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TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS

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AVIATION REGIMENT TRAINING RESULTS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 May 77 p 1

[Article by Guards Lt Col G. Sobko: "Effective Monitoring — With the Initiators of Competition"]

[Text] The personnel of our Guards Aviation Red Guard Order of Lenin Twice Red Banner Order of Kutuzov Regiment imeni 50-Letiya SSSR, initiator of competition in the Air Force to celebrate the 60th anniversary of Great October in a worthy fashion, finished the winter training period with high marks in training and service. The air training of the airmen in the squadron which has been entrusted to my command also improved. In conformity with planned obligations, many pilots and aviation specialists improved their ratings and a majority of them are now specialists 1st and 2nd class. The time required to put the subunit and its equipment into combat readiness was cut by almost seven percent. The squadron retained its title of outstanding on the results of winter training. In large part our successes were promoted by daily checks on the quality of performance of combat training missions and socialist obligations by each aviator.

During one of the flying shifts Guards Capt Aleksandr Seleznev was performing an exercise to practice the elements of combat application as one of a pair of airplanes. Things had gone well enough for the pilot in single flight. But how did he operate in the air this time? His errors did not escape the flight commander and marksman-pilot Guards Maj Anatoliy Nezanov. Using objective flight monitoring equipment the experienced instructor compared the flight results of Guards Capt A. Seleznev and Guards Sr Lt V. Artisevich. They performed their assignments under identical conditions, but Artisevich got much better marks. After this Seleznev himself began to prepare more diligently for flying.

In his talk at the 16th Congress of USSR Trade Unions General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, speaking of the need to improve work efficiency and quality, the key task of the five-year plan, stressed the special importance of an exacting,

self-critical attitude by every worker to the results of his or her labor. Considering this, we try to maintain an atmosphere of mutual high standards in the collective and see that the men have an interest in an objective evaluation of what has been achieved and are intolerant of shortcomings in training and service. It has become a rule in the regiment to reinforce our concern for increasing the effectiveness of socialist competition by tirelessly monitoring the performance of socialist obligations by the airmen. This approach enables us to uncover problems which are hindering progress at the right time and to search persistently for reserves to improve combat skill. To give an example, here is how we do this monitoring in our squadron during a flight shift.

After performing the assignment the pilot reports to the flight commander how he operated in the air, what deficiencies he had in flying technique or working out his tactical maneuver. The other officers of the flight are actively involved analyzing. Data from the objective flight recording instruments are used extensively here. Then the commander announces which pilots distinguished themselves, who is performing socialist obligations most successfully, who is lagging behind and why. In this way we publicize competition, get comparable results, and make the leading know-how of the best immediately available to everyone.

We cannot say, however, that everything went without a hitch when we were organizing checks on the quality of flight training. Once we had the following case. Certain flight commanders became so concerned with improving the flying technique of their trainees that they neglected theoretical training. During the winter training period this happened, for example, in the flight commanded by Guards Sr Lt V. Voskresenskiy. Some of the pilots there had neglected ground training.

Urgent steps had to be taken. First we reminded the airmen of the socialist obligations they had assumed and their performance dates. We advised the flight commander to make more extensive use of individual assignments for the pilots. We helped him improve the methodology for organizing competition during ground training periods and flights and upgraded his practices in totaling results. The situation in the flight straightened out and it kept the title of outstanding.

But this case was a lesson to us. It became apparent that the forms and methods of monitoring we have envisioned must encompass all spheres of the collective's military life and be backed up by organizational and educational work. After all, it is the men who decide success. We must study their characteristics more thoroughly and know the strong and weak points of every individual. For example, why has a certain specialist tapered off and begun studying less? The sooner this is noticed the more effective corrective steps to help the individual regain confidence will be.

At the start of the training year a drop in the quality of Guards Sr Lt Vladimir Lepetyukh's flight training was noticed. Some were already saying that the airman would not fulfill his socialist obligations on time. The deputy squadron commander Guards Maj Vasilii Stetskiy thought otherwise. He talked with the young officer several times and concluded that Lepetyukh could catch up.

But how could he convince the officer to demand more of himself and prepare more responsibly for each assignment in the air? Officer Stetskiy and the Komsomol activists were able to find an approach to the young airman and help him take up the correct path. Soon Guards Sr Lt Lepetyukh had changed his attitude toward training and service and was making noticeable progress. As a result his flight training also improved.

