for physical training. Nonetheless, the ship was periodically transformed into a kind of stadium and sports life thrived.

It seems to us that we should seek the cause in the failure of certain officers to understand the role of physical training, their inability or lack of desire when the ship reaches base to organize this training as the appropriate regulations require.

At sea everyone understood that men standing difficult watches on the ocean need outstanding conditioning. But now the ship is in port and the missions are not so tough. So, they reason on the Smyshlenyy, why do we have to organize training periods with the same persistence, straighten out the work of the sports sections, and hold competitions? This surely is why physical training periods now are not optimally organized, morning exercises are conducted irregularly, and ski trips, which are no trouble at all to organize, are extremely rare. In short, the tempo of mass sports work is dropping off. But everyone knows that the ship will not be in base forever. Anchorage, no matter how long it may last, is nothing more than preparation for a new voyage. So it must be better while still on shore to prepare the missileman, machinist, and gunner physically and psychologically for the long watches, storms, and other hardships which they will meet aplenty at sea.

Yes, the attitude of seamen toward physical training should be equally serious whether the ship is at sea or in base. Only then can one be confident that the personnel will be up to any mission.

The commander's example means a great deal for precise organization of physical conditioning for personnel. It is more effective than any words. The destroyer Byvalyy went through three check inspections of sports work last year and received high marks every time. At the last "test" the seamen amazed the members of the commission by the fact that so many of them had mastered the standards for the first rating in lifting the two-pood weights. They were helped toward this achievement by their "sports corner," which was equipped with all necessary gear. It was organized through the initiative of Capt 3rd Rank V. Zamyslov who is not only a good athlete himself but also does everything possible to see that all the officers on board ship participate actively in sports and are able to organize physical training well in the subunits. Thanks to the efforts of

Capt 3rd Rank V. Zamyslov physical training on the Byvalyy has become an inseparable part of personnel combat training.

Life shows that in base too many reserves for physical improvement of the seamen can be found. All that is needed is to show initiative and a sense of responsibility. For example, is it really difficult to set up a "sports corner" like that on the Byvalyy on other ships? No, of course it is not. It is not hard if one goes at it with enthusiasm, with spirit, and sets up drills on ski routes too. But here it is, already February, and ski training periods have not been held in all ship crews by any means. And there is certainly no reason to refer to "objective" reasons, to say that there are not enough skis for all personnel. They did not ask the supply people in time; they did not demand skis from them. So now some ships have only half the winter sports gear they need at best. But why did they fail to act earlier?

There are reserves for improving the physical conditioning of the seamen; there are many reserves. The trouble is poor organization and lack of involvement on the part of those who should set this training up. We recall that sometimes mass sports work is planned on days off and holidays. At best the men take part in chess and checkers tournaments, and sometimes play soccer. But it takes enormous effort to make up for what has been lost. And we must hold strictly responsible those who, attempting to justify themselves by the lack of sports equipment, time, or proper conditions, have completely forgotten the necessity of steadily improving the level of conditioning of the men. The men who go to sea must have strong muscles. This is one of the crucial conditions of high combat readiness.

11,176
CSO: 1801

CRUISER ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS DEMONSTRATE SKILLS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Feb 77 p 1

[Article by Capt 2nd Rank-Engr L. Klimchenko: "The Lieutenant's Test"]

[Text] A helping wind tore at the white and blue flag and swept between the towers of the cruiser. The frozen ship's armor gave off an icy cold. It was hard to believe that behind the armor, down inside the ship, it was warm and quiet. The winter hostility of the ocean was not felt at the central anti-aircraft fire control post either. But out in the open areas the bad weather made itself felt.

Lt Viktor Kapitanov, battery commander, was preparing for artillery battle. He moved from one battle post to the next, giving final instructions. His voice sounded calm and business-like. Looking at the commander, Kapitanov's subordinates involuntarily picked up his confidence. And not one of them could have guessed that in actuality the lieutenant was very worried. Moreover, there were good reasons to worry.

After joining the competition to greet the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution in a worthy fashion, the crew of the cruiser Admiral Senyavin had resolved to perform all combat training missions with high marks and fight for the title of best ship in the Pacific Ocean Fleet. The approaching anti-aircraft fire was to be the first test of how the seamen of the cruiser were performing their socialist obligations.

In his 6 months of navy service Viktor Kapitanov had participated in artillery firing twice. And the seamen were able to evaluate the diligence and great work capability of the new battery commander. That was one thing, but in his zealous attitude toward the service he immediately became a real example for them. At first Lieutenant Kapitanov tried to forget everything that existed away from the ship. He did that until he had passed the tests to control the battery independently. Even experienced officers on the cruiser were surprised at the lieutenant's energy, which enabled him to cut the preparation time for the tests by half.

The anti-aircraft gunners especially like the new commander's love for the physical equipment. The battery's automatic machine guns had always

been maintained well, but Lieutenant Kapitanov, after receiving authorization, went to work with the seamen and took the guns entirely apart, then reassembled them. This was time-consuming but very necessary work. At night, when the ship superstructures were illuminated by the moon, the antiaircraft gunners would pick out what they hoped was a "lucky" star, coordinate the automatic weapons on it, and practice.

Lieutenant conducted the first fire drill under the watch of Lt Igor' Arkhipov, the man from whom he received the subunit. The fire drill was given a high mark. At it, however, the new battery commander merely repeated everything he had borrowed and learned from his predecessor.

The second fire drill he conducted independently. He wanted to contribute something of his own. When the target appeared on the radar screen, however, and the seconds flew by faster and faster and his gunners were completely involved in their battle work, Kapitanov realized that it was already too late to "introduce something of his own." This must be done long before the battle, during preliminary training periods and drills.

He began preparations for the third fire drill practically from the beginning. The work of each gunner was re-examined and evaluated and reserves by which specific seamen could beat the time standards were identified. The concrete weaknesses of particular individuals were revealed. For example, the battery commander learned that A. Yashin, a new seaman who was supposed to keep track of changes in the distance to the target, could not always handle his duties. Kapitanov now had an idea of all the strong and weak points of his antiaircraft gunners and became able to conduct more purposeful drills, working to achieve synchronized work by the entire battery.

When he decided to take the automatic antiaircraft machine guns apart and reassemble them, that is, to acquire a fine, detailed knowledge of the condition of the physical equipment, he showed that he was an intelligent specialist. And now, having carefully studied the personnel of the subunit and their capabilities and selected ways to improve the combat readiness of the battery, the lieutenant showed he was a thoughtful teacher. But all his efforts could only be thoroughly and truly evaluated by a real fire drill. So of course he was worried.

The ship's powerful radar set detected the enemy aircraft in time. They were approaching the cruiser swiftly. The bulkheads trembled heavily at the volleys of the dual-purpose guns. In just a minute their resounding thunder was supposed to be joined by the sharp rounds of the automatic antiaircraft machine guns. They are the final shield on the path of an airborne enemy to the ship.

The plane had broken through and was diving at the cruiser. This was it, the big test of Lt Viktor Kapitanov and his battery.

The seamen's fingers raced sensitively over the adjustment handles. The main thing now was to lock onto the target and single it out from the

white cloud of interference. This was doubly hard because a battle was going on, when time is irreversible and mistakes cannot be corrected. Everything that they had learned in drills was being spilled out at once now.

"I have the target!" Kapitanov heard the operator's voice say.

The target was already at open-fire distance.

The tracers of the automatic weapons stretched across the screen in fine white rays. The rays sped toward the target and converged at its middle. Then it seemed that a new star burst into life above the ship. A manmade star, and truly a happy one. It tumbled down quickly into the ocean, but not before it had illuminated the skills of the antiaircraft gunners who had struck it down.

11,176
CSO: 1801

DOSA AF REVENUE PRODUCING ACTIVITIES IN THE BELORUSSIAN SSR

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 20 Feb 77 p 2

[Article by S. Boyko, engineer in the financial-planning department of the Belorussian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee, Minsk: "Hunt for Reserves"]

[Text] The production enterprises of the Belorussian SSR defense society organization have successfully begun work toward fulfilling the program of the second year of the 10th Five-Year Plan. A new surge of creative force and enthusiasm was called forth in us by the decree of the Central Committee of the CPSU, "On the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution." At our DOSAAF enterprises the socialist competition for fulfilling the production plans ahead of schedule, by 7 November 1977, is expanding with new vigor.

The socialist competition enables us to activate unused resources and work toward raising labor productivity and improving the quality of product output. In the course of the stepped-up work, we employ advanced techniques on a wide scale, eliminate existing deficiencies in the organization and scientific control of production processes, and achieve efficiency in self-supporting activities.

