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NAVY DAY ARTICLES REVIEW PRESENT STATE OF SOVIET NAVY

Submarine Fleet Lauded

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 76 p 3

[Article by Fleet Admiral S. Lobov: "On Watch on the Sea Boundaries"]

[Excerpts] In the postwar years, our homeland's navy continued to grow and improve. Through the will of the Communist Party and the efforts of the people, it became an oceangoing fleet equipped with nuclear missiles that is capable of carrying out strategic assignments. Submarines armed with atomic missiles and torpedoes play a leading role in the fleet's composition. Atomic submarines have demonstrated their excellent seaworthiness both under the North Pole's eternal ice and in tropical climates during round-the-world voyages.

The enormous power of the Soviet submarine fleet makes a successful combination with the increased combat capabilities of missile-carrying naval aviation and antisubmarine aircraft, and all classes of surface ships have undergone significant changes. On a new technical base, we have reorganized the marines, who gained fame during the war years. Our nation's shores are defended by shore-based rocket artillery units armed with highly accurate and very powerful weapons.

In the wide expanses of the oceans, Soviet sailors carry out their assignments confidently, with distinction and honor. Soviet ships sailing the world ocean are an imposing restraining factor on the paths of imperialist aggression, but at the same time are also an example of disinterested assistance for friendly, freedom-loving peoples.

In 1975 alone, Soviet warships visited 82 ports in 50 nations, and more than 80,000 seamen, petty officers, and officers went ashore. The official visits and business calls of our ships make a substantial contribution to the improvement of interrelationships between nations and peoples and strengthen the authority of the Soviet Union.

The navy's strength lies not only in the fact that it is equipped with the newest ships, materiel, and weapons. Its main resource is its outstanding

personnel, who are wholeheartedly devoted to the business of communism and who are true to their duty. More than 90 percent of the personnel--category specialists, every second fighting man--are rated excellent. Almost all ship's officers have a higher education, and more than half of them are engineers.

The submarines Leninets, Krasnogvardeyets, and Yaroslavskiy Komsomolets, surface ships Ochakov, Marshal Voroshilov, Sverdlov, Reshitel'nyy, and Nakhodchivyy, and many others greet their own day with good results in their combat training and fulfillment of their socialist obligations.

Right now, in the middle of the summer training period, special emphasis is being placed on the quality of the execution of assignments in the combat and political training. On the eve of this sailors' holiday, the warriors of all the fleets reported on their achievements in socialist competition. The content of these reports consists of excellent missile launches and torpedo and artillery salvos.

The participation of members of the CC CPSU and secretaries of party obkoms and kraykoms, as well as the meetings of L. I. Brezhnev, N. V. Podgornyy, and A. N. Kosygin with ship and unit personnel, is having a beneficial effect on the entire complex of political education work and the navy men's attitude.

The fighting men of the fleet interpreted a letter from CC CPSU General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev to the crew of an excellent submarine in the Order-of-the-Red-Banner Northern Fleet as a combat order to all navy personnel: to be worthy of the heroic glory and immortal achievements of the participants in the Great Patriotic War, to tirelessly improve their own combat standards and political maturity, to carry out under any conditions their filial duties toward the Soviet fatherland.

The combat training of Soviet sailors takes place in collaboration with the navies of the socialist countries who are Warsaw Pact members. Joint exercises have become a good school for sea training and the education of people in the spirit of internationalism.

The patron relationships of ships and units in the Soviet Navy are a good tradition. The Moscow Komsomol is closely related to the sailors of the Order-of-the-Red-Banner Northern Fleet. Dozens of Komsomol organizations, schools, and enterprises in Moscow are patrons of ships.

The navy men are proud of the fact that the Moscow Komsomol sends its best representatives, who are highly educated young people, for service in the Soviet Navy. The Muscovites carry out their tours of military duty quite well. Here are several examples: the brothers Bekrenev from Moscow are serving with the Northern Fleet. The elder, Captain Lieutenant Yevgeniy Leonidovich, is the first lieutenant of a submarine, while Leonid Leonidovich is a lieutenant and the section commander in the navigation

division on a submarine. The brothers are leading officers in their units and are both rated outstanding in combat and political training.

Another Muscovite, Senior Lieutenant Vladimir Alekseyevich Karasev, is the commander of an antiaircraft battery on the large antisubmarine ship Vitse-Admiral Drozd. He is specialist first class, outstanding in his combat and political training, a leading officer, and a member of the Komsomol organization bureau. He recently returned from a long voyage on which all of his artillery firings received outstanding ratings. Petty Officer 1st Class Boris Gil'manov is a senior turbine specialist on the atomic submarine commanded by Rear Admiral Frolov. He is a member of the Komsomol organization committee, an outstanding member of the Soviet Navy, a specialist first class, and a veteran of two long ocean voyages. For his excellent and flawless service, the command rewarded him with a short leave and a trip back home.

Many more such examples could be cited.

Soviet naval personnel, true to the best traditions of our fleet, will continue to be reliable guards of the Soviet Union's sea boundaries. They are ready, at the first call of the party and the government, to step forward to defend our socialist motherland and inflict crushing blows on the enemy on land and at sea, wherever on the terrestrial globe he may be.

The USSR Navy is always alert, always on watch, and always ready to do battle.

Cooperation Among Services of the Armed Forces

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jul 76 p 2

[Article by Fleet Admiral N. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the Soviet Navy: "The Fatherland's Ocean Guard"]

[Excerpts] The experiences of the Great Patriotic War confirmed the correctness of the basic proposition of our military doctrine: victory over a strong enemy can be gained only by the total efforts of all Services of the Armed Forces and their close cooperation.

Under present conditions, the combat capabilities of navies have increased tremendously. They are now able to exert a huge influence on the entire course of a war, should one be started by an aggressor. The leading place in the NATO bloc is occupied by nations with large naval forces that are based on ships carrying nuclear weapons.

The party and the government, in their concern for strengthening the Soviet nation's defensive capabilities, are doing everything that is necessary so that our navy can be at the highest state of readiness to repel an aggressor. Party and government leaders frequently visit ships

and units, and delve deeply into the questions of naval development. Our sailors were very glad to hear that the title Marshal of the Soviet Union had been conferred on CC CPSU General Secretary and Chairman of the USSR Defense Council Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, for his efforts as a prominent organizer of the country's defense.

Our navy is a focal point for the most recent achievements of science and technology. Nuclear missiles, powerful propulsion plants, and radio and electronic equipment have given it new qualities and advanced the navy into the rank of forces of strategic significance.

The navy's pride is its atomic submarines, which are armed with ballistic missiles and homing torpedoes. The navy has modern antisubmarine ships, missile cruisers and boats, hovercraft, landing craft, and auxiliary ships. Naval aviation is an important component part. Our country's shores are vigilantly protected by rocket artillery troops. The marines are equipped with fundamentally new materiel. Thus, the construction of a modern, balanced navy is the line that is followed in our country.

Our navy has at its disposal well trained cadres of commanders, political workers, and engineers. The indissoluble unity of the generations and the proper combination of the efforts of experienced and young personnel is one of the components of the army's and navy's might. Most seamen and petty officers are category specialists. Communist Party and Komsomol members are the cementing foundation of the military collectives. They constitute 90 percent of all the fighting men in the navy.

Something special should be said about ship captains, whose role has expanded tremendously in this era of scientific and technical revolution in military affairs and in connection with our navy's spread to all oceans. Our navy has captains who are completely capable of fulfilling the highest modern requirements. Their authority is indisputable, and their labors receive merited recognition. Officers V. Kolesnikov, V. Kolondyrets, and A. Koval'chuk, who are all ship captains and members of the Communist Party, were delegates to the 25th CPSU Congress. Rear Admiral V. Frolov, captain of an atomic missile carrier, has been elected as a deputy in the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The high rating that the 25th CPSU Congress gave the Soviet Armed Forces evokes a feeling of great pride in Soviet fighting men. The thorough interpretation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the fulfillment of the assignments given the army and navy by the party--to this end are directed all the efforts of our military councils, commanders, political agencies, and political organizations. They are striving to increase the effectiveness of their ideological educational work and explain its complex nature. In truth, this year is a year of relentless struggle for high efficiency and quality in the entire training and educational process in the army and navy. Thanks to the combined efforts of commanders, political workers, and party and Komsomol organizations,

socialist competition for a further increase in combat readiness, an improvement in the quality of combat training, and the persistent mastery of new materiel and weapons are becoming ever more effective on our ships and in our units.

Soviet fighting men wholeheartedly support the foreign policy of our Leninist party, which is aimed at lessening international tension. Although imperialism's opportunities for aggressive action have now been lessened considerably, its nature remains the same. The military budgets of the imperialist nations are growing. Their ultraconservative circles are trying to maintain the tension in a number of regions. The anti-Marxist course followed by China's present leaders is doing great harm to the cause of peace and socialism. The policies of the leadership in Peking are completely foreign to socialist principles and ideals, are openly directed against the USSR and most socialist nations, and march hand in hand with the position of the most extreme international reactionaries.

From the high tribune of the 25th CPSU Congress it was pointed out that no one should have the slightest doubt that our party will do everything to insure that the Soviet Union's glorious Armed Forces will continue to have all of the necessary means to carry out their critical assignment--to guard the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and be a bulwark of worldwide peace.

Standing solidly behind the Communist Party and its Central Committee, our armed forces steadfastly guard the creative labor of the Soviet people. On the seas and oceans, the members of our navy are ever alert and always in a state of permanent combat readiness to perform their honorable duties.

New Weapons Systems for the Navy

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 25 Jul 76 p 1

[Article by Adm N. Amel'ko, deputy commander in chief of the Soviet Navy: "Our Mother Country's Ocean Guards"]

[Excerpts] After the victorious conclusion of the Great Patriotic War, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government--following the behests of V. I. Lenin and based on a comprehensive analysis of the international situation--took the necessary measures to strengthen our country's defensive capabilities. For the Soviet Army and Navy, the postwar period was a new chapter in the history of their development. Radical changes were made in the armament and organization of all branches of our naval forces. Qualitative changes were made in ships and their weapons. Fundamentally new weapons systems were created. This resulted in a regular review of methods and techniques for combat at sea.

The modern submarines and surface ships in our navy have a great deal of independence in their sailing capabilities. They carry formidable weapons and complicated technical systems for the most diversified purposes. Atomic submarines armed with missiles launched from under the surface and perfected homing torpedoes have become our most general-purpose and powerful ships. Together with naval aviation they form the foundation of our modern fleet, in which we have the optimum proportions of forces and classes of ships.

Because of the tireless concern of the party, the government, and the entire Soviet nation, our navy now has everything that it needs not only to protect our shores, foil aggressive assaults from the sea, and neutralize battle groups of his forces, but also to inflict crushing blows on the aggressor's navy, bases, and territory.

It is very important to note that in our day the Soviet Navy has become a navy capable of long-range, practically unlimited action. As the result of technical rearmament, it is now capable of converting to a qualitatively new type of combat training--the working out of problems in distant regions of the world ocean.

Our navy also carries out its international assignments with honor. Within the framework of the Warsaw Pact organization, Soviet sailors strengthen the bonds of combat cooperation with their comrades-in-arms from the fraternal socialist countries, and over the course of numerous visits to different nations of the world they have demonstrated a high degree of naval skill, respect for the customs and rights of peoples, and the Soviet way of life.

The main and decisive force of the Soviet Navy is its people, who are infinitely devoted to the party and the Soviet nation and are always ready to step forward in the defense of the achievements of socialism. They confidently use complicated naval equipment and make maximum use of the combat resources allocated to the navy. Today more than 90 percent of our personnel are category specialists. All ship's officers have a higher education and about 90 percent of the seamen and petty officers are graduates of secondary schools or tekhnikums. The leading, cementing force of the ships' crews and the support of the commands and political workers in the solution of all problems are the party and Komsomol members in the fleet.

The DOSAAF training organizations make a significant contribution to the strengthening of our motherland's naval power. They give good naval training to conscripts, instil in them a love of the fleet and naval service, and acquaint them with the revolutionary and combat traditions of the Soviet Navy. After arriving at their ships or units, those who have been educated by the society soon join the ranks of trained specialists.

I would particularly like to mention the high quality of the training received by students at the Khabarovsk Experimental Naval School, which trains qualified engine-room and electrical ratings for the fleet. Its collective is the winner of the all-union socialist competition among DOSAAF training organizations, and was given a high reward: it has been presented with USSR Ministry of Defense's Challenge Red Banner. The collectives of the Moscow, Khmel'nik, Zhdanov, Volgograd, and other naval DOSAAF schools are also successfully training technical specialists.

The historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress called for a new upsurge in political and military activity on ships and in the units, training establishments, and enterprises of the Soviet Navy. This year, the traditional holiday of the navy men is illuminated by the light of their ideas. As with all Soviet people, the fleet's fighting men approve and unanimously support the party's policies and the theoretical conclusions and political decisions worked out by the historic forum of the Soviet communists. All categories of naval personnel are thoroughly studying the materials of the congress and its basic document--the report of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CC CPSU. The knowledge acquired from this enriches Soviet sailors ideologically, inspires them spiritually, and arms them with the capacity to clearly see and rightly evaluate all social phenomena and determine the measure of personal participation in the national struggle for the successful realization of the party's goals.

Socialist competition, which is widespread throughout the navy, contributes greatly to the improvement of combat skills. Having seconded the initiative of our Transbaykal fighting men--to make the year of the party congress a year of further improvement in combat readiness--during ocean voyages our sailors persistently master their complex equipment and weapons and vigilantly stand watch to protect the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, who are building communism.

Law of the Sea Convention

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Jul 76 p 3

[Interview with Adm Grigoriy Bondarenko, deputy commander in chief of the Soviet Navy, by Novosti Press Agency correspondent: "The Seagoing Guard of the Country of the Soviets"]

[Text] [Question] How would you characterize the contemporary Soviet Navy?

[Answer] In order to reach its present level, the Soviet Navy underwent great changes. Created shortly after the October Revolution in 1917 for the defense of the first socialist state in the world, it has not lost any of its importance today.

Even before the beginning of the treacherous assault on our country by Fascist Germany, the Soviet Navy was an impressive force, and it had a great effect in the victory over Hitler's Germany and militaristic Japan.

Immediately after the end of World War II, imperialist reactionary forces occupied a hostile position with respect to the USSR and the so-called "cold war" broke out. The leading capitalist countries augmented the arms race, created aggressive military blocs, and equipped their armies and navies with the most modern materiel and weapons. In such a situation, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, remaining true to the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social structures, were forced to concern themselves with increasing our country's defensive capability and the military might of its armed forces. The Soviet Union built a modern navy and directed it to the world ocean in order to insure its national interests and to faithfully protect all the countries of the socialist concord from an onslaught from the broad ocean expanses.

In place of the traditional gun-equipped surface ships, diesel-powered submarines, and piston aircraft, in the modern Soviet Navy we have new ships and aircraft for various combat purposes. Powerful propulsion plants, nuclear missiles, and radio and electronic equipment have imparted new qualities to the navy. It has become an oceangoing, nuclear-missile, submarine-and-aircraft fleet that is capable of carrying out any assignment.

[Question] You said that the Soviet Navy sails in the world ocean. Would you tell us about the goals of the long-range voyages of Soviet naval vessels?

[Answer] Long-range voyages are an excellent school for the combat training of Soviet sailors. Cut off from their bases for a long time, the crews of ships and submarines frequently encounter such situations at sea that require of them an instantaneous reaction, self-control, and resoluteness, and sometimes the readiness to take a risk. All of this makes sailors hardy and ready to carry out combat assignments in any weather and under any climatic conditions.

The ships of the Soviet Navy sail the world ocean on the basis of the generally accepted principle of freedom of the open sea. This principle was strengthened in an article of the Second Geneva Convention, in 1958.

Since December 1973, the 3d UN Conference on the Law of the Sea has been working. Our country has taken part in all four sessions of this conference. Now, on the eve of the fifth session, a plan has been prepared for a new convention; this plan reflects all the basic principles of modern international law, including the principle granting freedom of navigation in the open sea to all ships without exception, including naval vessels.

If we speak of the military and political situation in the areas where Soviet naval vessels sail, then it is necessary to mention that it has become favorable in recent years because of the "warming up" of the international climate. The normalization of the situation at sea is the result of a number of talks between the Soviet and American sides and the signing of an agreement on the prevention of incidents at sea.

When the Soviet Navy sails the expanses of the world ocean, the peoples of many countries with sea coasts can visually convince themselves of the Soviet nation's love of peace. Ships under the flag of our navy have never threatened anyone with their might, have not interfered in the internal affairs of any country, and have not had and do not have any foreign military bases.

[Question] Tell us, please, what changes have taken place in navy personnel, and what kind of a man today's Soviet sailor is.

[Answer] The might and power of the Soviet Navy consist not only of improved combat materiel, but also of highly qualified personnel who are masters of their trade, armed with progressive Marxist-Leninist theory, and boundlessly devoted to their socialist motherland and its people.

Under modern conditions, exceptionally high demands are made of command staff, officers, and admirals. The introduction of modern types of weapons and complicated equipment makes ever more obvious the fact that in order to use them successfully, officers and admirals need engineer skills, while seamen and petty officers need skills at the level of technicians and category specialists. The training process for navy personnel is put together with due consideration for exactly these requirements.

Most navy officers have a higher education. At the beginning of the 1960's, all command schools were transformed into command and engineering schools. The graduates of such schools, who have received engineering training, now make up more than half of the navy's officer corps.

The level of knowledge among seamen with fixed periods of service was also increased considerably. Now, about 90 percent of the seamen and petty officers have secondary or secondary-technical educations. This enables them to master our modern equipment quickly and to rapidly find their place in the military collective. More than 90 percent of the navy's personnel are category specialists. Many sailors have category qualifications in related specialties and can, when needed, replace a comrade at a combat post.

[Question] Soviet sailors have a great deal of communication with the peoples of foreign countries. How have they developed and what are their concrete manifestations?

[Answer] With the emergence of the Soviet Navy into the wide oceans, Soviet naval vessels visit foreign ports ever more frequently. Last year alone, they visited 82 ports in 50 nations. Thousands of seamen, petty officers, and officers went ashore.

Soviet sailors on a special rescue expedition helped the Republic of Bangladesh clear the harbor of Chittagong. Under heavy tropical conditions, where the air temperature reached 45° and the relative humidity rose to 100 percent, they raised more than 20 damaged ships and swept a mined region with an area of more than 1,000 square miles. Specialists say that this project was the largest of its kind done throughout the world in the last 20 years.

Another episode of the Soviet Navy lasted about 4 months--the minesweeping of the Suez Canal, which was done at the request of the Egyptian Government. In eliminating the minefields with trawls, the Soviet sailors picked up 17,000 mines.

Such assistance to the peoples of foreign countries, as well as the numerous friendly and business visits of Soviet vessels to foreign ports, makes a great contribution to the improvement of mutual understanding among nations and peoples and to strengthening the Soviet Union's international authority.

Atomic Submarine Development

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 25 Jul 76 p 1

[Article by Vice Adm V. Sidorov, first deputy commander in chief, Baltic Fleet: "The Navy of the Country of the Soviets"]

[Excerpts] During the postwar period, the Soviet Navy was steadily developed and strengthened. Today it features nuclear missiles, atomic power engineering, communications electronics equipment, and automatic systems.

From the rostrum of the 25th CPSU Congress, CC CPSU General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said: "No one must doubt that our party will do everything so that the Soviet Union's glorious Armed Forces will continue to have all of the necessary means to carry out their critical assignment--to guard the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and be a bulwark of world-wide peace."

The pride of the Soviet Navy is its atomic submarines, which are armed with ballistic missiles that are launched underwater and homing torpedoes. Naval aviation has become an important component of the navy. Missile-equipped supersonic naval aircraft are capable of inflicting crushing blows on an enemy. Missile cruisers, antisubmarine ships, missile boats, and minesweeping and landing craft equipped with modern types of weapons--

these constitute the navy's formidable surface force. And the marines, who gained glory during the war, are now reorganized with the most modern materiel and are capable of delivering powerful and sudden blows in critical directions, on the flanks and in the rear of coastal groupings of the enemy, and can give reliable support to our land troops.

The quantitative and qualitative changes in the Soviet Navy have resulted in its becoming qualitatively new--it is now an oceangoing, nuclear-missile, submarine-and-aircraft navy that is able to carry out any assignment to defend the national interests of our motherland in the most remote regions of the ocean. The creation of the oceangoing Soviet Navy signaled the end of the undivided dominion of the imperialist powers on the world ocean.

Ships and units have formidable modern equipment at their disposal. However, their main and decisive force is their people. The sailors serving in various complexes are highly qualified specialists, true sons of the party and the people, ardent patriots, and confirmed internationalists.

Most of the navy's personnel are category specialists. Many sailors have category qualifications in related specialties and can replace a comrade at a combat post. Almost all of the seagoing officer corps has a higher education, and a significant percentage of them have engineer training. More than 90 percent of the seamen, petty officers, and officers are party and Komsomol members.

With consciousness of their high responsibility, naval personnel are solving the problems placed before them by the party and government and the USSR Ministry of Defense. During maneuvers, exercises, and extended voyages the sailors achieve high ratings in combat and political training and in increasing the navy's combat readiness.

Cooperation among navies of the Warsaw Pact member countries is being strengthened. Joint exercises and voyages make it possible not only to solve problems of combat training, but also to exchange experience gained in combat studies.

With the emergence of our navy into the world ocean, our ships anchor in foreign ports ever more frequently. Everywhere our Soviet sailors behave exemplarily, exhibit a high degree of culture, and contribute to the strengthening of the Soviet nation's authority.

This year the ships of the Baltic Fleet made several visits to foreign nations. The fleet destroyer Obraztsovyy visited Portsmouth, in Great Britain. The cruiser Sverdlov and destroyer Svetlyy, under the flag of the fleet's commander in chief, entered the French port of Bordeaux. The ships' personnel were worthy representatives of our motherland abroad, and showed their organization, political consciousness, vigilance, and sense of discipline.

The men of the Baltic Fleet greet Navy Day with new successes in their duties. The improvement of combat skills has been furthered by socialist competition under the motto: "We will make the year of the 25th CPSU Congress a year of further improvement in combat readiness, improvement in the quality of combat training, and persistent mastery of new equipment and weapons."

On various exercises and training courses, our personnel have shown a high level of combat skills, organization, and coordination. The men on the Sverdlov, Sil'nyy, and other ships have successfully solved the problems given them. The crew of the Komsomolets Latvii achieved good ratings. In 1975, more than 400 officers and warrant officers of the Baltic Fleet were honored with government awards.

In all the achievements in combat training, great services are performed by commanders, political workers, and party and Komsomol organizations, who mobilize the personnel to exemplary execution of their military duties, strengthen military discipline, and educate their fighting men in the spirit of high ideological conviction and political maturity. We receive considerable assistance in our personnel education program from the CC CP of Latvia and the Council of Ministers and Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR, as well as local party and council agencies and the workers of the republic.

Many sailors will pass Navy Day far from their native shores. On and under the water, in the air, and on land--everywhere the Soviet Navy's men stand ready, with weapons in hand, to defend the honor and safety of our great motherland.

The Soviet people can rest assured that the fruits of their creative labor are being faithfully defended.

Caspian Flotilla Marks Navy Day

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 25 Jul 76 p 3

[Article by Rear Adm L. D. Ryabtsev, commander in chief, Caspian Flotilla: "On Combat Watch"]

[Excerpts] Today our country marks USSR Navy Day, which honors those whose unceasing efforts created and are creating its power and augmenting its fighting fame. The annual celebration of this day has become a good tradition for the Soviet people, who express their warm affection for the navy and their concern for the strengthening of the Soviet state's defensive capability on the seas and oceans.

This year the celebration of Navy Day takes place during an unprecedented political and labor upsurge of the entire Soviet nation caused by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the active struggle to translate its

great designs into life. Illuminated by the wise policies of the Communist Party and inspired by the high rating that this historic forum of the CPSU gave the armed defenders of the motherland, Soviet sailors are sparing no efforts to find high-quality solutions for the problems placed before them.

The Soviet people clearly understand the increasing role of the navy in the nation's defense system, deeply appreciate its notable combat services in the defense of the Great October Revolution's achievements, and value highly its sailors' selfless devotion to the affairs of the Communist Party and their unwavering devotion to their fatherland.

The navy of the Soviet nation has glorious combat and revolutionary traditions. Its birth and growth are inextricably related to the tireless activities of the Communist Party, to which the navy owes its might and its outstanding victories in wars with the motherland's numerous enemies.

Qualitatively, our navy has now become a completely new one, both in purpose and composition. The USSR is now a great sea power. This imposes a special responsibility for the defense of the motherland's sea boundaries on Soviet sailors.

Thanks to the consistent and urgent activities of the CC CPSU and its Politburo, headed by CC CPSU General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, considerable successes have been achieved in deepening and developing the political discharge of international tension and strengthening the authority and influence of our country in the world arena. However, the lessening of tension in the field of politics has not been accompanied by one in the military area. The leading capitalist countries--primarily the United States--are intensifying the arms race from year to year and expanding their military budgets.

Under these conditions, the CC CPSU and the Soviet Government are showing constant concern for the strengthening of our motherland's defensive capabilities, increasing the combat might of the army and navy, and educating selflessly devoted fighting men.

