

JPRS 69574

9 August 1977

TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS
No. 1290

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for Public Release
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20000324 153

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET	1. Report No.	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
	JPRS 69574		
4. Title and Subtitle		5. Report Date	
TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS, No. 1290		9 August 1977	
7. Author(s)		6.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address		8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201		10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address		11. Contract/Grant No.	
As above		13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
15. Supplementary Notes		14.	
16. Abstracts			
The report contains information on the Soviet military and civil defense establishments, leadership, doctrine, policy, planning, political affairs, organization, and equipment.			
17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors			
USSR Military Organizations Military Facilities Military Personnel			
17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms			
17c. COSATI Field/Group 15C			
18. Availability Statement		19. Security Class (This Report)	21. No. of Pages
Unlimited availability. Sold by NTIS, Springfield, Va. 22151		UNCLASSIFIED	103
		20. Security Class (This Page)	22. Price
		UNCLASSIFIED	PCA06

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DEFICIENCIES AND FOLLOW-UP REPORT

Shortcomings in Belorussian DOSAAF Work

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 22 May 77 p 2

[Article by S. Aslezov, SOVETSKIY PATRIOT correspondent for Gomel', Vitebsk and Minsk: "Behind the Leader's Broad Back"]

[Text] At the beginning of this year, the Dyatlovskiy DOSAAF raykom, Grodnenskaya Oblast, appealed to the republic's rayon organizations to take an active part in the competition for a welcome worthy of the 60th anniversary of Great October. The Belorussian DOSAAF Central Committee approved this initiative and recommended that all the defense society's organizations follow the example of the leading organizations. The initiative met with a warm response in all the republic's oblasts.

The DOSAAF organization of the Belorussian Republic has occupied first place in the All-Union Competition for four years in a row. A great deal of the credit for this goes to the raykoms.

However, not all the rayon organizations are making worthy contributions which add to the common victory. In the past year, 16 of the society's 117 rural raykoms in Belorussia did not fulfill their accepted obligations. The greatest number of lagging raykoms is in Vitebskaya Oblast--seven, in Grodnenskaya--five and in Minskaya and Gomel'skaya--two each.

Especially alarming is the fact that in this anniversary year a number of rayon organizations are giving ground and hindering the accomplishment of accepted obligations.

Naturally, the question arises: why are there still laggardly raykoms in the leading DOSAAF organization? And, besides, isn't 16 of them a lot? What is this--an inescapable evil or the result of lax work, blunders and mistakes?

For example, urgent problems face the society's Vitebskiy raykom. Altogether, a little over 47 percent of the rayon's adult population is in the ranks of DOSAAF. There are failures in target fulfillment. The material base is deteriorating.

Every year there is a new raykom chairman. It was headed by N. Makarov in September of last year. He "inherited" a difficult situation. It would seem that a new leader would energetically apply himself to the work. But, frankly speaking, sharp improvement is not yet noticeable. To date, the raykom has not been able to get things started with other rayon organizations. For example, N. Makarov still has not visited all the defense society's collectives and has not met the activists.

If N. Makarov's blunders can, to a certain extent, be explained by his inexperience, then what is the excuse for the avowedly poor work of V. Prilepo, chairman of the Orshanskiy raykom for more than four years?

Here, as in the Vitebskiy raykom, duties are not assigned to staff members and organizational work is poorly assigned. V. Prilepo tries to do everything himself without the support of the activists.. Work with chairmen of local organizations is neglected.

V. Prilepo does not take his direct official duties seriously. He frankly does not know about the decisions of the Eighth All-Union DOSAAF Congress. Furthermore, the raykom chairman was not even aware that the society was awarded the Order of Lenin in connection with the 50th anniversary!..

This then is the answer to the question of why particular society raykoms are lagging behind. As a rule, they are headed by poor leaders, training of activists is poorly organized and the social bases did not receive proper development. This is the result of blunders in the organizational work of higher committees. Unfortunately, similar shortcomings are also characteristic of the society's other laggardly raykoms.

The republic's DOSAAF Central Committee and isolated society obkoms have essentially resigned themselves to the fact that a number of raykoms are chronically behind, tasks are disrupted and accepted obligations are not fulfilled. Furthermore, this is supported on a "theoretical" basis: there were, are and will be laggards along with the forerunners. They say they don't make the weather, and overall, the oblast and republic are fulfilling the plan. Frankly speaking, these are strange arguments. The laggards are placidly hiding behind the backs

of the forerunners and they do not give the republic's organization a chance to achieve even greater success.

Clearly assigned control, correct selection and placement of personnel and systematic training of raykom chairmen can help, as the sailors say, take up the slack. Unfortunately, these principles are sometimes forgotten. Thus, the seminar for the society's raykom chairmen in the republic is planned for May when it should properly be held upon completion of the reports-and-election meetings in the DOSAAF rayon and city organizations.

A good method of training is discussion of the raykom chairmen reports at the society's obkom presidium meetings. But, what is the use if, for example until recently, up to 17-18 issues are submitted at each meeting of the Gomel'skiy obkom?

In this sense, the meeting of the Vitebskiy DOSAAF obkom presidium was extremely instructive: N. Makarov, chairman of the Vitebskiy raykom, gave a report on managing the society's local collectives and G. Chuykin, chairman of the Lioznenskiy raykom, gave one on the progress of the winter Spartakiada. The formulation of concrete issues, their painstaking preparation and first-hand, on-the-spot knowledge of the state of affairs permitted a principled, exacting, and at the same time, well-intended discussion to be held on means and methods for improving mass defense work and for fulfilling the decisions of the Eighth All-Union DOSAAF Congress.

Even recently, the poor work of some raykoms was sometimes explained by the lack of material resources. Now, 2 republican and 70 city and rayon TSC Technical Sports Clubs have been built in Belorussia. The three-year sports plan makes a definite contribution to strengthening the resource base. Now, the problem is one of better, more efficient and maximum utilization of this base.

Competition, that powerful stimulus for improving defense work, is called upon to lead the lagging rayon organizations out of the breach. Unfortunately, its basic principles are frequently forgotten. The Dubrovenskiy rayon DOSAAF organization is one of the best in the Vitebsk area. And next door is that hopeless laggard, the Orshanskiy raykom. What has been done so that the experience of the forerunners contributes to the laggards? Absolutely nothing!

From year to year, the determination of the winners basically rotates around the same organizations; they only change places.

The leading republican DOSAAF organization and the society's lagging raykoms... To tell the truth, the one is not compatible with the other. And, as a study of the problems shows, the causes can be completely eliminated. The experience of the Brestskiy and Mogilevskiy DOSAAF obkoms is persuasive on this point: they were able to get all the society's raykoms to fulfill their tasks last year.

Follow-Up Report

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 13 Jul 77 p 2

[Article: "After the Appearance of 'Behind the Leader's Broad Back'"]

[Text] An article with this title was published in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT on 22 May 1977; it told about shortcomings in the development of socialist competition in some Belorussian DOSAAF oblast organizations. It specifically directed attention to the fact that from year to year a number of rayons are among the laggards and, taking refuge in the successes of the forerunners, they do not wage a struggle to eliminate the shortcomings. V. Sarin, chairman of the Belorussian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee, informed the editors that the article "Behind the Leader's Broad Back" was discussed at a meeting of the chairmen of the society's oblast committees and it was also reviewed at obkom presidiums and at the BSSR DOSAAF Central Committee office. The criticism was acknowledged as being correct and measures for eliminating the shortcomings were mapped out.

It would seem that everything is okay: the newspaper pointed out the shortcomings in time, the committees reacted properly to the criticism and took measures aimed at their elimination. But, here is what is distressing. Along with the acknowledgment that the newspaper's criticism was "topical and correct," the answer also contained this reservation: "...the author, in pointing out the 16 Belorussian rayons that did not fulfill their socialist obligations in 1976, took only one indicator--membership dues, and did not analyze the situation for other sectors of fulfillment of socialist obligations. As a result, the state of affairs in the oblast DOSAAF organizations is misrepresented."

Reading this is even stranger if one takes into account the fact that the DOSAAF obkoms acknowledged the criticism without reservation. Incidentally, after the newspaper article, a resolution on the "Organizational Work of the Belorussian

DOSAAF Committees in Managing Socialist Competition" was adopted by the presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee. After pointing out a number of this defense society's accomplishments, the resolution points out at the same time:

"...the republic's DOSAAF Central Committee still has not succeeded in getting all the obkoms and ray(gor)koms to systematically and thoroughly analyze the progress of socialist competition, to provide an in-depth summary of the leading experience and disseminate it in a more practical manner and to provide more practical, on-the-spot assistance to the society's lagging organizations. This applies most of all to the Grodzenskiy and Gomel'skiy DOSAAF obkoms and to the Oktyabr'skiy, Kormyanskiy and a number of other DOSAAF raykoms in these oblasts.

"The requirements of the Eighth All-Union Defense Society Congress and the Fifth Plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee are slowly being fulfilled; they require frontrunning collectives to help the laggards, large local organizations to help the small ones and city organizations to help the rural. Demonstrative agitation is not being revived in time in some DOSAAF organizations. There are isolated instances when raykoms and gorkoms present doubtful data to the DOSAAF obkoms on the number of technical specialists trained for the national economy and on the number of officially rated sportsmen trained..

"In a number of local, rayon and city DOSAAF organizations, work is slowly progressing on fulfillment of the decisions of the Eighth All-Union Congress of the Society and for a welcome worthy of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"Further improvement requires organization and follow-up on the accomplishment of adopted decisions and training of worker activists in the practical work of organizing socialist competition..."

As the saying goes, comments are superfluous.

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DOSAAF YOUTH TRAINING IN THE ARMENIAN SSR

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 25 May 77 p 2

[Maj Gen I. Bagramyan, chairman, DOSAAF Central Committee, Armenian SSR:
"To Whom We Pass the Baton"]

[Text] On numerous occasions I have pondered the following question: where are the sources of the patriotism, staunchness, and good training of our boys who join the ranks of the Soviet Army? Where is the source of those qualities which are fully revealed in young soldiers during difficult military service? On the other hand, what are the causes of the deficiencies in their indoctrination which are still encountered at times? We representatives of the older generation are very concerned by these questions. It is far from a matter of indifference to us what young men take over for us, assuming the defense of the homeland in the 1980's and 1990's.

Our Soviet schools play an enormous role in indoctrinating the future defender of the homeland. It is precisely here that the adolescent begins to form as an individual; in the school his communist philosophical beliefs are consolidated, and the requisite moral-political qualities are developed. In other words, the school not only provides a general education to the young man but also prepares him for an independent life.

The role of the school in preparing boys for military service is of immeasurable importance. In the primary grades boys first become acquainted with the heroic history of our glorious Armed Forces and learn the rudiments of basic military training. They are active in various hobby groups and sections and receive military-technical training. Vigorous military-patriotic work is conducted with them throughout their entire schooling.

Recently the Presidium of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF issued a decree entitled "On Participation by DOSAAF Organizations in Indoctrination Work Among Minors," which particularly emphasizes the role of basic training in school. At the same time it notes that DOSAAF committees do not yet devote adequate attention to matters dealing with pupil indoctrination outside of school hours, as well as intelligently-organized leisure-time activities for teenagers. The facilities of the schools and DOSAAF clubs

are being poorly utilized for this purpose. Extensive participation by teenagers in mass defense activities is not being secured. It is essential at the present time substantially to increase the effectiveness of measures conducted by DOSAAF organizations with teenagers and to apply the experience of the leading committees as extensively as possible.

I should like to discuss the DOSAAF organization at Leninakan Secondary School No 2 imeni S. M. Kirov, where Artem Sarkisovich Kazaryan serves as principal, and Maj (Res) Valentin Fedorovich Patrikeyev serves as chairman of the DOSAAF committee.

Constituting the main theoretical foundation of military patriotic activities in this school are Lenin's ideas on defense of the socialist homeland and CPSU policy on further strengthening the nation's defense capability. The mobilizing force of the military-patriotic activities depends in large measure on how well the forms and methods of influencing the schoolchild are selected, how thoroughly and carefully measures are prepared, and how well the interests of pupils of various ages are taken into consideration.

When one becomes acquainted with the activities plan and schedule of the primary organization, one sees the well-conceived approach by supervisory personnel toward the patriotic indoctrination of young boys as well as consideration of present and future capabilities.

Take September 1976, for example. The country was celebrating Tanker Day. The DOSAAF committee planned and carried out a number of interesting events. For seventh and eighth graders there were discussions on the topic: "From the First Tank to a Separate Military Arm." For ninth and tenth grade students the topic was: "Soviet Tank Troops During the Great Patriotic War." Ninth grade students prepared a photo display on tanker service in peacetime, while tenth grade students inspected combat equipment in a military unit. Or take October, the month of preparations for celebration of the 59th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the month of the 58th anniversary of Lenin Komsomol. The activities schedule contained concrete lectures and discussions: "V. I. Lenin -- Leader and Organizer of the Great October Socialist Revolution"; "Komsomol and the Red Navy"; "Komsomol Chronicle and the Great Patriotic War."

When you climb to the second floor at the School imeni Kirov you will see a Pioneer standing honor guard at an Eternal Flame -- a flame in memory of those who gave their lives for the homeland, who displayed selfless courage and valor in struggle against the German-fascist invaders. The memory of former pupils at this school is faithfully honored. It is with feelings of emotion that one picks up the book entitled "Those Who Died for the Homeland Do Not Perish." It contains 17 photographs and accompanying text. Former school Komsomol leader Sergey Kazaryan, tanker Tovmas Karapetyan, pilot Leva Akopov, Boris Maksimchuk, machinegunner Grisha Kazarov and others died the death of the brave. The pupils themselves, who are now the same age as the fallen soldiers, wrote the emotion-charged text on the combat heroes under

the supervision of history teacher Oktyabrina Akopovna Sarkisyan. Publication of the book "Those Who Died for the Homeland Do Not Perish" (published by the photocopy method) is only one episode in the military-patriotic indoctrination of students. The school museum has become the center of mass defense activities.

The Red Pathfinders troop set up under the auspices of the museum conducted a long search and prepared a list of soldiers from Leninakan who died fighting for the liberation of Czechoslovakia. The young pathfinders established correspondence with the pupils at a school in Bratislava. The Slovak schoolchildren sent to their Soviet friends an album containing photographs of Soviet military mass graves, as well as a handful of earth from Glory Hill in Bratislava.

This summer, at the initiative of DOSAAF committee chairman V. Patrikeyev, the Red Pathfinders established contact with the pathfinders at Vocational and Technical School No 1 in Bryansk. Now dirt from Bryanskaya Oblast, a partisan region, is displayed side by side with the handful of earth from Glory Hill in Bratislava.

Lenin readings, which are tailored to the specific age group, are popular with students. Actively participating in the Lenin readings are school principal A. Kazaryan, history teacher O. Sarkisyan, and a number of other teachers. The school is frequently visited by gray-haired individuals sporting military and peacetime decorations. These are veterans of the Great Patriotic War and veterans of labor. They visit not only on holidays but on routine schooldays as well, for the purpose of sharing their experience and knowledge with the children. They help the boys organize "Summer Lightning" and "Eaglet" military-sports games and in the activities of the young friends of the border guards group.... It is not surprising that the school's young friends of the border guards team took first place in the republic competitions.

In conformity with the primary organization's activities schedule, considerable military-patriotic work is also conducted other than in school. The people from the DOSAAF city committee, the Pioneer Palace, and the volunteer firefighter society participate in these activities. They teach the boys skills in civil defense and in basic military training. The schoolchildren go on outings and excursions and get together with the fellow villagers of school graduate Panyan, who was killed in the war and whose name is now borne by a village near the city.

An important role in youth indoctrination, particularly preinduction youth, is played by the university of the future fighting man, which has been established in this city. All upper-grade boys attend classes at this university, where they meet interesting people from Leninakan, study the history of the Soviet Armed Forces, and learn about today's routine activities in our Armed Forces. Considerable attention is also focused on today's Komsomol activities.

The efforts of the teachers, veterans, and patrons are producing results. The majority of former pupils at this school, when serving in the ranks of the Soviet Armed Forces, become excellent-rated in combat and political training, while many of them enroll at service schools. Service school cadets include Pogosov, Mkrtchyan, and Mesropyan. When they return home they frequently visit the school and share with the boys their thoughts on training and military service.

Leninakan Secondary School No 2 imeni S. M. Kirov is one of the leading schools in the city and the republic. It took active part in the national competition for best organization of military-patriotic activities.

It would be good if all schools took this approach to military-patriotic indoctrination of young boys and devoted to this noble cause a maximum of energy and warmth, attention and sensitivity, for the soldier -- the loyal defender of the homeland -- begins precisely in the school.

3024

CSO: 1801

SHORTCOMINGS IN PREINDUCTION TRAINING IN THE AZERBAYDZHAN SSR

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 25 May 77 p 2

[Article by M. Nemirova: "Not on the Lists...."]

[Text] The time has come to induct another young contingent into the Armed Forces. What preparations were made for induction in Kazakhskiy Rayon of the Azerbaydzhan SSR? Was everything done in order to ensure that worthy draftees are taken into the Armed Forces? Unfortunately the answer is no. Particular concern is evoked by basic military training for boys who have not completed their secondary schooling.

Where did they receive basic military training? Where did they acquire the requisite practical knowledge and skills for one of the military technical occupational specialties, so that upon induction into the ranks of the Soviet Armed Forces they can master modern weapons and combat equipment in the shortest possible time? Perhaps in the DOSAAF training organization of adjoining Kirovabadskiy Rayon? It is true that a small number of inductees from Kazakhskiy Rayon receive training there. Some boys undergo military training at the training center at the grape-growing Sovkhoz imeni Samed Vurgun. But where do the rest prepare for military service?

"We still have a university of the future fighting man," pointed out rayon military commissar Lt Col Yu. Agayev.

It is naturally praiseworthy that they have established such a university here. But everybody knows that it cannot perform all the tasks pertaining to basic military training and technical training of preinduction youth. The rayon military commissar also is aware of this.

"The training center in our rayon is doing a poor job. Who is to blame? Naturally the DOSAAF rayon committee...."

Unquestionably organization of fruitful activities at a training facility, particularly in a rural area, involves certain difficulties. In Kazakhskiy Rayon they decided why should they kill themselves surmounting these difficulties.

But what other than establishing the fact that the training facility was doing a poor job did the people at the military commissariat undertake?

"We are doing everything in our power," the military commissar assured us. "We are monitoring the activities of the training center. We even drew up a report noting the deficiencies. When was that? About 1974.... We plan to check them out again this year...."

And where is that inspection report? What deficiencies does it note? And finally, what measures were taken to correct them?

"Documents of that kind are kept 2 years. Therefore the report has been destroyed. Measures? Why should the military commissariat be answerable for everything?! Ask the chairman of the DOSAAF rayon committee."

But we were unable to learn anything from S. Efendiyev, chairman of the Kazakhskiy Rayon DOSAAF Committee.

...We became acquainted with the activities of the training facility at the grape-growing Sovkhoz imeni Samed Vurgun together with G. Orudzhiyev, secretary of the Kazakhskiy Rayon party committee, and sovkhoz director M. Alimardanov.

Located in a shack, alongside a so-called "teahouse" were two tiny little rooms which had long been in a state of disrepair, with all the panes in the windows shattered. A rain-faded sign announced that here, at this "military training center," boys from Kazakhskiy Rayon, tomorrow's fighting men, would learn the rudiments of military service.

There is no need to enumerate everything we saw -- the scene we witnessed is just too dreary. Suffice it to say that the equipment of this so-called training center absolutely fails to meet requirements: there is no parade ground for drill practice, there are no athletic facilities, and there is no practice range. (We should note that there are none in Kazakhskiy Rayon). And there is absolutely no methods supervision by the Kazakhskiy Rayon DOSAAF Committee or the sovkhoz DOSAAF organization committee, as well as no practical assistance from the sovkhoz management.

We asked Capt (Res) A. Kazimov, who is in charge of the training facility, how classes are organized, how they are attended by preinduction youth, and what training success the boys are having. Casting timid glances over toward his superiors, Kazimov confusedly babbled that he was doing everything he could to get things going. Everybody present was well aware that in spite of all the efforts of the person in charge of the training center, one person alone could not get the job done, and yet nobody was helping.

What does the republic DOSAAF Central Committee know about the state of affairs at this training facility? The reply given by Sh. Akhundov, deputy chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee, was extremely brief and requires no commentary: "A training facility in Kazakhskiy Rayon? We have no such facility listed...."

DOSAAF UNDERWATER SPORTS TRAINING TROUBLES

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 25 May 77 p 4

[Article by O. Yaremenko: "Flippers Prohibited"]

[Text] Recently the underwater sports enthusiasts from the sections conducting their activities in the Moscow Swimming Pool in our nation's capital were informed of Order No 42 by the pool management. The order states that it is prohibited to enter the pool with flippers, masks, and scuba gear, and that activities by skin-diving sections shall cease.

Certificates properly issued by skin-diving instructors are hereby declared null and void. Bearers of such certificates are herewith prohibited from training activities. The order was signed by the manager of the pool complex.

...We instructors and coaches were amazed at this order. For many years now the Moscow Swimming Pool has been the site of the activities of dozens of underwater sports sections and the holding of competitions at various levels. Recently 14 sections from low-level Moscow sports collectives have been active at this pool. Take our section, for example. For 17 years now we have been renting lanes in the pool for students and faculty at the Moscow Higher Technical School imeni Bauman, practically from the very first day the pool was opened. Our section has developed such well-known athletes as world record holders A. Bashmakov and V. Selishcheva and Masters of Sports International Class T. Grishina and A. Semibratov.

Skin diving has become a mass-participation sport at our school. In recent years we have trained more than 200 category-rated athletes, 500 competition skin divers and 38 skin-diving instructors.