The communist and Komsomol members of the squadron take an exacting, high-principled attitude with those who do not keep their word. I recall a session of the party bureau where there was an unpleasant talk with Guards Sr Lt Tech Serv G. Vasil'yev, who had slackened his attention to individual work with the men. Communist Vasil'yev drew the correct conclusions from the comradely criticism, raised his demands on subordinates, and began checking more carefully on the work of junior aviation specialists on the equipment. Regimental commander Guards Lt Col G. Shchitov, staff officers, and party activists of the unit helped him considerably in organizing effective checks on performance of socialist obligations by the airmen. Following the commander's recommendation we stepped up individual work with new officers and began to give greater attention to the pilots' level of drill training for flying under complex meteorological conditions.

A check of the results of winter training confirmed that the airmen of our regiment are steadily achieving their socialist obligations in the struggle for training effectiveness and quality and observance of regulation order. But we do not brag about our achievements. After thoroughly analyzing the results of winter training we are convinced that we can and must do much more to improve combat skill. We have reserves. They lie in increasing the effectiveness of competition during the flying shift, further strengthening military discipline, and solidifying the collective. We will try to stress these things during the summer training period. It is gratifying that the military labor of the men is permeated with great patriotic enthusiasm and a desire to completely meet socialist obligations in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October.

11,176
CSO:1801

COMMENTS ON COMPLAINT LETTERS FROM READERS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 May 77 p 2

[Article by Col V. Andrianov: "It Takes Sensitivity — Reflections on the Editorial Mail"]

[Text] Military driver Pvt S. Pustil'nik could not have imagined that this evening's trip to the airfield would bring him so much grief. Along the way he met a truck with its bright lights on, which forced Pustil'nik to come to a stop. As the truck rushed by the hay hanging over the sides of the bed caught on his mirror.

Pustil'nik got out of the cab to look over his vehicle, straightened up the mirror and calmly went on. But in the morning Maj-Engr Zorenkov, deputy unit commander for technical affairs, called him in and, without listening to a word from the soldier, harshly accused him of exceeding the speed limit and creating a dangerous situation on the road (this was what a chance witness of the previous evening's incident had told him).

Pustil'nik tried to convince the officer that he was not at fault, that he acted properly by putting on the brakes and cutting his speed to a minimum. The vehicle commander who had been with him in the cab confirmed this and asked how the passerby could have judged the speed so easily "by eye."

Zorenkov would not listen at all. He assigned Pustil'nik several extra details and prohibited him from further driving.

It seemed that this ended the matter. But life itself forced them to allow Private Pustil'nik, as a driver-searchlight operator, to operate a motor vehicle. Then one day the subunit commander requested the soldier's driver's license, explaining that the deputy commander for technical affairs was demanding the document.

A week later, Major-Engineer Zorenkov called the soldier in and told him that he had punched his driving check-card. "For what?" the upset driver shouted. "For what happened last summer!" the major answered imperturbably.

The soldier appealed to the editors of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: "Would you please help me?"

The editors sent the soldier's complaint for review by the unit command. An answer was recently received. Officer Nedel'kin, deputy unit commander, reports that the facts concerning incorrect actions by Maj-Engr V. Zorenkov have been confirmed and he has been given disciplinary punishment.

Commanders and political workers have been told that deviations from regulation requirements are intolerable.

Still, one would like to ask Maj-Engr Zorenkov whether he thought about the fact that he had substituted rude, improper behavior for strict regulation requirements and willfulness for strong-willed actions. He was not bothered, apparently, by the fact that when he confiscated the driver's papers he was depriving a person of his occupation, and this is the exclusive jurisdiction of certain state agencies. According to our laws only the state motor vehicle inspectorate has the right to deprive drivers of their professional certification.

Such letters are, of course, rare in the editorial mail. Most of those who write to the editors ask us to express gratitude to commanders and political workers for their sensitivity, responsiveness, attention, and concern.

As the 25th Party Congress emphasized, in any sector the leader must consider the sociopolitical and educational aspects and be sensitive to people, to their needs and wants. This has become the norm, a sign of our great times. We also know that one of the demands made of a person in an official position is to listen carefully to those who come for assistance and to give practical help in resolving problems. Even if it is not possible to meet the request immediately, people will understand this. This is not what can ultimately hurt them; what hurts is the occasional bureaucratic red tape and indifference. Here is a graphic example.