The navy stands as a vigilant guard of the October Revolution's achievements. Its basic properties are a large striking force, high maneuverability, a huge spatial scope of action, the ability to secretly deploy its submarines in areas of combat activity and suddenly inflict powerful blows on an enemy, and the permanent combat readiness of its various units.

The navy has not only the newest weapons and equipment at its disposal, but also highly educated command personnel. Its backbone is the party and Komsomol members, who skillfully instill combat skills in the personnel of ships and subunits and educate them in the spirit of Leninist ideas.

The fighting men of the Order-of-the-Red-Banner Caspian Flotilla exhibit unwavering fidelity to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and their devotion and readiness to defend the fatherland.

Socialist competition developed in honor of the 25th CPSU Congress had a huge effect on the improvement in the level and quality of the Caspian sailors' combat training. The high thoughts and feelings of seamen, petty officers, warrant officers (michman), and officers are reflected in the obligations that had been successfully fulfilled by the day of the opening of the congress. And now, inspired by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the Caspian sailors are placing their main emphasis in combat and political training on further improving the quality of their completed assignments and combat lessons, the marine education of personnel, the tactical training of officers, and the effective utilization of weapons and combat materiel. All of this is manifested in the activities of the Caspian Flotilla's personnel. They unceasingly struggle to swell the ranks of masters of military skills, category specialists, outstanding ratings, and sportsmen.

Most of the sailors in the Caspian mark this holiday with great successes in their combat and political training.

Soviet sailors know quite well that they cannot forget that world peace is still not fully guaranteed and that the threat of war is still alive. Therefore, the primary goals of our fighting men remain the further strengthening of our homeland's defensive capabilities, the reinforcement of the Warsaw Pact member countries' combat alliance, and the improvement of the vigilance and combat readiness of the army and navy in every way possible. On their traditional holiday, the men of the Caspian Flotilla assure the Communist Party that they will continue to be worthy successors of the heroic accomplishments of our great people, will increase their glory with faultless service, and will perform their duties for the motherland with honor.

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CSO: 1801

EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF INDIVIDUAL WORK WITH PERSONNEL

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Aug 76 p 1

[Editorial: "Individual Work With People"1

[Text] An important and noble mission has been assigned to the armed forces by the party--to be the guardian of the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the bulwark of universal peace. This lofty design, ideological-political unity, human moral norms and principles of our society, civil rights, and community of class interests are uniting the Soviet servicemen--from marshal to private--in a single combat family. Military comradeship and friendship--this is the characteristic feature of the interrelationships between all servicemen and the embodiment of our socialist way of life. Good will in relations between the senior and the junior, between chief and subordinate, friendly contacts between them--this is one of the special features which follows from the very nature of our army.

The socialist nature of our army is caused by the constant striving of commanders and chiefs of all echelons and ranks to implement an individual approach in the matter of educating subordinates and to look for and find the way to the mind and heart of each serviceman. Individual work is one of the important means for mobilizing the servicemen for the successful accomplishment of the missions assigned to the armed forces by the 25th Congress of the CPSU and for raising the personal responsibility of each serviceman for strengthening and maintaining the high level of combat readiness of the troops.

An individual approach is one of the requirements of our military regulations. It was and remains the most effective method employed in educational practice by commanders and political officers and party and Komosmol organizations. An individual approach permits not only the comprehensive consideration of the special features of each serviceman's personality and finding the most correct way to influence a person's consciousness but also, at the same time, making important generalizations and drawing important conclusions which help to find the most correct forms of influence on the life and activity of the entire troop collective.

The significance of individual work with the servicemen is not only not decreasing, but is increasing even more with the saturation of the army with weapons

and equipment for collective use and in connection with the increased complexity of the problems to be accomplished by the personnel of the armed forces. The Minister of Defense of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, in a speech at the scientific and practical conference of supervisory political personnel of the Soviet Army and Navy, stressed that youths are now coming to the armed forces who stand higher than their predecessors in the level of their development, competence, and variety of interests and that the military upbringing of such youth accordingly requires a finer, more competent approach on the part of commanders and political officers. The overwhelming majority of the youths who are called up for service have a firm ideological and general educational foundation for the more rapid and profound mastery of military affairs; at the same time, they do not yet possess sufficiently stable qualities of character necessary for rigorous service in the ranks of the armed forces. Not all young people become accustomed to the new, strict tenor of military life which is very different from that which they had in the family and in school with equal ease.

The initial period of independent service of young officers--graduates of the military schools--is also difficult in its own way. Their formation as commanders and educators is often accompanied by a substantial internal restructuring. The large detachment of warrant officers [praporshchik and michman] and junior commanders needs the most fixed attention. Here we also have their problems of development which can be solved better and more rapidly in the course of individual work.

Experience shows that where individual work is conducted with the servicemen daily and painstakingly and where it represents a well thought through system of study of the political, moral, and professional qualities of a person with the goal of effective influence on the formation of his views and convictions, on his behavior, and on his attitude toward military duty, that is where the problems of combat improvement are solved more successfully and military discipline and comradely cohesion of people are higher. Where individual work is replaced by general appeals and the striving to solve all educational tasks at one stroke, quite a different picture is observed. The interests and the requirements of the personnel are not considered, intracollective relations are studied superficially, and this inevitably reduces the effectiveness of the entire educational process.

The work style of individual commanders and political officers and party and Komsomol activists of the subunit where Lieutenant Colonel N. Revva serves suffered from just such shortcomings. Individual work with people was conducted from case to case and often was replaced by general notations and admonitions which are not specifically directed at anyone. Some officers knew their subordinates poorly, sometimes talked with people in elevated tones, and did not always employ disciplinary punishment in a sufficiently well-grounded and thought-through manner. Eventually, all this was not slow in affecting the overall state of affairs in the collective. The subunit found itself among those lagging in many indicators and individual servicemen who, in the opinion of the leadership, had a good standing committed serious failures in training and in service.

In order to influence a person successfully it is necessary to know him profoundly and comprehensively. Here, it is not enough to have questionnaire data available. The most valuable information can be obtained by observing the behavior of the serviceman in the collective, in the course of socialist competition, and in the accomplishment of service and social duties, especially in a difficult situation. An irreplaceable source of knowledge of the political and professional qualities of a subordinate by a chief is personal contact with him. With all the outward simplicity and accessibility, a talk with a person requires great skill on the part of the educator. A confidential relationship can be formed with a subordinate only on the basis of deep, sincere respect for a person.

An important role in improving individual educational work belongs to the party organization as the reliable support of the commander. The party organization has a rich arsenal of means available for the creation of a healthy moral atmosphere in the collective. It is called upon to maintain a situation of a benevolent attitude toward a person in the subunit and unit and on a ship and condemn decisively even the slightest attempts to replace painstaking educational work with people by administration by mere injunction. The party organization can do much so that the officers, warrant officers, sergeants, and petty officers experience the constant requirement to supplement their knowledge of military pedagogy and psychology and look for more effective ways to influence subordinates. Great significance is had by the skillful popularization of the experience of the leading educators. The communists of staffs and directorates should be brought more actively into the individual work with young officers of subunits, units, and ships and more complete use should be made of their considerable abilities which are caused by their sound worldly practice.

For the successful accomplishment of the missions which follow from the 25th Congress of the CPSU by the troops and naval forces, the high political and professional activity of all officers, warrant officers, sergeants, petty officers, soldiers, and seamen is necessary. Each of them should make a maximum contribution to the further improvement of the combat readiness of the units and ships. Effective individual educational work in the armed forces is also called upon to serve this goal.

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CSO: 1801

IMPORTANCE OF PROPER DRILL TRAINING DISCUSSED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Aug 76 p 2

[Article by Col P. Klevtsov, senior officer of the combat training section, Southern Group of Forces: "Needed for Battle"]

[Text] To tell the truth, I did not expect to see such a thing. The company commander, Senior Lieutenant S. Konovalov, led the motorized riflemen out for a marching drill review without being concerned about the external appearance of his subordinates. Their drill training could be judged already from this alone. And actually, the "exterior" did not deceive us: the drill procedures were performed sluggishly, unskillfully, and there was no sharpness or dressing when passing in review.

The staff officers who attended the review were discouraged. It could not even be believed that on the reviewing ground were motorized riflemen who were supposed to be a model of bearing in the ranks and dashing appearance. "Now many go like that," someone said. "Really, when can they learn to march? There is no time: tactics, materiel, firing.... There's so much equipment! It is no 7.6-millimeter rifle and entrenching shovel for you...."

One can hear such reasonings rather often. Actually, enough time is allocated for drill training and this discipline is in no way "planted" on a hunger ration. And if we consider the company's movement to lessons, to the park, and to the mess hall three times, then the time for improving drill training turns out to be not less but more than, let us say, than that envisaged by the program for the technical training of the driver-mechanics of the infantry combat vehicles or armored personnel carriers.

The question arises: how is this time used? In the same company which is commanded by Senior Lieutenant S. Konovalov, many check lessons are conducted by the officers of the subunit and the senior commanders which are indicated by entries in the combat training record log. Grades are assigned to the soldiers and sergeants in the same place: "good" and even "excellent." To the same ones who during the marching drill review proved to be incapable of accomplishing rather simple procedures at the halt and while moving!

Thus, the problem is not in the quantity, but in the quality of the lessons which are conducted, in the daily attention to the drill training of subordinates. What is the use, let us say, of drills when the leader--officer, warrant officer [praporshchik] or sergeant-- does not notice that the soldiers assume the drill position carelessly and execute the commands sluggishly.

Everyone knows that such qualities as accuracy, a smart appearance, and clarity are worked out on lessons in drill training. Drill disciplines people and trains them to operate in a single rhythm, without delay. It helps the military collective to become coordinated and easily controllable in a combat situation.

In the Drill Regulation, much attention is devoted not only to drill procedures and to movement with and without weapons, that is, to what is customarily called individual drill training. It sets forth the requirements for the formations of the squad, platoon, company, battalion, and regiment during actions in dismounted formation as well as on vehicles and reforming from a line formation into a column and from a column into line formation. It also gives a table of signals to control the formation. The clear execution of the commands as set forth in the regulation will be the guarantee of excellent actions of the subunits on tactical lessons and exercises. Otherwise errors of various types are inevitable.

To confirm this thought, I will present an example from a tactical and marching drill exercise in the tank company commanded by Senior Lieutenant V. Tityunik. I observed how, on one of the stages, the subunit was required to regroup to repel an "enemy" attack from the rear. I will not describe what occurred. I will only say that the commands were executed sluggishly and the driver-mechanics operated in a disorganized manner. Some tanks turned to the left, others to the right. The company's combat formation became disorganized, gaps appeared in it which disrupted firing coordination, and where the tanks bunched up the probability of their destruction by "enemy" fire increased.

In order to work out the regrouping procedure, however, it was necessary for the company commander to dismount the crews from the tanks and drill his subordinates by the method of "dismounted but like a tank." And this did not take place without flaws. By the way, drills prior to going out to the field should have begun with the very actions of "dismounted but like a tank." Then motor resources would not have been expended in vain and the subordinates would have gone out on the tactical and marching drill exercise better prepared. The example of the company commanded by Senior Lieutenant V. Tityunik needs no special commentary. It shows the unenviable position in which a military collective which has poor drill coordination may find itself.

Then why do some commanders underestimate the consequences of poor drill ability of their subordinates? In my opinion, they simply do not ponder this. And the senior commanders do not instill a respectful attitude toward drill training in them in a sufficiently purposeful manner. This same company commander has been told many times: pay attention to tactics, to firing training, to the study of the equipment. All this is correct. But do they often point

out the necessity to improve drill ability? I assure you, not often. So the company commander forms the opinion that drill training does not appear to be a "main" discipline and it is not necessary to devote much attention to it.

In my opinion, the reason why some comrades have such an attitude toward drill training is also the seeming simplicity in the conduct of the lessons. Take the people out on the parade ground, they say, and command. Meanwhile, the conduct of lessons on individual drill training and, what is more, on the drill coordination of the subunits, requires great skill from commanders. Moreover, it is necessary to be a strong-willed person in order to force oneself and one's subordinates to repeat an unsuccessful drill procedure and regrouping again and again. And those who do not possess this to a sufficient degree often are also guilty of creating an atmosphere of disregard toward drill training in some places and of downgrading it to the category of secondary disciplines. And if we add to this the one-sided view, by some commanders, of the ultimate prospects for drill instruction of the personnel as a quality necessary for combat, then it will become clear why, in a number of cases, the drill training of the soldiers and sergeants and the drill coordination of the subunits are "limping" along. In those places where they see these long-range prospects drill training is not a "stepson" among the other disciplines. It actively "works" for combat readiness.