Last March the Bureau of the Presidium of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee adopted the decree, "On the deficiencies in DOSAAF self-supporting activities." The omissions and failures mentioned in the document are applicable to the production and financial activities of the Belorussian organization of the defense society.

The Central Committee of the republic's DOSAAF has done some definite work toward eliminating the problems: planning was improved and more attention was turned to production and standardization technology, price determination, and other questions on the production activities of the combine and shops.

In turn, the society's oblast committees discussed the questions of self-supporting activities and, in particular, production shops. Particular attention was devoted to improving their organizational structure and work

efficiency. Thus, the Mogilevskaya Oblast DOSAAF committee decided to unite the shops of the Mogilev Combined Technical School and the Krichev Motor Vehicle School into one school, subordinate to the oblast committee. This will insure a more goal-oriented leadership and, in addition, will free the heads of the training organizations from resolving tasks which don't apply to them. A combined shop, strengthened with engineers and technicians, will increase the quality of production output and increase the control over monitoring production technology.

It was decided that the Borisov Radiotechnical School will be closed because it was economically inefficient and did not have the minimum production resources necessary.

It is worth mentioning that the republic's DOSAAF shops, as a whole, successfully handled their tasks; in fact, they fulfilled last year's production and realized production plans by 15 November and 1 December, respectively. This was made possible by raising labor productivity and expanding production capabilities. Last year the volume of production output increased at the shops of the Mozyr' Motor Vehicle School (V. Sokolov, school head) and the Mogilev Joint Technical School (A. Sidorenko, shop head).

At the Mogilev shop the organization of labor and the technical standards are skillfully regulated, materials are economically expended, and production technology is adhered to. The shop is fully equipped with production and ancillary areas. It is not by chance that the shop, tasked with a plan of 675,000 rubles, by the end of last year had turned out finished products worth 790,000 rubles. This production collective is one of the best in the republic, and, taking part in the socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, it has pledged to produce 913,000 rubles worth of goods in 1977.

The goals which have been set are high; nevertheless, capabilities are far from being depleted. Last year its shops provided the society's Mogilevskaya Oblast committee with a profit of about 190,000 rubles. With these funds it was decided to finance the expansion of material-technical resources, to proceed with construction at training organizations, and to acquire athletic equipment.

The shop of the Vitebsk Model Motor Vehicle School (M. Ovsishcher, school head) also had good results. Here, the production of drivers' training visual aids was improved, and electric display stands on the operating principles and technical servicing of new truck models were produced. These items enjoyed an increased demand not only from training organizations and the DOSAAF STK [Technical Supervisory Service], but also from motor vehicle establishments.

However, the production process required for these aids is tedious and complicated. Working in one shift, the shop produces up to 500 stands a year. It would be possible to produce more, but to do this it would be necessary to organize the work in two shifts.

The main enterprise of the republic's DOSAAF organization is the Minsk Production Combine. Due to the socialist competition developed here between shops, sections and even between individuals, the combine's collective fulfilled the plan on commodity production output by 7 December and the plan on realized production by 13 December. Last year, production worth 185,000 rubles was turned out and realized above the plan; i.e., the yearly plan was fulfilled by 105.7 percent. The overfulfillment of the plan was also insured by the fact that the labor productivity increased by 5 percent. This, in turn, enabled the output norms to be increased and to closely approach the technically sound norms.

The combine's collective was tasked with producing one-half of the production output as specified in the technically sound norms by the end of 1976. This task, however, is being accomplished with great stress. The basic reason for this is the cramped production facilities, and this doesn't allow for improving the organization of labor or for providing the necessary equipment and accessories in the sewing shop and in the training instrument section; the production at both consists of more than 80 percent of the overall production volume.

In the past year the combine improved and began serial production of trainer-display stands "Highway Signs," approved by the republic's GAI [State Motor Vehicle Inspection] and permitted as training aids for studying traffic rules.

The combine produces visual-training instruments and aids valued at more than 400,000 rubles a year. Their production could be significantly increased, but this, as with the Vitebsk shop, entails a number of problems. First of all, there is the open question of a centralized material supply. The combine's production areas, in particular the visual training aid section, need to be modernized. In several shops the necessary sanitary facilities and other conveniences were lacking.

There are motorcycle repair shops in the republic; however, they are ill-equipped in spare parts. The supplier-plants ship spare parts according to the sum established for the shipment, and not according to the products list. The spare parts which are received are insufficient even for repairing the motorcycles which are held by the society's training and primary organizations.

In trying to develop specifications and technical documentation for new types of production, both the combine and the shops encounter great difficulties in preparing the new types in a timely and high-quality manner. Coordinating specifications with the Leningrad TsKTB [Central Design Technical Bureau] is a very long and drawn-out process, and at times combine workers have to be sent to speed up resolutions of problems. And this is not surprising; the TsKTB does not have a primary interest in the activities of enterprises of other republics. In our view, so that energies and means would not be dispersed, the TsKTB should be expanded and

given the ability to conclude contracts for developing technological documentation and specifications on a cost accounting basis.

The combine and the shops have been given important tasks: first of all, they should completely convert to the technically sound norms, which will mean increasing the labor productivity, they should improve the quality of production output and they should increase the products list of visual training aids and other production needed for the society's organizations. The entire activity of the combine's and the shops' collectives was directed toward solving these tasks.

This year the increase in output of commodity products and realized production is planned at 5-6 percent, mainly by increasing labor productivity. Workers in the republic's DOSAAF Central Committee and in a majority of the society's oblast committees are making efforts to increase production activity, which is one of the most important sources of financing athletic work and increasing training-material resources. In the year of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution the combine and shops will provide the society with a net profit of 1 million rubles.

9048
CSO: 1801

IMPORTANCE OF PRE-DRAFT DOSAAF TRAINING STRESSED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 27 Feb 77 p 1

[Editorial: "A Worthy Reinforcement for the Army and Navy"]

[Text] Together with all the Soviet people the members of the All-Union Order of Lenin Red Banner Voluntary Society for Cooperation with the Army, Air Force and Navy [DOSAAF] contribute to strengthening the economic and defense might of the homeland. The Eighth All-Union DOSAAF Congress was held at the end of January. It was emphasized at the congress that the most important mission of the defense society, as an aide and dependable reserve of our armed forces, is to prepare young people for military service, particularly technical specialists for the Army and Navy. Committees and training organizations have done much toward successfully accomplishing this: the network of DOSAAF training organizations has been expanded and their allotments and material-technical support have been improved. The structure of DOSAAF training organizations is being improved. There is a greater concern in the society's schools and clubs for training teachers and masters in methodology. A certain amount of experience has been gained in the training-methodology aspects of supervising basic military instruction at training points.

At the present time every third draftee receives his military-technical specialty in DOSAAF training organizations. In the 1975-76 training year 94 percent of those taking courses in the society's schools completed their work with grades of "A" or "B," and 70 percent of the students were awarded sport classifications. In the past training year the best results in training specialists for the armed forces were achieved by DOSAAF organizations in the Belorussian SSR and in the Tul'skaya Oblast, the Yegor'evsk Aviation Club (Moskovskaya Oblast), the Third Moscow City Aviation Club, and the Khabarovsk DOSAAF Naval School. These collectives were awarded the USSR Ministry of Defense Challenge Red Banners.

At the same time, as was noted at the society's Eighth All-Union Congress, we still have some shortcomings in training technical specialists for the armed forces and preparing young people for military service. The practical training of particular specialists, especially drivers of wheeled and tracked motor vehicles, remains not very good for some reason.

As a case in point, until recently little was done at the Slavyansk DOSAAF Motor Vehicle School in the Krasnodarskiy Kray to insure the quality with which lesson plans and programs are implemented. No work in methodology had been conducted with the teachers and masters, and only superficial control was exercised on the progress of the training. There was no effort made at the school to investigate techniques of utilizing modern technical training resources and working and electrical visual aids. The classroom for the rules and basics of safe driving was not equipped. All of this adversely affects the students' training.

Advanced techniques in draftee training and education are poorly assimilated at several DOSAAF schools and clubs, tekhnikums, secondary schools, PTU's [vocational and technical schools] and enterprise and organization training stations, and insufficient attention is devoted to improving material-technical resources and raising the methodological skills of teachers, masters, military training supervisors and NVP [Basic Military Training] instructors. At times individual leaders forget about the moral-psychological preparation and physical toughening of future soldiers, the formation of elementary military skills in young men, and the teaching of those qualities which would help them in the future to steadfastly overcome the difficulties of military service.