Leningrader G. A. Krutikov recently found a book first published 30 years ago concerning the men and battle history of the 1st Kirov Division of the People's Guard of Leningrad. In the book he found an episode from which he finally learned the details of the death of his father A. A. Krutikov, a machinegunner in the People's Guards. Excited by this unexpected discovery he immediately found out the address and wrote a letter to the author of the book, V. Lifshits, in Moscow. Lifshits had been the political instructor in that subunit and was now a retired major, invalid, and member of the USSR Union of Writers. Krutikov asked him, if possible, to send an official confirmation of the circumstances of the battle which was his father's last.

The writer is in his seventh decade. He uses a cane and it is generally hard for him to get around. But he decided to honor this request by the son of a guardsman who died in the war and set off for the military commissariat in Frunzenskiy Rayon of the capital.

If it had been only a matter of certifying the signature a notary could have handled it. But the father's service in the particular subunit also had to be confirmed. And here Maj A. Gurinov, worker at the rayon military commissariat, somehow went beyond the bounds of good office manners, perhaps without even noticing it. But he acted in such a way that the war veteran who had come to him felt somehow "under suspicion." The writer's military card was, he said, "very old," and the records on his time of service were not entered where they should have been on the card.

Seeing how things were going, the writer quickly drew from his billfold a document he had saved carefully for many years. It was signed by his former commissar and told the regiment and battalion in which the veteran had served and fought. The commissar's signature was notarized, we must admit, by the seal of the Dzerzhinskiy Rayon party committee of the city of Leningrad. But even this was not enough for Gurinov. The author tried to show him his book about the division; the preface explained everything. "This isn't a literary organization, it's a military establishment!" the major answered. In conclusion he said that he would ask the Central Archives for the personal file of the retired major, determine whether he really had served in that division, and then he would notarize the necessary document. But the writer would have to wait "a good month."

For various reasons the writer could not wait "a good month" and, returning home, he wrote to Leningrad. He soon received back an exhaustive document telling exactly where the father had served and it was notarized by the military commissariat of Dzerzhinskiy Rayon in the city on the Neva.

The writer set off for the commissariat a second time and showed this new document. There was still trouble. This time they pointed out to him that the document should have given the full first and middle names of the former machinegunner, not simply his initials A. A. Krutikov.

This may be so, but why had it not been mentioned earlier? At this point the writer became confused. How could he, 30 years after the events described in the book, remember the first names of all his soldiers! Once again he had to leave empty-handed. And again he wrote to Leningrad, this time to the son, asking that he send his father's middle name immediately.

One can imagine the writer's mood when he left the military commissariat. "The tale," he wrote later to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA and to the city military commissariat of the capital, "ended happily. But I

am deeply convinced that there was no need whatsoever to force me to go to the commissariat three times and write to Leningrad twice. There is a line between sensitivity and precision, on the one hand, and empty formalism on the other."

While reviewing this letter I visited the writer at home. At the same time I saw the answer he received from the city military commissariat. It said that his complaint was considered justified and the rayon commissariat had been instructed to be more courteous. It appeared things were taken care of, with the exception of one "small thing": neither the city commissariat nor the rayon commissariat considered it necessary to apologize.

As was stated at the 16th Congress of USSR Trade Unions, concern for people does not mean just satisfying material needs; speaking to the delegates at the congress General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev also emphasized the significance of the moral, ethical side of the question: "No special expenditures are needed here. What is needed is something entirely different -- universal and constant attention and sensitivity to people."

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TASKS OF THE MILITARY PRESS DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 May 77 p 1

[Editorial: "Tribune for Millions"]

[Excerpts] Today is Press Day. This national holiday is celebrated each year on 5 May, the date of publication of the first issue of the newspaper PRAVDA, which was founded by V. I. Lenin in 1912. The day has developed into an impressive demonstration of the Soviet people's profound respect for Lenin's PRAVDA because of its contribution to building socialism in our country and for all our press. The Soviet press is the party's sharpest weapon in the struggle for the triumph of communist ideals, an important arena of party work. This is what establishes its key role in the life of Soviet society. In directing press activity the party always defines its current tasks clearly. Today when the entire Soviet people and all progressive people on earth are preparing for a worthy celebration of the 60th anniversary of Great October, which marked the beginning of a new age in human history, the CPSU Central Committee, in its decree entitled "The 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution" gives concrete instruction concerning the chief directions and areas of work on which the Soviet press should concentrate its efforts.

The main thing for the press, while deeply and comprehensively revealing the world historical importance of the October Revolution and the leading, revolutionary activity of the CPSU, is to show clearly, with convincing examples, the labor and political activity of the Soviet people in the struggle to realize the majestic plans of communist building and fulfill the historic decisions of the 25th Party Congress and demonstrate the enormous social significance of the heroic labor of the working class, kolkhoz peasants, and people's intelligentsia.