This work is even more impressive if one considers all the sections which use the Moscow Pool.

It is appropriate to mention that during all this time the pool management has never had any serious complaints against the skin divers, and against

our section in particular. What did we do to fall into disfavor with S. Butkevich, manager of the Moscow Swimming Pool? Why has he taken action against skin diving, contrary to logic and the facts of the case?

This abrupt change in policy has taken place due to an accident which occurred in the pool, involving a skin diver. There was failure to observe safety rules through the fault of an instructor who was negligent, and an athlete from the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Research Institute on Problems of Management briefly lost consciousness.

Of course negligence in underwater sports is intolerable, and it would be both natural and correct for the pool management to demand that instructors act more responsibly. They chose another solution, however -- prohibiting all activities.

Skin diving is very popular in this country. It promotes physical development and strengthens health, as well as helping prepare young people for service in the Armed Forces. Development of this sport is promoted by DOSAAF committees working in contact with voluntary sport society councils, clubs and government agencies dealing with sports. S. Pavlov, Chairman of the Physical Culture and Sports Committee under the USSR Council of Ministers, addressing the Eighth DOSAAF Congress, spoke in particular of strengthening these contacts. Trade union organizations do much to promote the development of the military technical sports, offering DOSAAF members the use of stadiums, athletic facilities and pools.

This joint effort is particularly important today, at the threshold of the beginning Seventh Summer Sports Festival of the Peoples of the USSR. As we know, the sports festival program includes both mass and military technical sports.

Fully in conflict with these efforts are the actions of the management of the Moscow Swimming Pool, which happens to be the best-equipped facility in Moscow for skin-diving activities.

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CSO: 1801

DOSAAF TECHNICAL TRAINING RESULTS IN THE KUYBYSHEV AREA

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 29 May 77 p 2

[Article by V. Boyko, Chairman, Kuybyshevskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee:
"The Oblast Committee and the School"]

[Text] Our oblast DOSAAF committee considers its main task to be the training of technical specialists for the Armed Forces and the nation's economy. In the last 2 years alone DOSAAF training organizations in this oblast have trained more than 28,000 drivers, 810 radio operators and electricians, and 1,185 boat operators.

DOSAAF school training facilities have improved considerably. The equipment in many classrooms and laboratories has been refurbished. Various technical teaching devices are being more extensively utilized. But the oblast committee is disturbed by the quality of specialist training. This question is of the greatest importance at the present time, dictated by life itself. Can one, for example, compare the operating conditions of the vehicle driver in Kuybyshev 5 years ago and today, since during the intervening time the total number of vehicles has almost doubled, with a subsequent increase in traffic? New models have also come out since then.

Training classes at the automotive and technical schools in this oblast are conducted by more than 60 staff instructors and 115 shop instructors. It is these people, who are together with the students on a daily basis, sharing their experience and knowledge, who determine in large measure success in training cadres. Many of them have a highly responsible attitude toward this task.

But today diligence alone is insufficient to achieve high results in training specialists. It is necessary to possess thorough professional knowledge, continuously to improve the training method, and to be conversant with the fundamentals of education science and psychology. Unfortunately some instructors, and particularly shop instructors, are clearly lacking this training.

Twenty-two percent of our instructors possess higher education. The remainder have mastered their area of specialization through practical experience. The situation is somewhat worse as regards shop instructors. More than 60 percent of them not only have no specialized education but also no general secondary education. Naturally this has an effect on the quality of training they offer. Therefore the DOSAAF oblast committee is working hard to improve the professional and methods skills of the instructors and shop instructors of training organizations.

Before the beginning of each training year, we send out to the DOSAAF schools a model list of subject matter for methods and special classes for discussion by teachers' councils. The training-methods work schedules submitted by the organizations to the oblast committee are carefully analyzed and revised. The schools' principal activities are incorporated into the committee's consolidated schedule. This procedure makes it possible to exercise centralized supervision and more fully to take into account the wishes and requests of the training organizations.

The oblast committee devotes particular attention to five-day training methods conferences. As a rule they are held at the best school. Also of considerable significance is the selection of class instructors. We extensively follow the practice of enlisting as instructors of the most difficult classes deputy chairmen of the oblast committee, training organization chiefs, and the top classroom and shop instructors.

All this promotes improvement in methods skills and special knowledge of training organization administrative personnel. In order to improve the preparation of the class instructors, in recent years we have been evaluating the quality of each lesson at a special critique session. Experience has confirmed the advisability of this measure.

We always enlist for conducting classes officers from line units and specialists from the State Automotive Inspection. Beginning in 1977, we plan to enlist the services of scientists working at Kuybyshev institutes for teaching the fundamentals of education science and psychology.

But preparation of teaching facilities and instructors does not guarantee that the conference participants will fully master the requisite methods and special knowledge. Tests and seminars are no less important.

When we send out the program of forthcoming activities, we always indicate quantitative volume, procedure of testing and grading the knowledge of the conferees, and offer recommendations on preparations for the classes and lists of the requisite literature. We include in the conference program training classes directly in line units. This makes it possible to conduct training of future military personnel taking into account the demands of the Armed Forces.

Objectively assessing special and methods training of teachers and shop instructors, the oblast committee concluded that training-methods conferences alone will not ensure improved qualifications of training organization cadres. Therefore it was decided to hold additional 2-week conferences each quarter.

An important role in increasing the qualifications of instructors and shop instructors is played by current methods work conducted in the schools themselves. In the 1975/76 school year the oblast DOSAAF committee assigned to each organization specific topics for the preparation of methods manuals. After they were discussed at a methods council, the oblast committee synthesized the comments, printed up and sent out the subject matter of methods elaborations to all training organizations in the oblast. Their incorporation into the training process made it possible to achieve a unified approach in handling the most complex training class topics.

Nor can we ignore the matter of establishing closer contacts between classroom instructors and shop instructors. For example, the socialist pledges of the teachers at the Kuybyshev Unified Technical School contain points on giving specific methods assistance to the shop instructors. This is producing positive results.

School teachers' councils are exerting substantial influence on improving the quality of knowledge and methods skills of teachers and shop instructors. The experience of Automotive School No 1 and the unified technical school indicates that when this work is properly organized, the teachers' council becomes a genuine methods center and active implementer of new teaching methods and forms.

Hearing of reports at the teachers' council by classroom teachers and shop instructors on teaching methods as well as discussion of scientific recommendations in the area of education science and psychology very effectively influence the level of personal preparation of teachers and shop instructors. The DOSAAF oblast committee gives the school teachers' councils requisite assistance, monitors their activities and widely disseminates the experience of the best teachers' councils.

Attaching great importance to further improvement in the special and methods knowledge of the teaching faculty of training organizations, the oblast committee, when inspecting the schools, objectively rates the status of this work, regularly discusses it at presidium meetings, and takes it into account when totaling up competition results.

We also have a number of suggestions. In our opinion the system of holding conferences is not always fully in conformity with increased demands on improving the qualifications of teaching cadres. At the present time, in addition to improving methods work in the schools, it is necessary to establish a permanent system of courses to offer refresher training for teachers and shop instructors, based on the zone principle.

It would be desirable to settle within the next few years the question of centralized training of automotive instructors and production training instructors at higher and secondary schools of education (just as cadres are trained for the vocational and technical school system). The equipment studied at many DOSAAF schools is no less complex and in many cases more complex than the equipment studied at vocational and technical schools.

We must eliminate the serious gap in training motor vehicle driving instructors -- the weakest link in our cadres. It would be advisable to train them at oblast monthly courses, with time off from their regular jobs. I believe that the cost of training them would be more than compensated.

Training organizations are in critical need of methods literature which is in conformity with today's requirements. In these areas DOSAAF schools need more concrete and effective help from the central methods office and the DOSAAF Publishing House.

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CSO: 1801

METHODS OF WELL-INTENTIONED DOSAAF DIRECTOR CRITICIZED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 29 May 77 p 2

[Article by V. Grevtsev: "The Very 'Best' Motives"]

[Text] For many years the Ostashkov city DOSAAF organization was among the poorer performers. Time passed, and practically every year the chairman of the city committee was replaced, and yet none of these changes produced any noticeable improvements.

At the most recent report-election conference G. Ognev was elected chairman of the Ostashkov city DOSAAF committee. He proceeded to take the most resolute steps to improve performance, seeking to bring the organization up to an adequate performance level in a short period of time.

The intention was good, but the new chairman selected rather unique means to carry it out. He began by counting the number of enterprises and establishments in the town. There were a total of 85. Although he did not know how they stood as regards DOSAAF activities, he nevertheless felt free to conclude that there were 85 DOSAAF primary organizations in the city. But things were not going well. At least half of the primary organizations existed only on paper. In some cases chairmen had not even been elected. And wherever primary organizations technically existed, no work was being done whatsoever.

These performance results (or, more accurately, results of inaction) of his predecessor did not discourage G. Ognev. He believed that it was a very simple matter to correct things. Wherever there was no chairman, he would "elect" one. No, this is not a slip of the tongue: he personally chose them, nobody else. Ognev himself puts it as follows: "I elected chairmen at such and such a place and at such and such a place...."

How did he do this? At the rayon newspaper office, for example, Ognev merely went to management and asked them to recommend somebody for the post of primary organization chairman. They named him a candidate. This was quite enough for the city committee chairman. He did not even bother to

inquire whether this person was a member of DOSAAF (he was not). Nor did Ognev check to determine whether the newspaper office had held the first organizational meeting of the primary organization, as is required by the DOSAAF Bylaws (they had not). Nevertheless, when the time came for membership dues to be paid, Ognev demanded of V. Sokolov, who had been recommended to him for primary organization chairman, in categorical form -- "you shall...." -- that he distribute the dues-paid stamps as quickly as possible and turn the money in to the city committee. When they explained that the primary organization was not yet running properly and that there was simply nowhere to paste the dues-paid stamps, the chairman of the city committee replied: "I don't care if they are pasted, the main thing is sell them!"

The situation was even more bizarre at the domestic services combine. The entire matter was determined with a single telephone call. The primary organization chairman "elected" in this fashion -- rental station employee V. Vasil'yeva, is still wondering when G. Ognev is going to personally visit the combine to inquire how things are going. In the meantime the primary organization is considered established and operating.

Ognev's work style was also vividly reflected in how he determined the total membership of the city DOSAAF organization. According to calculations made by the chairman at the very beginning of his activities, there were approximately 8,000 members. He was aware, however, that his predecessor had presented a different figure to the Kalininskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee -- 11,312 persons. Instead of exposing this phony figure, Ognev simply filed it away. And subsequently he worked precisely on the basis of this figure. Stamps were obtained at the oblast DOSAAF committee on the basis of this calculation.

We have already cited examples of his efforts to sell these stamps. Instead of the actual ratio of DOSAAF members in a given work force, he simply took the total number of persons.

"What's wrong with that?" Ognev retorted, surprised. "Every Soviet citizen should be a member of DOSAAF!"

And he just can't be convinced that he is violating a most important principle of DOSAAF -- the principle of voluntary membership. His policy runs along the lines of "you shall," "you must," and "I demand." And he defends that policy with every means at his command. He once brought DOSAAF lottery tickets to the garment factory, and for some reason to the factory manager. The latter refused to distribute them, commenting that this is the job of the DOSAAF primary organization chairman. But Ognev finally argued the "obstinate" manager into taking the tickets after all. And he is absolutely sure that he was right.

It never occurred to the chairman of the city committee that with his "zeal" he was doing a disservice to DOSAAF. Pressure and threats serve only to repel people. Of course with such a method it is possible to achieve a relatively satisfactory situation as regards, let us say, membership dues

and the DOSAAF lottery (and it is precisely this which makes Ognev look good with the performance figures). But this satisfactory situation is only imaginary, hollow. Only persistent, daily, well-organized agitation, only by demonstrating to people the actual results of the activities of the DOSAAF organization can one obtain from them genuine rather than "dues-stamp" participation in DOSAAF activities. And it is not easy to achieve this.... It is much more difficult than, for example, to build a primary organization on paper and to submit a corresponding report to the DOSAAF oblast committee.

Although Ognev acts from the very finest motives, we cannot praise him. And we hesitate about a point in the pledges adopted for 1977 by the city organization, the point where "DOSAAF membership is to be increased to 80-90 per cent at all enterprises and establishments."

And we shall say to G. Ognev: your methods are wrong. Change them.

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CSO: 1801

SHORTCOMINGS NOTED IN DOSAAF TRAINING PROCEDURES IN UZBEK SSR

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 29 May 77 p 3

[Article by I. Semiokhin: "Productive Innovation and Formalism"]

[Excerpts] Publicity, Comparability of Results

The results of socialist competition among training groups and progress in meeting pledges by each student are graphically displayed in the classrooms and Lenin room at the Keres DOSAAF Automotive School in Tashkent Oblast. They are achieving high results in training and sports. It is pleasant to note that all students not only firmly remember their pledges but are also helping each other master the equipment and skills of practical vehicle driving.

Things Look Good on Paper. How Are They in Fact?

We have also become acquainted with the organization of competition in a number of other DOSAAF training organizations in the Uzbek SSR. If one looks at purely the external side, one can state that everywhere the school administrators and teachers are bearing in mind the importance of competition. All school collectives have made ambitious pledges in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. The pledges of the training groups and schools are reflected to one degree or another in visual propaganda.

But a close study indicated that at a number of automotive schools, particularly at the Termez and Denau schools, formalism in organizing and supervising competitions is ruining this productive, lively activity. The main shortcoming lies in the fact that in some places there is a lack of individual competition among students.

Collective pledges by groups and schools were prepared not on the basis of individual pledges but rather as a result of rough drafts hastily prepared by the directors of training organizations, without thorough discussion at meetings of the collectives. Apparently they were close to the deadline for reporting to the DOSAAF oblast committee that the school had entered

socialist competition. The administrative echelon met this requirement, and that was that.

In addition, overstated pledges would frequently be made, failing to consider the individual capabilities of the students. In the process of competition some teachers gave excessively high marks to their students and thus created an apparent situation of satisfactory performance. This was confirmed during practical testing of driving skills. Many students at the Termez Automotive School, for example, who had been receiving marks of good, received only satisfactory. The percentage of unsatisfactory marks was also high.

Evidently the school directors and their deputies were not concerned by the fact that the instructors mentioned competition only when totaling up training results. In the process of training classes, particularly practical training, they did not make the effort to introduce elements of competition and failed to mention competition winners.

Can we speak of development of genuine competition in these schools if during vehicle operation on the driving tracks we failed to note elements of competition among the students? It is precisely during practical training sessions that students are able genuinely to compete with one another. Here too there is considerable opportunity for creative initiative on the part of the school administrators, teachers and production training instructors in organizing flexible competition among students and in mobilizing them for good and excellent performance of a specific driving exercise.

Of course for this it is necessary to be familiar with the methods of organizing competition to meet performance standards, and one must be armed with experience in publicizing the achievements of top training performers, and one must have the ability to create in the process of each training class an atmosphere of competition and not hope merely that everything about competition will be said when the results are being totaled up.

Our conversation with the director of the Denau school, with his deputy and several teachers indicated that they themselves have only a vague idea of how one should ensure publicity and comparability of competition results, particularly in the course of practical exercises. And this is not mere happenstance. There has been much discussion on the significance of competition at meetings of the presidium of the DOSAAF oblast committee in Surkhandar'inskaya Oblast and at various conferences, in a general way. But all this has not been backed up by organizational work in teaching school directors, teachers and production training instructors methods of organizing genuine competition, not competition on paper only; experience has not been synthesized, and elements of formalism in ensuring effectiveness of competition and high competition results have not been promptly revealed.

There is no need to argue that it is high time to eliminate from the automotive school formalism and tastelessness in the presentation of visual publicity of competition results. Indeed, just try to read the individual student and training group pledges, written carelessly and in small letters. They are also placed very high on the wall. It would be possible to set up everything very attractively and so that each and every trainee can read the display and see the results of the labor of the contestants. It is especially important to display flexibility. Let us say that a given individual has done a particularly excellent job today in driving on the vehicle driving grounds. That same day this should be nicely covered in a combat leaflet and mentioned on a special "Take an example from the outstanding" board. This will constitute genuine concern for competition publicity.

In short, personnel on the DOSAAF oblast committees and Central Committee of the Uzbek SSR have plenty to think about in matters of further increasing the effectiveness of socialist competition in training organizations, synthesis and dissemination of all the finest achievements in this important area. We must work more vigorously to eradicate formalism in the campaign for top training results. This will promote successful fulfillment of the ambitious pledges made in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

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CSO: 1801

DECLINE IN DOSAAF MODEL PLANE CLUB ACTIVITIES NOTED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 1 Jun 77 p 4

[Article by A. Nazarov, chief, Central Model Airplane Technical Sports Club of USSR DOSAAF: "The Boys Are Requesting 'Takeoff Clearance'"]

[Text] Five or six years ago there were several hundred category-rated individuals in model airplane activities in Moldavia. Model airplane sections were going strong in practically every city, town, large village, and in the DOSAAF technical sports clubs; there were active model airplane hobby groups at recreation centers for Pioneers and schoolchildren, and at young technician stations. Frequently one could find a model airplane club in secondary schools as well.

And yet Moldavia did not enter a team in last year's national championships in the boy's category. S. Semikin, chief of the sports division of the Moldavian Republic DOSAAF Central Committee, and V. Karetnikov, former head of the Kishinev Flying Club, were of the opinion that it was entirely sufficient to have in the republic only a republic team for purposes of representation and to receive the requisite number of points on the minimum program.

As far as the boys are concerned, they could be seen during sports holidays marching in parade, carrying model airplanes. But as soon as the festivities were over the boys, under the supervision of an adult, would load the model airplanes into a truck outside the stadium, and this would be the end of their involvement with model airplanes until the next holiday.

It is entirely understandable that the popularity of model airplane activities in this republic has gone sharply downhill. This has been promoted by eliminating the most popular tournaments from the sports activities schedule and by the absence of regular seminar sessions with instructors and model airplane group leaders at young technician stations and at schools.

The situation is far from satisfactory as regards the development of model airplane activities among young people not only in Moldavia but also in the Ukraine, in Tadzhikistan, Turkmenia, the Yakut and Buryat autonomous republics, and in several oblast DOSAAF organizations.

The resolution of the VIII All-Union DOSAAF Congress states: "In conformity with the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress, work persistently to improve the quality and effectiveness of defense sports activities, particularly in DOSAAF primary organizations, ensure further development of the military-technical sports, and secure the large-scale involvement of young people in these activities."

Among the aviation sports, model airplane activities are the most popular and enjoy the most mass participation in this country. They not only orient young people toward mastering many technical occupations but also give young people physical conditioning and stamina. Few realize, for example, that during a practice session an airplane model enthusiast will run a total of 10 kilometers or more. Recently exercises from applied military multiple competition began to be included in the competition programs in this sport.

The resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress devote considerable attention to the development of physical culture and sports at the neighborhood level. Model airplane activities constitute one of the few military technical sports which take root nicely at housing operation offices, if only aviation sports clubs, laboratories and sections take a supervisory hand with these hobby groups. But unfortunately there are very few such hobby groups in the residential microregions of our cities and towns.

There are primarily two reasons for this: a lack of supplies for building model airplanes, and an acute shortage of qualified instructors.

Up to the present time our industry has not been producing sufficient quantities of the simplest, inexpensive radio equipment and model airplane packs, although it is obvious that DOSAAF production facilities possess every capability to correct this shortage. As regards training of instructors and coaches, it is high time to synthesize the experience of the best aviation sports clubs and hold on a regular basis in each and every republic, kray, and oblast seminars on refresher training for model airplane hobby group leaders.

Almost 2 years have passed since the Presidium of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF and the Board of the USSR Ministry of Education issued a joint decree calling for further development of technical sports among schoolchildren. However, there have not yet been noted appreciable changes for the better; the number of model airplane hobby groups in the schools is increasing extremely slowly. DOSAAF aviation sports clubs are showing an excessive lack of enthusiasm about establishing a patron relationship with school primary organizations. Work is progressing very slowly on training instructors, particularly for rural schools. Several years ago nationwide competitions for schoolboy model airplane enthusiasts were held on a regular basis. Today this most interesting tournament has "vanished without a trace," and yet many of our famed model airplane builders got their start into big-time sports precisely with such competition.

There are also many unresolved problems in model rocket sports activities. Perhaps the main problem is supplying the "rocketeers" with fuel. Recently category-rating performance standards were adopted for people engaged in model rocket activities. If we consider the fact that more and more young people are interested in building model rockets, one can easily understand the concern of many directors of young technician stations, laboratories and sections, complaining about the total lack of fuel. Many letters of alarm have been received by the Central Club, complaining that the rockets built by young teenagers go for months without being launched. Young boys are impatient, and they want to test their equipment as soon as possible; without being able to do so, they become deeply disenchanted with building model rockets.

It is true that today the situation is changing for the better. Sixteen new model rocket motors have been developed. This year the republic flying clubs will receive 100,000 motors. Unfortunately this quantity will be sufficient only for conducting regularly-scheduled sports events. The people of our club are making a considerable effort to get an increase in the number of rocket motors produced, and we can state with confidence that in the near future the young "rocketeers" will no longer be suffering from a shortage.

But while the fuel problem for "rocketeers" has finally begun to be resolved, it is still an acute problem for model airplane enthusiasts.

Up until recently model airplane enthusiasts were experiencing a shortage of model airplane motors. Now this shortage has been almost eliminated. The variety and quantity of motors produced is increasing year by year. But without fuel a motor cannot operate. For 20 years now they have been working on the problem of making containered fuel available locally, but this problem has not yet been resolved. And yet the republic DOSAAF committees in the Ukraine, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, plus a great many other committees possess adequate production facilities to organize the production of containered fuel.