At the defense society congress the demand was made to bring a definite end to such deficiencies. In the summary report and in the delegates' speeches it was emphasized that the quality of training technical specialists for the Army and Navy, and the preparation of young people for service in the armed forces depends, to a great extent, on the effectiveness of the political-training work with the draftees. This is why it is necessary to closely combine the study of special disciplines and military heroes with military-patriotic education, and to regularly hold evening meetings devoted to special topics, get-togethers with military and labor heroes, and excursions to museums. This will insure that the young men possess military-technical knowledge and are ideologically fit.

The Eighth All-Union DOSAAF Congress bound the society's committees to continue to strengthen the training organizations' material-technical resources, on which the principles of preparing technical specialists are based. The congress also called for equipping schools and clubs with new models of equipment and modern technical training resources, including trainer and programmed instruction equipment and all possible visual aids, improving the equipment at motor vehicle training areas, airfields, and training areas for radio operators, and constructing dormitories attached to DOSAAF training organizations. It was also determined that the committees are to provide faultless organization and high productivity in instruction, are to introduce on a wide-scale basis effective pedagogical methods into the training process, and are to skillfully utilize scientific recommendations and advanced techniques.

The resolution of the congress on the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee summary report spoke of the necessity to improve the different forms of professional and methodological training for the teachers and masters in the society's schools and clubs and to retrain them in special courses.

It was recommended that the society's committees improve the military sponsorship program across-the-board, strengthen the friendly ties between the training organizations and military units and ships, take an interest in how DOSAAF alumni do in military service, and enlist the services of military school cadets, NCO's and privates for classes on military life in schools, tekhnikums, PTU's, training stations and defense-athletic rest camps.

Reality requires that the organizational-staff structure of training organizations be improved so that the schools can be enlarged to concentrate training in single locations and so they can strengthen cadres and put the training process on a true scientific basis. The congress decreed that unified technical schools would be created where the prerequisite conditions were met.

DOSAAF committees are called upon daily to exercise training-methodological control over the basic military training of youth at training stations and to provide assistance in basic military training to secondary general-studies schools, tekhnikums, and PTU's.

The overall training of young people for service in the army, particularly for those who are technical specialists, is an important task and a national concern. Its successful resolution will provide for the future strengthening of our armed forces' military readiness.

9048

CSO: 1801

PREPARATORY SUMMER CAMPS FOR DRAFTEES REVIEWED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 16 Mar 77 p 3

[Round table discussion: "Useful in Military Affairs"]

[Text] The joint decree of the secretariat of the AUCCTU the secretariat of the Komsomol Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers' Committee for Physical Training and Sport, and the bureau of the presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, passed on 22 February 1974, points out that defense-sports health camps for young people are being set up in the rayons, cities, and oblasts as well as at enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, regular schools, and other educational institutions for the purposes of improving the health of young men, strengthening their ideological-political and military-patriotic education, reinforcing the knowledge and skills gained during the program of initial military training, and seeing that they pass the standard of the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] physical training set.

The important role of the defense-sports health camps in improving the knowledge and skills of draftees acquired during their initial military training was noted in the accountability report of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee to the 8th All-Union Congress of the Defense Society. At the same time it was pointed out that certain DOSAAF committees are not taking part in the establishment of these camps.

The importance of the defense-sports health camps for the education, training, and recreation of young people was also underlined in the resolution of the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress.

The editors of the newspaper decided to look into work on the establishment of camps at the local level, and what difficulties and problems arise during the training and military-patriotic education of draftees at the camps.

We invited representatives of involved organizations to speak at an editors' round table.

We publish below the record of this discussion at the round table.

L. Pesterev (instructor of the Central Committee of the All-Union Leninist Komsomol):

It is difficult to overestimate the role of the defense-sports health camps in preparing young people for service in the Soviet Armed Forces. And that is why the initiative of the editors of the newspaper SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in gathering together all interested parties to hold a serious discussion on ways and methods of raising the effectiveness of training, sports conditioning, and military-patriotic education of draftees in the final stage of their initial military training deserves great praise. We will consider this day to be the beginning of work in preparation for opening the defense-sports camps in 1977.

The first defense-sports camps were set up as a way to work with difficult adolescents, a means of preventing violations of the law among young people. At the same time certain camps carried on training for military service for draftees and pre-draft young men. For example, such a camp was set up at the initiative of the rayon Komsomol committee, the rayon DOSAAF committee, and the rayon military commissariat in Kharovskiy Rayon of Vologodskaya Oblast. After adoption of the Law on the Universal Military Obligation the number of such camps increased and the character and orientation of their work changed.

In 1974 the secretariat of the AUCCTU, the secretariat of the Komsomol Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers' Committee for Physical Training and Sports, and the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee summarized the working experience of defense-sports camps in Sverdlovskaya, Permskaya, Vologodskaya, and other oblasts and in the Ukraine and adopted a joint decree. A uniform structure for the camps was instituted. Their main mission became reinforcing the knowledge gained by young men at classes in initial military training and during the military sports game "Orlenok."

There are several thousand defense-sports health camps in operation in our country today. This work is organized best in Sverdlovskaya Oblast. The oblast committees of the Komsomol and DOSAAF, the sports committee, and the oblast council of trade unions there have joined efforts and adopted a joint decree on the work of the defense-sports camps. A headquarters in charge of these camps has been established in the oblast. Members of the headquarters staff travel to the local areas regularly to check up and give assistance. Questions of work by the defense-sports camps to prepare young people for service in the army are regularly discussed at the bureau of the oblast Komsomol committee and sessions of the presidium of the oblast DOSAAF committee. The rayon Komsomol and DOSAAF organizations give similar attention to these matters.

As a result, virtually all draft-age young men receive camp training, the final stage before military service, just before entering the army. Another important task is accomplished at the same time: the percentage of legal offenders in this group of young people is reduced.

All the same, despite the many positive examples, we cannot say that everything is fine with the organization of work by defense-sports health camps. It is the job of the Komsomol committees, together with other interested organizations, to thoroughly analyze the role and importance of the camps in overall military-sports training for young people and to consider the questions of increasing their number and raising the quality and effectiveness of their work. If nothing but a camp to train draftees for military service has been set up in a rayon this must be considered a shortcoming in our work. The defense-sports camp must be a component part of a system of work by Komsomol and DOSAAF organizations on the military-patriotic education and training of young men to defend our country. It must be the logical conclusion of the educational process in initial military training and special training according to the program of the "Orlenok" game and the GTO set. Moreover, this work must go on year-round. The organization of work at the defense-sports camps should be one of the points of the Komsomol committee's annual plan.

The main elements in the military-patriotic education of young men are the general educational school, tekhnikum, vocational-technical school, enterprise, sovkhoz, and kolkhoz. Therefore, we must follow the example of Bryanskaya and Tul'skaya oblasts and Krasnoyarskiy Kray and set up camps in these elements. For example, let me refer to the camp of State Vocational-Technical School No 3 in Novomoskovsk (Tul'skaya Oblast) where all students who are participating in the "Orlenok" game go through training each year.

Special mention must be made of the combination of efforts of Komsomol, DOSAAF, trade union, and sports organizations in setting up the camps and work done ahead of time to see that the questions of selecting workers and establishing the material-technical base were not left until the last minute. A state-minded approach must be taken in these matters; they cannot be settled on the spur of the moment.

In numerous oblasts, unfortunately, the defense-sports camps are becoming camps of strict training, excessive drilling, and superficial disregard of the most important matters. The same points are repeated over and over in their schedules: reveille, physical training, special training, and so on. There is nothing "for the soul" in such camps. But there must be excitement, combined with good discipline. In addition to special training and reinforcement of knowledge in fire and tactical training, the camps absolutely must hold meetings with heroes of the war and labor, production leaders, and people whose peaceful labor our boys are training to defend.

We must leave room for creativity and initiative by the boys themselves; this may appear in interesting quizzes, competitions, athletic contests,

and so on. Hikes to memorable places in the native region and work parties must be held.

There should be consideration of the question of organizing self-government by the boys in camp following the example of the "Orlenok" game. The draftees themselves should elect the commanders, commissars, and editors of operational news sheets.

The establishment of stable staffs and strong material-technical bases is an important way to improve the effectiveness of the work of the defense-sports camps. Another matter that must be considered is instituting a standard uniform for draftees at the camps. The boys can earn the money for this during the work parties.

In view of the importance of the defense-sports camps we must improve propaganda for their work and talk about problems that arise. And such material should be published from the opening of the camps, not just after the season is over; newspaper reporters, together with workers from Komsomol, DOSAAF, and physical training organizations, should make surprise inspections of the camps. Radio and television can be involved here too. Furthermore, we should consider having the interested parties publish an information bulletin devoted to the work of the defense-sports health camps.