On one of the checks we were pleasantly surprised by the achievements of the airborne company commanded by Captain L. Peshko. This company earned an excellent grade for excellent drill training. At the same time, no more lessons are conducted here than in other collectives. But each of them is distinguished by high quality and purposefulness. Questions of raising the drill style of the soldiers are reflected in their socialist obligations. The officers pay attention to any carelessness in the external appearance of their subordinates, in their execution of commands and procedures, and do not permit deviations from the drill regulation. They work with special persistence with the young replacements in the company and try to bring the ability of the newcomers to perfection. And when they join the formation of the subunit, they do not disrupt the overall coordination and cohesion of the collective in the slightest. It is proper that the soldiers of the company also function clearly on lessons on special training.

The young officers should also be taught using such models, showing how important this small brick is in the foundation of combat readiness, the name of which is drill training. For it is not in vain that this requirement exists: the improvement of individual drill training and the drill coordination of the subunits should be conducted on lessons on tactical and firing training and other subjects of instruction as well as during all formations and regrouping in daily life; that all movements of the subunits should also be utilized to the maximum for drill instruction and the strengthening of formation discipline.

Nor can we overlook such phenomena where often the requirements of the regulation are divided into those which are mandatory in formation and those not at all mandatory on other lessons. Some officer "chews out" a squad leader on

lessons on drill training if the soldiers appear in wrinkled uniform or in dirty footwear. But on lessons on technical or firing training, he pays no attention to the slovenly appearance of his subordinates, or to the fact that they answer his questions as if a conversation was taking place between friends in a smoking room.

High demandingness, strict exactingness--this is what is needed first of all so that drill training in the units and subunits occupies its proper place. In this connection, I recall the war years. We were taking an accelerated course in officer's training. From morning to evening we were loaded down with lessons on firing, tactical, and other types of combat training. But nevertheless, much time was allotted for our drill training. The platoon leader, Lieutenant N. Mishchenko, gave us no quarter, reminding us: "If you are strong in formation...." At first we complained: we are not training for a parade, we said. But at the front we thanked the lieutenant who educated us and we instilled in our subordinates an attitude of respect toward all types of combat training including drill training. Working with us in the field and on the parade ground, he prepared us for battle comprehensively.

6367

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SHORTCOMINGS NOTED IN TANK UNIT TRAINING

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Aug 76 p 1

[Article by Maj P. Cherpenko, Red Banner Central Asian Military District:
"Where Do the Gaps in Knowledge Come From?"]

[Text] I recently attended a tank gunnery drill in the company commanded by Guards Senior Lieutenant Sh. Kashafutdinov. The company commander said with regret that some driver-mechanics arrive from the training subunits poorly trained. They must be "pulled up," spending much time, effort, and motor resources on this. In confirmation of his words, the officer named Privates First Class V. Shibanov and S. Zybin who had a vague impression about servicing vehicles and weak skills in driving them. The young tankers made up what they should have obtained in the training subunit with difficulty. Just what hinders the cadets in mastering the program with high quality? Why do they arrive with gaps in their training? In order to obtain the answer to these questions, I decided to visit the very training subunit where Shibanov and Zybin received their combat specialty.

...It is the combat vehicle park. The tanks were set in even rows. Cadets of the training platoon commanded by Lieutenant Kh. Khaziyev were at one of them. They are listening to the deputy platoon leader, Sergeant A. Dzhunusov, explain the construction of the engine. Those for whom there was not enough room now and then raised up on their tip-toes in order not only to hear the instructor but also to see what he is demonstrating. The attempts of many were in vain. The sergeant did not ask any check questions in the course of the narration. In short, the trainees were doomed to passivity.

Right there, in the park, I encountered the deputy battalion commander for technical matters, Captain V. Frundin, and the deputy company commander for technical matters, Lieutenant P. Sereda. I was interested in why training time is expended so unproductively.

It turned out that the platoon leader, Lieutenant Kh. Khaziyev, was to lead the lesson but he had absented himself somewhere. Where is not known for the present.

"We are looking for him now," Captain Frundin reassured us. "I think he is somewhere nearby."

Actually, Lieutenant Khaziyev was not far away. He had received spare tools and accessories [ZIP]--visual aids for the lesson on the subject "ZIP for the tank." It was already the second hour that he had received them, entrusting the instruction of his subordinates to Sergeant Dzhunusov.

How the lesson turned out under the sergeant is already known. Two training hours were actually expended in vain.

Why the platoon leader personally took off for the tools and did not send his deputy after them remained unexplained: the lieutenant himself did not have an answer for this. Nor did he explain why the ZIP had not been obtained prior to the start of the lesson as required.

After the break, Lieutenant Khaziyev took the direction of the lesson into his own hands. But as formerly, the cadets clustered around one vehicle.

In the lesson plan which, by the way, was of high quality and detailed, it was envisioned that five tanks would be used in the instruction. However, in practice Lieutenant Khaziyev was unable to organize the lesson in this manner.

Unquestionably, methodological skill would have come to the young officer much more rapidly if his senior comrades had checked the quality of the lessons more strictly. Captain V. Frundin agreed that the check of the course of the training process is actually insufficient. Today, he says, there is no one to check lessons: the battalion commander, his political deputy, and several other officers are at a conference. This sounded unconvincing. For Captain V. Frundin himself was in the park and could have checked the preparation of the instructor and personnel for the lessons and followed their course. But he didn't even know that Lieutenant Khaziyev, having left the platoon, was absent for two hours.

One can often hear: they are glad, they say, to drill the people and conduct additional work with them but you see, there is no time and there are only 24 hours in a day. But the day must be "stretched": sufficient time is allotted for combat training; it is only necessary to use it for the assigned purpose and conduct each lesson responsibly.

Leaving the training subunit, I mentally returned to the company commanded by Guards Senior Lieutenant Sh. Kashafutdinov. Now his complaints about gaps in the training of graduates of this training battalion seemed to me more justified. As became clear, the fact of uneconomical use of training time here had also been encountered earlier. As regards this case, two hours of lessons had been irretrievably lost before my eyes. Future driver-mechanics did not get the full amount of the knowledge and skills which are needed for

combat. They did not because of the irresponsibility of individual responsible officials, poor monitoring of the quality of the training process on the part of senior commanders and higher headquarters, and the absence of proper concern for improving the methodological training of young leaders of lessons.

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EFFECTIVENESS OF MILITARY SUGGESTION AND INNOVATION PROGRAM DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Aug 76 p 2

[Article by Engr-Maj Gen G. Barakov: "The Energy of Search and the Efficiency of Output"]

[Excerpts] When people speak about inventors and rationalizers, they use such words as "enthusiasm," "passion," and "love for technology," and overlook the most important thing in the characteristics of these seeking people. For they are primarily specialists who know their business thoroughly and carriers of a lofty technical style. As a rule, in the army and the navy they are experts of combat and political training, rated specialists, and masters of their trade.

Technical creativity not only contributes to the most rapid mastery of new equipment, but it also raises considerably the effectiveness of soldierly labor and improves the quality of combat training. It is also a powerful means for educating the army and navy youth and an important stage in the professional formation of the servicemen.

In this connection, it is pleasing to note that with each passing year innovator search is acquiring a greater and greater scope and its effectiveness is constantly being raised. A consequence of the growth in the number of army and navy inventors and rationalizers is their active participation in All-Union Reviews of the Scientific and Technical Creativity of the Youth [NTTM]. As is known, in the last five-year plan this review took place in three stages and if at the NTTM of 1972 184 works created by army and navy youth were shown, in 1974 the number of such works increased to 390 and, in 1976--to 890. Almost every tenth work at NTTM-76 was adjudged an invention and approximate a third were awarded a gold, silver, or bronze medal of the VDNKh [Exhibition of the Achievements of the National Economy] of the USSR.

The contribution of the army and navy innovators in accelerating technical progress in military affairs is extremely significant. As a rule, the technical equipping of ranges, rifle ranges, training centers, tank driving grounds, training basins, and other training objects is accomplished with the active participation of the inventors and rationalizers. This entire arsenal

of training means permits the conduct of lessons with the personnel in a situation which is as close as possible to a combat situation and the teaching of clear-cut actions to the servicemen in difficult, rapidly changing situations of contemporary battle. Utilization of the creativity of the innovators provides a significant economic impact, ensures the prolonging of the service periods of expensive equipment, and permits the more efficient use of material valuables.

Success, of course, did not come by itself. It accompanies primarily those military collectives where technical creativity is becoming a mass phenomenon and where the attitude toward it considers it the most important means for raising combat readiness and the quality of combat training. An example in this regard can be provided by one of the units of the National Air Defense Forces in which the invention commission is headed by Colonel V. Meshayev. Here, in only six months of the current year the innovators have developed and introduced 50 suggestions. They all have great value and are providing a real impact.

The commander, party and Komsomol organizations, and the invention commission of this unit consider the technical creativity of the servicemen as one of the most important displays of concern for high combat readiness, devote daily attention to it, and skillfully direct the innovators toward the accomplishment of the most urgent tasks.

Unfortunately, matters are not like this everywhere. There are still frequent cases where rationalizer work finds itself in the role of a stepson.

The obtaining of an author's certificate for an invention is a great event both for the author and for the collective which he represents. But nevertheless this is only the threshold to another, no less important stage in the advance of a technical idea--toward its practical use. To create conditions which would contribute in full measure to the most rapid passage of a new idea along the entire chain--from invention to mass production--this requirement is dictated by time, which was stated convincingly at the 25th Congress of the CPSU.

Unfortunately, questions of introduction are still not being solved everywhere as they should be solved. In individual cases, the percentage of use of inventions remains impermissibly low. Despite their obvious value, many of them cannot force their way and do not find practical employment. At times, attempts are made to explain this situation by references to difficulties in placing the orders in industry. Yes, such difficulties are still encountered. But we must not lose sight of something else: persistence, adherence to party principles, checking the advance of an invention--this is an integral part of the work style of those responsible for the solution of these problems.

One should also ponder over the state of affairs in the introduction of rationalizer suggestions in the military districts and fleets. At first glance the figures cause no concern--each year 80-90 percent of the approved suggestions

are used. However, an attentive analysis shows that the use of many suggestions which are of broad interest is restricted to the limits of only those units where they were submitted. In this case, can we consider work on introduction completed?

Inventors and rationalizers are granted great rights and privileges. Considerable sums from the state budget are released to pay compensation for the use of inventions and rationalizer suggestions. However, it cannot be said that these rights and possibilities are being used with sufficient effect. It happens that invention commissions have a superficial approach to the evaluation of suggestions and pay out the same sum for developments which differ in their significance. The check of the expenditure of monetary resources is not organized everywhere. Only this can explain the return of sums released to stimulate rationalization and invention work at the end of last year by the Far East, Leningrad, and several other military districts. All this, naturally, is interference in the path of the furthest development of the technical creativity of army and navy personnel.

The popularization of active innovators and the wide illumination of their work experience in the press, over local radio broadcasts, and in graphic agitation leave much to be desired. By the way, in district and fleet newspapers one can read infrequently brilliant materials about enthusiasts of scientific and technical creativity. The names of the authors of important inventions and rationalizer suggestions often remain unknown.

Scientific and technical creativity in the army and navy is one of the most important reserves for improving the quality of combat training. In correctly evaluating the results which have been attained, the staffs of units and sub-units and the central directorates should attentively analyze unused reserves, not permit marking time, and do everything possible so that the creative thought of the innovators serves the main cause--the successful implementation of the decisions of the 25th Party Congress and the further strengthening of the defensive capability of our homeland.

6367

CSO: 1801

NATO ARTILLERY SOUND-RANGING CAPABILITIES DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Aug 76 p 3

[Article by Engr-Lt Col V. Miroshnichenko, candidate of technical sciences, and Engr-Lt Col V. Talanov, candidate of technical sciences: "From the Sound of the Rounds"]

[Text] The method for determining the coordinates of shooting guns from the sound of their rounds has been in the arsenal of means of artillery instrumental reconnaissance for half a century already. At one time, sound ranging was in essence the only type of reconnaissance which was operating fully dependably at any time of the year or day, in bad weather, and on any terrain. Then with the appearance and swift development of radar, television, and infrared equipment in recent years the sound-ranging methods began to withdraw to the background. To a certain degree, this was also furthered by the circumstance that the prospects for tube artillery seemed to be very limited to many foreign military specialists. The impression of the might of nuclear missile weapons was too great.

As has now become obvious, tube artillery has not lost its place in battle even in the nuclear age. The improvement of artillery systems is being undertaken ever more actively abroad. In this regard, sound-ranging means have not been forgotten, either. Meanwhile, according to evidence of the West German journal ARTILLERIE RUNDSCHAU, the results of the troop exercises of the Bundeswehr showed that sound ranging is now more effective than, let us say, radar and photometric reconnaissance.