Apparently in order to resolve this 20-year-old problem it is about time for the management of the production enterprises, shops and underwater sports technical detachments of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF to take concrete action.

There should be abundant sports activities in the DOSAAF primary organizations in the schools. The activities of each model airplane hobby group should be organized in such a manner that they are interesting and exciting. We must not forget that today's schoolchildren are tomorrow's replacements for our top model airplane competition performers.

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CSO: 1801

DOSAAF OFFICIALS'S INEFFICIENCY CRITICIZED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 15 Jun 77 p 3

[Article by V. Yevtushenko: "They Threw the Pike Into the River...."]

[Text] Up to the fall of 1975 a V. Nikolayev was in charge of the Gryazi Motor Transport Enterprise. At that time the local newspaper, LENINSKAYA ISKRA, carried an article criticizing this individual's treatment of his subordinates: he was rude, untactful, and violated labor laws.

The "Nikolayev" method of management was also the subject of a feature article in the oblast newspaper LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA, in which the author revealed the reasons behind the huge rate of personnel turnover at the Gryazi Motor Transport Enterprise (in a period of 4 years 700 persons had quit, with a total work force of 330), poor labor discipline, drunkenness, and a worsening of the enterprise performance figures.

Behind all this lay that same style of management: surrounding oneself with "desirable" colleagues, and rudeness toward one's subordinates. It was noted in the article that in the last 2 years the head of the enterprise had received approximately 10 reprimands.

Following the publication of these materials, the Gryazi city CPSU Committee fired Nikolayev from his position....

A letter received by the editors of SOVETSKIY PATRIOT from the Gryazi DOSAAF Automotive School this spring lists the same kinds of defects: rudeness, surrounding oneself with "retainers," and a negligent attitude toward training-indoctrination work and economic activities. As a result performance suffers. And the last name of the head of the automotive school was the same as that of the former head of the motor transport enterprise. The first name also.

Of course they were the same, for it was that same V. Nikolayev; only now he was in charge of the Gryazi DOSAAF Automotive School.

In March of last year Nikolayev was appointed head of the automotive school by the Lipetskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee on the recommendation of the Gryazi city party committee. The oblast committee of course knew about his past record. But they believed this man and his assurances that he would work honestly and in the party way.

Within 6 months it was clear that things were not going well at the school. This fact was pointed out to Nikolayev. He was ordered to correct the problems by the end of the year. But in December a new commission reported the same thing as the preceding one: unsatisfactory state of facilities, lack of supervision over departure of vehicles from the motor pool, improper use of motor vehicles, and violations in accounting procedures, which promoted uncontrolled utilization of spare parts and units.

A new deadline for correcting the problems was specified -- by 1 April of this year. Nikolayev was given a stern warning about these violations.

April came. V. Malikov, chairman of the Lipetskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee, his deputies, V. Karpov, division head, Gryazi city party committee, and top officials from the training organization gathered in the office of the head of the automotive school. This was a fully competent commission, capable of examining in an objective manner the details pertaining to the questions at hand.

What was the result? The charges contained in the letter to the editors were confirmed. Facilities were still at a poor level, the students were not learning much, the target for training drivers for the nation's economy was not being met, and private instructors were being incorrectly paid. On days when vehicles were scheduled for maintenance, vehicles would be signed out (while a UAZ-452 would leave the yard without the proper documents being filled in and without logging the fact of vehicle departure); speedometers carried no seal.

A budget estimate of 2,500 rubles was specified for the school by the DOSAAF oblast committee for annual cost of steam heating. But in December of last year alone, failure to exercise cost control resulted in the expenditure of 3,125 rubles, and an additional 6,250 rubles in the first quarter of this year....

What does Nikolayev have to say about this?

"I did not deteriorate these facilities. If they are in bad shape, they were that way when I came. I do not know where the UAZ goes without route sheets: the mechanic is responsible for logging out vehicles. Get after the chief accountant for incorrect crediting of wages, and for failure of students to advance get after my deputy for training-production affairs. We in fact do pay a lot for steam, because there is no way we can install a steam consumption meter...."

The rest of his answers were in approximately the same spirit. That is, a specific individual is "answerable" for each work sector. The principle is unquestionably a correct one, but one thing is still unclear: just what does Nikolayev do? Just what does his "general" supervision involve? And can one supervise without looking into things?

On the other hand, how can one check the performance of one's subordinates and make them answerable if the director himself is not familiar with the guideline documents? It turns out that not only the head of the automotive school has in a year's time "not had time" to study the requisite decrees and instructions, but also his deputy for training and production as well as the chief accountant are quite vague in their knowledge of guideline documents....

Listening to Nikolayev's "cogent" arguments, I asked myself: "Does this school need a regular staff-appointment director?" For it seems that in actual fact he needs to know nothing and has been specifically responsible for nothing.

In the instructions of office the duties of the head of an automotive school are rather extensive and are defined very specifically. Upon reading these instructions, another question arises, which demands a specific answer: does the school need such a director as Nikolayev?

It is the job of the Lipetskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee to answer this question.

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CSO: 1801

DOSAAF AEROBATIC TRAINING CAPABILITIES DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 15 Jun 77 p 4

[Article by Yu. Tarasov, International Category Judge, head judge at the Eighth World Aerobatics Championships: "Problems of 'Aerobatics'"]

[Text] I shall not be in error if I state that out of all types of flying sports aerobatics is the most interesting. One can also scarcely exaggerate its importance for the professional training of pilots, particularly military pilots. Outstanding Russian aviator P. Nesterov called aerobatics the highest school for the pilot, teaching him to extricate himself from the most difficult situations.

In this country aerobatics as a sport began to develop in the 1950's, when the first light aircraft appeared which were designed for aerobatic flying. The performance of aerobatic maneuvers was adopted in the programs of club, zone and republic competitions as well as USSR national championships.

World aerobatics championships have been held since 1960. Our sport pilots have competed successfully in the world championships. We have won three team championships, seven large gold medals as individual overall world champions, and 27 gold medals for the performance of individual aerobatic maneuvers. The history of sport flying contains the names of Soviet sport pilots V. Martem'yanov, G. Korchuganova, I. Yegorov, S. Savitskaya, V. Letsko, and L. Leonova.

Excellent flying skills constitute a guarantee of success for our aerobatic pilots. They all have their own individual style, their own manner of piloting, which are characterized by a precision pattern for each figure executed, a uniform tempo, and smoothness. Our pilots have devised interesting aerobatic combinations. These include maneuvers with spins and controlled rolls, and maneuvers consisting of evolutions in various planes.

Success in aerobatic competitions is also determined in large measure by the aircraft in which the pilot trains and competes. Thanks to many years of innovative work performed at the famed design office headed by twice

Hero of Socialist Labor chief aircraft designer A. Yakovlev, aerobatic pilots have in various years received the excellent-performing YaK-18 and YaK-18A aircraft. The YaK-18P and later modifications felicitously combined such qualities as maneuverability, stability and controllability. They boasted a spare silhouette and in dimensions were harmoniously in conformity with the geometric parameters of the executed maneuvers.

In order to compete successfully with our opponents, however, Soviet pilots needed an aircraft with better longitudinal controllability and with improved spin characteristics. It was also necessary to boost the power-to-weight ratio. The A. Yakovlev design office is always highly responsive to requests and comments by aerobatic pilots. A new aircraft -- the YaK-50, was designed taking these requests and comments into account. It did an excellent job at the Eighth World Championships. DOSAAF clubs are now taking delivery on this aircraft, which will unquestionably help raise the level of development of aviation sport in this country to a new qualitative high.

The YaK-50 and the YaK-52 two-seater sports trainer should facilitate the solution to many problems arising due to the negative attitude, which existed a few years ago, toward aerobatic flying in piston aircraft. At that time there was forming a gap between the status of the sports in flying clubs and the tasks being performed by the USSR national team. Beginning in 1971 this country's pilots competed in programs which differed radically from international competitions and world championships. For example, national championships were held in navigation -- closed-circuit and route flying. This created certain difficulties in forming a national team, and considerable efforts were required in order to give the pilots additional training.

The availability of YaK-50 aircraft in the clubs will make it possible for all localities to work not only on obligatory but also free-style and unfamiliar aerobatic maneuvers. We can select from the winners promising aerobatic pilots for the national team.

It is appropriate here to discuss the methods of aerobatic pilot training and practice drills. Considerable experience in this area has been amassed by Honored Coaches USSR K. Nazhmutdinov and A. Tyrsin, who for many years now have been training the national team. Training is conducted for the most part during training camp sessions held centrally. At these sessions pilots first master simple elements, the techniques of performing individual maneuvers, followed by sequences of maneuvers. Monitoring of the quality of training is done with pilots flying in a maneuver zone above the control tower. All errors are logged or taped for subsequent analysis. In the process of working on the maneuver sequences, the pilots and coaches prepare and analyze schedules of utilization of space and altitude and establish the optimal conditions for execution of maneuvers.

I have observed the organization of training of aerobatic pilots at flying clubs in a number of foreign countries. I must say that the training methods employed by our national team are the most effective. There is one

weak point, however, which still exists. In the period between training camps the pilots must have regular practice flights back home at their own flying clubs. This would greatly help reinforce skills and would reduce to a minimum the time required to return to competitive form prior to competitions. Organization of such practice flights requires appropriate equipment and trained aerobatic instructors in the club, which is unattainable at present.

In addition, the YaK-18PM and YaK-18PS aircraft were built only in a single-seater model. Aerobatic instructors must use aircraft of other types for training and check flights. This complicates to a considerable degree the training process and diminishes its effectiveness. Therefore both pilots and instructors are waiting impatiently for the YaK-52 sport trainer, which will make it possible to conduct training and flight checks both in normal and inverted flight.

This country's flying sports federation must show greater concern for improvement of pilot sport flying skills in the clubs. But unfortunately in recent years it has taken the position of an observer. Adoption in the programs of club, zone and republic competitions as well as national championships of such interesting exercises as flying obligatory, unfamiliar and free-style maneuver sequences will make aerobatic flying a more entertaining spectacle.

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CSO: 1801

CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING ACTIVITIES

DOSAAF and Civil Defense Cooperation

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 22 Jun 77 p 2

[Article: "Reliable Assistants"]

[Text] It was noted at the Eighth All-Union DOSAAF Congress that DOSAAF organizations are now considerably more effectively assisting in the conduct of various civil defense measures. The editors' mail also attests to this fact. The authors of the letters we receive share their ideas on interesting forms of businesslike cooperation between committees and civil defense headquarters. These include dissemination of knowledge and practical skills in protection against mass destruction weapons among the civilian population, participation in preparing for and holding enterprise exercises, building and improving training facilities.

Of course it is inconceivable to accomplish this large volume of work without the extensive participation of DOSAAF activists.

The Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon DOSAAF Committee, emphasizes N. Poluyanov from the town of Novokuznetsk, displays great concern for selection of civil defense propagandists among reserve and retired officers. It is not surprising that many of them have been commended for vigorous dissemination of civil defense information. These include M. Loginov, P. Sinel'nikov, A. Stromskiy, M. Zubenko and others.

Civil defense days are held in many cities and towns, rayons, and at industrial enterprises. DOSAAF committees and activists participate directly in preparing for and holding these events. In the hero city of Novorossiysk civil defense day also involved the active participation of DOSAAF members from the port facilities, the Pervomayskiy and Proletariy cement plants, the Malaya Zemlya Sovkhoz, and the city's schools, reports Lt Col (Res) L. Rusman. Training facilities have improved considerably, thanks to the assistance of local organizations to civil defense staffs at many enterprises. This makes it possible not only to hold practical drills with civilian units but also to arrange for workers and employees

to pass performance standards in protection against mass destruction weapons and to organize competitions for reconnaissance teams and medical aid teams. This was the subject of a letter from I. Ruvinskiy from the town of Korosten' in Zhitomirskaya Oblast.

DOSA AF activists at the Omsk Radio Plant imeni A. Popov have many fine accomplishments to their credit. They have helped this enterprise become one of the city's finest in organization of civil defense. F. Chapskiy cites interesting facts in his letter to back up this claim. At the request of headquarters activists renovated equipment in the training classrooms, built wired display stands, made posters, diagrams and other training aids.

These forms of assistance to civil defense definitely merit high praise. It is therefore not surprising that the top disseminators of civil defense information, who are DOSAAF members, received various awards on the recommendation of civil defense chief of staff P. Rybalko. They include nurse V. Zaytseva, bandager A. Sinel'nikova, process engineer V. Chuyanov, M. Bespyatov, and M. Petukhov. They are all featured on the Honor Board.

Diversified participation by DOSAAF committees and their activists in civil defense exercises has become a fine tradition. At many enterprises in Leninskiy Rayon in the city of Frunze, writes M. Telerman, DOSAAF primary organizations assist headquarters in the preparatory period: they hold drills with workers and employees and work on practical tasks. A similar report has been received from I. Novosel'tsev from the Volgodonskoy Sovkhoz in Tsimlyanskiy Rayon, Rostovskaya Oblast, from A. Kazanskiy at the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine, A. Tochkov from Rostov-na-Donu, and others.

At Irkutsk Machine Building Plant

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 10 Jul 77 p 3

[Article by I. Antoshkin, member of DOSAAF oblast committee presidium: "Fine, But It Could Be Better"]

[Text] E. Kudryashov, chairman of the DOSAAF primary organization committee at the Heavy Machine Building Plant imeni Kuybyshev, was pleased with the performance of DOSAAF members at the comprehensive enterprise exercise, for 85 percent of the participants in the exercise were DOSAAF members. At the postexercise critique enterprise civil defense chief Ye. Marmontov had many nice things to say about them and praised a good many of them.

I witnessed the performance of the members of nonmilitary units in a "stricken area." Take, for example, the rescue team under the command of party member V. Kapustin. Under difficult conditions the commander and his men performed rescue operations swiftly and skillfully. Excellent proficiency was demonstrated by the gas and water line team led by V. Tomas.

When, for example, in one shop a gas line proved to be damaged, with a threat of gas filling the rescue operations area, team commander Tomas quickly shut off the damaged main and ordered the damaged section patched, wrapped in cloth, and sealer applied, followed by a metal sleeve. In addition, the men capped the ends of a burst gas line. All this demanded considerable skill of the men, and it is not surprising that the umpire gave a high mark to the performance of the commander and his subordinates. The medical aid team performed well. The team commander, design engineer L. Kukhart, displayed excellent organizer abilities, and her girls displayed the ability to render aid to victims under all conditions. Medical aid team member senior process engineer G. Rasponina did a particularly fine job.

The skillful performance of workers and employees at practical exercises is due in large measure to well-organized training. Much credit here as well goes to activists and members of DOSAAF. Team leaders chemical engineer Z. Tarusheva, senior mechanical engineer P. Degtyarev, shop superintendent M. Bol'shakov and others conduct drills methodologically correctly and very effectively. They devote principal attention to practical work on problems of protection against mass destruction weapons.

Plant civil defense headquarters conduct many interesting measures with the aid of DOSAAF activists. Take, for example, special-topic evening activities entitled "Let's Go, Lads!" They always include civil defense components involved in city nonmilitary unit competitions. In 1976 representatives of the Plant imeni Kuybyshev, most of whom were DOSAAF members, took first place in the Irkutsk civil defense competitions. Considerable credit for this goes to the DOSAAF shop committees, which helped train the team.

Unfortunately not everything is running smoothly in the activities of the DOSAAF plant committee to assist in civil defense. Take, for example, dissemination of civil defense information. We cannot say that nothing is being done in this area by activists. We could name genuine activists such as L. Safronov, A. Gurina, K. Domashevskiy and others. They broadcast lectures on the local radio, and write articles in the plant newspaper, METALLIST.

But here is the problem. For some reason the committee does not always include in its work schedule civil defense information dissemination measures -- holding of discussions, lectures, showing of training films, printing of a photo newspaper on DOSAAF member activities at civil defense training drills and exercises, etc. The lack of planning naturally cannot help but do detriment to the cause. Some matters are ignored or are determined without adequate preparation.

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION ON RADIO-ELECTRONICS TRAINING OF YOUTH

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 6 Jul 77 p 3

[Round Table Discussion: "The World of Technology Calls Youth"]

[Excerpts] The 28th All-Union Amateur Radio Builder Exhibit ran for 20 days. Visitors perusing the items exhibited at the Radio Electronics pavilion at the Exhibit of Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR were amazed at the great number of items. This was an exhibit of inventiveness, original thinking, a festival celebrating the skilled workmen from the "land of electronics." A worthy place was occupied by the exhibits in the "Young Radio Enthusiasts" section.

Displayed at the exhibit were 116 radio instruments built by young designers.

Innovative work by the young not only ushers teenagers into the world of technology and gets them involved in useful activities, but also develops persistence and respect for knowledge and labor. It serves as career orientation. It disciplines and teaches responsibility for the assigned task.

How can we more vigorously foster radio engineering activities among teenagers? Where are the bottlenecks in this area? What are the prospects? These questions were submitted for discussion by round-table participants, in order jointly to seek ways to accelerate radio innovation activities by the young.

The editors invited M. Stegantsev, chief of the Mass Organizational Work and Military-Patriotic Propaganda Directorate of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF, to head the round table discussion.

* * *

"Before we start this round table discussion," said M. Stegantsev, chief of the Mass Organizational Work and Military-Patriotic Propaganda Directorate, "I should like to explain briefly why we at the USSR DOSAAF

Central Committee took such an interest in the initiative on the part of the newspaper SOVETSKIY PATRIOT and the magazine RADIO, and why we consider this get-together both timely and important.

"Thanks to the concern shown by the Communist Party and Soviet Government, favorable conditions have been created in this country for the all-around development of young people. The education and upbringing of the younger generation is an important task which is being consistently carried out in this country. Our boys and girls are growing as ideologically conditioned, physically healthy individuals who are deeply dedicated to communist ideals.

"There is no need to enumerate everything which is being done by USSR DOSAAF toward this goal. I shall present the main points. Hundreds of clubs and associations of young pilots, auto enthusiasts, sailors and cosmonauts work with adolescents, and the "Summer Lightning" and "Eaglet" military-patriotic games are held, as well as outings to sites of revolutionary, fighting and labor glory of the Soviet people, competitions, contests.... A nationwide contest for the best DOSAAF primary and training organization was held in connection with the 50th anniversary of DOSAAF; the competition program contained a special division pertaining to working with young teenagers. Recently the Presidium of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF issued a decree entitled "Participation by DOSAAF organizations in indoctrinational work with minors." Jointly with the Komsomol Central Committee, the All-Union Central Trade-Union Council and Sports Committee, a decree was issued, calling for stepping up work with toilers, particularly teenagers, at their place of residence.

"Dissemination of information and knowledge on radio engineering, amateur radio and radio design is for us a component part of these diversified activities. Let us take a look at this area of activity. We shall examine its state, see what productive work has been done and, assessing today, we shall look toward tomorrow."

The "Rear Echelon" Has Fallen Behind....

V. Voznyuk, director of the Novosibirskaya Oblast Young Technician Station, stated: "I can confirm that solid, interesting work is being conducted with the teenagers in radio sections and laboratories. The "geography" is expanding, and we can see a return on our efforts. However, we have not gathered at this round table discussion for the purpose of lauding ourselves. Let us take a broader look at the problem, for only a few are capable of profiting at the present time from the experience and know-how which has been discussed.

"Take our oblast. Naturally I am familiar with the success enjoyed by the Young Technicians Club at Akademgorodok, its work methods and its pupils. But working conditions here are exceptional. And in the oblast as a whole, in our schools, clubs, and Pioneer clubhouses, particularly in the villages, the desire of our young people to engage in amateur radio and radio sport is for the most part not being satisfied. I am firmly convinced

that the younger generation must be indoctrinated in such a concrete activity as designing and building radios.

"There are many difficulties here. Who supervises us? The public education division, the trade union, Komsomol, and DOSAAF. The result is, as they say, 'too many cooks....'

"Now about the program. For many years now there has not been a uniform program for radio clubs. Those which are operating need reworking. Obviously activities in school groups should begin not with grades five through seven, but rather with the fourth, and radio sport activities should begin with grades six-seven.

"And now radio competitions. The Ministry of Education feels that they should be organized by DOSAAF. I do not believe that anybody should be totally uninvolved.

"Finally, radio design and construction activities require adequate support services, and they are very poor here. Enterprise directors are not always anxious to turn over to us discarded equipment, components and tools. And yet the need for this is clearly stated in the 7 May 1966 Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and Council of Ministers."

A. Sukhov, director of Moscow School No 568, stated: "As a school principal and chairman of the Moscow Radio Sports Federation committee dealing with work with schoolchildren, the question of school radio clubs is particularly close to me.

"I shall begin by stating that in our schools there are many hobby groups of various specialization. The amazing thing is that recently we have observed a certain 'ebbing off' from purely sports sections and, on the contrary, an 'influx' into the technical study groups. Unfortunately we are not yet making adequate use of this interest in technology. The study groups need a new program as well as adequate equipment and supplies.

"We have found a solution at our school. We use difficult-to-dispose-of items, which has enabled us to start from zero and to have at the present time a group-use radio transmitter and a radio technical study group, with such an abundance of materials that I am sharing radio parts with all the schools in Sovetskiy Rayon. We obtain them at enterprises. Apparently for schools in other towns where there are no radio engineering industry enterprises a specialized organization should be set up, which would obtain and supply them with radio parts.

"Recently we have been approached by many boys who are interested in electronically-amplified music. We say to them: 'If you want to build an electric guitar -- here are the plans. Go ahead and build it!' Beginning with electronic-amplification instruments, they transition to building

radios. We must admit, however, that there are some whose interest is neither in technology nor in music. We should not push them away, however. On the contrary, our task is to get them off the streets and to make them into good citizens.

"For this we should open the doors of all schools to radio engineering."