M. Belikov (inspector of schools, USSR Ministry of Education):

The USSR Ministry of Education is very interested in seeing that the work of the defense-sports health camps is on a high level and encompasses as many school children preparing for service in the army as possible.

The problems of military training for draft-age young people at the defense-sports camps have always been a focus of attention for our ministry. We have published a whole series of decrees and directives on these matters.

In our view, closer contacts with military units must be established. Through combined efforts and with the assistance of the soldiers it would be possible to get uniforms for the draftees, tents to house them in, and many other things without which the way of life of a military unit cannot be recreated.

At a ceremonial meeting in Tula Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev remarked that we defeated fascism, but there are still fascists, and we must always remain vigilant.

Our task is to raise the boys in a spirit of vigilance and tell them of Lenin's behests on defense of the fatherland and about the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. In secondary schools this work is done in conformity with the program of initial military training. Primary DOSAAF organizations, defense study circles, and sports sections have been set up at every school and they are very helpful in the military-patriotic education of the young people, helping them master technical knowledge and skills, and involving them in applied military types of sports.

All of this work should reach its conclusion in the defense-sports health camps. Educational work should receive special attention in this. Special topics for political classes with draftees during the period of camp assemblies must be developed.

G. Belykh (chief of the division of initial military training, USSR DOSAAF Central Committee):

The defense-sports health camps are an effective means of preparing young men for service in the USSR Armed Forces. They have become especially popular since 1974, when the Statute on Defense-Sports Health Camps for Young People was ratified by a special decree.

By the nature of my work I deal with draftees who are employed in the national economy. It is gratifying that working young men have begun to prepare themselves much better for service in the army and navy. Fifty-four percent of all draftees studying at the training points reinforce their knowledge and skills at the defense sports camps.

During the camp assembly a young man spends 20-24 days in the fresh air engaging in sports, which helps with his physical conditioning. At camp the boys today pass the standard of the GTO set and fire weapons. Half of them earn sports ratings.

At the same time the draftees receive good moral conditioning there too. The defense-sports camps in Volgogradskaya, Tul'skaya, and Omskaya oblasts, the Tatar ASSR, and the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Armenia are doing especially well. Armenia has a defense-sports camp which operates year-round.

At the present time the defense-sports camps are the best form for reinforcing young men's practical skills after they go through initial military training. The USSR Ministry of Defense notes that young men who have reinforced their knowledge in the camps and have an idea of the conditions of army life find their place in the military much faster. Thus, the course of instruction for a new soldier in the army has been shortened.

All the same, the work being done does not satisfy us. Shortcomings in the organization of training for draftees at the defense-sports camps still exist in many oblasts. This applies first of all to our Central Asian republics.

Unfortunately, the time spent at defense-sports camp is considered to be entertainment in many places. This is fundamentally wrong. We must not forget that the defense-sports camps have very serious and important missions, for the army needs knowledgeable, conditioned, tough replacements who are prepared morally and physically.

The success of the work can only be insured by the combined efforts of all interested parties. It is not a simple matter to organize the camps. Although it requires certain material expenditures, they are more than repaid.

We now have two types of camps, territorial and departmental. No particular difficulties arise in setting up departmental camps. They have their permanent bases, sources of financing, and staffs. Things are more complicated for the territorial camps; in this case money and materials must be gotten from different organizations.

However, both types of camps are needed. We must also consider the question of expanding the network of international defense-sports camps.

A. Shurygin (sector chief, AUCCTU):

The preparation of young people for service in the Armed Forces that is done at the training points of enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses and in the defense-sports health camps is one of the important jobs performed by the trade unions together with the Komsomol, DOSAAF, and other public organizations. The trade union councils and committees make a substantial contribution to the establishment of these facilities, equipping them, and recruiting personnel for them; in addition, we monitor fulfillment of the training program and allocate money to maintain the defense-sports camps.

The trade unions have a fine material base, including 2,600 stadiums, more than 700 swimming pools, 5,420 rifle ranges (indoor and outdoor), more than 10,000 gymnasiums, and 7,000 skiing centers. All this is available for work with draft-age and pre-draft-age youth.

The instructors, physical training specialists, coaches, and methodologists of the trade union DSO's [voluntary sports societies] are also doing a great deal of work toward the physical conditioning of our future fighting men and seeing that they pass the GTO set.

Considering the large part the defense-sports health camps play in strengthening the health of our young people, giving them patriotic education, and preparing them for labor and the defense of the USSR the trade unions, together with other interested organizations, will continue in the future to promote the expansion of the network of these camps and raise the effectiveness and quality of training periods in initial military training.

V. Uvarov (scientific associate, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Physical Culture):

In my opinion, no matter how profound a draftee's knowledge of the fundamentals of military affairs may be, if he is not physically conditioned and prepared to overcome the hardships of military life, it will be hard for him to find his place in military life rapidly and perform the duties assigned to him well. Unfortunately, at the present time the military-physical training of draftees at the defense-sports health camps is the weak link in their preparation.

The reason this happens is that we still have not worked out a uniform, scientifically substantiated program of military-physical training for the defense-sports health camps. The statute on the camps envisions the

position of pedagog in charge of physical training. This person is given the duties of organizing physical training periods, mass sports events, multievent competitions, and swimming lessons. He should prepare the young men to pass the standards of the GTO set, direct the work of the sports sections, and conduct the morning exercises every day.

But there is no program for military physical training. As a result each pedagog, as they say, mixes up his own dish; he conducts training periods as he sees fit. It is time to finally work out a program. It should be oriented to those tasks which the young men will have to accomplish during their military service.

There can and should be working sections on military-technical types of sport such as shooting, motorcycle driving, go-cart racing, and others at every camp.

I have one more suggestion. Before a camp is opened the Komsomol committee, the committee on physical training and sports, and workers from economic, trade union, and physical training organizations should see that a material base for physical training periods is set up. Specifically, each camp should have a stadium, an indoor (or outdoor) firing range, a body of water (swimming pool), an area for grenade throwing, and so on.

F. Aliyev (secretary of the Central Committee of the Leninist Komsomol of the Azerbaydzhanian SSR):

There are many defense-sports health camps for young people operating in the cities and towns of our republic. The Komsomol, trade union, and DOSAAF committees receive a great deal of help in organizing the camps from the ship commanders and political workers of the Red Banner Caspian Flotilla and unit officers of the Red Banner Baku Air Defense District. They take part in material-technical support for the camps and assign servicemen to conduct training periods with the young men.

Self-government by the boys is practiced widely in our camps. They have their own headquarters which directs many aspects of their life and training at the camp, including various stages of the military sports game "Orlenok." The boys take on many responsibilities in fixing up the camps and engage in socially useful labor at various enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes.

In short, they combine study and labor. This gives the young men good conditioning.

V. Kapitonov (deputy chief, Main Administration of Physical Training for the Population of the USSR Council of Ministers' Committee for Physical Training and Sports):

There is no question that the defense-sports health camps have given a good account of themselves. They strengthen our young people's health

and help them acquire practical skills on the level of soldier's individual training. However, these camps still work only seasonally. One cannot develop basic physical conditioning during the few days that the draftees are in camp. But life demands that the young men preparing for military service be in good physical condition and familiar with sports. What can be done?

It is obvious that the physical training of draft-age and pre-draft-age youth must be done systematically. And in this respect it is difficult to overrate the role of the mass physical culture movement in our country; this involves people at their places of residence: at housing developments, culture parks, and recreation areas. This physical training work is a constituent part of the comprehensive approach to the process of communist education of the working people.

The USSR Council of Ministers' Committee for Physical Training and Sports has adopted a special decree on the development of physical training work in housing developments. It envisions the establishment of camps and sports-technical clubs for young people in these areas. The task is to see that physical training work goes on year-round at these camps and clubs. This includes work with draftees and pre-draft-age youth. The defense-sports health camps will be a kind of final stage for the physical training work in the housing developments.

A. Shuklin (secretary, Permskaya Oblast Committee of the All-Union Leninist Komsomol):

During the summer about 60 defense-sports health camps operate in our oblast, training thousands of draftees.

If the camps are to become real schools for health and reinforcing basic military knowledge the first thing that must be taken care of is the material base. As a rule our "young field academies" are housed in the buildings of Pioneer camps (between sessions) or, in rural areas, in school buildings. Tent cities are set up in some rayons and cities.