Thus, almost 90 percent of the total number of targets which were surveyed were discovered from the sound of the rounds, in which regard about half -- with a total meaning error in determination of coordinates of no more than 75 meters. At the same time, less than 80 percent were discovered using photometric means, and a little more than 80 percent and with a lesser accuracy using radar reconnaissance. In addition, it turned out that the depth of accomplishment of missions by sound ranging reaches 12-20 kilometers and the passive operating principle ensures its secrecy on the battlefield.

At the present time, the artillery units and subunits of the armies of the principle NATO countries are equipped with the AN/GR-8 sound-ranging stations developed in the United States and No. 5 MkI -- in England. These stations permit conducting target reconnaissance in a zone of 10-12 kilometers and to a range of up to 15-20 kilometers depending on weather conditions and the caliber of the guns. The accuracy in determining the target coordinates (it is usually evaluated by the mean instrumental error) is 50 meters. The time to determine the coordinates is 8-20 minutes. It depends on the intensity of firing of the guns being located. Each station includes six sets of microphone equipment, equipment for the warning post, a recorder, and a set of accessories for manual processing.

In accomplishing their missions the sound-ranging subunits deploy in a combat formation: the microphone positions are arranged along the front at distances of 7-8 kilometers with a distance of up to 2-2.5 kilometers from the forward of the battle area [FEBA] forming sound-ranging sub-bases of 1-1.5 kilometers each. Communications in the subunits are by wire. The processing of the tape, the conduct of measurements, and the determination of the coordinates of the targets which have been intersected are accomplished at the sound-ranging central manually.

It has been reported in the press that in improving the equipment of the sound-ranging stations, on order of the command of the US Army American specialists have developed and are testing the "X-Sonad" station. It is intended for the determination of the coordinates of mortar firing positions. Its special feature is the presence of a special device to distinguish the characteristic sound of a mortar round among rapidly changing noises and different acoustic interference arising on the battlefield.

A multi-channel oscilloscope with a memory is used as the recorder. It provides visual observation of the signals from the microphones. It is the operator's task to distinguish the signals and combine them directly on a screen. In so doing, the instrument automatically calculates the difference in the time of arrival of the sound waves at the different microphones. The coordinates of the signal source -- the firing gun -- are also determined from this difference.

New, so-called gradient microphones and a special automatic wind-shield device for the microphones are used in the "X-Sonad" apparatus. The weight of the equipment of the "X-Sonad" station is about 230 kilograms. All the instruments of the sound-ranging central are installed in a vehicle.

A new sound-ranging station of type No. 2 MkI is also being developed in Britain. In accordance with the concept of the designers, it should be simpler, more convenient to service, weigh less and have smaller overall dimensions, and require less energy in operation than its predecessor. It is envisioned that there will be two warning posts in the combat formation of the subunits equipped with this station. In the opinion of the military specialists, this will permit conducting target reconnaissance more dependably

and more completely, especially of those located on the flanks. It is intended to organize communication between the elements of the combat formation by radio so as to improve the maneuverability of the subunits and give them the opportunity to speed up the deployment of the stations. The entire station is made structurally from individual blocks weighing up to 11.5 kilograms. According to a report in the journal ELECTRONICS WEEKLY, field tests of experimental models of No. 2 MkI have already been conducted. They have shown satisfactory results with regard to precision and range of operation.

Foreign specialists see further improvement in sound-ranging stations in increasing the operating range and raising the accuracy of target intersection. This is necessary, in their opinion, in connection with the fact that artillery systems are becoming more and more maneuverable.

An example of stations, so to speak, of the second generation can be provided by the sound-ranging reconnaissance complex with an infrared detection system which is being developed in France. It consists of three microphones, an infrared detector, a unit for the input of meteorological data, and a visual indicator. The moment of the firing of the gun -- the flash -- is recorded by the infrared detector which is located in the center of the sound base. As usual, the microphones mark the moment of passage of the sound wave through them. All arriving information is processed by the electronic unit and is automatically sent to the visual indicator. In this case, the target coordinates are determined directly from a topographic map which is placed on the screen.

Of course, automation of the data processing process will permit reducing the time to obtain the coordinates. Furthermore, a characteristic feature of the complex is the possibility of conducting the survey tie-in of only one point -- at the center of the sound base. This also increases its maneuverability substantially. All circuits and units of the complex are transistorized and this provides compactness and the opportunity to transport the equipment of the complex on armored or wheeled vehicles.

Along with the improvement of the sound-ranging equipment, the foreign specialists are trying to find the opportunity to ensure the dependable operation of the stations using short sound-ranging bases 300-400 meters in length. In this case, the conduct of sound ranging as a whole is substantially simplified: less time is needed to deploy the combat formations, survey tie-in is facilitated, and the time for data processing is reduced. By this means, it is intended to increase the combat effectiveness of the sound-ranging stations and reduce the number of personnel in the sound-ranging subunits.

Thus, the command of the armies of the NATO countries is tying the improvement in the capabilities of artillery in contemporary battle to a great extent with the further development of technical means for artillery reconnaissance. It is this which explains the attention which is now being devoted abroad to the improvement of the designs of sound-ranging stations and methods for their operation.

YOUNG OFFICERS LACK TIME FOR INDOCTRINATING YOUTH

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Aug 76 p 2

/Article by Sr Lt Ye. Surnin, platoon commander, and Col N. Kiryashov, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Docent: "In Search of Reserves"/

/Excerpts/ "Dear Editors: I often get complaints from my co-workers, young officers, about the lack of time for indoctrination work with subordinates, for providing a broader pedagogical influence on the troops. I admit that this question bothers me, too. Along with conducting exercises in combat and political training, I am called upon to stand guard with my subordinates, travel with them on trips, and direct administrative work. There is less time for indoctrination measures than is required.

"At the same time, the interests of combat readiness and strengthening of discipline require an intensification of indoctrination work, reinforcement of pedagogical influence on soldiers and sergeants. But, where does one find the reserves for this? I would like to see in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA an article on this subject by an experienced officer, a specialist in the field of military pedagogy."

At the request of the editorial board, Colonel N. Kiryashov, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, answers officer Ye. Surnin's letter.

The process is underway in the Army and Navy to reduce the time devoted to what could be called "pure" training. The specifics of the missions carried out by the Armed Forces are such that a large portion of troop service is taken up by service and combat activities, work involving servicing and maintaining in combat readiness weapons and military equipment, and execution of other important tasks.

And Senior Lieutenant Ye. Surnin resonantly poses the question of how, under these conditions, to more qualitatively work on the formation of high political and moral combat qualities in the troops. It is noteworthy that it is, in fact, a platoon commander posing this question to the editorial board. Officers of the company link by branch of service are more closely linked with the troops.

But why does it happen this way? A platoon commander is with his subordinates the entire day but cannot always find time for pedagogical and indoctrinational purposes?

To treat this in more detail, I would like to turn to materials from research done by military pedagogues in one unit /chast'/.. A majority of the officers here are able in an interesting, pedagogically purposeful way to carry on indoctrinational work at political exercises, at measures stipulated by political and party work plans. Directors note specific training and indoctrinational aims for each exercise. The feeling here is that they function like teachers.

But, the troops are mounting the guard. And pedagogical functions are completely forgotten. For some reason, these very same officers ignore guard duty as an important reserve of pedagogical influence on subordinates. The same picture presents itself as well in the sub-unit /podrazdeleniye/ which was involved in servicing combat equipment in the motor pool. The result here is that those very forms of activity with which personnel are most often occupied turned out to lack pedagogical influence.

Of course, training and indoctrinational tasks are, to a degree, solved at this time. But, this was a predominantly spontaneous process. A majority of platoon and company commanders during the time their subordinates are on guard duty and servicing equipment did not assign pedagogical tasks. Consequently, the training and indoctrinational tasks were not actively solved. That is why the time deficit for indoctrinational work exists. And, as a result, certain officers defended the gaps in troop indoctrination of subordinates with the conclusion that there is not sufficient time for everything.

It is well to remind such comrades: do not always look upon indoctrination as some sort of special process divorced from life. There is no indoctrination divorced from activities, from labor, from service, and from various forms of social intercourse. V. I. Lenin often called for teaching and indoctrinating "not from one booklet but also participation in the daily vital struggle... There is in that daily activity... the recognized element of pedagogy". In any sector, the 25th CPSU Congress noted, the director is obliged to also take into consideration the social-political and the indoctrinational aspects of his activities.

That is why indoctrination of people, the cohesion of troop collectives on the basis of communist ideology and morals, are the most important obligations of commanders at all levels. Each officer in working with troops must always assign pedagogical along with service and combat aims, regardless of the activities with which they are occupied. Training subordinates, indoctrinating them, calls for an integrated approach to politico-indoctrinational work.

The best units and sub-units are distinguished as well by a well-thought out system of politico-indoctrinational work and by a high level of pedagogical influence on all aspects of the service and life of the troops. One can even say that one of the reasons for the success of advanced collectives is included here as well.

Indoctrination of subordinates as they fulfill their service obligations and the personal exemplary model of officers are an important pedagogical reserve of

commanders of platoons, companies, and other sub-units. And, to teach them to skillfully use this reserve is the responsibility of senior comrades, political workers, and party and Komsomol activists.

It goes without saying that service and combat practice, regardless of the considerable pedagogical potential it possesses, cannot completely replace planned systematic training and politico-indoctrinational work. But, skillfully melding these two powerful levers for formation of the personality of a soldier and an integrated approach to the education and indoctrination of personnel, which include within them painstaking and continual individual work with people, are the true guarantee of the effectiveness of the pedagogical activities of officers.

7869

CSO: 1801

UNIT CRITICIZED FOR "LIP SERVICE" CORRECTIVE ACTION

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Aug 76 p 2

/Article by Capt 1st Rank N. Remizov, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "Although They Also Acknowledged the Criticism"/

/Text/ The servicemen in the training sub-unit /podrazdeleniye/ commanded by officer B. Matveyev systematically, in large groups, were diverted to work in civilian organizations. I. Konovalov, a retired officer working for the Soviet Army, wrote to the newspaper about this and several other regulation violations. Following the letter, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 1 November of last year published correspondence entitled "The Inspector is Coming to Our Unit".

The publication was acknowledged to be correct. The editorial board received an answer concerning measures taken. Officer Matveyev acknowledged his errors.

But then, the editorial board receives a letter from the same author. Comrade Konovalov reports that the work of the students in various organizations continues. How can that be? We checked this signal on the spot. We saw a vehicle taking a group of students to a military warehouse. They arrived "home" for lunch. The students and the drivers from the sub-unit are working with their neighbors periodically and Comrade Matveyev does not hide the fact, although he acknowledges that diversion of personnel from training is harmful.

"We work at a military sanatorium, as a rule, on orders from above," he clarifies. "In the neighboring hospital, rest home, in the warehouse to strengthen established social contacts according to the principle 'you help me, I will aid you.' For instance, the technical warehouse supplies us with vehicle spare parts and our nearby medics supply us with medical services."

The facts of the operations at civilian enterprises, the furniture factory in particular, are categorically denied by Comrade Matveyev. They even sent a notice not long ago to Lieutenant Colonel V. Galkin, representative of the higher headquarters: the students did not work at the factory this year.

I flip through documents at the sub-unit. They reflect several groups trips to the city for administrative work in March, April, May, and June of this year. It does not state, however, exactly where the troops went but the groups were headed on each occasion by acknowledged joiners and carpenters Privates First Class S. Markelov, G. Volkov, and V. Vekhov. Only Vekhov of this group is now

in the service (the others recently were released to the reserves), he who was absent for administrative work in the city four times for a period of four to five days. What kind of work was this? Vekhov answers evasively: he says they adopted the methods of manufacturing visual aids in the units /chasti/ and he personally had never been at the furniture factory. It is difficult to establish the truth: travel orders were not retained and perhaps were not even filled out.

Sergeant R. Zalyaletdinov, company first sergeant, comes to my aid: "Private First Class Vekhov," he says, "you went to the furniture factory, why are you being sly?"

"True, I went," Vekhov finally acknowledges. "They worked with the group about two to three times a week."

"And why did you lie at the outset?"

"Senior Sergeant Ozheredov advised me to."

By the way, both Yu. Ozheredov and V. Vekhov work permanently in the joiners' shop, although the former is assigned to the food warehouse and the latter is a radar operator.

"Well then, perhaps they also went to the factory," Comrade Matveyev grudgingly admits. "But exclusively for the sake of the visual aids, mending, polishing..."

Let us assume so, but why all the fuzziness in the accomplished documentation?

We meet a recent graduate of the sub-unit, Private First Class A. Uslamin, arriving from a distant "point". He confirms that they often worked at civilian enterprises. He, in particular, painted the benches at the neighboring health resort, chiseled ice, collected trash, carried equipment as part of the groups and with the entire platoon. Senior Sergeant Knyaz' thinks that little has changed since last year. They worked at the furniture factory and built the sports complex for the veneer plant.