The Goal Is Mass Participation

N. Kazanskiy, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Radio Sports Federation, stated: "Aleksandr Grigor'yevich Sukhov is right. In order to get mass participation in radio sports and amateur radio engineering, we must open wide the doors of our schools to these activities. I might add: also the doors of trade-technical schools, Pioneer palaces and clubhouses, and young technician stations. To achieve this we must first of all resolve the problem of supervisory personnel for technical study groups and laboratories.

"We have been working hard for a number of years on resolving this matter with the USSR Ministry of Education, using as a base departments of public occupations at higher educational institutions, but unfortunately our efforts have been to no avail. We have 40,000 secondary schools in this country, while there are only 1,000 group-operated amateur transmitters.

"In the meantime interest in radio is growing appreciably year by year. Today you will not find a single family without some radio equipment. Naturally boys are interested in it and want to know what is going on. Where can young people acquire radio knowledge? There are 2,000 young technician stations in this country. The maximum each can handle is 300-400 persons, no more. The schools should evidently constitute the principal base. At the present time, however, the schools are proceeding intolerably slowly with organizing amateur radio classes and dissemination of radio knowledge.

"In 1973 we reached an agreement with the Ministry of Education that we would hold radio sports competitions once every 2 years. But this is merely a drop in the bucket. Therefore the way to get mass participation is to get radio sports into the schools.

"A second way is to involve the trade union palaces of culture clubhouses. At present they are clearly being utilized insufficiently. They have very few radio hobby groups, and practically no group-operated amateur transmitters.

"The next problem is supply. On the instructions of the USSR Radio Sports Federation the chairman of the federation committee dealing with technical innovations, V. Mavrodiadi, looked into the commercial availability of radio parts at Moscow stores. He soon saw that practically nothing can be done with those radio parts which are commercially available.

"There is a store in Moscow called 'Young Technician.' You find practically nothing on its shelves, and yet near the store an 'experienced' individual can buy practically everything he needs. It is not only a matter of

supply but of ethics as well. We must reverse the situation as regards what is available in and around the store.

"In addition, in recent years there have been several price reductions on television sets and radio receivers. But what about radio parts? Unfortunately there have been practically none. The Federation brought up this question with the USSR Council of Ministers Price Committee as well as the USSR Ministry of Finance. Subsequently the newspaper PRAVDA has devoted articles on three different occasions to the problem of radio parts. We have not yet been able to resolve this problem.

"Finally, there has been a complaint about a lack of instructive materials on fostering radio sports and amateur radio activities in the schools. And yet in our opinion many decrees have been issued in recent years. A volume of documents should be published, so that all radio amateurs and radio sport enthusiasts can become thoroughly familiar with them."

Retail Trade and the Teenager

L. Sisekina, instructor in the mass-cultural division of the All-Union Central Trade Union Council, stated: "Obviously first of all we must acquaint you people with what the trade unions are doing to foster the development of technical innovation activities among teenagers.

"Today's adolescents are tomorrow's workers, engineers, military men, white-collar workers, farm machine operators and other specialists. The better we prepare them, the more effective their labor will be. This is why in carrying out the tasks specified by the 25th CPSU Congress, and by decrees issued by the CPSU Central Committee, the trade unions are persistently and vigorously increasing their influence on the shaping of the young citizens, particularly in the area of technical innovation.

"What do we have to assist us in this work? We have 1,300 young technician clubs, 27,000 different technical study groups, laboratories and associations at palaces and houses of culture, 44 scientific and technical societies for schoolchildren, and nine children's river and marine steamship operations.

"The Ministry of Railroads alone has 39 excellent children's railroads, 17 young technician stations and 11 Pioneer palaces and clubhouses. Today, however, this network is inadequate. Amateur radio and amateur radio engineering, which is at the forward lines of technological progress, have not yet taken their place in the trade union clubs.

"Growth of this network is being impeded by a lack of space facilities. As we know, pursuant to the statute on (FZMK), we do not construct buildings for clubs. Much in this area depends on the persistence of trade union organizations and the degree to which managers appreciate amateur technical innovation. I could cite examples of special buildings being erected, for example, at the Gor'kiy Automotive Plant.

"It is true that the USSR Council of Ministers has instructed that local authorities offer space to house clubs and young technician stations. These instructions must be carried out.

"The next problem is that of supply. The clubs are in a somewhat better position, while the school hobby groups and trade and technical school study groups are in an entirely unsatisfactory situation. What is happening now? In Chelyabinskaya Oblast there is nothing available in the "Young Technician" stores, while there is a full line available in Magnitogorsk. In Magnitogorsk there is a single operator -- the Metallurgical Combine imeni Lenin. Management has assigned vehicles to carry unusable items to the store for sale. In Chelyabinsk the trade network does not want to become involved in this activity. So much the better for the enterprise: there is less bother.

"Until the Ministry of Trade takes this into its own hands nationwide, supply will suffer. Yet the ministry is for some reason being slow about it.

"It is high time to develop a technical innovation network on a scientific basis. How do things stand at present, for example? There are rayons where one out of every 10 children can participate in the activities of a technical study group, while in other rayons the figure is only one out of eighty. This is due in large measure to the facilities, which are provided by the Ministry of Education, the trade unions and DOSAAF. We need a coordination center which would plan this important work on a long-term basis and specify ways to improve it."

M. Avrin, Deputy Chief of Glavsbyt, USSR Ministry of the Electronics Industry, stated: "Facilities and equipment availability for amateur radio engineering activities today fail to satisfy demand. Nevertheless I can state that our ministry is fully meeting radio parts orders for radio builders and the entire army of radio amateurs.

"The electronics industry does not say no to the Ministry of Trade.

"In 1976 retail trade ordered 6.5 million capacitors of all types -- we delivered 8.5 million. In 1977 4.5 million semiconductor devices were ordered -- this order will also be filled.

"In order better to serve radio amateurs, we took upon ourselves the organization of special stores. There are now three of these in the Soviet Union, and we have received permission to build an additional six."

RADIO: "You will agree, Mikhail Vladimirovich, that this is rather strange: industry provides, but the trade network does not sell. What is the problem?"

"I agree completely. At the present time, in order to have on the store shelves only 50 percent of the total list of electronics items needed by the radio amateur it is necessary to maintain 25-30 service personnel at the main trade warehouses. While for the trade network it is better to sell an entire... electric locomotive than electronics items costing very small amounts. Thus the people in trade have no incentive to sell what radio amateurs need.

"We have discussed here the matter of goods a factory cannot dispose of. It was correctly stated that they are not being adequately utilized. But one thing was not mentioned. In order to obtain them from an enterprise, the customer must go to the enterprise personally, sign a document, arrange to haul the goods, etc. The existing system should be altered, improved, with improved contacts between enterprises and young technician stations.

"The statistics of demand should be studied, in order to do more ordering of salable radio parts and to avoid ordering those which do not move.

"In conclusion I should like to assure radio amateurs that the electronics industry will not let them down."

V. Kishalov, Deputy Chief of the Administration for Recreational, Educational, Hobby and Sports Goods of the USSR Ministry of Trade, stated: "I am in full agreement with Mikhail Vladimirovich Avrin that the Ministry of the Electronics Industry can serve as an example of heeding the requests of radio enthusiasts. Unfortunately this cannot be said about the Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry.

"Take, for example, this year's national fair. You won't find exhibited any consumer-sought radio parts and devices manufactured by the enterprises of this ministry. Thus we can tell the amateur radio builders in advance that we shall be unable to supply these items. And yet an entire radio project can come to a halt due to a single part.

"Failure of the ministry's enterprises to fill the orders of the union republics is frustrating retail trade enterprises. For example, on 14 February of this year we received a letter signed by the deputy minister of the communications equipment industry, stating that the ministry would be unable to fill our orders. I can state in advance that this will produce a flood of complaints and protests.

"Recently USSR Gosplan issued instructions that discarded radio equipment in disassembled form is to be sold in the Pioneer and Young Technician stores. This improved supply. Beginning this year these items will be on sale at the Moscow Pioneer store, and subsequently this practice will spread to a number of other cities.

"Criticism for failing to supply radio parts and other equipment to radio amateurs, particularly in rural areas, is warranted. Through joint efforts, together with industry, and with your assistance, we at the Ministry of Trade and the entire trade network shall improve the supply situation."

All parties have spoken -- representatives of radio laboratories, sections, study groups and clubs, where technical activities are conducted, and the central organizations responsible for these activities. Positive experience has been revealed, and problems have been specified which are impeding the growth and development of radio engineering innovation and design.

It is without question that in recent years radio engineering innovation has moved forward, but possibilities are far from being fully utilized, and the scope of the effort is lagging behind the needs of our young people and demands pertaining to working with teenagers.

Unfortunately, in spite of our invitation, we did not see at this round table discussion representatives of the USSR Ministry of Education or the Committee on Trade and Technical Education, against which criticism has been leveled. We hope that they will take part in implementing the suggestions which have been made and in correcting the noted deficiencies.

There is no doubt that through joint efforts we shall succeed in carrying out the task of utilizing radio engineering innovation as a means of familiarizing young people with technology and as a means of youth indoctrination.

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CSO: 1801

DOSAAF TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN SVERDLOVSKAYA OBLAST

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 13 Jul 77 p 1

[Correspondent's report: "Worthy Replacement Personnel for the Armed Forces"]

[Text] Problems of mass defense and military-patriotic work as well as preparation of young people for service in the armed forces continuously occupy the attention focus of party and Komsomol organizations, local soviets and DOSAAF committees in Sverdlovskaya Oblast. Recently a meeting of oblast defense activists was held in Sverdlovsk, at which were discussed problems of military-patriotic indoctrination of youth and mass defense activities in light of the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress. A report was presented by party oblast committee secretary L. Ponomarev.

The speaker emphasized that the meeting of activists was held in an atmosphere of great patriotic enthusiasm evoked by the decisions of the May (1977) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Sixth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, nationwide discussion of the draft USSR Constitution, and extensive socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

Noting the successes achieved by defense collectives in Kamensk-Ural'skiy, Nizhniy Tagil, Bogdanovich and a number of other cities, as well as on the sovkhozes of Kamyshlovskiy, Talitskiy, and Prigorodnyy rayons, the keynote speaker and subsequent discussion participants focused attention on unresolved problems and on deficiencies. It was pointed out in particular that in some areas preinduction youth are not yet receiving regular basic military training, nor is the functioning of technical study groups and sections for the applied military sports smoothly organized at all enterprises. Strong criticism was leveled at the training of students enrolled at the Turinsk DOSAAF Automotive School. In the towns of Nev'yansk, Tavda, Krasnoturinsk, Verkhotur'ye and a number of others, effectiveness of military-patriotic work is still quite low. It is necessary to publicize among youth in a more graphic and persuasive manner the heroic fighting traditions of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Pointing to the necessity of further increasing the effectiveness of military-patriotic indoctrination and mass defense activities, the keynote speaker and subsequent discussion participants focused attention on dissemination of the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress on strengthening the nation's defense capability and the demands of the draft USSR Constitution on the obligations of Soviet citizens to defend the nation's borders, as well as indoctrination of the toilers of the oblast in the Leninist ideals of defense of the socialist homeland.

D. Grakov, chairman of the Kamensk-Ural'skiy city DOSAAF committee, noted that the members of the DOSAAF city organization strongly approve of the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the draft USSR Constitution, and see in these documents one more vivid manifestation of the party's concern for the prosperity of the homeland and for strengthening its economic and defense might.

Maj Gen A. Makunin, chief of the military district political directorate, spoke of the necessity of further unification of the efforts of party agencies, soviet and public organizations in Sverdlovskaya Oblast, military commissariats and units of the Red-Banner Urals Military District in preparing worthy manpower replacements for the USSR Armed Forces.

The statements made by Yu. Simakov, party committee secretary at the Vysokogorskoye Mine Administration, V. Il'yushin, first secretary of the Sverdlovskaya Oblast Komsomol Committee, B. Mikov, chairman of the executive committee of the Krasnoufimsk Municipal Soviet, Maj Gen A. Sidorov, military commissar of Sverdlovskaya Oblast, and others were permeated with great concern for improving the quality of preparation of the young men of Sverdlovskaya Oblast for military service as well as further improvement in the style and methods of mass defense activities.

The meeting adopted a resolution specifying tasks for further improving the effectiveness and quality of military-patriotic and mass defense activities as well as preparation of young people for service in the Soviet Armed Forces.

3024

CSO: 1801

NAVAL TRAINING ACTIVITIES DISCUSSED

Improving Crew Combat Training

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 May 77 p 2

[Article by Capt 1st Rank V. Shutkin: "Reference Point"]

[Text] Headquarters and the political section were rigorous and demanding in grading the crew under the command of party member Capt 2d Rank A. Smirnov. The crew received a solid mark of 5 on all items. The ship's commanding officer, however, insistently requested that a top mark not be given. Smirnov was of the view that a mark of good would be in some measure a payment on account to a crew which until recently had not been doing a good job, while a mark of 5, even though honestly earned, could give rise to some complacency in the men while they were engaged in that last hard pull to the top.

One can of course debate on the best procedure to follow, analyzing such a situation abstractly. But in the given instance the captain's concern was understandable, and the grade was adjusted downward.

The development of this crew had come hard. There had been miscalculations in organization of service, in special training, and in maintenance of equipment at some stations. Headquarters and the political section made rigorous demands on Smirnov. The latter usually would complain of the youth of a number of his officers as well as inadequate zeal on the part of some warrant officers. There was some truth to this, but it was important to determine where the causes and where the consequences lay and to analyze the commanding officer's work style. It was determined that the commander, discouraged by the lack of success, was increasingly inclined toward naked bureaucratic rule and was failing to use pedagogic tact. He was working hard and was tough on his men, but he was not producing the desired results. His demandingness was not backed up by well-conceived indoctrinational effort.

Smirnov's senior comrades had to work hard to help him improve his work style. The process included frank, sharp, edifying discussion at party meetings. And Smirnov finally learned where he must look to find a point of support; he drew closer to others and began selecting "weak spots" together with the political worker and party members, taking counsel with them. Training began to be more closely linked with indoctrination, and competition between individuals and subunits became more lively. The crew became organizationally and morally stronger to a particularly noticeable degree on long training cruises, became amicable, consolidated, and confident of its abilities. Success also came in the performance of combat training missions, particularly torpedo firing exercises, which in the past had not always run smoothly.

In short, everybody was pleased that the crew was making progress, that over the winter period, in the course of competition to honor the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in a worthy fashion, it had climbed right up close to the level of excellent performance and that the crew was in an enthusiastic, aggressive mood. On the day when Anatoliy Petrovich Smirnov received a military decoration, the men set up a display stand entitled "Our Commanding Officer" in the crew quarters -- high points in his military service biography and warm congratulations for his coveted decoration.

But the main point I am making is the following: Smirnov took a difficult path toward success; in return, by all indications he highly values what has been achieved through hard work and had found not only the correct point of support but has also acquired a correct reference point for movement forward, a sense of strict, precise criteria. In all things he strives to ensure a reserve backlog for the future, improved effectiveness and quality in his work. The commanding officer works with particular enthusiasm on tactical and special training -- both his own and that of his crew. If Smirnov is not at sea, then he can be found at the training center, for he views the established standard quota for training drills only as a minimum figure. His commander's focus toward the maximum has become for all officers and his entire crew a standard of demandingness and responsibility for continuous increase in success.

Unfortunately some collectives lack the ability to consolidate an attained position. In order to consolidate it is essentially necessary to work hard at all times, to advance, perhaps only a little at a time, but each day and each hour, for the demands of life and the times are also steadily growing. Otherwise a decline, instability of position is inevitable. In order to avoid this, it is important to maintain and foster a moral atmosphere in the collective whereby complacency and conceit are alien elements.

I can mentally picture a crew where the state of affairs is developing in a highly unique manner. At one time it was one of the best, and it was frequently the recipient of high official praise. Later, when the ship had lost the qualities embodied in the term "excellent" but formally retained

this title, I heard the following words from the rostrum: "Unfortunately it is listed as excellent." An analysis indicated that the crew had backslid from a level of performance at which it had not yet genuinely consolidated. Naturally it was now too late to "save its name."

A report on violation of safety regulations was an indication that all was not well. There can always be elements of chance in such matters. Headquarters and the political section, however, had in their possession other facts which, with a rigorous (perhaps somewhat delayed) analysis, revealed a certain pattern. It seems that a number of measures began to be conducted on board this ship in a less interesting manner, and in addition with elements of a certain formalism, without concrete consideration of the level of officer preparedness. Links between the training process and socialist pledges in competition were much less well-defined than in the past. Mistakes were also made in organization of service. Young officers V. Levchuk and N. Varfolomeyev were deficient in their personal conduct, but the ship's political worker did not properly assess these facts.

Unfortunately, although veteran personnel were looking into the activities on board this ship, they did not closely follow the changes taking place in the attitude of the men and they did not immediately spot symptoms of conceit. This meant that even greater efforts would be required to rectify the situation.

The ship's commanding officer and party organization, realizing their miscalculations, vigorously set about to correct the deficiencies, with the assistance of headquarters and the political section. It was not such a difficult matter to correct specific deficiencies in training and organization of service. It proved more difficult to change the crew's psychological mood and to establish in the men's consciousness strict criteria in evaluating their own performance and the general state of affairs on board the ship.

Particularly important in this matter is the clear-cut position taken by the higher-echelon commander, the headquarters staff and political section. Their plan-conforming demandingness, party principledness, and their ability to analyze the moral atmosphere in military collectives serve both as a factor of indoctrination and a point of reference for ship's commanding officers and political workers.

Naturally ship commanding officers and their executive officers should not be taught to rely on protective tutelage from the higher echelon, that somebody will come and set things right on the ship for them.

It is necessary first and foremost to develop in them a responsibility for consistency of success, for making successful performance reliably firm. And if a new commanding officer, executive officer or political worker is assigned to an excellent-rated or performance-leading ship, it is very important to make them aware that it would be intolerable to permit quality of performance to decline, that they are responsible for maintaining and building upon that which has been achieved by their predecessors. Backsliding

from achieved performance levels sometimes occurs precisely during that period when personnel are replaced, particularly at the officer level. Of course this does not happen if the crew is mature and if good traditions have been firmly established. Newcomers, entering an atmosphere of benevolent demandingness, quickly assimilate the traditions of the collective and naturally adopt the established precise, rigorous order and procedures, including a universal striving to advance in training and competition.

The arrival of a new commanding officer or executive officer is an important event in the life of a ship's crew. Of course the captain or executive officer is free to revise certain things in the work style and methods of even a gifted predecessor. It sometimes happens, however, that "the old ways" are changed without proper preservation of established traditions, and without particular need. Therefore it is necessary to set right in a timely manner those who show little concern in a new position for the consequences of their decisions, who hastily revise that which, frankly speaking, they should be consolidating and building upon. In the final analysis all inevitable costs connected with changes in the crew roster should be compensated for by mobilization of reserve potential contained in improving the style of command and in the great strength of socialist competition.

The presently-surging movement to develop outstanding combined units opens up new prospects in this area. This movement is boosting the activeness of officers of control entities, headquarters staffs and political sections and is encouraging them to visit the ships more frequently, more closely to analyze the state of affairs locally, promptly to reveal deficiencies and to elucidate bits of advanced know-how.

In the winter training period the crew of the ship commanded by Capt 3d Rank M. Podobed improved appreciably in performance skills and cohesiveness. The crew improved precisely because on this ship they consistently develop in all the men, and particularly the officers, an attitude toward progress achieved during training and competition as being the foundation for further movement forward. Capt 3d Rank M. Podobed approaches everything with an eye to the future. He conducts drills for the ship's crew, for example, under continuously more complex conditions. The specific performance levels to be achieved are always clearly specified in competition on assigned tasks and performance standards. The ship is rightfully given the designation excellent. Considerable credit for this goes to the headquarters staff officers and senior political workers, who work regularly and in a planned manner on this ship, teaching the commanding officer and political worker the skill of analyzing facts and phenomena, as well as pedagogic expertise. The experience of this leading crew became the topic of discussion at a seminar of ship commanding officers and served as a point of reference in their further work.

Today, on the threshold of a new combat training period, it is particularly important to increase demandingness in evaluating the results of training and indoctrination, as well as socialist competition. This determines in large measure stability of an increase in achieved success. In the final analysis the performance mark is a reference point, a factor of indoctrination, and a work incentive.

Submarine Officer Candidate Training

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 May 77 p 2

[Article by Capt 1st Rank V. Kopytov, Political Section Chief, Higher Naval Submarine School imeni Lenin Komsomol: "From the First Steps"]

[Text] Many letters come in from the fleets to the political section at the Higher Naval Submarine School imeni Lenin Komsomol. Many of them are written by our recent students. A year or two ago they were assigned to duty on naval ships, with the rank of lieutenant. During this time they have taken the first steps in their naval career and have written the first lines in the biography of a submarine officer. How was this period of commander development and adjustment to a new collective for each of them?

Letters from the fleets answer many questions. Officers V. Gudimov and V. Lavrenyuk, for example, report that they are in command of subunits and admit that it was no easy matter to conduct the indoctrination of their men at the level of present-day demands and to unify them into smoothly-functioning teams. Some lieutenants complain that it takes a long time to develop a good working relationship with their men. Weeks and months go by, and yet things do not jell. What is the reason for this? At school these men were at all times the company of models of performance to emulate. And yet things are not developing well for all of them.

An analysis of the failure of some young officers in the period of initial commander development indicates that these individuals, while possessing diversified specialized knowledge, are not yet skillful in building relations with others. They lack the requisite skills, and some of them do not have a well-developed sense of monitoring their own performance. Some lieutenants who have just begun their first line assignment, already begin to view their subordinates in a haughty manner. In working with them they make no effort to choose words which are encouraging, which instill in an individual confidence in his own abilities. At the slightest thing he proceeds to shout at his men. A lack of tactfulness and respectful attitude of superior to subordinate naturally does not promote creation of an atmosphere of trust within the collective. On the other hand, another young officer prefers to assume the role of a simple, straightforward fellow, seeking in this way to win the respect of his men.