The oblast has five camps which have in effect become centers for all training methods work with draftees during the summer period. They are provided with the necessary equipment and training weapons. We can say without exaggerating that the Yunost' Camp in Kirovskiy Rayon of the city of Perm' is a model defense-sports health camp. For several years it has been directed by Col (Res) A. Gorbachev. They have created good conditions for each draftee to receive practical reinforcement of his knowledge from initial military training, perform initial firing exercises, and pass the standards of the GTO physical training set.

The young men have at their disposal a spacious barracks, a firing range, and large numbers of all possible kinds of graphic aids. The draftees at the camp are united in a training battalion consisting of three companies, while each company has three platoons. Plans for political educational work and combined arms and physical training are drawn up with

assistance from the military commissariat. The pedagogical council, which includes the camp chief, his deputy, and teachers, is the governing body of the camp.

Each year the oblast committee of the Komsomol holds a week-long training session at the Yunost' camp for camp chiefs and their deputies for educational work. The chiefs are usually reserve officers; their deputies are ordinarily Komsomol activists.

Competition has been developed among the defense-sports health camps for best organization of military-patriotic, training, and sports work. At the end of the season we total up the results, determine the winners, and reward them.

Special commissions which include representatives of the Komosmol, economic, trade union, and sports organizations, DOSAAF committees, military commissariats, medical agencies, and activist parents work on the organization of camps in the oblast center and the rayons.

Now a few words about our unsolved problems and needs. We have what is known as a time problem. Exactly what kind? The young men who live in the cities can only attend camp during the summer. But the boys from rural areas can only come in the early spring or late autumn, because they are busy with the crops for the remaining time. So far we have not found a solution to this problem.

The camps in the cities have fairly good material bases. They have training weapons and standard uniforms. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of the rural camps.

We are also experiencing some difficulties with the location of the camps. All the Pioneer camps are busy during the summer. We have to make use of their facilities only between sessions, which is just 12 days. Such a short stay by the young men in our camps is not satisfactory, of course.

Some "specialization" has been followed in our camps recently. The thing is that the oblast Komsomol organization sponsors two border units. Thus, we form special platoons of young border guards (from those draftees who will soon be serving at border stations) in some of the camps. The platoon leaders are ordinarily former border guards.

Training at the camps is very useful to the draftees. We are going to continue developing and improving this form of work with future fighting men.

V. Romanov (senior instructor in initial military training, Moscow City Committee of DOSAAF):

I would like to share our experience in organizing defense-sports health camps for those boys who work at enterprises and construction sites in the capital and go through initial military training at the training points. We use enterprise recreation centers, recreation lodges, and tourist camps for these camps. We are now thinking of organizing work by the camps in

the winter too. That will allow us to reinforce the knowledge and skills of those boys who go into the army in the spring call-up. The young men who are not called up in the spring will attend the camp assemblies during the summer.

We are trying to attract ninth grade students to the defense-sports camps in particular. Younger boys are in Pioneer camps at this time and the tenth graders are taking final graduation examinations and preparing to enter higher educational institutions.

Together with other interested organizations, the city DOSAAF committee makes regular checks on the work of the defense-sports camps. In 1975-1976 ten composite commissions were working. As a result of the checks shortcomings in the work of some camps were uncovered and steps were taken to eliminate them.

In our opinion, 30-45 well-equipped permanent camps (1-2 per rayon) must be set up to improve the training of draft-age young men for service in the army.

It is advisable to plan the work of the camps for the three summer months (June - August). During the period of school production training, from 1 to 20 June, there should be three six-day sessions which involve nothing but five-day field exercises for tenth graders. After 20 June there should be 2-3 sessions of 24 days apiece.

This will make it possible to organize initial military training field exercises on a high level for all young men who have finished the 10th grade and also to reinforce the knowledge and skills of all draftees who went through initial military training at the training points.

From the Editors:

In our opinion, the participants in the round table have expressed many interesting proposals on organizing defense-sports camps for young men, conducting initial military training exercises at them, and improving military-patriotic education for the young people. The editors would like to hear the views of many other Komsomol, trade union, DOSAAF, sports, and economic workers -- everyone who is involved in the organization of the camps and training and education of draftees -- concerning these matters. This is especially important now, on the threshold of the camp season.

We are all aware that the all-Union inspection of military-patriotic work at defense-sports health camps is now under way with the slogan "Be Ready for Military Service." It is being conducted by the editors of the newspaper SOVETSKIY PATRIOT and the Central Headquarters of the all-Union tour by Komsomol members and young people to

the sites of the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat, and labor glory. The editors expect to receive interesting material from participants in the competition concerning the experience of the camps in initial military training and military-patriotic education of young people as well as concrete advice and proposals on improving the work of the defense-sports health camps.

11,176
CSO: 1801

CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING IN RIGA

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 27 Mar 77 p 3

[An article by M. Terekhov, chairman of the DOSAAF committee of the Order of Lenin Electro-technical Plant imeni V.I. Lenin, Riga: "Harmonious Work"]

[Text] Training has been prepared on the theme, "Operations of nonmilitary formations during rescue and urgent emergency repair work at the center of a nuclear strike." The plant DOSAAF committee assembled the chairmen of the shop and division organizations. N. Motov, the chief of staff of a civil defense site, familiarized them with the plan for party-political work and called on the activists to take an active part in preparing for and conducting the training.

The plant DOSAAF committee organized speeches by propagandists, who were former Army and Navy men, for the shops and divisions. N. Perevozchenko, Hero of the Soviet Union, Zh. Lugovskiy, V. Aleksandrov, F. Barmasov, S. Chistyakov and others put their hearts into fulfilling this assignment. In conversations and speeches they told the plant's workers about the significance of civil defense under modern conditions, explained the tasks of the upcoming training, and brought to their speeches interesting examples of the courage exhibited by Soviet citizens while eliminating the after-effects of the fascist air raids.

DOSAAF and civil defense activists dedicated special editions of the wall newspapers and broadcasts on the local radio to the upcoming training, and they organized the showing of training films in shops and divisions.

Many examples of the cooperation between the DOSAAF primary organization and the CD [civil defense] staff can be cited. It has become a standard practice, for example, for the committee members to participate in the formations' exercises as umpires. In turn, the civil defense officers participate in the operation of the primary DOSAAF organization. Workers from the civil defense staff and commanders of the formations assist in conducting instruction in basic military training, supervise shooting and

technical clubs, head athletic teams, and participate in the organization and running of competitions in applied types of sports. The staff workers give us much sensible advice during the drawing up of the DOSAAF committee's work plan.

Members of the society render substantial assistance to shop and division civil defense staffs in promulgating civil defense knowledge. At our plant it is conducted together with all the military-patriotic work, and takes various forms: lectures, reports, conversations, exhibitions, book exhibits, and get-togethers with front-line soldiers and civil defense specialists. We have civil defense corners and display stands everywhere, telling of the patriotic deeds of the country's and plant's DOSAAF members. The plant's wide circulation newspaper VEFOVETS [The State Electro-technical Plant Worker] dedicated its editorials to civil defense topics.

The activists equipped the display stands and showcases with civil defense information. They illustrated the methods the public could use to protect themselves from a weapon of mass destruction. The posters on the operations of the observation post and on the conduct of rescue and urgent emergency repair work were instructive.

We regularly conduct excursions for young people to sites associated with the past war, along with rallies of the red pathfinders. Without fail we even include elements of civil defense in the excursions' program. Young men and women complete marches in gas masks and work on individual civil defense norms. This is also done while holding over-all competitions for military-technical types of sports. Not long ago we, together with the Komsomol committee, held a contest of shops and divisions on meeting the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] norms for the selection on civil defense.

In accordance with the GTO battery of tests, young men, meeting the norms, should, without fail, master the basic military training program and should thoroughly know the methods and means of protection against a weapon of mass destruction. At the plant this requirement is strictly adhered to. Lt. Colonel (Reserve) I. Goryunov, a member of the DOSAAF committee, maintains continual control over the course of the young people's training and their meeting GTO level III norms, "Strength and Courage". All the plant's draftees acquire sound knowledge of the basics of civil defense.

A large mobilizational role in raising the quality and effectiveness of the defense work among the people is played by the socialist competition among shops, services, divisions, and formations. The DOSAAF committee and civil defense staff, under the leadership of the Party organization, regularly sum up the results, determine the winners and widely promulgate their accomplishments.

Many of our DOSAAF members have been awarded the medal "USSR Civil Defense Expert", worn on the chest. Among those are the activists Ya. Pumaynis, G. Luks, I. Yaunsleyne, I. Ozeritskiy, V. Lesnichiy, N. Lagozin, A. Sapunov, and others. The cooperation between the society committee and civil defense staff will strengthen and expand.