All this confirms that Comrade Matveyev only gave lip service to his acknowledgment of the criticism. Representatives from higher headquarters would be well served to analyze his conduct in more detail. That same officer V. Galkin, when advised to examine several documents at the sub-unit (trip authorizations, for example) retorted: "I am conducting a check, not an inspection."

It would also be interesting to check the relationship of officer Matveyev to the author of the letters to the editorial board. As early as the spring of last year, Senior Lieutenant Yu. Zamaruyev claimed that Konovalov was not fully carrying out his functional responsibilities. He had in mind that Konovalov was not typing documents. Many years ago, Konovalov took the job of clerk, that was what was entered in his labor book. Now that job is called clerk typist in the table of organization. Later, Captain V. Kravtsov strives to insert into Konovalov's service responsibilities: "A clerk typist must be able to type...". Comrade Matveyev authenticates this entry with his signature. Apparently, Matveyev and his aides wanted to rid themselves of an objectionable worker in this manner. They knew that he would be unable to type due to poor vision.

Passions seethed for more than 6 months. Konovalov did not sign the new obligations. A responsible trade union worker arrived at the sub-unit. It was explained to Comrade Matveyev that his intentions contradicted the KZOT /Labor Code/. And, the obligations were accomplished in their previous form only in January of this year.

Apparently, senior chiefs need to again return to this entire history, evaluate it in principle, and make strictly responsible those who incorrectly react to criticism in the press.

There is yet another side to the question. Many with whom I spoke, agreeing in essence with the facts although with their own accents, emphasized that the growing conflict between Comrades Matveyev and Konovalov will disturb the collective and introduce nervousness into mutual relationships. It is obvious that a conflict will not develop if the grounds for it are clearly removed, i. e., completely eliminate the deficiencies linked to diverting personnel from combat training, as well as other regulation violations.

7869

CSO: 1801

SHORTCOMINGS NOTED IN TANK CREW FIRING TRAINING

Moscow Krasnaya Zvezda in Russian 22 Aug 76 p 1

/Article by Capt Ya. Krakovetskiy, Red Banner Central Asian Military District:
"An Exchange of Know-how or Coaching?"

/Text/ The tankers in the sub-unit /podrazdeleniye/ commanded by Senior Lieutenant A. Moiseyenko had gunnery practice that day. Naturally, they wanted to display excellent results. The first rounds showed that they could only dream about high marks.

And then Lieutenant V. Lapin decided to set up an exchange of firing know-how right at the line of departure. He gathered together those who had not done the drill and pointed out to them not only the orange to the target but the spot to fire at as well. Not far away, Sergeant V. Tolstokonev passed on his "know-how" to the gunners. He even sketched the position of the laying marks and aiming points on the target outline.

The senior chief noted all of this. There is nothing reprehensible in the lieutenant's actions possibly, and there would not have been if the target situation had fully corresponded to modern requirements, if it had been permissible to show the targets in several variants. Unfortunately, the drill had been simplified to the utmost and, therefore, the transfer of "know-how" became coaching. The chief so informed Lieutenant V. Lapin. He, however, did not immediately understand his error.

The case described made it mandatory that organization of combat training in the sub-unit be more attentively investigated. It turned out that during gunnery training, the officers of the company continually watched over their subordinates. Lieutenant Lapin understands that achievement of success in modern battle requires a tactically knowledgeable gun layer possessing initiative and skill. And, practically speaking, his subordinates were deprived of the opportunity to acquire such skills. Of course, where better to give them tips than where the targets will appear, where to sight in, what corrections to make. But, you certainly cannot call that improving the mastery of the tankers. Troops accustomed to hints, as a rule, are lost during tactical exercises when independent decisions are required.

That is just what happened to Lieutenant Lapin's subordinates. Several days after the gunnery practice, the tankers took the examination in a tactical exercise. The results were deplorable since many crews did not cope with the assigned tasks.

Since then, sufficient time has passed to make the proper conclusion from what happened. But, in Senior Lieutenant Moiseyenko's sub-unit, as usual, they are providing cribs on the tank directrix to the gun layers prior to reaching the line of departure, prostituting the exchange of know-how into basic coaching.

The blame for these deficiencies undoubtedly falls to the company commander and his direct chiefs, who are unable to correctly organize the training process. Here, they have not succeeded in closely fusing firing and tactical training so that the struggle for an accurate shot will be fused with acquisition of the skills of observation of the battle field, determination of ranges, and control of fire. As usual, there is a total of two variants of target presentation on the tank directrix. Just one provides the opportunity for the gunner to remember the location of the targets and simplifies execution of the drill.

7869

CSD: 1801

NAVAL SCHOOL CANDIDATES VICTIMS OF PERSONNEL SECTION IRRESPONSIBILITY

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Aug 76 p 2

/Article by Capt V. Zelepukin and Col A. Sinev, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent:
"Irresponsibility"/

/Text/ A lot of work is being done in Tambovskaya Oblast with pre-induction age youth to train them for military service. Much is being accomplished among the youths in the area of propaganda of officer professions. Many graduates of schools express the desire to enter military schools.

We, the workers in the military commissariat, spend a great deal of time selecting from the hundreds of youths the most deserving to be sent on to military educational institutions. Here we handle the medical commission, the collection of the documents required for the personal records, their dispatch to the addressees, and finally organize the dispatch of the candidates to the schools. And, it is very embarrassing when all this complicated and important work sometimes goes to pot.

This year, eight candidates, physically well developed disciplined youths with only good and excellent marks in their certificates, were selected to go from Tambovskaya Oblast to the Higher Naval Engineering School imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskogo. Among them, it could be said, is the pride of the Sosnovskiy Secondary School, Sergey Antimonov, an honors student. Sergey has dreamed of being a naval officer since he was a little boy. He developed his love for the sea from his father, who fought in the Great Patriotic War and served 7 years in the Northern Fleet.

The documents on Antimonov and the other candidates were sent to the school in a timely manner. This tale dates to this event and it is impossible to write about it without indignation. As strange as it seems, not a single candidate received a call from the school. Naturally, this disturbed both their parents and the workers in the military commissariats. The oblast military commission was forced to send an urgent telegram on 5 July, requesting information on candidate reporting times. There was no answer. A while later, Sergey's parents sent a telegram. Again, no answer, no greeting. Sergey Antimonov's mother came to the Sosnovskiy Rayon military commissariat on 16 July. With tears in her eyes, she requested that the military commissariat assist her son in entering the naval school. A third telegram was sent to the school. Information was received that the telegram had been passed on to officer Baranov, school duty officer. That was the end of the matter.

And then, in early August, the military commissariat received Sergey Antimonov's personal records back since, as the form letter stated, the candidate did not arrive at the school. What a trick! Indeed, the guilty are blameless. This fact became known to the friends and acquaintances of the youths. And, you come to the conclusion: how tough is it going to be now to work with youth in selecting them for military schools? I will be frank. In all my years of service, I have never encountered such a callous approach to the fates of those we send on to military schools.

Our correspondent brought the above letter from Captain Zelepukin to the attention of Captain 1st Rank N. Pitulaynin, Deputy Chief of the Higher Naval Engineering School imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskogo.

"That cannot be. There is some misunderstanding here," he announced. "Our work with the documents received at the school is in good order. This is handled by the Cadres Section, which was headed until recently by Captain 2d Rank V. Chesnov. Judge for yourselves. Not long ago, he was promoted to a higher position. Now Chesnov is on leave. But, we can check all of this without him."

He then gave the corresponding orders. Soon we examined the documents and... The deputy school chief was taken aback. The documents unequivocally showed the scandalous negligence of the workers in the Cadres Section.

Before me is the application of honor student Sergey Antimonov. It is impossible to read without emotion the scant lines in which beat the hot heart of a patriot: "I want to become an officer, serve in the Navy, dedicate my life to the defense of the Soviet Motherland." The application contains a resolution by a member of the reception commission: "Call up by 3/07". The identical resolution is on the applications of the other seven young men from Tambov. However, this order was not carried out. The packet of personal records remained forgotten in some pigeon-hole and there was no call-up. This, then, is the "order" in the Cadres Section.

The time for entrance exams approached. The young men prepared for them, impatiently awaited the call-up. And, finally, the telegrams trickled in to the school. One of them, from Yu. Kazdayev, somehow came to the attention of Captain 2d Rank V. Chesnov. And, on 1 July (note: the exams started on 3 July), a telegram came to Tambov: "Yuriy Kazadayev is to urgently report to the school to take the entrance examinations". Although a bit late, Yuriy took the exams and now (that lucky guy!) is entered in the school.

But it did not work out for Sergey Antimonov. We are reading the telegrams sent to the school by the oblast military commissariat and by S. Antimonov's parents. They contain the soulful plea "Inform us urgently". But, it fell on deaf ears and no one bothered to answer. By the way, reception of telegrams cannot be determined anywhere at the school. Everything depends upon the mood of the workers in the Cadres Section.

In conclusion, the deputy school chief was forced to acknowledge: "Yes, we evidently did not excel on this one. But how can the negligence be corrected?"

Yes, not only the negligence must be corrected. We must bring to an end the scandalous irresponsibility of those who strike a moral blow to young hearts.

7869

CSO: 1801

NEW COMPANY COMMANDERS MUST BE AIDED IN KEY PHASE OF DEVELOPMENT

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Aug 76 p 2

[Article by Col Gen N. Mel'nikov, troop commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasian Military District: "The Company Link"]

[Text] During my service in the army I have met many people. Some of them impressed themselves permanently on my memory. My company commander was one of these. I can see his trim figure and hear his firm, demanding voice as if it were today. He was always with us, our commander was, at the drill grounds, the firing range, in the field or in the Lenin room. He was always there when we needed his encouragement, participation, and help.

I met many such company commanders later. And I am convinced that it is in precisely this position that a commander's talent is fully revealed and experience is gradually accumulated for the rise to higher levels of command. From my own case I know that one never forgets the time spent as a company commander.

The company itself, unlike the platoon, is a distinct cell of the enormous and complex army organism. This is where the company schedule, a planning document which establishes organization and order, is made up. The level of combat readiness and the moral-political condition of the troops depend largely on the successes of the company. It is not for nothing that we always emphasize that the company is the center of training and political education work and the commander is the chief organizer of it.

Upon appointment to the position of company commander an officer's responsibility increases greatly, and new, higher demands are made of his style of work. Experience shows that a company commander develops better where he does not limit himself to attendance at planned training periods in the officer training system but also works hard on his own and takes a critical attitude toward the results of his own labor.

As an example, let me mention Sr Lt N. Nazarenko. He was a company commander not long ago, and gave a good account of himself. Having grasped the principles and methods of political and military training and the

fundamentals of military pedagogy he takes an individualized approach to each of his subordinates, while his training periods take place in a tense situation approximating the demands of modern warfare.

The commander is always searching for new ways. He reflects, looks around, experiments, and firmly opposes the slightest indulgence and simplification. The platoon leaders and sergeants follow his example. The struggle for effectiveness in the training process has become a universal concern in the company. This is best illustrated by the results of exercises and field firing. Under the most difficult conditions company personnel demonstrate a high level of fire and tactical training every time.

There was a time when officers who had commanded platoons for 5-6 and more years were promoted to be company commanders. Today companies are usually commanded by recent school graduates. And they are commanded well! Of course, many of these new commanders still lack simple wisdom about life and do not have the necessary practical skills. This is where it is important to assist them, in mastering the full range of duties of the commander. This gives senior officers a large field of action. Needless to say, this is painstaking work and it requires considerable pedagogical skill and a certain tact. But it is also needed and noble work, for we are educating the new generation of commanders.

In this respect the troops of our district have accumulated some experience. The Military Council, commanders, political agencies, party and Komsomol organizations of the large and small units devote constant attention to new company commanders, their development and methodological training.

Let us look, for example, at the unit commanded by Lt Col N. Chalyy. From the first days that new officers assume the new position of company commander Lt Col Chalyy, his battalion commanders, and regimental staff officers watch their growth carefully and take note of successes and shortcomings. When working in the field the experienced comrades help new officers in drawing up the weekly schedule and organizing socialist competition among soldiers, sergeants, squads, and platoons; they teach them to make intelligent use of the rights which they are given and summarize and disseminate progressive know-how.

Considering the needs of the company commanders, the unit puts on regular lectures and reports, organizes discussions with questions and answers on the subjects of political and military training, and holds theoretical and methodological conferences. Senior officers are constantly checking on how company commanders prepare for training periods, what they are reading, how they sum up the results of socialist competition for the month, how they organize the work of the daily detail, and so on.