I recently received a letter from one of the fleets. It was from one of our graduates. He was taking his first steps in the position of commander of a ship's combat department. The lieutenant was sincerely concerned by the fact that among his men there were undisciplined individuals, who were

infecting the entire crew. And all of them had difficult personalities. He tries day after day, but is unable to find the right approach. One attempt after another suffers failure.

It is fine that the young officer has a feeling of responsibility for indoctrination of his men and that he is endeavoring to influence those who are remiss. But the entire question is, how is he doing it? I looked into the matter to determine why the lieutenant's efforts were not producing the desired result. I learned some very interesting things. First of all the young indoctrinator fails to take into consideration the fact that each person is an individual, that each person has his own unique, individual traits, which were "accumulated" somewhere, and which may not coincide with the accepted standards in the collective. It sometimes happens that this personal, individual element comes into conflict with the group element. If this has happened, the indoctrinator should determine on the spot the reasons for the conflict and attempt to understand the motives behind a person's actions, in order to know how and where he should be made to change his mind, what means should be used to influence him.

An indoctrinator without adequate teaching skills is in such instances excessively straightforward. Our graduate was also this way at first. Naturally the men, particularly those who were insufficiently disciplined, put up against this clumsy attempt to enter their inner world a quiet but stubborn resistance, encounter with which made our young commander confused and perplexed. This state is very dangerous to an indoctrinator: some people, losing hope for success in painstaking work with individuals, conclude: "These men are adults. They have their regulations and proper procedures. Equal demands must be made of all."

With this approach by the commanding officer a person naturally will endeavor to meet the demands of regulations, but that part of his life which is called "personal" will remain securely locked and inaccessible to the commander.

Educators have correctly noted that children in a family are similar in character and personality to those who bring them up. This applies in equal measure to the military collective, for the degree to which the commander is concerned about his men, whether he is always sincere and fair in his dealings with them, whether he, while making demands on others, can make demands on himself and set a personal example -- these and many other factors determine the shaping of the collective, the creation of a healthy moral atmosphere in the group, as well as correct relations between superiors and subordinates.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said the following in his address at the 16th Trade Union Congress: "The group in which a person works is for him a kind of home, family, and school. It is precisely here that professional experience and know-how, skills and the habit of working conscientiously pass from one generation to the next. It is precisely here that communist moral fiber, dedication to the party

cause, willingness to be at the forefront at all times, in the most difficult and decisive areas, are transmitted to our young people, from heart to heart." For a lieutenant who has graduated from service school, a ship becomes just such a home, for many years. And the crew becomes his family. It is not enough to enter this home possessing only knowledge of one's profession. From his very first steps the young commander must become actively involved in strengthening military discipline and in forming a collective in which each and every submariner will serve happily and enthusiastically. This work can be conducted successfully only if the young officer has acquired at school solid teaching skills and knowledge of the fundamentals of psychology, if while he was an officer candidate he not only studied ideological-political, military and moral indoctrination but also participated directly in this process, comprehending all the finer points of the complex art of dealing with people.

I realize that not every officer, particularly the young officer, will immediately, at the outset of his service aboard ship, experience a sense of deep satisfaction and the joy of productive results in indoctrinational work. The road to this skill is not simple and is not always easy.

At submarine school much is done to reduce this difficult and not always painless period of development of the officer candidate, the future lieutenant as an indoctrinator. First of all the very situation, the conditions in which the officer candidates find themselves promote development of correct standards of personal contact with others, form a mature view on the military collective as a special environment and, finally, enable one to acquire initial teaching skills. Take the lower-echelon commanders, party and Komsomol activists, agitators, and officer candidates serving as leaders at the patronized school. All of them naturally participate directly in indoctrination work.

The party political work course instructors can do much to expand the practical activities of the officer candidate. Capt 1st Rank V. Vlasov, for example, is of the opinion that officer candidates should be drawn gradually into the area of education science and psychology. Here is how things work out in practice. The instructor, studying his students, accumulates information on their individual characteristics and capabilities. Some students have friendly personalities, quickly establish contacts with their fellow students, and easily enter the group, without difficulties. Others, on the other hand, have difficulty making friends. To this category of students party member Vlasov gives the assignment to study, for example, how actively the lowerclassmen participate in school civic affairs. The very performance of this assignment teaches them to systematize facts, to analyze, and develops powers of observation. The officer candidates receive an additional opportunity to come into contact with others and are drawn into the orbit of active indoctrinational work. These future officers begin more rapidly to develop a taste for education science, psychology and party political work.

Party member Vlasov and his party political work course instructor colleagues reason as follows: the party and Komsomol organizations play an active role in the life of a submarine crew, and a lieutenant, entering a new collective, should already know what means they possess for influencing the men and how to utilize these means effectively and in a practical manner. Where should all this be "tested" if not at school? The officer candidates, under the supervision of their instructors, study and organize Komsomol work in the subunits, directed, for example, toward securing a thrifty attitude toward training time, maintaining proper conduct and order, etc. They also receive assignments of this kind during the period of practical training on board ship.

Nevertheless one must state that many of the difficulties encountered by school graduates once they are working under the conditions of service on board ship could have been avoided if, alongside special training, the officer candidates had acquired more thorough knowledge of the fundamentals of military education science and had while at school learned correctly to "read" the psychology both of the individual and the group as a whole. For example, is the fact that cadets begin studying the party political work course a little more than 1 year before their senior examinations a correct state of affairs? And at the same time, let us say, they have been regularly receiving drill training for 5 years. This disproportion can hardly be called acceptable. Disciplines connected with indoctrination of others must be studied during the entire time cadets are in school; every class and lecture, be it in the first or last year of studies, and the entire student experience should enrich our cadets with knowledge of the fundamentals of military education science and psychology.

In short, teaching cadets practical techniques of indoctrination, rules of conduct in the collective, and skills in organizing party-political and mass cultural activities deserves greater attention.

Today an officer candidate enters the classroom and sits down at the control panel of a simulator. In time this former student will become an indoctrinator himself. How will those first miles of his shipboard service be? What will he bring to the crew which for many years will become for the young officer a home and family? These are extremely important questions.

Submarine Crew Damage Control

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 May 77 p 1

[Article by Capt 3d Rank A. Zlydnev: "Preparedness"]

[Text] A mighty flood of water under high pressure spilled into the compartment. The young sailor trembled in stunned surprise and sprang back from the hole. Warrant Officer V. Mishin lightly tapped him on the shoulder and pointed to a wooden beam, ordering him to help put it into place. Mishin strode over to the intercom and reported the hole to the ship's command center.

The men, fighting back the water pressure, forced a patch into place, positioned an adjustable brace, and soon had the hole plugged.

"Good job," commented Capt 2d Rank A. Kazakov, who was supervising the drill. "Performance standard again surpassed. Let's see how Skiba's men do...."

While the first group of submariners were removing their wet gear and the second group was donning this gear, the ship's commanding officer said: "This training-drill facility enables us to work on practically all problems pertaining to watertight integrity and provides, which is very important, a fast spread of fire and actual water penetration dynamics. This compartment is a unique floating training ground. It is "equipped" with several holes located in various places, which makes it possible to simulate the element of surprise during training drills. The men know that they will be fighting water, but only the officer in charge knows where the water will be coming from. Anything can happen in combat. It is possible that only one or two men will be available in a flooding compartment. We bear these things in mind at these training drills."

Working in a damage-control party, as part of a group, a sailor naturally feels more confident -- his immediate superior and comrades are alongside him, while things are more difficult when he is alone. Purely psychological elements come into play. Therefore we endeavor to work on damage control with water penetration in small groups, gradually reducing them to a single man. The same procedure applies to fire.

"Ready, Sir." I recognized Engr-Lt A. Skiba by the voice which came from a thickset figure garbed in an orange suit. He would now be proving that his men were just as skilled in damage control as Warrant Officer V. Mishin's charges. I had already learned from the ship's commanding officer that Skiba and Mishin were in competition with each other as leaders of damage-control parties. Up to the present time the warrant officer had been getting more performance out of his men at these drills. A highly experienced submariner and expert in things military, he is thoroughly familiar with the compartment, is able to place his men with unerring precision and is himself flawless in techniques of employing emergency rescue and damage-control equipment.

Assimilation of advanced know-how in the course of competitions was the subject of discussion at a recent party meeting, at which the ship's Communists compared their performances with socialist pledges made at the first stage. It was then decided to keep a closer watch on utilization of each and every minute of available training time and periodically to receive reports from party members who had been instructed by the party bureau to assist the young officers and warrant officers in organizing competitions on the training assignments and performance standards. The submarine's engineering officer worked in detail with Engr-Lt Skiba, and party member Warrant Officer Mishin also gave considerable aid to the young officer.

"All right," replied Captain 2d Rank Kazakov and glanced at the clock.
"Take your stations!"

Once again the roar of seawater, and once again sailors, this time from the second damage-control party, proceeded to hold it in check. In the neighboring compartment Warrant Officer V. Makarov, training-drill center instructor, was preparing "flaming surprises" for the submariners in the first party. Through the compartment window we could observe Warrant Officer Mishin's men taming with streams of foam the flames as they leaped up from various locations.

Receiving the report that the fire had been extinguished, the captain ordered: "Secure fire-fighting gear. Stand by," and gave a sign to Warrant Officer Makarov. The instructor pushed a button on his console, and flames again appeared in the compartment. The captain had achieved the element of surprise as usual.

...The drill came to an end. The breathing unit facepieces were wet with perspiration. The submariners' faces were also sweating heavily. It is no easy job to improve combat performance standards. Daily, hard work, multiplied by the endeavor on the part of each crew member to do a better job today than yesterday, and a better job tomorrow than today, forms the basis of the men's preparedness to perform boldly, decisively and flawlessly in the ocean depths as well, to perform as is demanded by today's naval combat.

The crew of the missile-firing submarine is in a continuously high state of readiness. This is indicated by many things, and particularly by the results with which the crew, which had been the initiator of socialist competition in the Navy to honor the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, completed the winter training period.

All pledges made for the winter training period have been fully met and with excellent quality. The majority of the submariners have a master proficiency rating or are specialists 1st or 2d class. This achievement was greatly promoted by the technical study groups established in each subunit, which are directed by experienced officers. A continuing thorough analysis of progress in training and competition, synthesis and adoption of advanced know-how have made it possible to pass with flying colors tests of the crew's preparedness to perform missions at sea. The missile and torpedo crews have demonstrated thorough knowledge and confident skills. The torpedo department, which is under the command of Lt M. Kabanov, was given a rating of excellent based on the results of the winter training period.

Experts particularly noted the smoothness of the ship's combat crew and the level of personnel interchangeability at command posts and action stations. There is a good combination of base and sea training, effective utilization of simulators and other training devices. This was confirmed by the just-ended damage-control drill. A routine drill, one of many.

I saw a smile on the face of Engr-Lt A. Skiba, who was animatedly discussing something with Warrant Officer V. Mishin. The young officer had succeeded today as well in improving on the combat performance standards. The ranks of competitors are equalizing out in intensive military labor.

Training Methods on Long Cruises

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 May 77 p 2

[Article by Capt 2d Rank D. Rumyantsev: "A Sailor Matures at Sea"]

[Text] The cruiser "Dzerzhinskiy" was in simulated battle. This was a difficult test for the men, but neither the heavy swells nor the squall winds kept them from performing their mission in an exemplary manner. But as soon as the battle ended the wind died down as if on command, and the sun peeked out from behind the clouds. It would seem that this was a good time to rest following hard work, but soon a command barked from the ship's speakers: "Prepare for paramilitary relay!"

It was an interesting relay race. It included a 40-meter dash, rope climbing, rendering assistance to a "wounded" person and carrying him 30 meters, as well as field stripping and reassembling an assault rifle, donning individual protective gear and crossing a "contaminated" area. The men's faces lit up with smiles at the finish line -- what could be more emotional than such a composite drill which, in addition to improving actions required for combat, helps the enlisted men and petty officers dissipate psychological stress.

The ocean cruise continued, and on several occasions the men of the cruiser competed in mass competitions in running, strength exercises, and tug-of-war. They even had a 1 km cross-country race -- the course ran around the deck structures. The multiple-event athletes, boxers, weight lifters and people involved in other sports trained regularly during the cruise. Rowing workouts were held both when the ship was standing at anchor and at sea: using boats in harbor, and at sea on the deck, when the men performed exercises to develop stamina. Lt Yu. Kashin conducted the workouts skillfully.

The effectiveness of such a practical approach to physical conditioning produced results before the cruise was even over. The sailor-athletes stood watch vigilantly and demonstrated a high degree of military skill, courage and ingenuity in complex situations. After the ship returned to base the members of the ship's select multiple-competition teams, as well as boxers, weightlifters and oarsmen competed in the unit and garrison championships, placing in a good many sports.

The once sharply-debated question of whether it is possible to conduct high-quality mass sports activities on board warships on long cruises

has long been settled. Practical experience gave an affirmative answer. Many naval ships have amassed experience in holding training exercises, in organizing mass competitions, team workouts and preparation for meeting the performance standards of the Military Sports Complex. Success in these efforts is determined in large measure by how one prepares prior to putting to sea.

Here too the principal entities involved are the ship sports committees. It is their job to work out in detail activity schedules covering the period at sea, to train sports organizers and judges, to acquire the requisite gear and equipment which will be required for the workout and competitions to be held at sea.

They proceed in precisely this manner on the cruiser "Dzerzhinskiy" and on many other naval ships. In preparing for an extended cruise, the members of the sports committees and volunteer physical training and sports supervisors thoroughly study the organization of mass sports activities, conduct demonstration classes and practice sessions, organize sports festivals, and adopt everything which can be utilized directly at sea.

During an extended voyage workout sessions in the ship's subunits are held 2 or 3 times a week at times when combat training is not in progress, as well as on days off. At these sessions emphasis is placed on the men's general physical or special training and on additional training for lagging performers. Other training sessions pursue the goal of preparing the members of the ship's select teams in the various sports.

A good job of organizing sports activities is being done by the ASW cruiser "Leningrad" and the large landing ship "Krymskiy Komsomolets." They regularly hold morning calisthenics and on days free of duty, if circumstances permit, they hold volleyball, wrestling, tug of war, weight lifting and other competitions. On the ASW cruiser "Leningrad," under certain conditions the men also play soccer on the flight deck, while on board the destroyer "Nakhodchivyy" sports activists have set up a small swimming pool. Regular workouts have helped many sailors become category-rated athletes.

An athletic training simulator enjoys great popularity with the crew of the large ASW ship "Ochakov" when at sea. It is compact and takes up little space on the top deck. Several men can use this simulator simultaneously. An attachment makes it possible to change the imposed physical load and provides development of all muscle groups. The applied military sports are given particular attention on all the above-named ships.

During the workouts and competitions held at sea, subunit commanders organize the meeting of performance standards of the Military Sports Complex. The correct line is being followed by those commanders who, while having their men pass the military sports complex performance standards, do not diminish their attention toward practices and workouts and seek to consolidate the achievements of their men in order that the next time they can meet the

performance standards of the next higher level. This is true in particular of the crew of the ship on which Capt-Lt A. Chernyatin serves. A good deal of productive effort is expended on this ship in training category-rated athletes, judges and referees. The men are fond of weight lifting, crew, chess and other sports.

At the same time one still hears the claim that athletic workouts and physical training classes are possible only on board cruisers, large ASW ships and large landing ships. They claim that these ships have pretty fair conditions for athletics, but there are plenty of examples demonstrating that even on board small ships, if there is desire and ability, mass sports activities can be conducted while at sea. On board the minesweeper on which Capt Lt M. Mikhaylovskiy serves, during cruises they would regularly hold competitions in boxing, wrestling, weight lifting, would meet military sports complex performance standards, hold paramilitary relays, rowing competition and chess-checker tournaments. Physical conditioning while at sea helped the men more easily bear the difficulties of life at sea and to perform their jobs well in storm conditions and in heavy swells. Sports activities made them happier and more efficient in their work.

The quality of organization of mass sports activities on board ships at sea for extended periods depends on how much attention is devoted to these activities by commanders, political officers, party and Komsomol organizations, sports committees, staff and volunteer physical training supervisors. Unfortunately it still sometimes happens that development of sports is handled in a formalistic manner, failing to take into consideration the conditions of duty at sea and the nature of the missions being performed, while at times sports are forgotten entirely. Lacking work plans and schedules, and lacking adequate experience in organizing workouts and competitions during extended cruises, sports committees and officers responsible for physical training do not give commanders effective assistance in performance of the tasks assigned the crews.

On some ships sports committees are not operating at full strength, and on some exist on paper only. For example, on the ship on which Sr Lt A. Sokolov serves, more than half of the committee members were not aboard on the last cruise. The committee did not meet right away, and naturally it failed to work on planning and determining the specific areas of its activity. Here is the result. Practically no mass sports measures were conducted on board the ship, and military sports complex performance standards were not passed. Quite frankly, under the difficult conditions of service at sea some of the men, who were insufficiently physically trained, tired rapidly, which of course became evident during combat and intensive search efforts for an "aggressor" submarine.

A sailor of course matures and toughens at sea. Regular holding of physical training classes and mass sports activities on long cruises helps ship's crews improve their combat skills, their combat readiness and fighting efficiency.

Submarine Commander's Career Highlights

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 May 77 p 2

[Article by Capt 1st Rank M. Korenevskiy and Capt 1st Rank G. Savichev:
"Nuclear Watch"]

[Text] Ascending to the rostrum, he glanced over the auditorium, and stood transfixed for a moment; he had never seen so many shoulder boards with admiral's stars. He turned to face the presidium -- which contained even higher-ranking officers. The attention of all was riveted on him.

"Members of the Navy Military Council!" his voice boomed out in the quieted auditorium. "I am Captain 2d Rank Kazakov, commanding officer of a nuclear submarine...."

Commander of a nuclear submarine.... The great poet commented mournfully: "We become accustomed to words, even to the most important, and they fall into decay." The once dramatic combination of words "nuclear submarine" has become so routine that it no longer evokes a surge of enthrallment and the burning desire to talk about that fantastic dream which had become reality. But let us talk about it anyway.

What a dense concentration of achievements of the intellect of Soviet citizens is represented by a nuclear submarine! Materialized by labor of the highest level of skill and confidently assimilated, in spite of all their contemporary complexity, by officers, warrant officers, petty officers, and enlisted men. While the navy as a whole collects and reflects, like a concave mirror, the nation's industrial-economic and scientific-intellectual potential, the nuclear submarine is the focal point of this reflection.

We are convinced, to the degree possible to journalists possessing intimate acquaintance with nuclear submarines on their long voyages -- under the Arctic ice and globe-girdling travels -- that the time is not far off when a liner of the depths, passing under the North Pole, could in about 10 days deliver to the shores of the American continent tourist travelers who have just experienced the thrill of an amazing journey. D. I. Mendeleyev dreamed about such journeys. These are his words, his ingenious estimate -- "10 days." This could happen! But for the present the Soviet nuclear-powered submarine plies the oceans under naval colors. Experts at torpedo and missile attacks, guarding the achievements of the October Revolution, vigilantly stand watch on board. This is the kind of ship commanded by Aleksandr Konstantinovich Kazakov, who flew in to Moscow from the Pacific in order to report to the Navy Military Council on progress in socialist competition by the submariners of his crew.

The names of officers in the nuclear fleet, just as the names of cosmonauts, remain unknown up to a certain time. Public disclosure of these names is

usually preceded by ukases of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, recording already accomplished deeds as an example, for history and posterity. We shall recall how at the beginning of the 1960's the country began to learn about these men....

The submarine had twice passed under the North Pole. Rear Adm Aleksandr Petelin, Capt 2d Rank Lev Zhil'tsov, and Engr-Capt 2d Rank Ryurik Timofeyev were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

The following year a new name was made public -- Hero of the Soviet Union Capt 2d Rank Yuriy Sysoyev. For the first time in the history of navigation, a submarine under his command broke through thin ice and surfaced precisely at the geographic North Pole. The national flag and naval colors of the USSR were hoisted at latitude 90°.

The assault on the "undersea cosmos" continued. A nuclear submarine under the command of Capt 1st Rank Arkadiy Mikhaylovskiy went on a genuinely historic voyage. It set course for Mys [Cape] Zhelaniya and the Kara Sea. The ship submerged and proceeded on its course, close to the Lomonosov Ridge and the Anna Trough.... The submarine's commanding officer had reported readiness for this voyage to the commander of the Northern Fleet and successful completion of the mission to the commander of the Pacific Fleet. The men from the Northern Fleet presented to the Far Easterners a box containing sacred soil. The attached card read: "The submariners of the Northern Fleet present to the submariners of the Pacific Fleet, as a symbol of their fighting friendship for the glory of our homeland, this soil from the harsh land beyond the Arctic Circle, abundantly watered by the blood of the finest fighting men of the famed Northern Fleet, and carried through the depth of the seas of the Arctic Ocean."

This is the tradition to be followed by those who are the nuclear submarine successors of Zhil'tsov, Sysoyev, and Mikhaylovskiy. The people expect them to build upon the fine traditions of the nuclear fleet, which were established while carrying out special missions assigned by party and government. Their names unknown, unseen in their element -- the ocean depths -- they nevertheless are observed by the entire homeland; there is special interest in them, and this is understandable.