9048
CSO:1801

FALSE REPORTS ON DOSAAF TRAINING RESULTS REVEALED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 27 Mar 77 p 2

[An article by V. Vlasov, special correspondent: "The Inflated 'Molehill'"]

[Text] Last autumn, an article, "The Main Secret," was published in the republic's young people's newspaper, LENINSKAYA SMENA. In it was related the experience of the DOSAAF primary organization at the "Sredigornenskiy" sovkhoz in the Zyryanovskiy Rayon of the Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast. It was reported that the military-patriotic propaganda here was well organized, that motor vehicle, combine, and tractor operator courses were active, and that the agriculturists enjoyed riflery and motorcycle sports...

News of this primary organization was heard a second time at the oblast summary-electoral conference in Ust'-Kamenogorsk. One paragraph in the conference summary report, published in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, was devoted to the deeds of the sovkhoz DOSAAF members.

And then, a letter to the editor appeared: "We are writing to you as young people of the village of Sredigornoye. We read the article, "The stronger the local units, the more powerful the oblast organization," in the 1 December 1976 issue of your newspaper. In it the good work of the primary DOSAAF organization of our sovkhoz was mentioned. In fact, there were several lines written about it. The sovkhoz primary organization was also described in a very complimentary manner, with great exaggeration, in the 22 September 1976 issue of the republic newspaper, LENINSKAYA SMENA. Perhaps you could contact the editors of the newspaper LENINSKAYA SMENA and answer us jointly, how did such an obvious untruth appear in your issue?"

As it turned out, P. Malyarenko, the chief of the supernumerary division for organizational work among the people of military-patriotic propaganda of the Kazakh DOSAAF Central Committee, prepared the article for the newspaper from a news release he received from the Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya

Oblast committee. The method used in preparing the newspaper materials is more than just questionable. Everyone knows that, without personal contact with the subjects of an article, it is impossible to produce good newspaper material which can reach the reader and instill in him the desire to follow the leaders' example. But even in this case one might have been able to avoid the trouble had the people in authority, when filling out the news release, and the public service official, when working on the article, not deviated from the truth.

And so, let us follow the path of the fact from the first news release to the newspaper line.

In Zyryanovsk, the chairman of the city DOSAAF committee, Ye. Dudareva, upon finding out about my trip, advised me, "Yes, there are several comrades who have a tendency to exaggerate..."

As I found out while I was there, this tendency isn't foreign to, above all, Yekaterina Aleksandrovna herself. It was namely from her light fingers that the false information proceeded to the authorities, growing along the way, like a snowball, picking up new particulars and details.

At the end of 1975, the oblast DOSAAF committee asked Dudareva to fill out a news release on the work of the best primary organizations in the rayon.

Perhaps Yekaterina Aleksandrovna had neither the time nor the desire to go the 26 kilometers to the sovkhov, because, one way or another, the news release was concocted at her desk, without the mandatory analysis of the facts and even without the facts themselves. The only correct thing in this "document" was the name of the school's military training supervisor and the chairman of the DOSAAF committee; the address of the farm was also indicated. As far as the defense work among the people, the military-patriotic propaganda and the sports are concerned, their basis in fact was taken from the activity of the DOSAAF committee of the Zyryanovsk GPTU-6 [City Vocational and Technical School]. In the news release for the "Sredigornenskiy" sovkhov, Stanislav Ivanov and Boris Berdyugin were named as the sovkhov champions in target shooting. These people actually exist, but they are activists not of the sovkhov DOSAAF organization but of the Zyryanovsk City Vocational and Technical School No 6, which has no relationship at all to the sovkhov. Other "counterfeit" activists in the organization are the Larisa Mikhaylova, Igor' Dmitriyev, and Galina Denisova named in the release. These people are not in the sovkhov and never have been.

In Dudareva's "document" the sovkhov organization prepared 15 instructors in motorcycling in 1975. These facts were also taken from the GPTU; in fact, there are neither instructors nor motorcycle sports at the sovkhov.

City committee chairman Dudareva's fantasy ran particularly wild in the section where she revealed the experience of the military-patriotic propaganda. She chanced upon the facts that V. Bekshayev, the military training supervisor, presented more than 50 lectures and reports on military-patriotic topics at the sovkhos, and that the sovkhos has a beautiful museum of battle glory, where there are excellently-designed display stands, "Our fellow villagers in the war years," "Heroes of the Soviet Union who were from the Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast," and a number of others.

In fact, Bekshayev presented no reports, and, besides that, at the time the news release was prepared he had left the school to raise pigs on a farm. You can't find the museum or the display stands at the sovkhos, either.

In all, the news release took up only a line and a half, typewritten. But how many inaccuracies, additions, and obvious falsehoods it contained!

At the oblast DOSAAF committee this "document" was taken at face value; in addition, they decided to impress the Kazakh DOSAAF Central Committee with the facts on the work of "one of the best rural primary organizations." Apparently, it is not inconceivable that the "experience" of the "Sredigornenskiy" DOSAAF committee will find application even in other organizations. On 29 January 1976 the news release, now four pages long, was sent by Yu. Pipin, the acting chairman of the oblast committee.

The volume of this new release was increased not merely because of new material about the sovkhos DOSAAF organization, it was simply that the hand of a "master" at preparing such "documents" worked on Dudareva's news release. It was here that the modest work of the school military training supervisor was transformed into the activity of the "commission on military-patriotic propaganda." In order to avoid the impression that these 50 lectures were just useless scraps of paper, the topics of several of them were listed on the paper. The work of the museum of battle glory, which the sovkhos doesn't have, and the athletic activities, which aren't held, were described in great detail.

And, voila, P. Malygrenko has made a mountain out of this "molehill." Well, can you imagine, 50 lectures a year for a sovkhos DOSAAF organization! That's only one a week. If only it were one a day... As a result of these notions such lines as these appeared in the article, "The Main Secret," published in LENINSKAYA SMENA: "What is it that strikes one the most about this primary organization's work? The large scale of it all. Judge for yourself. In just the last three months 60 lectures, reports and talks were organized ... We see the sovkhos's room of battle glory with its many display stands, diagrams and visual aids. The room was long ago transformed into an imaginative center for educating young people. Here the draftees obtain the necessary knowledge, here too the fellows are handed their final leave papers and instructions before heading off to the army..."

Nikolay Pechenevskiy, a machine operator, has headed the sovkhos DOSAAF committee for the past consecutive 17 years, but even he doesn't remember when, if ever, motorcycling was taught here. But, back in "The Main Secret," the non-existent work was described in the following words: "The motorcycle section, headed by N. Pechenevskiy, chairman of the DOSAAF committee, also is doing well here... Already this year, for example, four motorcycle competitions have been held, and several of the sovkhos's riders participated in city and oblast competitions."

The conditions for defense work among the people are not the easiest here. The material resources are quite weak. The DOSAAF committee doesn't even have a small room where activists could meet and documents could be stored. And what's this about a DOSAAF room! There's not even a clubhouse at the sovkhos now. The village has a hard time getting builders. For several years the sovkhos has been unable to find contractors to build living quarters and other buildings for cultural and domestic services. But, despite all these difficulties, Nikolay Ignat'yevich remains a staunch supporter of defense work among the people. In 1975, with the assistance of the activists, he turned out a motorcycle group of 30 people. He has recently organized tractor operator courses, in which draft-age young men can study. The usefulness of this is not slight.

Pechenevskiy and his aides I. Dogorov, G. Kachesov, and F. Tsukanov, carry out among the people in the village much explanatory work on the role and missions of the defense society, continually bring new people into DASAFF and make a profit on DOSAAF lottery ticket sales. Almost all the sovkhos's workers are now members of the society, more than 600 people.

But Nikolay Ignat'yevich has been seriously offended. He would not have resented even the sharpest criticism of deficiencies in his work. What has hurt him and other activists is the indifference to their unselfish work, and the inability and unwillingness to adequately and fairly evaluate their work and offer practical assistance. This is the only way one can explain the appearance of such an inflated "molehill" on the pages of the young people's newspaper and in the summary report given at the oblast DOSAAF conference.

9048
CSO: 1801

ARMY POLITICAL WORK ANTHOLOGY REVIEWED

[Editorial report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 March 1977 carries on page two a 2,000-word book review by Army General S. Vasyagin entitled "Following the Course of the 25th CPSU Congress." The book under review is "The Practice of Party Work in the Army and Navy" [Qraktika Partiynoy Raboty v Armii i Flote], an anthology compiled by Maj Gen V. Sochnev and published in 1977 by the Military Literature Publishing House.