They are given special attention in the officer training system as well. During command and methodological assemblies and demonstration training

periods the emphasis is on practical organization of training periods at the company level. And this means tactical and fire training first of all. This is no accident. After all, in modern warfare the company often must operate independently, cut off from the main forces of the battalion and regiment. And it is perfectly obvious that the greater the company commander's tactical skill and arsenal of tactical procedures the better his chances for success will be. It is precisely this kind of officer who is bold and ready to take reasonable risks.

I remember one exercise very well. The tank company commanded by Sr Lt V. Ponomarenko was operating in an independent axis. Penetrating deep into the enemy defense, the tankists discovered approaching reserves. The time for adopting a plan was very short. Moreover, communications with the senior commander suddenly worsened because of the screening effect of the hills. But the young officer did not become confused. Assessing the capabilities of the enemy and his own unit, he adopted a bold plan: use two platoons to prevent the enemy from emerging from the valley and send the third platoon around the hill to hit the enemy with surprise fire from the rear, in other words, catch the enemy in a kind of trap. And the plan was carried out brilliantly.

Of course, new officers do not become skilled commanders immediately. Many factors affect the process of development. The chief ones are hard work, persistence, and a serious attitude toward work on the part of the officer himself. It is important to be deeply aware that service as a company commander is not only the most memorable period in an officer's career, it is also the most responsible time. The officer must realize that how he conducts himself in the company determines, to a large extent, his subsequent advance in the service.

The senior comrades have a large part too, of course. We have probably all observed how a young officer, after taking command of a company, begins to look more closely at his colleagues. That is certainly understandable: he is looking for people to model himself after. And this is also where our help and practical advice are needed. Well-organized propaganda for the know-how of leading commanders plays a part in this. A useful practice is to have joint solutions to short tactical problems and other activities where the young company commanders can see the skill of their senior comrades firsthand and adopt their know-how.

Unfortunately, an attentive and sensitive attitude toward new company commanders is far from universal. There are cases where the battalion commanders and staff officers rarely visit the companies and, when they do go to them, fail to look closely at the situation in the company and do not find out how things are going with the commander. Once a person is appointed to the position, they reason, he has to take care of the duties assigned to him.

Meanwhile, unable to correctly distribute the workload to sergeants and platoon leaders, some company commanders conduct 50 percent and more of the planned training periods personally. It is clear that with such a schedule the commander will have no time to develop himself. Under such conditions it will not even be possible to draw up outlines, let alone think through the course of training periods and take care to see that they are interesting and instructive.

Equally intolerable are the cases where senior officers give the new commanders too much guidance. The company commander wants to test himself in practice, to try out his capabilities. No one is insured against mistakes. As they say, the only way to avoid any mistakes is to do nothing. But what is unfortunate is when the officer fails to achieve what he wanted in some concrete case. It is important for him to be deeply aware of and feel the full responsibility with which he has been charged; he must learn to achieve the planned goals.

Unfortunately, the following also occurs: a company commander has not been able to master his new position and his service record is already covered with reprimands. Naturally, we correct those commanders who have not learned to combine high standards with persuasion and careful individualized educational work. But here we are talking about the damage done to young officers' morale in these cases. This cannot be overlooked.

In reviewing the problem of personnel policy, the 25th CPSU Congress gave an exhaustive description of the features which characterize the present-day leader. He must organically combine party loyalty with thorough competence, discipline with initiative and a creative approach to work. In any area he must consider the sociopolitical and educational aspects, be sensitive in relation to other persons and their needs and desires, and set an example in work and everyday life.

These demands apply in full to the company commander. And it is the direct duty of senior officers, political agencies, and party organizations to make use of all reserves for improving the preparation of those who are promoted to this position. For it is in the company that the foundation is laid for overall success in the struggle to raise combat readiness further.

11,176
CSO: 1801

PARTY POLITICAL WORK KEY FACTOR IN FIELD TRAINING, EXERCISES

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Aug 76 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen L. Plakan: "The Most Correct Way"]

[Text] The tactical exercise, which lasted several days, was packed with acute, sometimes critical situations. The motorized rifle unit and the unit cooperating with it had to make long marches under difficult conditions, attack and sometimes also go over to the defense, cross a water obstacle, and operate as part of a tactical airborne landing. In short, it was a situation maximally approximated to that of combat, and it is easy to understand that the personnel needed not only the ability to use their weapons and machinery skillfully but also strong morale, moral-psychological toughness, and dedication to a difficult victory.

After the exercise the names of those who had been outstanding were announced; they were the subordinates of Maj V. Ustinov, Capt A. Sukmanskiy, and Sr Lt A. Troshanov. Of course their success resulted from military skill. Still, we can rightfully mention another important factor, purposeful party political work, as one of the main causes.

Party work was made effective primarily because it was closely coordinated with the concrete tactical situation and, in every individual case, was organized according to the missions which the units were performing. This was true, for example, during preparation for the tactical airborne landing. Maj L. Shchelkunov, secretary of the party organization, and Sr Lt M. Mikhaylov, deputy battalion commander for political affairs, took care to see that open party and Komsomol meetings were held in all companies before the exercises began.

Having been instructed by the battalion commander and his deputy for political affairs, the party and Komsomol activists tried to give their fellow servicemen comprehensible explanations of safety precautions necessary in boarding the helicopters, disembarking from them, and during the loading and unloading of equipment with the engines running and propellers turning. The content of the discussions was closely coordinated with the missions of each squad, team, crew, and individual soldier.

The motorized rifle troops in the group assigned to capture an important object and the signal troops were given special instructions and recommendations.

The experience of this and many other tactical exercises and field training periods confirms the great importance of carrying on purposeful party political work during the action. After all, it is at the peak of the battle or during some other difficult trial that a person's will may weaken and confidence in performance of the mission may fade. That is why it is extremely necessary under conditions of heightened psychological pressure to find active ways to influence the men, to instill them with a new charge of energy and optimism. This can be done in various ways; they are usually grounded in the initiative of political workers and party and Komsomol activists. The most correct way is the creative way.

When one strikes up a conversation with officers on this subject it comes out that some of them take "initiative" to be a striving to find absolutely new educational methods never used before. It is good, of course, when a political worker comes up with an original activity. But it seems to me that the main thing is still applying already known, well-tested forms and improving them, not searching for something new.

In the N unit, for example, the following method of publicizing those who have distinguished themselves in exercises and field training periods has become established. At the first short pause in the action the officers give the best soldiers the crimson ribbons of winners in socialist competition. Of course, something similar is also done in other units. But here they have gone further. After the awarding of the ribbon with the inscription "Best Automatic Rifleman," "Best Mechanic-Driver," and the like the specialist is photographed. One picture is given to the "celebrant" and another is sent to his parents. The men accept this innovation with humble pride and show even more diligence in their combat work.

Incidentally, almost all the commanders and political workers use the practice of publicizing those who distinguish themselves at field training periods, but some achieve much less of an effect from it. I mean those who give the names of the leaders only after the units return to the barracks. In this case the immediacy of perception is lost and it is not possible to use the noteworthy event as a means of mobilization.

There is certainly no need to remind ourselves that every trip into the field assumes thorough preparation. In the unit mentioned above the political worker-officers made one last study of the appropriate parts of the regulations and various documents and conducted drill sessions on the eve of the exercise. An instructive report on style and methods of work during a tactical exercise was read to them. Another report on questions of the organizing role of commanders and political workers in fulfillment by personnel of socialist obligations for the concrete missions of the day and the combat standards was given. All this made it possible later for the officers to structure party political work

intelligently and purposefully, coordinating it closely with the situations which took shape in all stages of the training battle.

In general, all political workers are prepared for exercises. The only trouble is that this preparation is not always done well. Sometimes an officer responsible for organizing party political work will become carried away with the planning and put together such enormous, cumbersome plans that one can only be amazed. But often they do not reflect the concrete objectives of the particular exercise; rather they are, as the saying goes, good for any situation. Of course, such documents are composed more for appearance. What is the sense of such an approach to the work?

For example, I had an opportunity to become familiar with the organization of party political work in the batallion where Maj R. Beridze is deputy commander for political affairs. The abundance of planned activities prevented the major and the other political workers from carrying on agitation work in close relationship to the missions being performed in the field. They were unable to fully bring home the meaning of the battle order to each soldier or to suggest to the men the best ways of executing it.

Let me take up one more question. Some time ago difficulties arose with the organization of party political work in subunits where the tables of organization did not envision deputy commanders for political affairs. By searching the needed result was achieved. Non-staff political workers began to be assigned to these subunits for the time of exercises; they came primarily from the group of best-trained communist ensigns. The non-staff political workers are permanently "enrolled" in a particular subunit and know the men there, the features of their work and battle missions, well. Before the subunit goes into the field they are carefully instructed with regard to the concrete objectives to be achieved.

A creative approach to party political work under field conditions is the immutable rule. In this respect the summer training period has opened new possibilities and prospects for developing ideologically toughened fighting men who are capable of enduring the most difficult trials of modern warfare, men who possess the strong will needed to achieve victory under any conditions.

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NEW AMERICAN HELICOPTER-TOWED MINESWEEPERS REVIEWED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Aug 76 p 3

[Article by A. Popov, engineer: "Helicopters Against Mines - Military-Technical Thought Abroad"]

[Text] According to reports in the foreign press, NATO military-technical specialists are searching intensely for new types of antimine weapons. And the chief functions of combating naval mines are gradually being switched from minesweeping vessels to helicopters which are increasingly used to tow various kinds of minesweepers.

The interest in helicopters capable of performing such missions did not arise all at once. Beginning in the early 1950's and running almost to the end of the 1960's the U. S. Navy carried on an extensive program of research and experimental development to build helicopter-minesweepers, antimine weapons, and establish methods of helicopter minesweeping. The impetus to the use of helicopters for antimine purposes was provided by the unexpected and serious difficulties encountered by the operational group of American ships which was carrying out the landing at Wonsan (1950). It was at that time, when clearing contact mines from the waterway, that helicopters were first used for visual detection and marking the location of mines. The proposal to use helicopters to tow sweepers was made later.

The first experiments, according to the foreign press, showed that the tractive force of the conventional helicopter is inadequate for such work. Furthermore, a helicopter could not take a contact minesweeper on board; a special ship was required to put it in the water and remove it. But the actual idea was not discredited.

Research and experiments on techniques of helicopter minesweeping continued until 1965. In addition to testing the concept overall, the elements of minesweeping, methods of receiving the towline, and ways to pass it to another helicopter were worked out. In 1965 the U. S. Navy received its first 10 specialized RH-3D minesweeper-helicopters; they were reequipped versions of the SH-3A antisub helicopter. In addition to the contact sweeper they had dropping television finders to destroy the mines.

In April 1971 the first antimine helicopter squadron was formed in the United States. Beginning in May 1973 the squadron received specialized RH-53D sweeper helicopters. At the present time, according to the foreign press, more than 30 such helicopters have been built.

What are the basic characteristics of the RH-53D helicopter? It develops a traction of roughly nine tons on the tow hook. The crew consists of six men, three of them experts in antimine equipment. Through the use of special mirrors both pilots can observe the sweeping process. The helicopter can set down and take up contact and sonar sweepers. An auxiliary ship is used to put in magnetic sweepers.

The helicopter has a sophisticated flight control system and a good system for holding a set altitude automatically. The fuel supply is sufficient for at least four hours of autonomous flying. If necessary, the helicopter can be refueled in the air from a refueling plane or a surface ship while hovering.

At first helicopters were used only in sweeping with contact sweepers, primarily against moored mines. Then a special Vermur contact sweeper calculated to sweep at speeds up to 18 knots was developed. Other modifications were built later. According to foreign press reports, by early 1976 the helicopter-minesweepers had: contact, acoustic, electromagnetic, combined, and magnetic sweepers.

The working principle of the contact sweeper designed to cut the mooring ropes of moored mines is analogous to that of the conventional ship sweeper. Owing to some refinement of the layout, lighter weight, and the streamlined shapes of the parts the sweeping speed may reach 25 knots. The cutters are equipped with pyrotechnic cartridges, which enables them to cut thicker mine ropes. The sweeper can be put down and taken up from the helicopter in 30 minutes.

The acoustic sweeper consists of an emitter in the form of a Venturi tube inside which is a revolving plate which is set in motion by a special vane driven by the stream of oncoming water. Using the phenomenon of cavitation the sweeper creates a field which in characteristics is close to the actual one which arises from the propeller of a ship. It takes six minutes to put the sweeper in.

The magnetic sweeper has the shape of a catamaran. A gas turbine generator with a convertible aviation drive motor is mounted above two cylindrical hulls. The magnetic field is created by two floating cables which are towed. The sweeping speed is up to 25 knots. The sweeper is towed by a helicopter using a special towing cable which has a channel inside it to feed fuel to the gas turbine generator.

The minesweeper-helicopters are based on LPH helicopter-carrying landing vessels of the Iwo Jima type and LPD landing vessel docks of the Austin type.