It was not a breathtaking deed or outstanding feat but only an announcement of good intentions which prompted KRASNAYA ZVEZDA to print the name of A. K. Kazakov, the commanding officer of a missile-carrying submarine the crew of which had been the initiator of competition among navy personnel to honor the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution in a worthy manner. There was an immediate response of letters from readers: we are looking forward to details! A letter came in from young Krivoy Rog metallurgical worker V. Onishchenko: "Please tell the readers about Comrade A. K. Kazakov -- commanding officer of a missile-carrying submarine. Although he is not yet as famed a commander as those about whom you have written in the past, wise people say: do not look at what is worn on the chest but look at what lies ahead in the future. We believe in our fellow

countryman; he joined the navy from Krivoy Rog, where he was working as a lathe operator at an experimental plant attached to the mining institute. The veteran workers assured us that this is our A. K. Kazakov who was mentioned in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA -- the son of Konstantin Filippovich Kazakov, war and labor veteran. But if we are mistaken and he is not one of ours, that is, not from Krivoy Rog, give us the details on him anyway."

How could we fail to heed such a request! In search of details we flew across the entire country, to the Far East. But we received the details first hand -- from the nuclear submarine captain himself.

He was born in 1938, a member of the "war children generation." Two days before the war broke out his father, a party rayon committee instructor at Zhabinka, near Brest, received orders to report to a muster of reserve political personnel. It was to be held at the Brest fortress, on 22 June 1941.....

Of course he learned about all this later, when he was older. But he remembered what began a few hours after his father's departure. The traumatic experience of evacuation from the frontier area, conflagrations along the roads taken by the mother while fleeing to safety with her two small children, Sasha and Lilya.

The battle lines caught up with the fleeing refugees at Minsk. Fortunately they were in a zone controlled by the partisans. The area was under Soviet rule, and a kolkhoz was operating. The unconquered Belorussian village sheltered and fed the Russian woman and her children.

His memory will always preserve the soldier-liberator in the image of "some man": commander's short fur coat, with a haversack slung over one shoulder. "Mama, some man is heading across the field straight for us...." His sister Lilya ran to the window: "It's Daddy!"

It seems that Konstantin Filippovich was fighting in the area, with the partisans. He had served as a rank-and-file private, then commanded a team of saboteur-scouts, and then a detachment.

"Are you again going off to war?" Sasha asked, gazing affectionately at his father, becoming accustomed to his presence.

"No, son, we are returning to Zhabinka, where I shall be putting out a newspaper. Do you know what it will be called? LENINSKIY PUT' [Path of Lenin]!" He became suddenly and unexpected sad, placing his hand on Sasha's head. "But you probably don't know about...."

"I don't know about Lenin?" the lad twisted away from his father's caressing hand, correctly guessing the sad thought which had come to his father.

Zhabinka, and later Krivoy Rog. The dream of the sea, and he cannot say precisely when he was first aware of it, today seems to have been with him

from birth. A disappointment at the medical examination board: "Have you been a boxer? I see! Warping of the nasal septum, unsuited for the navy." A year later (at that time he was working as a lathe operator at the experimental plant, as Comrade Onishchenko correctly wrote) he went to the chief surgeon. "I find no warping," the chief surgeon shrugged his shoulders. "Fit for service."

He graduated from the higher navy school 15 years ago, just at the time when the entire world was hearing the news about the feat of Petelin, Zhil'tsov, and Timofeyev. He began his advance toward ship's commanding officer -- he served all the intermediate officer rungs on board a submarine and, no less important, he experienced 10 long cruises! He departed on the eleventh as commanding officer.

Leisurely relating his biography, he smiled at some remembrance of the past.

"What did you just recall, Aleksandr Konstantinovich?"

"Something of a different nature.... A conversation with my five-year-old nephew. He touched my gold stripes, sighed deeply and declared: 'I wouldn't be a captain for anything. I've seen in the movies that a good captain gets killed in the end.... And about you they say that you have no life of your own, that you are always at sea.' A real philosopher! But for me, quite the contrary, without the sea there is no life...."

Do not get the picture that he had been returning and would be returning to the ocean, satisfying a need to gaze proudly at the white-frothed swells rolling toward him, threatening and greeting. His is not a sailing ship but a submarine. It sometimes happens that in a period of many long weeks at sea he does not even have a combined-minute total of 1 hour to gaze at the marvelous beauty of the sea.(through the periscope, and then only in conjunction with his task at that moment). But a fascinating job he has!

A missile-armed nuclear submarine remains on patrol an entire month, and then another month. Just imagine: an entire factory is plowing the ocean depths with the speed of an express train. We did not come up with this comparison, and it does not contain the patina of the journalist's enthusiasm: we are repeating the words of a physicist, who does not acknowledge exaggerated comparisons. And it does not seem exaggerated when you realize that a highly complex mechanism -- a nuclear propulsion unit -- is only part of that multiple-component technical complex, the modern submarine.

Storms may be raging up there at the surface, but here in the ocean depths there is a permanent state of cosmic peace. This image-evoking epithet is probably evoked by the fact that the ship under Kazakov's command is indeed akin to a spaceship in regard to the "Martian" electronic equipment it carries. It is for good reason that all the ship's officers other than the ship's doctor have engineering training.

A special time arrives, and the silence in the ship's command center becomes deepened, like in a laboratory. It means that Kazakov's men are aware that their commanding officer is weighing over something very important at this time. And can the others determine whether it is something important or routine? When it is a very important matter, no matter how much the commanding officer becomes wrapped up in his own thoughts, he will be inevitably searching with his gaze for one or another of his men. Right now his gaze is on Engr-Capt-Lt Vasiliy Perepechenov.... It now shifts to "the thunderer," Capt-Lt Vladimir Yeres'ko, who is in charge of the missile crews. He then asked: "Where is the doctor?" He said "doctor," but he meant, and everybody understood this, party organization secretary Vladimir Kucheryavenko, Captain Medical Service by rank. He nodded, satisfied, on hearing: "Doc is in the turbine room. And Morozov is in the missile compartment." Capt 3d Rank Viktor Morozov is the deputy commander for political affairs. He did not ask about him, just thought about him, and he was immediately informed on his whereabouts. What mental telepathy! He frowned: could it really be that the decision maturing within him was so obvious and on the surface that Morozov and Kucheryavenko had already figured things out? They were already where they had been placed mentally by the commanding officer, when he would order a speed increase (once again he glanced at Perepechenov) and that firing preparation time he reduced to a minimum (he glanced at Yeres'ko). No, his decision was not at the surface! The "aggressor," although experienced, would not figure anything out -- Kazakov was not giving him any time to do so. The consummate skill of an excellent crew was a guarantee of this.

Reception by the Navy Military Council of the initiators of the pre-October competition, arriving in Moscow from all the fleets, took place in a businesslike atmosphere. Analysis of the state of affairs and elucidation of reserve potential. Reports were concise and concrete. This also applies to Kazakov. Training tasks are being performed successfully, and socialist pledges are being successfully met. There were four master proficiency ratings when they put to sea on a long patrol, while when they returned there were more than 10. Winning the designation of excellent in the year of the 25th CPSU Congress, the crew is now fighting to win the title of best in the Navy. There is reserve potential available!

Kazakov discusses what in his view is a very important factor, without which competition would be languid and superficial -- attention toward people. It inspires and impels people to perform well....

We listen, and again we involuntarily recall conversations held with the nuclear submarine captain out there in the Far East. His replies to the reporters' questions always ended with a sketch of people, specifying traits which elevate the individual.

"Too bad you will not be able to meet Perepechenov," said Kazakov, regret in his voice. "He is on leave. He is an engineer, an excellent combination of theorist and practical expert. Add that to the highest degree of

conscientiousness. Once he had to go to sea with a neighboring unit: to back up the young men and to share his know-how. Perepechenov was sent out right from duty; he did not even have time to go home and pick up his toothpaste. When the neighboring unit returned from sea, the first thing I heard from the commanding officer was the following: 'We need an engineer like that on a permanent basis! You are really lucky, Aleksandr Konstantinovich!'"

Once again we read through the letter from Krivoy Rog: will the young metallurgical worker be satisfied with our reply? For some reason we return again and again to the line: "Do not look at what is worn on the chest but look at what lies ahead in the future." The reason we return is that we have not yet stated that displayed on Captain 2d Rank Kazakov's chest is the Order for Service to the Homeland in the USSR Armed Forces, 3d Class. And ahead....

Ahead lie the oceans, and the commander's nuclear watch.

3024

CSO: 1801

SIGNAL BATTALION TRAINING PROCEDURES DESCRIBED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 May 77 p 2

[Article by Maj M. Ovcharenko, battalion chief of staff: "In an Organic Link"]

[Text] This question [the competition in the service of combat readiness] was raised in our unit at one of the seminars in exchanging experience at the start of the training year.

"We are often told that each exercise should be held under a situation of competitiveness," reasoned one of the lieutenants. "But in practice this is not always the case. The leader simply does not carry out the program, if after working out each question the results are compared and practical advice is given to subordinates. But without this how can there be any question of an organic link of the competition with the training process?"

This question should have been answered by the company commander, Capt O. Lysenkov, an experienced educator and able organizer of the socialist competition who had been awarded the order "For Service to the Motherland in the USSR Armed Forces" Third Degree.

But Capt Lysenkov was slow with his answer. Obviously this question was not easy for him. Finally, he said:

"I feel that any answer of mine will not seem completely convincing to you. It is difficult to learn to organize the competition from anyone's words. This is better seen. For this reason let us put off our talk. Tomorrow in our company we will hold a demonstration exercise."

Such an exercise was held. After it procedural courses were given as well as open lessons and conferences. There were also measures which were carried out in the form of relaxed talks. We endeavor to use all the means in order to instruct the officers, particularly the young ones, in the proper organization of the socialist competition.

And now the winter training period is already over, and summer combat training has started. What has changed in the work style of the young officers, and have they learned to make full use of the socialist competition in the struggle for the effectiveness and quality of military training?

I attended an exercise of radiotelegraph operators in the platoon commanded by Lt V. Yeres'ko. The exercise started with a brief analysis of the preceding training. The lieutenant turned to a table showing the increase in the rate of Morse reception and transmission. Here the already achieved results were shown and what was set in the socialist pledges. The table showed who was now ahead and who still behind. The places of the squads were also given. One could see clearly for what indicators the platoon was behind its rival neighbors in the competition.

Lt Yeres'ko stressed that particular attention must be paid to working out such elements at present. The equipment is turned on, and the sounds of the Morse equipment fill the classroom. The digital and letter texts come at an increasing rate. The specialists quickly fill out the radiogram blanks. But this was just a warm-up. The real work was still to come.

The platoon commander wearing a headset with a notebook and pencil in hand, was sitting behind the control board of the radio classroom. "Let us start the test work," he said. And again the dots and dashes melted into a delicate, almost continuous tapping. Of course, at present it was hard for the young specialists. But they were trying. But what about those who wore the insignia of a specialist first class? I looked at Sr Sgt A. Kul'pin, Pfc Yu. Lobov and Pvt R. Nurullin, and saw that they also were hard at work. I guessed what it was and was pleased for Lt Yeres'ko, as he had been able to find a way to make the training interesting both for the novices and for the high-class specialists.

I will test out my assumption later on. At present it is important to ascertain whether or not precious minutes of training time have been lost in organizing the test work and in giving the results. But how generally does this test work influence the competitive spirit of the men?

The transmission of radiograms was over. Having collected the filled out blanks, the sergeants immediately issued them out again. But now each person did not receive his own text, but rather the one written down by a comrade. Again the tape recorder was turned on, and the transmissions of radiograms from the leader's board were repeated. The men checked each other. Each marked mistake was recorded on the blank. Then the radiograms were given back to the leader, and he gave the grades. Now he had specific material for summing up the preliminary results on the course of the exercise.

We have endeavored to teach the young commanders precisely such an approach to organizing training. Certainly if Lt Yeres'ko himself had corrected all the radiograms, he would have wasted a lot of time. And the men would have sat there waiting for the results. And what would have been the outcome? A senseless waste of training time.



Lt Yeres'ko announced the results of the test work. Pvts S. Sorokin, N. Boytsov and S. Bulayev were the best. Today Pvt M. Amerkhanov was worse than the others. The platoon commander analyzed his mistakes and selected a special tape recorded text for him.

The platoon commander also put Pfc Lobov among those who today had worked below their abilities. And certainly he was a specialist first class and a recognized expert. What was the matter?

I went up to the leader's control board. There was the answer. Sr Sgt Kul'pin, Pfc Lobov and Pvt Nurullin had received a radiogram text which had been transmitted at a higher rate than for all the others. Naturally, Yeres'ko considered this, but still reduced Lobov's grade for the mistakes made. Did the private first class wish to accept the role of an "average man?" Certainly not. Of course, he would try to justify the good name of an outstanding man.

It took Lt Yeres'ko several minutes to analyze the results of the test work. But it brought great benefit.

The exercise continued. The platoon commander made the situation more complicated. He turned on equipment which simulated the blast and sound of a nuclear explosion. It was difficult for the radio telegraph operators to work in gasmasks, with an increased noise level. This required self-control, restraint and cool-headedness.

Then the specialists trained in transmitting radiograms using the Morse keyboard transmitter. The platoon commander allowed the specialists to work in pairs. The competition became more intense to see who could handle the radio traffic more rapidly and better. And again the men checked the results.

When we were just discussing such a system of mutual checking, certain officers voiced doubts wondering whether any of the soldiers, in checking the work of a comrade, would overlook mistakes. The leader would give an excellent grade, but the specialist would not have merited it. But this did not happen. And it could not happen because everyone was fully aware that they were training not for the sake of grades.

The training time flew by unnoticed. The soldiers and sergeants arose reluctantly from their places. There were still things to work out, and they were just beginning to feel their way, to become acquainted with and work out the method which the platoon commander now suggested in the analysis of the exercise. The men left the signals training center with these thoughts. They will wait impatiently for tomorrow in order to retake their places, to enter the competition with comrades and test out their new ideas. Is this not convincing proof of their combat mood borne by the competition!

But Lt Yeres'ko also made certain mistakes. The sergeants as the platoon commanders at the present exercise were somewhat left on the sidelines.

Their experience and knowledge must be more skillfully used. And the table of results had not been fully "put to use." The leader referred to it only at the start of the exercise. And also in the course of the training it would have been possible to compare the results and achieve greater publicizing of the competition. Precisely here the sergeants could have helped the platoon commander. We talked about all of this with Lt Yeres'ko in summing up the results in the evening.

10272

CSO: 1801

IMPROVEMENT IN MILITARY LIVING CONDITIONS REVIEWED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 May 77 p 2

[Interview with Col Gen P. Sysoyev, first deputy chief of the rear of the USSR Armed Forces: "On a Level of Today's Needs"]

[Text] At the end of the present year, in Moscow, the All-Army Conference on Improving Military Living Conditions will be held. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has already announced this, and has invited the readers to participate in describing how the preparations for such an important event are being carried out in the troops.

Today Col Gen P. Sysoyev, first deputy chief of the rear of the USSR Armed Forces answers our correspondent's questions related to the preparations for the conference.

[Question] What tasks have been posed for the All-Army Conference on Improving Military Living Conditions?

[Answer] First of all it must be pointed out that the calling of the conference is yet another manifestation of the constant concern of the CPSU and the Soviet government for the men of the Army and Navy. The basic aim of the conference is, on the basis of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress which provide a further rise in the material and cultural standard of living of the people, to determine the prospects for improving the living conditions of the Soviet military, and to clarify the demands made on modern military life, as an important condition for raising combat readiness.

The questions of living conditions should always be at the center of attention of the commanders, the political bodies, the party and Komsomol organizations, and the workers of the army and navy rear. At the forthcoming conference, the results will be summed up of what has already been done, advanced experience will be generalized, and the existing shortcomings will be disclosed as well as the reserves which the troop units, ships and formations possess for satisfying the growing needs of the personnel. In this regard a positive role must be played by all the preparations for the conference, and in particular the army-wide review dedicated to the 60th anniversary of

Great October for the best unit (ship) administration and services, the best medical facility and trade-service enterprise.

[Question] The army-wide conference is to be held during the jubilee year of Soviet power. How have living services developed in the troops and fleets, and what traditions have been acquired by the rear services?

[Answer] The Soviet Armed Forces are a beloved offspring of the people. The military service of the defenders of October has always been provided with everything necessary.

"Our army needs supplies more than anything else: Clothing, footwear, weapons and shells," wrote V. I. Lenin during the difficult times of the Civil War, and, in analyzing this thesis, in a paternal way was concerned with providing the Red Armymen with food, tobacco and other essential things, for organizing food parcels to the families of the soldiers, and making certain that the land plots of the frontline soldiers were better tilled. The supply of the army and navy was raised to a new level during the years of the first five-year plans.

Enormous experience in providing the front with everything necessary was acquired by the rear services during the period of the Great Patriotic War. One has merely to recall what colossal masses of freight--from ammunition and fuel to food, boots and holiday presents--were delivered to the units in the course of any strategic operation. Some 72 percent of the wounded and more than 90 percent of the sick were returned to combat by our medics, a result which has not been attained by the medical services of any other army in the world.

At present, when our army and navy has changed strikingly, more difficult tasks are being carried out by the rear supply services. Under the most intense situation, they are capable of providing our men with three meals a day, to create normal conditions for rest, for repairing clothing, to ward off infection, and to cure the wounded or sick.

Spacious and light barracks, housing and dormitories have been erected in the military compounds. The appearance of domestic service combines, officer cafes, soldier, officer candidate and sailor tearooms, large trade centers and unmanned company and ship booths can be considered typical of the times. Recently the ration of the soldiers and sailors has been improved by many times. The men wear well-made and handsome uniforms. There has been wide development of mess and galley farms which supply the table with additional food products such as meat and milk, fresh vegetables and fruits. The officer and servicemen clubs and libraries provide the men with interesting and diverse recreation.

All these opportunities, as a rule, are skillfully used for organizing complete living conditions and rest for the personnel. Regular concern of the chiefs for the daily needs of subordinates is one of the noteworthy traditions of our Armed Forces.

[Question] How are the preparations for the forthcoming conference being carried out in the units and on the ships?

[Answer] The decision to call the Army-Wide Conference on Improving Military Living Conditions has been received everywhere with great enthusiasm. The men are responding to the concern of the motherland by new successes in military and political training.

The specific questions related to the preparations for the conference have been discussed at sessions of the military councils of the branches of the Armed Forces, the military districts, fleets and troops groups, as well as in the political bodies and at meetings of the party and economic activists. Also taking part in the work starting up are the volunteer commissions under the cultural and service facilities, the members of the people's control committees and groups and the internal auditing commissions, and the activists of the women's councils.

In a majority of the units and ships, they have already commenced to carry out the outlined plans. This work is being carried out particularly successfully in a number of garrisons of the Carpathian, Belorussian, Kiev, Northern Caucasus and certain other military districts, where the question has been headed by Lt Col G. Nikitin, Majs P. Babak, B. Gromov, V. Angolov, Sr Lts V. Proskurov, A. Malyshev, Ye. Karpov and others. In particular, a great deal has been done in the course of the All-Union Communist Volunteer Saturday Workday devoted to the 107th anniversary of the birthday of V. I. Lenin. The servicemen and members of their families landscaped the military compounds, they repaired buildings, they worked on the farms and hothouses of the mess farms, and readied the storage facilities for receiving the new crop.

Unfortunately, in a number of places the preparations for the Army-Wide Conference are as yet still just on paper as the plans have not been backed up by organizational work and have not been provided for materially. In some places commissions have not been set up to conduct the Army-Wide Review. The superior chiefs and the political bodies should properly assess instances of such "vacillation."

[Question] What does a modern level of military living conditions mean? From what criteria will the winners be determined in the Army-Wide Review?

[Answer] Living conditions are a very broad concept, and the state of them is determined by how completely, effectively and quickly the material and spiritual needs of people are satisfied. In the army and navy, the demands made upon living conditions for the personnel derive from the provisions of the regulations and other guiding documents. All of this has been taken into account in working out the conditions of the review and which will involve all the units and the ships, as well as the hospitals and polyclinics, stores, messes, workshops, domestic service combines and bakeries.

The point system for judging the achieved level will make it possible, in determining the winners, not to overlook a single aspect of this diverse work. The points are counted both for improving the material and technical facilities of the rear, as well as for the effectiveness of their use, for the quality and level of consumer services.

The Army-Wide Review is to be carried out in two stages. Prior to 1 October, the results should be given for the work done by the commission for the branches of Armed Forces, the military districts, fleets and troop groups, as well as by the commission of the Central Military Medical Directorate and the Main Directorate of Trade, and prior to 1 November, the commission of the USSR Ministry of Defense.

I would like to wish all the army and navy collectives success in this competition which undoubtedly will help to improve the living conditions and rest of the men, as well as further raise the combat readiness of the units and the ships.

10272

CSO: 1801

OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL DESIGN BUREAU DESCRIBED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 May 77 p 2

[Article by Col (Res) N. Vasil'yev: "The Officer Candidate Design Bureau"]

[Text] All of this started after the All-Union Students Rally at which the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, spoke. In his speech he stressed that the process of instruction in a VUZ at present is based more and more upon independent activities of a student which are close to research. Probably precisely these words led the instructor at the Leningrad Higher Military Engineering Construction School imeni Gen Arm A. N. Komarovskiy, Engr-Lt Col A. Orlov, to the notion of creating an officer candidate design bureau.

The trial assignment was to equip two specialized classrooms with technical training devices. It was a question, as they say, of materializing an original design of Engr-Col A. Kamnev. The officer himself headed the group of officer candidates who had expressed the desire to try out their creative abilities. One of the beginning designers, we remembered, said as a joke: "Dare, and now take heart!" These words of M. V. Lomonosov became the motto of the experimenters.

Both classrooms were turned over several months ahead of the planned date. A prestigious commission accepted them with a high evaluation. The innovators showed that the discussion of the officer candidate design bureau had not been in vain. A great deal can be done with good organization, by pooling efforts, and by able leadership.