The reviewer says that the book deals with ways of realizing the Leninist principles of the "concreteness, purposefulness, continuity, effectiveness and versatility of party political work," which should be carried out "actively, zestfully and with a specifically defined goal" so as to "inspire courage in soldiers, insure their strength of mind, increase awareness and strengthen discipline." The collection opens with a report on the "July 1976 Moscow conference of leading political personnel of army and navy" at which USSR defense minister Marshal of the Soviet Union D. G. Ustinov stressed that the "high assessment given by the 25th CPSU Congress of our army as a school of education imposes the obligation to organize all party political work so that it will continue to have the maximum effect and insure the combat readiness of all arms of the services."

Summing up the book as a whole, the reviewer says that it "examines in detail the forms, methods, style, quality and effectiveness of information from above. At the same time it emphasizes the importance of information from below on the highly important questions of troop life and activities and it gives an account of the positive experience of party and Komsomol organizations and labor and military collectives."

Having assessed positively the book's good points the reviewer declares: "All the above, of course, does not mean that the book is free of shortcomings. Unfortunately, not all the articles published in it are of equal significance. Some important questions of party political and intraparty life are treated in too shallow a fashion and without deep penetration of the essence of phenomena. The authors do not always approach sufficiently exactly the selection of examples illustrating the positions expressed. On the whole the

book under review is an indisputable creative success for the author collective. The materials of 'The Practice of Party Work in the Army and Navy' will be a great help in work with the party aktiv and in all the activities of political organs and party organizations in carrying out the tasks facing our armed forces."

CSO: 1801

DECREE ON DISCIPLINARY MEASURES APPLICABLE TO DOSAAF AVIATION PERSONNEL

Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITEL'STVA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH
SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK in Russian No 6, 1977 pp 90-98.

[Decree No 22 of the Government of the USSR on Discipline for Aviation
Personnel of the All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army,
Air Force and Navy]

[Text] 33. On Ratification of Regulations on Discipline for Aviation Per-
sonnel of the All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air
Force and Navy.

The USSR Council of Ministers decrees:

1. Ratification of the proposed Regulations on Discipline for Aviation
Personnel of the All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army,
Air Force and Navy (USSR DOSAAF).
2. USSR Council of Ministers Decree No 586, 28 July 1965, entitled "Ratifica-
tion of Disciplinary Regulations for Aviation Personnel of USSR DOSAAF"
(SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY SSSR, No 17, 1965, Item 131), is hereby declared
null and void.

Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers
A. Kosygin.

USSR Council of Ministers Administrator
M. Smirtyukov.

Moscow, the Kremlin, 10 January 1977, No 22.

Ratified by decree of the
USSR Council of Ministers,
10 January 1977, No 22.

REGULATIONS ON DISCIPLINE FOR AVIATION PERSONNEL OF THE ALL-UNION
VOLUNTARY SOCIETY FOR ASSISTANCE TO THE ARMY, AIR FORCE AND
NAVY (USSR DOSAAF)

I. General Provisions

1. The training of aviation specialists and performers in aviation sports at the aviation organizations of USSR DOSAAF, as well as the specific features of flight operations connected with ensuring safety in aircraft operations and parachute jumping, demand a high degree of organization, firm discipline, efficiency and flexibility in the performance of all USSR DOSAAF aviation components, and exemplary attitude of personnel toward performance of their professional duties.

2. Discipline in USSR DOSAAF aviation consists in strict observance by all personnel of the rules and procedures specified by the laws of the USSR, by decrees and regulations of the Government of the USSR, by orders, regulations and instructions of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF and by other legal enactments, as well as in precise and prompt performance of assigned duties, orders and instructions by superiors, and constitutes an important means of ensuring fulfillment of flight training, flight safety and parachute jumping plans.

Discipline is based on a conscientious attitude on the part of USSR DOSAAF aviation personnel toward performance of duty and their personal responsibility for the assigned task, instillment of excellent moral-political and professional qualities, on the demandingness of superiors, and on intelligent combination and proper employment of rewards and disciplinary penalties.

Violations of discipline by USSR DOSAAF aviation personnel present a threat to air traffic safety and safe parachute operations as well as to on-schedule meeting of plan-specified targets and preservation of socialist property.

3. USSR DOSAAF aviation personnel shall:

a) thoroughly know their job, precisely and promptly perform their assigned professional duties, display requisite initiative and constantly improve their professional skills;

b) unswervingly obey the law as well as the demands of orders, regulations, instructions and other enforceable enactments applying to USSR DOSAAF aviation;

c) strictly guard state and military secrets;

d) protect socialist property: aircraft, ground equipment, motor vehicles and other property;

e) ensure prompt and high-quality aircraft servicing and maintenance, making every effort and working persistently to increase aircraft operational reliability;

f) make every effort to promote safe flight operations and parachute jumping activities;

g) observe requirements pertaining to safety on the job, safety procedures and equipment, healthy and sanitary working conditions, and fire protection;

h) be honest, truthful, unswervingly observe standards of communist morality, the rules of socialist community, conduct themselves with dignity and honor on and off the job, keep others from violating discipline and disturbing the peace, and promote strengthening of discipline in USSR DOSAAF aviation.

4. Violation of discipline by USSR DOSAAF aviation personnel, if not subject to criminal liability, shall constitute a minor infraction committed on duty.

5. A supervisor shall be responsible for the state of discipline of his subordinates. He shall indoctrinate his subordinates in a spirit of unswerving fulfillment of all the demands of discipline, shall develop and maintain in them a sense of responsibility for their assigned task, and shall encourage initiative on the part of his subordinates directed toward improving quality of job performance, safety of flight operations and parachute jumping activities, as well as improvement of other job performance indices.

6. A supervisor shall correctly organize the work of his subordinates, shall display an example of conscientious performance of professional duties, shall issue orders and instructions to his subordinates in a precise manner, and shall verify their execution.

7. Subordinates shall receive all orders and instructions from their immediate superior. If it is necessary for a higher superior to give an order or instruction to a subordinate while bypassing the immediate superior, the subordinate shall carry out the order or instruction and shall inform his immediate superior to this effect.

A superior's order or instruction shall be carried out without hesitation, precisely and promptly.

8. These Regulations shall extend to personnel of aviation organizations and flight testing stations of USSR DOSAAF aviation enterprises, to personnel of DOSAAF committees and the administrative edifice of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF, directly connected with preparation of aircraft for flight, performance and support of flight operations and parachute jumping activities.

Discipline of USSR DOSAAF aviation personnel not covered by these Regulations shall be covered by the standard labor rules and regulations.

Discipline of the temporary personnel of flight schools and USSR DOSAAF aviation paramilitary security personnel shall be covered by the regulations of these schools and the Statute on Departmental Security at organizations and enterprises of USSR DOSAAF.

9. All USSR DOSAAF aviation personnel to which these Regulations apply shall be familiar with the Regulations and shall strictly observe them.

II. Rewards

10. USSR DOSAAF aviation personnel shall be rewarded for exemplary performance of professional duties, innovation in labor, display of initiative, courage, self-sacrifice and ingenuity in performing their duties, for success in socialist competition, for overfulfillment of production targets, a thrifty attitude toward socialist property, and for a long period of flawless job performance.

11. The following forms of reward shall be applied to USSR DOSAAF aviation personnel:

- a) commendation;
- b) wage bonus;
- c) award of a valuable gift;
- d) entry in the Honor Roll or Honor Board;
- e) award of a Certificate of Merit and the "For Active Work" badge;
- f) award of the Society's highest honor -- "USSR DOSAAF Badge of Honor."

Several forms of reward may be awarded to personnel simultaneously.

USSR DOSAAF aviation personnel, successfully and conscientiously performing their professional duties, shall be given priority in granting advantages and benefits in the area of sociocultural and housing-personal services, as well as preference in granting promotions.

12. Rewards shall be applied with the following procedure:

a) every superior is entitled to issue commendations. A commendation announced in orders shall be employed with the consent of the appropriate trade union body;

b) wage bonuses and the presentation of valuable gifts shall be performed by that superior authorized to hire and to dispense funds designated for these purposes, in consultation with the appropriate trade union body;

c) entry in the Honor Roll or Honor Board shall be performed on the decision of a top-echelon superior in consultation with the appropriate trade union body;

d) award of the Certificate of Merit and "For Active Work" badge shall be performed by the appropriate oblast (city in Moscow and Leningrad) or kray DOSAAF committee, and the Central Committee of the Union Republic DOSAAF, in consultation with the appropriate trade-union body;

e) award of the "USSR DOSAAF Badge of Honor" shall be made by the Presidium of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF at the request of the oblast (city -- Moscow and Leningrad) or kray DOSAAF committee, or the Central Committee of the Union Republic DOSAAF.