The United States is not the only country which has devoted attention to the new types of antimine weapons (PMO's). Other capitalist countries, England, the FRG, and Japan, are also developing such means. Foreign specialists note that the effectiveness of the PMO's is insured by a correct combination of helicopter and ship means of sweeping.

Captions to Illustrations (not reproduced)

1. Diagram of Sweeping with the MK103 Contact Sweeper.
2. The MK 105 Electromagnetic Sweeper.

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CIVIL DEFENSE: BRIEF HISTORY, ROLE IN MOLDAVIA TODAY

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 5 Sep 76 p 4

[Article by Maj Gen M. Subbotin, deputy troop commander in charge of civil defense, Red Banner Odessa Military District: "Civil Defense -- Defending Peaceful Labor"]

[Text] Since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution the defense of the socialist homeland has been a constant concern of the party of Lenin, a vital concern for all Soviet people.

The appearance of nuclear missiles and other means of mass destruction has made critical the question of defending the population and national economic sites in our country. Under present-day conditions this is being done by a continuing buildup of the military might of our Armed Forces and by carrying out comprehensive nationwide defense measures, of which civil defense measures are an important part.

Since its establishment as local air defense by a party and government decision in October 1932 USSR Civil Defense has come a long way.

The appearance of the local air defense system resulted from the complex and tense international situation of the 1930's. The national economy was developing swiftly in the prewar five-year plans. Hundreds of large enterprises were going into operation. This greatly bolstered the economic and defense potential of our country and, at the same time, demanded a reliable defense.

In strengthening the defense capability of the state, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government began from their understanding of the possible nature of a future war and Lenin's teaching that a strong, well-organized and reliably defended rear area is essential for waging war successfully.

The local air defense system, together with the Army and Navy, came to the defense of the country from the very first days of the Great Patriotic War. Under extremely difficult conditions the formations of the local air defense system and its various self-defense teams and groups performed

their combat missions with honor. The soldiers, sergeants, officers, workers, and employees of the headquarters, units, and services of the local air defense (MPVO) formations and all the population acted with special courage and heroism in the defense of Moscow, Leningrad, Stalingrad, and other cities. The fighting men and commanders of the MPVO and the population also showed heroism and steadfastness during the war years in the territory of the Odessa Military District, especially in the defense of the hero-cities of Odessa, Sevastopol', and Kerch'.

The MPVO of Moldavia has many glorious feats on its combat record. MPVO personnel took a very active part in restoring war-ravaged industrial enterprises, transportation, power transmission lines, communication, and water lines. Thousands of buildings in Kishinev, Tiraspol', Bendery, Bel'tsy, and other cities and populated points were rebuilt.

Through the efforts of 15 detached engineer-chemical MPVO battalions and the combat engineers of the Society for Assistance to the Defense, Aviation, and Chemical Construction of the USSR (OSOAVIAKHIM) directed by the MPVO more than 100 minefields were cleared and more than 4 million bombs, shells, mines, and other explosive objects left by the fascists were disarmed and destroyed. Many MPVO fighting men and commanders were awarded orders and medals of the USSR for heroic combat work.

In 1961 the MPVO was transformed into USSR Civil Defense. The switch from the MPVO to a system of civil defense was begun in a period when a special danger had arisen from nuclear weapons and other weapons of possible mass destruction which had been adopted by the armies of the most aggressive imperialist states. Steps were taken to see that, in case of necessity, the rear area of the country could be quickly and effectively organized for defense against devastating offensive weapons.

The defense activities of the MPVO were restricted and local, conducted only on territory accessible to enemy aviation. With the appearance of nuclear missiles the situation was fundamentally different. Now in case of war any populated point may be reached by modern weapons. That is why defense activities must be carried on in every city and town, at every national economic site. Under present conditions civil defense is a strategic factor in insuring the vitality of the country.

By its most recent anniversary the civil defense system was stronger in an organizational sense and had accumulated valuable practical experience. The training of all population categories in modern means and methods of defense against weapons of mass destruction was significantly improved.

Each year the level of training of the commanders of civil defense formations, workers, employees, and kolkhoz members rises.

Among the leadership personnel today are many former commanders, political workers, engineers, and specialists from all branches of the service.

They have all received special training, acquired the necessary practical experience in directing civil defense activities, and become a solid combat collective which is capable of accomplishing the missions set by the party and the Soviet Government with honor.

Lt Col (Res) S. Kotov, a veteran of the Great Patriotic War, does a great deal of work. He is today chief of staff of civil defense in Dubossarskiy Rayon. He works hard to see that all civil defense activities are conducted well. The rayon was awarded the challenge Red Banner of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party and the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers for results of the 1975 training year.

Other war veterans who are working hard are Col (Res) V. Semenchuk, Lt Col (Res) I. Klimantovich, Lt Col (Res) I. Novikov, Col (Res) M. Udovenko, Lt Col (Res) A. Popovich, and many others.

The paramilitary formations are an important part of civil defense. They must often perform difficult jobs in cleaning up after natural disasters, which is a kind of training for actions in a real war situation. The well-trained fighting men and commanders of the formations emerge victorious from battles against the raging elements. For example, in November 1975 civil defense formations cleaned up after a cyclone in Moldavia and Odesskaya and Nikolayevskaya oblasts.

In all kinds of work to clean up after the disaster personnel of the civil defense units and formations showed heroism and initiative and demonstrated their ability to carry on restorative work under difficult conditions. The rural formations also faced significant missions. They had to clear roads, deliver feed and water to livestock farms, and restore power and communications lines.

The strength of civil defense, the guarantee of success in its activities, is constant party leadership. Under the direction of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party, the city and rayon party committees, and party organizations at enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and schools a large amount of mass political and propaganda work is done to accomplish the missions of civil defense. Questions of the vanguard role of communists in performing the missions of operational and combat training are reviewed at meetings of the bureaus and at party meetings in most party organizations. All this has a most beneficial effect on the course and results of civil defense exercises.

Defending peaceful labor together with the Soviet Armed Forces, USSR Civil Defense is today called on to work energetically toward accomplishment of one of the main goals set by the 25th CPSU Congress: increasing the defense capability of our country by every means. This important and honorable mission is being performed under the inspiring slogan put forth by the Communist Party: "Everything created by the people must be reliably defended!"

DOSAAB ACTIVITIES IN THE ESTONIAN SSR

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 8 Sep 76 p 2

[Article by Yu. Raudsep, chairman of the Estonian DOSAAF Central Committee:
"The Defense Society: Its Results, Problems and Prospects"]

[Text] The party and government show tireless concern for having V. I. Lenin's precepts on the national character of defending the socialist motherland and strengthening the unbreakable unity of the army and people embodied in concrete matters and in the large-scale attraction of Soviet people to participation in defense work. An important place in the solution of this task is allotted to social organizations, primarily the defense society whose noble goal is to assist actively in strengthening the country's defensive capability and train workers to defend the motherland.

Around 2,000 primary DOSAAF organizations are now operating in our republic. The number of society members grew from 218,000 to 357,000 during the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

The results of the last five-year plan show that DOSAAF committees and training organizations basically have successfully coped with the duties placed on them with respect to training youth for service in the armed forces. Every third inductee now receives a military technical specialty in the DOSAAF system. Many graduates of the defense society's training organizations, when they arrive in troop units and on combat ships, quickly become part of the organization, become excellent soldiers in combat and political training, and act skilfully and dexterously during tactical classes and exercises.

During the Ninth Five-Year Plan the system for training cadres for the mass technical professions continued to improve. In those five years around 8 million technical specialists were trained in the country for the national economy. More than 96,000 individuals were trained in our republic for technical professions having a military application in training organizations and during courses at sport technical clubs and larger primary DOSAAF organizations. These people are successfully working in enterprises, on important construction projects, and in kolkhoz and sovkhoz fields and actively participate in carrying out national economic plans.

New frontiers have been achieved in the development of military technical types of sports.

The growth and improvement in the material and technical base for mass defense, training, and sports work has continued. The financial and economic situation of society has been strengthened. Its income has grown and production activity has been broadened.

As an example, capital investments of 2 million rubles have been assimilated during the last five years. Garages, training workshops, a rifle range in Pyarnu, a training complex at the Vyruskaya Technical School, a club for military technical training in Narva, etc. have been put into operation. They must now start up the first part of the rifle range complex in Tallin and workshops in Vyru.

All this became possible due to the daily attention of party and soviet organs to the society's affairs and the active help of trade unions, the Komsomol and other organizations.

However, it is impossible not to see serious shortcomings behind the general indices.

Thus with only 50.4 percent of the workers and students as members, we still lag significantly behind the union level. The Paydeskaya, Kokhtla-Yarveskaya, Pylvaskaya, Yygevaskaya and Khaapsaluskaya rayon organizations are primarily pulling us back.

The enlistment of rural workers in mass defense work is still poor. For example only 4.5 percent of kolkhoz workers and 5.1 percent of sovkhoz workers are members of the society in the Paydeskiy Rayon.

The following fact is also alarming: more than 45,000--almost one third of the Komsomol members in the republic--are not members of the defense society.

DOSAAF has been called upon to participate actively in the work of educating Soviet people and our youth in a communist way.

High effectiveness and efficiency in indoctrinational work can be achieved only on the basis of its organic unity with the organizational activities of our committees. Improving the organizational activities of the committees is particularly noticeable in the increasing activity of primary organizations. During past years the process of converting primary organizations into genuine centers of mass defense work has become ever clearer. However, the level of organizational work of the CC and many committees of DOSAAF in increasing the role of primary organizations still does not answer contemporary requirements. The main thing is to improve leadership over primary organizations on the basis of a planned and differentiated approach, help them to solve assigned tasks, constantly develop and improve the material and technical base, strengthen the cadre of committee chairmen, and teach the practice of mass defense work to the social aktiv.

Special attention in organizational work must be devoted to raising the level of socialist competition--the powerful means of mobilizing society members to solve the tasks put forward by the 25th CPSU Congress.

We must also further improve the quality of youth's training for service in the armed forces of the USSR. DOSAAF is one of the preparatory stages of this school. We have determined the structure of training specialists for the armed forces, drawn up training programs, and created a material training base. The task is to raise organizational ability in the shortest possible time, improve the level of training and military indoctrination, strengthen the practical skills of students--tomorrow's soldiers, and improve the material training base. This is primarily applicable to the collectives in the Tartuskaya, Kokhtla-Yarveskaya and Pyarnuskaya automobile schools and the Vyruskaya Technical Automobile School. It is necessary to improve instructional work with the teacher and instructor staffs of the schools and increase their responsibility for the final results of their work.

Increasing the quality and effectiveness of specialists for the armed forces presupposes a further improvement in political and indoctrinational work with future fighting men. When explaining the materials and decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress to youth, it is necessary to show clearly and convincingly that the construction of communism and its defense is the vital duty of each Soviet individual and that service in the army and navy is the honored obligation of citizens of the USSR.

Another important mission of DOSAAF is the training of mass technical profession cadres for the national economy. The country will receive ever more automobiles, motorcycles, tractors, combines, and other equipment. This requires a significant broadening of the technical training system for workers in the mass technical professions to satisfy the needs of the national economy.

The program for the country's social development, which was drawn up by the 25th CPSU Congress devotes great attention to the large scale development of physical training and sports. Military technical types of sports occupy an important place in the population's physical and technical training. Here, as has already been pointed out, we have had definite successes. Military technical sports are becoming ever more an important component in the general system of training youth for service in the armed forces.

However, an analysis of the results of defense sports work does not reveal only positive aspects. Individual committees and training organizations are not devoting serious attention to defense sports work and to attracting the mass of youth to military technical sports exercises. They have lowered the practical role of the republic's (Tallin) schools as bases for sports federations.

The results of the participation of committees and sports federations in the finals of the republic's 9th Summer Spartakiad and the low sports results for 1975 are a witness of this.

Our immediate practical task is to ensure the further development of the mass nature of military technical types of sports and increase the number of people regularly engaged in automobile, motorcycle, underwater, and other types of sports. The all-round combined tournament with all its variety and having a military application deserves special attention.

Another problem is to improve sharply the training and indoctrinational work of training rated sportsmen, candidates for expert, USSR experts in sports, and member of combined republic teams, raise the organizational and sports level of competitions so that they guarantee high results in the performance of sportsmen, strengthen the military application of technical sports, improve work on the GTO [Ready to Work for and Defend the USSR] set of physical exercises, guarantee the training of the sports aktiv, and improve the sports material and technical base.

Today, the entire country is engaged in creative work. The main thing now, when implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Party, is to raise all DOSAAF's work to a new qualitative level and make it more effective and efficient. Solving this task must determine the entire content of the work of each committee, the leadership, and the teacher and instructor staff of training organization collectives.

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