An order of the chief of the school legitimized the creation of the officer candidate design bureau and defined its goals and tasks. A technical council was organized and this reviewed and approved the work plans, as well as settled membership questions. Engr-Lt Col Orlov became the leader of the bureau, and the young instructor, Engr-Maj S. Sinatov his assistant.

The officers of the drilling department of the school were the first to turn to the officer candidate design bureau.

"We would like in some way to improve the signal system in the guardroom. And there is also the idea of creating a device making it possible to improve the security of certain installations."

The "order" was accepted. Officer candidates A. Blinov and the brothers V. and A. Tsyplenkov set to work carrying it out. With the help of Engr-Lt Col Orlov and Engr-Sr Lt S. Sumskiy, they worked out the plans for an electronic "sentry," and then installed it at the installations and in the guardroom. The system has been working reliably for several years now.

Gradually all the services of the school came to know of the "magicians" from the officer candidate design school. More and more frequently they turned to the young innovators for help. For example, in the print shop the linotype broke down. Who would be put in charge? New equipment arrived in the school mess. How could it be put into operation quickly? Again the officer candidates helped.

With each new assignment the members of the officer candidate design bureau acquired experience and gained confidence in their abilities. In those instances when they did not have enough knowledge they went to the appropriate chairs. Candidates of technical sciences and docents Engr-Cols M. Karyakin, V. Putyatinskiy, A. Uspenskiy, Engr-Lt Col T. Valutis and others provided much that was of use in solving a number of key questions. These creative contacts made it possible to take up ever more complicated developments.

One of the organizations, having discovered that an officer candidate design bureau had been set up at the school and was functioning successfully, requested that a device be developed for controlling equipment that welded aluminum. Another was interested in an automatic generator voltage regulator. The young designers completed both jobs in the established time. In addition, these units were shown as exhibits at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements and received high praise. A diploma of the exhibit now hangs in the room occupied by the bureau. Diplomas and medals have been presented to officer candidates B. Bulat, A. V'yugin and M. Kozlov.

A characteristic and very important feature is that in the subject plan of the officer candidate design bureau there are no areas which could be termed divorced from practice. The instruments and technical improvements are introduced immediately. This significantly increases the interest in the work. Each person wishes to see for himself the results of his labor, and in a young person this desire is particularly strong.

The designing of original devices, their manufacturing, and the carrying out of all sorts of testing.... "But doesn't all of this impede studies and the assimilating of the basic material?" I might be asked. Of course, the question is reasonable. Certainly the work in the design bureau is not an amusement, but rather a serious undertaking. Each person understands that a good deal of time and energy must be spent to carry out a certain plan. Nevertheless, as practice shows, there are no grounds for alarm.

Above all because from the very outset a strict order was established that each person with bad grades is immediately removed from the officer candidate design bureau. This forces the designers to work at full force during the hours of their planned exercises.

There is also a second factor which has a beneficial effect upon the grades of the officer candidates. The problem is that the subjects of the developments are basically selected considering those tasks which are being carried out in the course of the training process. For this reason, the work in the officer candidate design bureau helps to deepen theoretical knowledge received in the lectures and to improve the practical skills needed by a construction engineer. I feel that with good reason many of the subjects taken up by the officer candidates for creativity will become the basis of diploma projects. And these projects, as a rule, are highly praised.

During the graduation examinations of last year, officer candidates V. Baburin and S. Blinov were among the first to successfully defend their diploma project. The diesel electric power unit developed by them could be used both in training purposes as well as a reserve power source.

The members of the state examination commission noted the practical value of this and many other projects of the school graduates. And it turned out that the number of such diploma projects, in comparison with previous years, had increased by 5-6-fold. What was the reason? It turned out that their developers were activists in the officer candidate design bureau.

In the units they have a great deal of good to say about the school graduates who underwent additional schooling in this bureau. Here is what was written in the comment about Engr-Lt S. Babin: "A growing specialist, capable of independently carrying out complex tasks...." Another worker from the design bureau, Engr-Sr Lt S. Ovsyannikov, was promoted to the position of group leader. He also has been described as an excellently prepared specialist.

The creative life at the school is diverse. The instructors and officer candidates are struggling to properly celebrate the 60th anniversary of Great October. Military scientific work on the chairs is growing wider. Preparations of abstracts are underway, and diverse research is being carried out. As before the activities of the officer candidate design bureau remain an important link in this common chain. Here professional development is accelerated, erudition is increased, and the technical viewpoint of the future construction engineers is broadened.

10272

CSO: 1801

BLACK SEA FLEET HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 May 77 p 4

[Article by Sr Lt A. Tkachev: "People, Ships, Weather"]

[Text] My acquaintance with the meteorologists was accidental. In Yamal, they were filming the fishermen and the reindeer hunters. The boat on which our survey party was descending the lower reaches of the Ob' arrived at the camp on the shore.

Not far from the nomad tents was a log hut in which a bearded man of about 20 lived. He was in charge of the thermometers, psychrometers and anemometers.... But the meteorologist kept closest watch on an ordinary alarm clock without any glass.

The fellow had been living alone for 3 months, as circumstances had developed. And without the alarm clock he would have missed the communications sessions. The weather station was to report the weather to the center every 3 hours.

Four years later, in being thousands of kilometers away from Yamal, I remembered that dedicated fellow. The teletypes of the Hydrometeorological Service of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet (GMS KChF) reminded me of him. They were rapidly printing out columns of figures showing the weather which was being transmitted from all corners of the world by the dedicated meteorologists such as my random acquaintance.

"We receive information from a broad network of stations located on a major part of the planet. The four million figures a day," explained Engr-Capt 2d Rank O. Bogatko, the chief of the GMS KChF, "contain data on the weather at ground level, the results of probing the atmosphere and hydrological information. Our task is to process this mass of information in order to create the weather forecasts for the Black and Mediterranean seas, and for the adjacent area of the Atlantic. Would you like to see how this is done?"

Before we go into the room which is crowded by desks and charts covered with isobars, isotherms and other "isos," probably we should briefly say why the fleet needs its own weather service.

Of course, in order to warn the ships of storms--this comes to mind first of all. And quite rightly. Storms at sea possess incredible energy. It has been estimated that to cause a man-made storm, a hydrogen bomb would have to be exploded every second. The energy of hurricanes and typhoons is even greater. Ships prefer to give them a wide berth with good reason, as the results of an experiment show. Several years ago the Americans sent a specially equipped cruiser into the interior of a typhoon. It was lost, having been able to broadcast just one radiogram: "Wave height 30 meters."

From this it is easy to understand the importance of the synoptic charts and the textual weather forecasts which are received by the ships from the GMS. In knowing the course and location of a cyclone or hurricane, the ship commander can avoid encountering these "murders of ships," as they say, head on. In precisely this way the destroyer "Soznatel'nyy" escaped a severe tropical storm. In having enough time, the ship was able to escape from the dangerous zone on the periphery of the storm where the waves were raging with a force of "just" 7-8 points.

This aspect in the activities of the GMS alone speaks fully of its role in the life of the fleet. However the range of questions which are decided by the hydrometeorologists is much broader. The aviators and missile troops must know what winds are blowing at the altitudes of interest to them, the radar services must have a forecast of radar visibility, while the submariners and ASW forces need data on sea hydrology.

Nor are the national economic interests forgotten by the fleet service. The Black Sea port workers are familiar with the phenomenon of the "tyagun" [?storm-caused wave phenomena]: in quiet weather the waters in the port begin to fluctuate sharply. Mooring lines are snapped, the vessels are driven against the piers, crushing the sides, and the strongest cleats are ripped out. The predicting of a "tyagun" is also the task of the GMS KChF. Likewise the forecasting of the Novorossiysk cold northerly winds. And likewise the forecasting of the ice situation in the Asov-Black Sea region.

At 1130 hours, the duty group of specialists began to discuss the weather forecast for the next 24 hours.

The aerologist, weather forecaster, the "long-range" engineer, and the hydrologist engineer--the very membership of the forecast group shows to what a diverse evaluation the initial information is subjected. A portion of the calculations is done on a computer. It would be much better if the computer could take over all the forecasting work. But this is beyond the capability of the computer, although scientific authorities are certain that the future belongs precisely to them. But for now the machines are inferior to a man armed with knowledge, experience, and not lastly, intuition.

Just how important these qualities are was demonstrated by the senior synoptic engineer M. Kir'yanov. On that day, seemingly, nothing alarmed the

forecasters. A cyclone in the region of Iceland had just formed. The high pressure zone over the Urals was blocking the northern winds, preventing them from reaching the south. Storm clouds were swinging over the Adriatic. A crestless wave was moving from Bargas to Batumi.

"The processes are inactive," stated the participants of the discussion.

But an hour later, upon the insistence of M. Kir'yanov, a storm warning was issued to the ships and vessels located in the Black Sea, as well as to the ports and fleet bases. Somewhere over Iran the gentle course of atmospheric processes was beginning to accelerate, and this immediately was noticed by Mikhail Gavrilovich Kir'yanov who had 30 years of experience.

It was not easy for Engr-Capt 2d Rank Bogatko to "okay" the issuing of the storm warning. He was aware that at this very time a group of surface vessels and submarines was to leave for the training grounds.

Under a different situation the chief of the service could have temporized without causing any harm. A storm, as it is approaching, takes about 9 hours to break. A little part of this time is quite enough to make certain that the events will develop as the weather forecaster has proposed. But Bogatko could not wait. It was too precious to have the ships set to sea in vain....

If necessary, of course, a deterioration of the weather would not have halted the fleet. During the Great Patriotic War, the ships operated both in clear weather and bad. Moreover, bad weather conditions contributed to the concealment of preparations and the surprise of the attacks.

The planning and conducting of operations and the lives of thousands of people this is what stands behind the wartime forecasts. And at the same time the forecasters worked under extremely difficult conditions.

A forecast is primarily data. And during the war years, the boundary of the weather information in fact coincided with the front line beyond which weather information virtually was not received. At the same time, the Black Sea meteorologists found a way out of the situation.

From Sevastopol', they were able to rescue a portion of the archives of the naval observatory and these contained many years of hydrometeorological observations. With the lack of data because of the boundary of weather information, in these entries the forecasters sought out analogs of the observed processes, transferring them, with the necessary corrections, to the present. The degree of reliability of the forecasts was 80 percent.

Working at the GMS KChF is Col (Ret) I. Sachkov. In 1941-1946, he headed the naval observatory of the Black Sea Fleet. Sachkov showed me the "Atlas of Black Sea Currents" which had been published at the beginning of 1942. This album of maps printed on bad paper saved many of our ships and transports from loss.

From the first months of the war, the approaches to the ports and harbors were densely mined. In order to pass through the channels, the navigator had to know the location of the ship with a high degree of accuracy. But the war had done away with the beacons and other navigational aids which served this purpose.

Upon orders of the command, the hydrometeorologists quickly prepared and published the atlas. "In considering the currents from the data of 'Atlas of Black Sea Currents' in the region of Anapa-Kerch' in traveling a distance of 300 miles an error of 3 cable lengths was obtained, that is, the accuracy standard was exceeded by 10-fold." This report by the staff navigating officer of the Black Sea Fleet, Capt 3d Rank Yu. Kovel', serves, in my mind, as the best comment on this work. And during the war 13 such works were created providing for the diverse needs of the fleet.

More than 40 Black Sea hydrometeorologists were awarded orders for scientific and military contributions.

Yes, the line of weather information coincided with the front lines. However it should be stipulated that the front at times gave way. Meteorologists went into the enemy rear along with scouts, and were dropped in the first airborne groups. On the staffs they knew that the areas from whence the weather was coming would soon be ours.

The times when winds often played with the fates of the fleets are over. But the life of sailors is still subject to danger even now, in those instances when a storm comes up suddenly.

And the storm predicted by Kir'yanov was a sudden one for four Turkish schooners which did not have radios. Caught by the storm near the Crimean shores, the little vessels were coming closer to disaster, but were rescued by the Soviet border troops.

The network of automatic stations for collecting and transmitting weather information and the fleet of computers, an entire troop of equipment in out days serves the weathermen. This, as they say, is a command of the times. But the integral circuits have not reduced the role of man in studying and predicting the weather.

Without the professional skills of Kir'yanov, without the ability to assume responsibility, as was done by Engr-Capt 2d Rank Bogatko, without courage and valor which the calling of a meteorologist requires now--without all of this, the hydrometeorological service could not carry out its missions.

And I would like to believe that the ordinary alarm clock without any glass never let the Yamal recluse down, the name of whom, alas and alack, I did not note down.

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CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Reconnaissance Group Activities

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 6, Jun 77 p 9

[Text] The collective of the fine-cloth factory in the settlement of Fryanovo, Moscow Oblast, is celebrating the 60th October Anniversary with shock labor. Here, civil defense is being perfected. The reconnaissance group holds preeminence in socialist competition.

In the photo are Reconnaissance Group Commander V. Chistov, chemical reconnaissance scout V. Dudkin, radiological monitor scout A. Sukharev, and radio operator N. Gritsuk on a complex-objective exercise. They are always out in front in labor and training.

Nonmilitarized Formations Activities

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 6, Jun 77 p 17

[Text] The complex-objective exercise went off successfully at the production administration of Ordzhonikidze city water supply and sewerage services. In the critique, the director of the exercise CD unit chief, R. Tsalikov, noted the skilled actions of many commanders and troops of the nonmilitarized formations. Among them, were scout observers N. Marinenko and G. Vorob'eva.

In the photo, we see how they check the radiac instrument before departing for the radiation-chemical observation post.

CD Exercise at Moscow Combine

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 6, Jun 77 p 19

[Text] The Beskudnikovskiy building materials and design combine No 1 of the city of Moscow. An episode of a complex CD exercise.

Book Review

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 6, Jun 77 p 28

[Review by G. Mikhaylov of the pamphlet "Politiko-vospitatel'naya rabota vo vremya sorevnovaniy sanitarnykh družhin i sanitarnykh postov" (Political Education Work During Competitions of Medical Air Teams and Medical Aid Stations) written by M. P. Kolganov, Moscow, "Meditsina," 1976, 24 pages]

[Text] The tasks of medical teams are multifaceted and the well-trained CD medical formations successfully resolve them.

A special place in their training program is allotted political education work, which helps to develop high moral-political and psychological qualities in the med team members and a feeling of responsibility for matters entrusted to them.

M. Kolganov's pamphlet tells how to organize this work during competitions. In it, forms and methods of political education work are revealed in examples from the lives of better medical teams. The role of the commander and political instructor in building a united combat collective is depicted. There are many episodes of the Great Patriotic War in the book.

In practical activities, the pamphlet will render unquestionable help to commanders, political instructors, and the organizers of med team members' training.

Blood Donors

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 6, Jun 77 p 28

[Text] Donor blood of the third group was urgently required for a transfusion. However, its stock at the regional hospital had run out. Therefore, the surgeon called the CD staff of the enterprise where the victim worked.

"We know that you have many free donors. We are asking them to help."

And immediately the troops of the nonmilitarized formations of the CD unit responded.

"In my 30 years, I have given blood 46 times and I will gladly help now," stated foreman Galina Anatol'evna Zelenko, setting off for the hospital at the doctors' call, with med team members N. Bogdanova, O. Makushkina, O. Grushina, V. Salomasova, and others.

The enterprise's director, A. Meypariani, made arrangements on the spot to allot a bus for the donors--the hospital is 40 kilometers away.

The victim's life was saved.

On the next "Donor Day," many workers and employees of this enterprise, fulfilling their patriotic duty, gave their blood freely.

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OPERATIONS OF A FIELD BAKERY DESCRIBED

Moscow VOYENNIYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 6, Jun 77 signed to press 12 May 77
pp 37 and rear cover

[Article by Engineer-Lieutenant Colonel K. Pushkarev: "The Field Bread Baking Plant"]

[Text] The field bakery (including the metal, collapsible Peyer ovens) began to be used in the Russian army as an organic facility in the last quarter of the 19th century. They were also used during the first years of the Red Army's existence. Subsequently, mobile baking ovens appeared (including the Bushkovich oven on a four-wheeled tractor trailer).

Prior to the Great Patriotic War, the mobile field baking plant (PAKh) was accepted for provisioning the Red Army. It included a continuous-operation baking oven on a trailer, a kneading unit, and dough-forming and flour-sifting machines. During the war, the baking plants provided 90-96 percent of the high-quality bread to the front-line soldiers.

Already in that period, mobile conveyer ovens (KNP), mounted on a two-wheeled motor vehicle trailer, had begun to appear in the forces' equipment. Their mobility increased.

In the post-war period, further improvement occurs in the technique of field bread baking. The following demands are made on it. The technical facilities of food service should be highly mobile, and their equipment should ensure rapidity in setting up in working condition. Also important is their productivity with a minimum amount of attendants, and the universality and small overall size of the equipment. Simplicity of maintenance and ease in operation and transport are also necessary qualities.

Mechanized field baking plants (PMKh) conform best of all to these requirements. They have the necessary technical equipment for sifting flour, the mechanized kneading and dividing of dough, and bread baking.

What are the duties of the PMKh service personnel?

Bread baking sections are responsible for the timely baking of bread and for the accomplishment of all the work of closing down, moving, and setting up the plant in a new location. The motor-transport section delivers the flour, fuel, water and other stores for the preparation of bread, personnel supplies, and transports the equipment, inventory, etc.

The field bread plant works around the clock. On each shift, a senior baker (the shift chief) is designated from among the best troops who know how to determine quality of raw materials, bake high-quality bread, keep a production account, and break down and set up the equipment. Under his authority are the kneaders, bakers, molders, flour sifters and additional workers.

If the bread plant relocates daily, the dough is prepared by accelerated means with organic acids.

In setting up the PMKh, it is necessary to consider the defensive aspects of the location, the natural camouflage, a supply of high-quality water, fuel and the condition of access routes (see diagram).

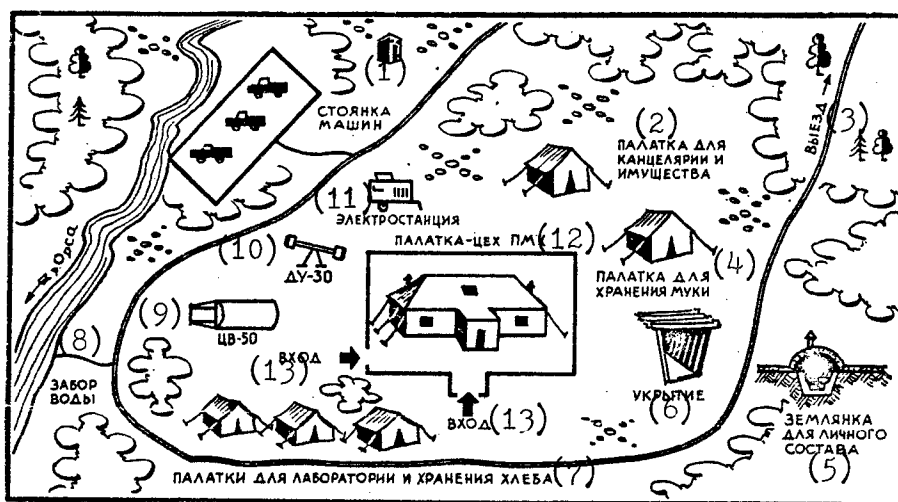
This is how the bread plant headed by Ensign Pakhomovyy performed in an exercise. The vehicle column with the equipment moved to the assigned area. The march was performed at night, in the difficult conditions of winter. The order to set up was received. The bakers quickly erected the shop tent and arranged the ovens and kneading units. The yeast and raw materials were readied. Simultaneously, the electric power generator was set up and started. The chief of the baking plant carefully checked the work of the subordinates. All was in order.

The temperature of the oven chambers reached 230 degrees. There the dough was placed in molds. And then the first loaf was ready. An examination revealed excellent quality.

And baking continues. The bread plant performs at full capacity.

The baking unit of a field bread plant, which is designed for preparing bread under field conditions on a site or while moving, has a high performance. It is composed of a facility for receiving, storing and sifting flour; dispensers for flour and water; a brine mixer; a dough preparation unit with a dough-dividing device for kneading, fermenting and dividing dough; a conveyor baking oven; and shelves for placing the dough in forms and storing baked bread. All the production equipment is mounted in a special van body on a ZIL-137 (137B) tractor trailer chassis.

Each section of a mobile bread plant includes two baking units, a tank-truck on a GAZ-66 vehicle chassis, three auxiliary tents, sets of stock, and special and general purpose appliances.



Hypothetical diagram of the distribution
of the sections of a mechanized field bread plant

Key:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Vehicle park | 8. Water intake |
| 2. Office and stock tent | 9. TsV-50 [expansion unknown] |
| 3. Exit | 10. DU-30 [expansion unknown] |
| 4. Tent for storing flour | 11. Electric power generator |
| 5. Personnel dugout | 12. PMKh shop tent |
| 6. Shelter | 13. Entrance |
| 7. Laboratory and bread storage tents | |

A regular, two-phased process of dough working is used in the baking unit of a mobile bread plant. Dough from rye flour and specially milled rye-wheat is prepared by fermentation, but dough from wheat flour of all sorts is prepared with sour dough.

A few words about the continuous supply of fresh bread to sailors on long voyages. Aboard ships equipped with a special facility, bread is normally baked during the entire cruise. If there is no such facility, then it is baked in the ovens of the galley stoves or in hot pastry cupboards.