13. If a reward is to be applied which is beyond the powers of the given supervisor, he shall submit an appropriate request to his superior or to the appropriate DOSAAF committee.

14. In the absence of the appropriate supervisor, rewards may be awarded by the acting supervisor.

Every higher supervisor is fully empowered to utilize the reward authorization granted to a lower-echelon supervisor.

15. An award, other than oral commendation, shall be announced in an order and entered in the worker's labor book.

III. Disciplinary Punishments

16. USSR DOSAAF aviation personnel may be subjected to disciplinary punishment for violation of discipline in performance of their duties as well as for minor infractions committed not during performance of their professional duties but when at aviation facilities.

17. The following disciplinary punishments shall apply to USSR DOSAAF aviation personnel:

a) mild reprimand;

b) reprimand;

c) severe reprimand;

d) transfer to a lower-paid job for a period of up to 3 months or demotion to a lower position for that same period;

e) grounding or dismissal from performance of other work connected with safety of flight operations and parachute jumping activities, and transfer to another job, appropriate to occupation (specialty), for a period of up to 1 year;

f) dismissal from a position connected with flight operations or other work involving safety of flight operations and parachute jumping, with invalidation of DOSAAF pilot's license, with another job assigned on the basis of occupation (specialty);

g) summary dismissal.

In cases where disciplinary punishment is not advisable, the superior shall remind the culpable party of his professional duties, shall warn him of his responsibility for violation of discipline or shall hand over the matter for investigation by a comradely court or public organization.

A superior shall devote particular attention to prompt determination and prevention of causes of minor infractions by his subordinates, to forming an attitude of intolerance toward violations of discipline, and toward utilizing the force of public opinion in the campaign against such infractions.

18. The disciplinary punishment specified under subparagraphs e and f in Paragraph 17 of these Regulations may be applied only to flight personnel and to other personnel connected with ensuring safety of flight operations and parachute jumping activities, for violations which threaten safety of flight operations and parachute jumping operations, including for the consumption of alcoholic beverages while on duty or for reporting for duty in an inebriated state.

A disciplinary punishment in the form of summary dismissal (Subparagraph g, Paragraph 17) may be applied to personnel who regularly fail to perform their duties without valid reasons or who are guilty of absenteeism (including reporting for duty in an inebriated condition). Disciplinary punishment in the form of dismissal of flight personnel and other personnel involved in safety of flight operations and parachute jumping activities may also be applied for a single gross violation of discipline threatening safety of flight operations and parachute jumping activities.

Reinstatement of persons grounded or removed from other work connected with safety of flight operations and parachute jumping activities, transferred to other work as disciplinary punishment, shall be effected if they have passed the appropriate tests following the specified procedures.

19. Flight personnel and other personnel connected with safety of flight operations and parachute jumping activities, in case of commission of a minor infraction threatening safety of flight operations and parachute jumping activities, until the question of imposition of disciplinary punishment has been settled, may be removed from their duties by command and inspector personnel, with immediate communication of this fact to the higher superior. This communication shall specify in detail the reasons for and circumstances behind suspension from duties.

The responsible official shall be held liable for warranted suspension from duties.

20. Disciplinary punishments may also be imposed by superiors within the bounds of their disciplinary authorities only on those personnel subordinate to them.

Only one disciplinary punishment may be imposed for one and the same infraction.

21. Disciplinary punishment in the form of a verbal reprimand may be imposed by any superior.

Commanders of squadrons, detachments, flights and ships may impose disciplinary punishments on their subordinates only in the form of a mild reprimand or reprimand.

22. The disciplinary punishments listed in Paragraph 17 of these Regulations may be imposed in full measure by superiors authorized to hire the given personnel, as well as higher superiors.

The deputies of these superiors may impose punishments in the form of a mild reprimand, reprimand, and severe reprimand.

23. A superior may impose on subordinate personnel appointed to their jobs by a higher-echelon superior disciplinary punishments in the form of a mild reprimand, reprimand, and severe reprimand.

24. The Chairman of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF shall exercise in full measure the disciplinary authorities specified in these Regulations.

Deputy chairmen of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF may impose on subordinate personnel all disciplinary punishments other than imposing on personnel designated by the Chairman of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF the punishments specified in subparagraphs d, e, f and g of Paragraph 17 of these Regulations.

25. In the absence of a superior, disciplinary punishments shall be imposed by the official acting for him.

26. Prior to imposing punishment on personnel, a superior must personally, thoroughly and objectively examine the committed violation, obtaining from the personnel in advance a written or oral explanation.

When it is necessary to apply the disciplinary punishments specified in subparagraphs d, e, f, and g of Paragraph 17 of these Regulations, explanations must be submitted in written form.

27. Disciplinary punishment shall be in conformity with the degree of culpability of the personnel involved and the gravity of the infraction committed.

In determining the measure of disciplinary punishment, the superior shall take into consideration the gravity of the infraction, the harm or damage caused, the circumstances under which it took place, as well as the past performance of the personnel committing the infraction.

28. In imposing a disciplinary punishment, a superior shall not personally humiliate his subordinate.

29. If in view of the gravity of the infraction it is necessary to impose a disciplinary punishment which a given superior is not authorized to apply, he shall petition his superior.

30. In those cases where the law specifies criminal liability for a committed infraction, a superior shall submit all materials pertaining to the violation to the appropriate agencies.

31. A superior who has failed to make use of or has exceeded his disciplinary powers shall bear responsibility for this.

32. Disciplinary punishment shall be imposed no later than 1 month from the day the infraction was discovered, not including time during which the person who committed the infraction is sick or on leave.

In case of initiation of criminal proceedings or forwarding of materials on a disciplinary infraction for the examination by a comradely court, disciplinary punishment shall be imposed no later than 1 month from the day criminal proceedings are completed or a comradely court has decided to recommend disciplinary punishment to the appropriate superior.

Disciplinary punishment in any case may not be imposed later than 6 months from the day the infraction was committed. This period of time shall not include the time a criminal case has been at trial.

33. A higher superior is empowered to reverse, reduce or increase, within the bounds of his authorized powers, disciplinary punishment imposed on personnel by a lower-echelon superior.

Disciplinary punishment may not be increased if the question of imposed punishment is being examined on the basis of an appeal by the person being punished.

34. Disciplinary punishments shall be announced in an order other than a reprimand announced by a superior who is not authorized to issue orders, and a mild verbal reprimand.

Disciplinary punishments announced in an order shall be communicated to the personnel in question, who shall sign a delivery receipt.

35. Employment of disciplinary punishment does not exempt the person who has committed the violation from financial liability specified by existing laws.

36. Complaints of illegal or incorrect imposition of disciplinary punishment or violation by a superior of the powers to which he is authorized by these Regulations, shall be examined by his superior.

A complaint shall be submitted to the higher-echelon superior in written form through the superior who has imposed the disciplinary punishment.

The superior who receives the complaint shall forward the complaint no later than 3 days after receiving it, to his superior, with all requisite materials attached.

A superior may receive a complaint in verbal form as well.

An appeal shall not halt execution of an order calling for imposition of a disciplinary punishment.

37. The higher-echelon superior must examine the appeal and issue a decision no later than 10 days from the day the appeal is received.

The higher-echelon superior shall immediately inform the interested person and the superior who has imposed the punishment on the results of the appeal consideration.

38. A person on whom a disciplinary punishment has been imposed shall be given a clean slate if he is not subjected to another disciplinary punishment within 1 year from the day punishment is imposed.

Termination of punishment in the form of grounding or suspension from performing other work connected with safety of flight operations and parachute jumping activities shall not automatically mean return to the former job of persons on whom such punishment has been imposed (Paragraph 18).

The superior who has imposed disciplinary punishment on a person, or a higher official may terminate the punishment before a year is up if the person in question displays a conscientious attitude toward his work and has not committed another violation of discipline.

If a public organization, lower-echelon superior or the individual receiving punishment requests early termination of disciplinary punishment, his superior must examine the request and issue a decision no later than 15 days from the day the request is received.

Termination of punishment shall be announced in an order.

39. Every higher-echelon superior shall continuously observe the general state of discipline and shall ensure unswerving and correct utilization by all lower-echelon superiors of the authorities granted them by these Regulations.

40. Complaints and suggestions, as well as decisions based on complaints and suggestions, shall be entered in a complaint and suggestion book, which shall be maintained by every USSR DOSAAF aviation organization.

The complaint and suggestion book shall be numbered, shall be wax-sealed and appropriately certified by the top official of the aviation organization.

3024

CSO: 1801

END