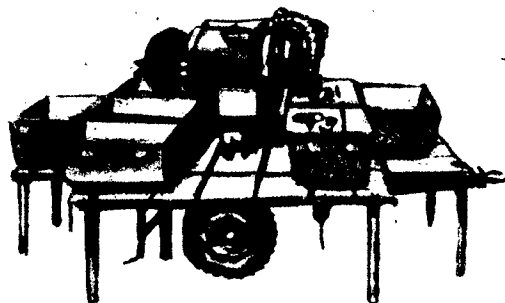
The bakery aboard ship is equipped with mechanical sifters, water-measuring and mixing tanks, a dough preparation unit, metal pans on a circular conveyor, tables for dividing the dough, and baking ovens with electric heating.

There are projects for modernization of ship-board baking ovens. They feature a more efficient system for heating the baking chamber and steam humidification. Installed in these ovens are thermoregulators which operate in an automatic mode and which allow you to constantly maintain a preset temperature in them.

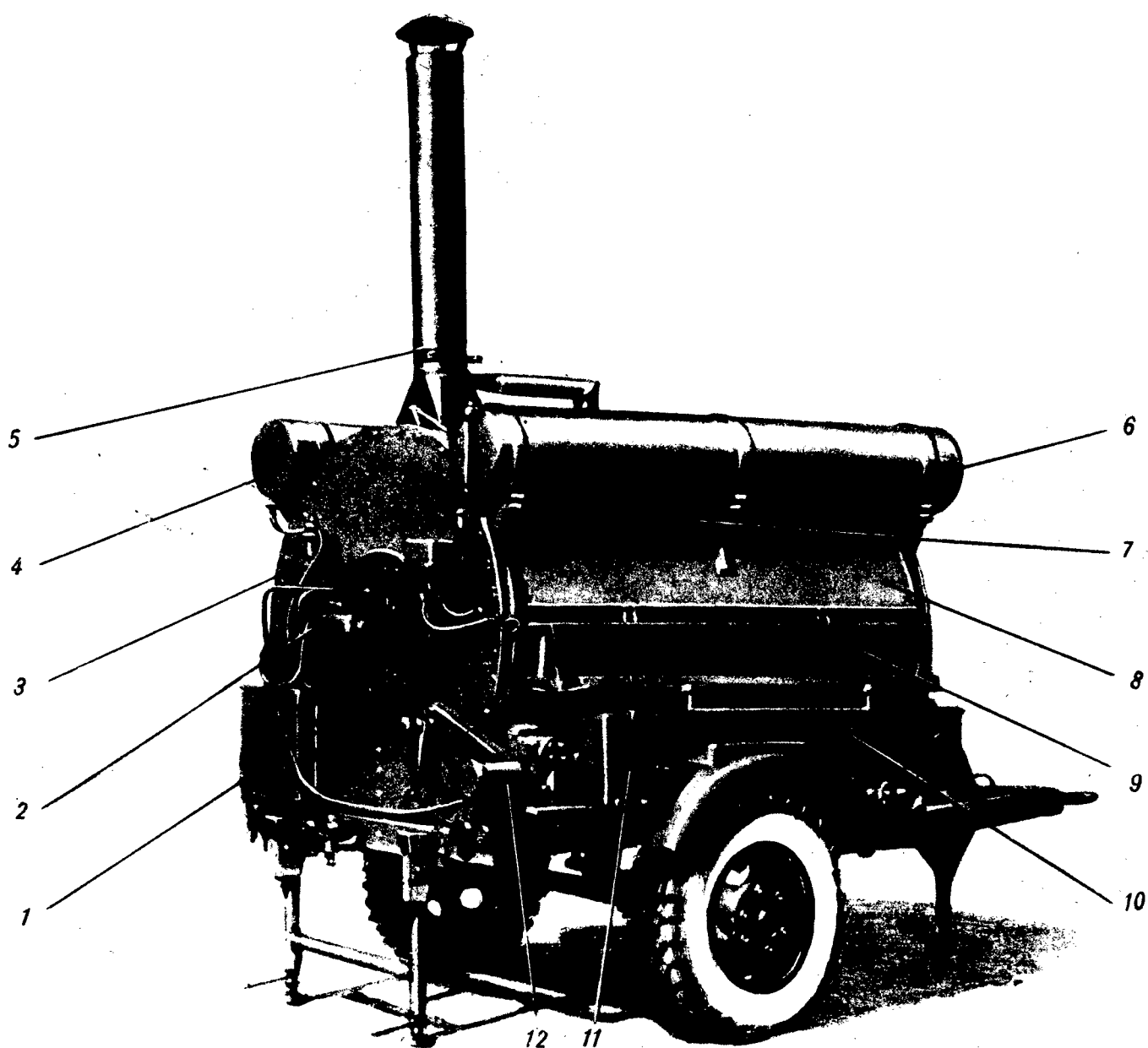
Work is continuing on further improvement of field bread baking. Presently, accelerated methods of dough working are being studied by intensifying the dough kneading and reducing the time in the oven by means of higher baking chamber temperatures.



Shop tent

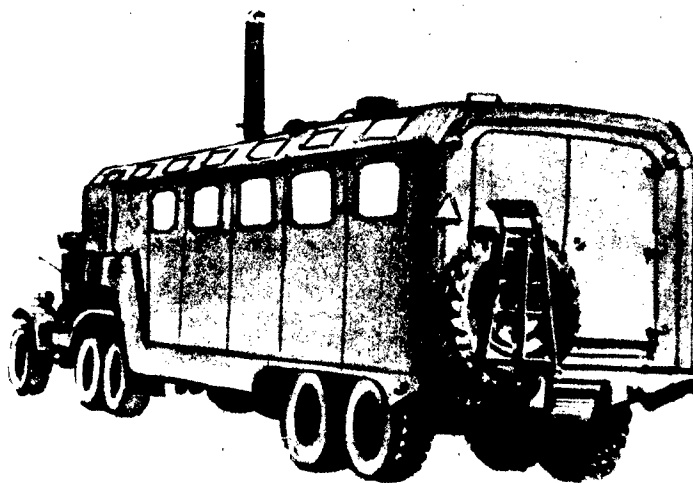


TM-3M1 towed dough processing unit

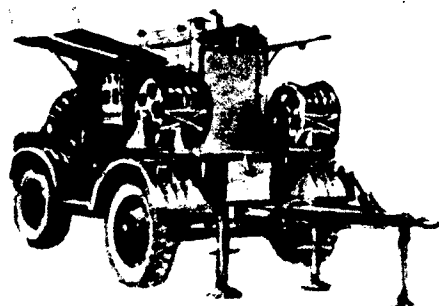


KhPK-50 M2 baking oven

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 - Control panel for the burner | 7 - Steam release valve rod |
| 2 - AF-65 burner | 8 - Casing of the baking chamber |
| 3 - Rear end wall | 9 - Loading-unloading window |
| 4 - Fuel tank | 10 - Water pump |
| 5 - Smoke-stack | 11 - Electric starter panel of the oven |
| 6 - Cold water tank | 12 - Electric drive for the oven conveyor |



Field bread plant baking unit



Mobile electric power generator

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MOTORIZED INFANTRY COMBAT TRAINING IN THE TURKESTAN MILITARY DISTRICT

Moscow SOVETSKIY VOIN in Russian No 12, Jun 77 signed to press 27 May 77
pp 8-13

[Article by Engineer Lieutenant Colonel V. Chepiga: "In All"]

[Text] A report from our special correspondent Engineer Lieutenant Colonel V. Chepigi from subunit X of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District. Photographs are by the author.

The fiery ball of the sun slowly rolled from behind the undulating horizon. The shadows have timidly scattered along the sand hills and the desert found its usual coloring--yellow with grey. The company commander Senior Lieutenant Vladimir Khodchenko was accustomed to seeing at least the grey and the scorched. They say that habit is second nature. Perhaps Khodchenko therefore did not now actually notice the delicate greenery showing here and there on the sandy slopes or the rare bashful flowers. It appeared that the mild, non-burning sun did not especially please him. The spring is too short here to allow yourself to give in--soon, very soon, it gives way to days fused by a violent sun and blown by the scorching "Afghans." Whether you want to or not, you have to attune both yourself and your subordinates ahead-of-time not only to the impending battles with the "enemy," but also to the future engagements with the desert, the intense heat and the lack of water.

Wednesday Starts on Tuesday

Aleksandr Bondarev awaited the command to take his place as operator-gunner on the combat vehicle, and he looked at the distant mountains. Today's firing was for record purposes and the soldiers of the competing squads of sergeants Vladimir Kovalev and Sergey Bogush listened jealously to the radio voice of the senior operator at the control panel of the moving target gunnery range. Mikhail Yemel'yanov commented upon each weapons round and each machine-gun burst.

The battle went on evenly. A team from Bogush's squad had just finished some outstanding shooting. The BMP [combat vehicle] returned to the starting point and silence set in over the tank range. Aleksandr started to gaze at a slowly settling cloud of dust and he mechanically estimated the wind correction, even though it was already known for the first firing. The command "to your vehicle" was just about to be sounded. Now Aleksandr noted with surprise how the cloud of dust froze on the spot and then moved backwards with increasing speed. Camel's burr bushes, which had been knocked down, were carried and rolled after it. One of those gusts of wind arose which often appear in the spring here due to the collision of the hot air of the desert with the cool breath of the mountains.

The command was sounded and Aleksandr rushed to the BMP. And now, while running, it suddenly dawned on him: "the wind correction is different now." This is when he recalled the sighting training which Sergeant Kovalev had badgered them about. [I want you to understand the principle," he said to the soldiers. "It is as simple as the Pythagorean theorem."]

Aleksandr jumped in the hatch, already knowing the solution to this problem which had so unexpectedly confronted him. The engine roared and the BMP pulled along a train of dust. The shots thundered.

Aleksandr did not see how Private Grigoriy Gorbatov, sitting behind a stereoscopic telescope, turned around to his comrades with a smile and said: "you know our people." In return he heard in the interphone headset the impassive voice of the senior operator--"a hit for the 378th."

This was yesterday morning. At night the motorized riflemen were gotten up and signalled to assemble. During the march it seemed to Aleksandr that yesterday was still continuing. He even was surprised when, opening the combat vehicle hatch, he saw the fiery ball of the sun slowly appearing from behind the sand hills. He looked at his watch. It said 7:07. "Wednesday," Aleksandr read in the small opening on the face of the watch.

The subunit [podrazdeleniye] went to the designated point. The test of combat maturity, begun at the firing range, continued.

In the Canyon of the Singing Sands

Lieutenant Sergey Kuchan unfolded the map. "Decide for the enemy even before you begin to decide for yourself." He recalled this favorite phrase of his tactics instructor. Decide for the enemy--this means, like a chess player, expect all possible alternatives of the future battle.

Thus, he considered a defensive alternative from all angles. And an offensive one...

"Sergey Iosifovich," Kuchan heard the low voice of the company commander behind his back. "Scenarios upon scenarios, but we actually have to drive along the sand hills in a BMP. You are in charge of checking the tracks and suspension."

"I have already given the order, comrade senior lieutenant," Sergey cheerfully answered. He was satisfied that he had seen to this seemingly unimportant matter.

"Then let us zero in on the mutual support plan more accurately." Khodchenko looked round at the radio operator: "transmit this: platoon commanders should report to the NP /observation post/."

The untouched corrugated surface of the sand hills seems to symbolize from a distance the protoplast of local nature. It seems that in this world there is no place for the living. However, scrutinizing them more closely, you see that the slopes of the sandy hillocks have been streaked with unintelligible characters, as if they were the clay tablets of the ancient Sumerians. These are the tracks which the inhabitants of the desert have left. They themselves do not hasten to appear, but if one nevertheless manages to take them by surprise, then in the twinkling of an eye, they seemingly dissolve into the sand. That is how these little monitor lizards are!

"How it dug in," Private Mikhail Sidyakin exclaimed admiringly. "We must get him now."

"That's a good soldier," Sergeant Kovalev answered in a moral tone, "at every trifle he buries himself in the ground."

"So into the ground. And how about into the sand! The walls will crumble in on it."

"They will in the summer when it is dry, but now--look!"

Kovalev drove a sapper shovel into the sand and pulled out a piece of solid matter, resembling clay. It was still that same sand, only moist.

Meanwhile the motorized riflemen have been spread out on the crest in a winding line. The shovels gleamed.

It is very exciting, fascinating and responsible to work in sight of everybody. The outlines of the future trenches had hardly appeared when a competition got started among the soldiers--whose squad was faster and arranged its position better. Lieutenant Kuchan observed the work and not even the slightest inaccuracy or clumsiness escaped his gaze. It so happened that he went up to anyone of the soldiers, not saying a word, took the shovel from his hands and made several ordinary, confident movements. Once he heard "I understand, comrade lieutenant," still in silence, but with evident vexation, he returned the tool and, shaking off the sand, he moved on further.

The engineering work, including the laying of mines, was completed ahead-of-schedule. The inspector reviewed the work, cleared his throat with satisfaction, took the elbow of the platoon commander and led him aside. Removing his service cap and using a handkerchief to wipe his pale forehead, which sharply contrasted with his bronzed face which was not covered, the officer simply said:

"Fine. Only do not forget that in the summer the standards will remain as formerly, but the working conditions--you yourself know..."

Time, precious time--this was the chief possession of the motorized riflemen. Time and quality in executing the scenarios, and they poured out like from a cornucopia. The "enemy" first tried to force his way through the canyon and then, with all of his strength, tried to throw the company off the height it was defending, thereby rescuing the sub-unit from encirclement.

The motorized riflemen staunchly defended themselves and moved to the counter-attack. The inspector marveled at the bravery with which the drivers led their vehicles along the dried-up river bed and confidently overcame the sandy slopes, but suddenly, becoming sterner, he marked down something in his notebook. Training is training. If a tactical mistake were made, the inspector will talk about it at the critique.

The sun was past midday when the sergeant major furnished lunch during a break between battles. The inspector along with everyone else had soldier's borshch and, in gratitude for the food, he related an amusing story which occurred in the exercise. While the soldiers laughed, the officer went up to the spotter Private Khalim Kaimov and said something to him. Khalim answered "yes, sir," and with regret, he looked at his mug of stewed fruit and slowly shouted--"air."

When and what waters had the time to thoroughly wash such a deep river bed, when already in the middle of spring numerous cracks had cut up the dried-up bottom. There is not a bush or a blade of grass around. A lifeless lunar landscape! Narrow gates formed by steep sandy walls--the beginning of the canyon which the soldiers have named the "canyon of the singing sands."

The truth is that, while privates Grigoriy Prikhod'ko, Akip Ayupov and Talgat Abel'mazhitov are putting on protective suits, Mukhammed Yakshimuradov succeeds in disappointing them by saying that you hear no "singing" here in the spring. On the other hand, in summer, when the grooves of sand begin to fall off the parched walls, they utter sounds of a different pitch. Their "voices" blend and, amplified by such natural acoustics as a canyon, they resound far and near. In bygone days the canyon surely would have been named "abode of the spirits."

"Well, we will check now on what kind of spirits live here," Prikhod'ko says with a smile and switches on the device for a radiac reconnaissance.

Nearby Ayupov is preparing for a chemical warfare reconnaissance. After some time, the unofficial CBR patrol reports that no traces of weapons of mass destruction activity have been detected. The way is clear.

The combat vehicle charge is swift and unstoppable. The enemy fire positions, covering his escape from the canyon, have been crushed. The vehicles burst out into open space. This strike from the rear stuns the "enemy"--his main forces have been held from the front. The sandy hollow has become a disaster for the "enemy."

The last explosives thunder, the sandy dust settles. The company commander gives the all clear over the radio. The battle tension, which everybody has, abates and though it is only an exercise, it is nevertheless real, requiring genuine training, skill and endurance.

A Meeting on the Way

What can be more longed for now than the return to the barracks after such a day full of events and impressions. The vehicles unhurriedly drive past the kolkhoz fields and gardens which are covered with a foam white light. You are happy to see the fruits of the peaceful toil of the Soviet people. You have honestly carried out your soldierly toil and, with a clear conscience, you look into the eyes of the kolkhoz farmers you meet. You would pause for a minute and talk about life, the land and peace. Even if with this elderly driver with the medal ribbon bars on his jacket. He stands, leaning heavily on the door of the truck, and pensively looks at the column of combat vehicles, apparently recalling his own fiery youth. Or you would have a smoke, or joke with that chap who, having leaned a shovel against a tree, is washing himself in the irrigation ditch--he has really served his time for sure: how independently he glances there at the BMP, and his equipment is a sign that he is a member of a launcher detachment. Or you would pause...

"Why not,"--the deputy commander for political affairs of the company Lieutenant Konstantin Balandin thought for a while and addressed Khodchenko:

"Vladimir Vladimirovich, the grandfather of Private Yakshimuradov of Sergeant Kovalev's squad lives not far from here. The lads distinguished themselves today..."

The grey-bearded Anna Baykhasanov greets the soldiers in the garden. He is still strong of body and cheerful of spirit. He is noisily happy with the guests which is not characteristic of eastern people. A grandchild fetches the dutar and, while the traditional tea boils, the old man plays several chords on the ancient instrument. Then at times listening to the mournfully fading sounds, and at other times remembering the bygone days, he says:

"I, my sons, also served. I fought fascism. I began at Kalinin in 1942 and finished in Koenigsberg, which is known as Kaliningrad today. You think, old Baykhasanov brags. No, I want to tell you this. I, a simple Turkmen, am fortunate that in grim times, along with Russians and Kazakhs, Ukrainians and Uzbeks, I battled against a common enemy and triumphed. You, our children and grandchildren, also stand together guarding the peaceful toil of the Soviet people. There is great strength in this..."

You listen to the wise words of the ancient and, like an oath, you repeat "great strength."

Meanwhile the sun, which stood for the entire day somewhere over your head, you discover is now suddenly suspended at the horizon itself. From that moment it begins to roll irrepressibly downwards and, sending a farewell ray, it hides beyond the already invisible sand hills.

Day has ended, but it will remain with you for a long time by the sensation of the sunlight and the tints of far-away mirages, the echo of the exercise battle and the glitter of friendly eyes; this day which began as the limit of your soldierly fate.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 8. Tactical exercises are tomorrow. The final minutes of preparation. The company commander, Senior Lieutenant V. Khodchenko concludes the drafting of the scenarios.
2. p 9. The motorized riflemen go over to the counter-attack.
3. p 10. Platoon commander Lieutenant S. Kuchan.
4. p 10. A strike from the canyon.
5. p 11. The way is clear.
6. p 12. A meeting on the road.
7. p 12. The fighting day is over.

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BRIEFS

MEDICAL TEAM COMPETITIONS--Competitions dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the establishment of medical aid teams were held in Moscow's Sovetskiy Rayon. The winning team is from the Moscow Stekloagregat Plant. In the photographs: medical aid team personnel from the Orgenergostroy All-Union Institute for the Planning of Electric Power Projects during a drill training review; medical aid team members working in a stricken area. [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 25 May 77 p 2] 3024

MEDICAL AID TEAMS ANNIVERSARY--25 May is the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the first local air defense civil defense medical aid teams. Their activities pursue the loftiest humanitarian aims -- protection of the lives and health of Soviet citizens, and are closely coordinated with the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. These teams are made up of the best female production workers and activist public-spirited citizens. The following briefs tell of medical aid team activities. [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 25 May 77 p 2] 3024

KUYBYSHEV MEDICAL AID COMPETITION--Kuybyshev--Stumbling over fragments of reinforced concrete structures and making their way through rubble, medical aid team personnel were hastening to render first aid to "victims," bringing them to vehicles for evacuation. A particularly fine job was done during a comprehensive exercise at Bearing Plant No 9 imeni Kuybyshev by DOSAAF members S. Mel'nikova, K. Zhulina, V. Suvorova, T. Shtemberg, and others. They have been awarded the Prepared for USSR Civil Defense Badge. [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 25 May 77 p 2] 3024

MEDICAL AID COMPETITION WINNERS--Novokuznetsk--The medical aid teams at the mines in Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon are noted for their high degree of organization and skill. They render emergency medical assistance to workers and employees, keep an eye on the state of health and sanitation in the sections, and monitor the environment. The team led by DOSAAF member G. Naumenko has for several years now placed high in city competitions. Team members A. Grosheva, A. Lebedeva, and others give lectures on medical topics and contribute to the campaign to reduce the worker sickness rate. The medical aid team also demonstrates high proficiency at civil defense exercises. [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 25 May 77 p 2] 3024

KRASNOYARSK CIVIL DEFENSE--Civil defense courses are being given in Kirovskiy Rayon in the city of Krasnoyarsk, at which commanders of nonmilitary units of economic enterprises and DOSAAF activists are receiving training. In the photographs: course enrollees Svetlana Shabalina, laboratory assistant at the Krasnoyarsk Sibeletrostal' Plant, and Valentina Karepova, technical inspector at the Krasnoyarsk Medical Preparations Plant, study individual protection gear; V. N. Lisovskiy, Kirovskiy Rayon civil defense chief of staff, uses a model of an industrial enterprise in conducting an instructor methods class with production training instructors. [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 15 Jun 77 p 2] 3024

ORENBURG MEDICAL AID COMPETITION--Lively competitions were held among medical aid teams from schools in Tsentral'nyy Rayon in the city of Orenburg. Many DOSAAF members demonstrated during the competition firm practical skills in rendering first aid to victims. In the photographs: the girls' ability to utilize gas masks is tested; medical aid team members on the march. [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 3 Jul 77 p 3] 3024

KRASNODAR CONFERENCE--A kray scientific methods conference of the top teachers and military training officers at secondary schools was held. N. Morozov presented a report entitled "Status of Civil Defense Training for Students at Secondary Schools, Trade and Technical Schools and Ways To Improve It." Civil defense teaching methods were discussed by T. Zimina, second-grade teacher at School No 2 in Novorossiysk, by V. Popova, class supervisor for grade 5 at Secondary School No 43 in the village of Severskaya, and V. Kuz'min, military training instructor at Secondary School No 22 in Krasnodar. [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 3 Jul 77 p 3] 3024

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