All of these jobs face the military press also. The military press has always been and remains a militant detachment of the Soviet press. Army and navy press organs, having inherited the vital traditions of the party press, the Bolshevik soldiers newspapers, and front-line journalism from the Great Patriotic War, are active propagandists

for the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, Plenums of the party Central Committee, and all party documents. The military press mobilizes our fighting men to raise combat readiness and bolster military discipline and regulation order. It teaches them in a spirit of loyalty to the people, the country, the party, and our revolutionary, labor, and combat traditions.

Most of the army and navy editorial collectives, working with foresight and creativity, concentrate their efforts on the main, decisive questions of strengthening troop combat readiness and improving party political work. Reports on socialist competition among fighting men in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the movement which has developed to become a leading unit occupy prominent places in the military newspapers. Press reports on how military collectives are fulfilling the demand of the USSR Minister of Defense that field, air, and sea training be improved and that modern combat equipment and its use in battle be mastered are more and more instructive and informative. The press is publishing more material on unifying military collectives and molding lofty political, moral, and fighting qualities in the defenders of our country.

However, some organs of the military press are not making full use of reserves for increasing the effectiveness of the printed word, strengthening their influence toward successful accomplishment of missions, bolstering combat readiness, and training and educating personnel. Creative ties between army and navy press organs and the military reader must be bolstered. The author aktiv should be expanded by recruiting the best trained men in a military sense, those who are capable of summarizing progressive know-how and analyzing the causes of deficiencies.

Work on the education of journalists, especially new ones, and raising their ideological and professional level, can also be improved. An atmosphere which promotes steady development of creative initiative, mutual help in finding and developing material, and high mutual standards in evaluating the literary, propaganda, and organizational work of every journalist must be created in each editorial office.

The strength and effectiveness of the printed word depend on the level of party leadership of the press in the local areas and the party's timely, diligent and high-principled support in difficult press actions. Political agencies must see that everything possible is done to improve the reputation of military publications, make the material published in them more useful, and correct those who try to shrug off business-like criticism and ignore problem publications and readers' letters.

These demands by the Party Central Committee were expressed in its decree entitled "Management of Mass Information and Propaganda Media by the Tomskaya Oblast CPSU Committee."

Absolutely devoted to our country and the party cause, Soviet military journalists will apply every effort to making a worthy contribution to further strengthening the defensive might of the world's first socialist state.

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MILITARY PRESS URGED TO INCREASE EFFECTIVENESS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 May 77 p 2

[Article by Vice Adm A. Sorokin, deputy chief, Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy: "Increase the Effectiveness of the Printed Word"]

[Text] The Communist Party values greatly the role of the press in ideological-political education of the Soviet people and the struggle for the triumph of communism. Taking note of the increased influence of mass information and propaganda media on the development of the economy, science, and culture and on all social life, at the 25th Party Congress General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed once again the importance of the press and the need to continue raising the ideological level and effectiveness of its work.

On Press Day the fighting men of the Armed Forces, together with all Soviet people, warmly and sincerely salute the masters of the printed word and all those whose labor goes into newspaper and magazine lines, each day and each hour enriching the spiritual life of the builders and defenders of the new society.

Today, on this holiday, we can state with satisfaction that the military press, an inseparable part of the entire Soviet press, is doing a great deal of useful work to propagandize and realize the historic decisions of the 25th Party Congress and to mobilize army and navy personnel on this basis to successfully fulfill the missions of combat and political training. Our newspapers and journals have accumulated a great deal of useful know-how in propaganda and organizational work and have become more interesting and informative. Their reputation among readers has improved.

This refers in particular to newspapers such as SOVETSKAYA ARMIYA (Group of Soviet Forces in Germany), KRASNYY VOIN (Order of Lenin Moscow Military District), ZA RODINU (Red Banner Volga Military District), NA STRAZHE ZAPOLAR'YA (Red Banner Northern Fleet), among others. The editorial collectives of these newspapers are doing a

great deal to see that the fighting men assimilate the enormous ideological wealth of the 25th CPSU Congress and have an increasingly profound understanding of their role and place in accomplishing the historic decisions of the congress.

During preparations for the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces our newspapers and journals are trying to give a thorough picture of the world historical importance of the victory of Great October, the principal event of the 20th Century, and to illustrate comprehensively the transforming, leading, and guiding role of the Communist Party in building and defending the new society. Military journalists seek and find striking new hues for well-supported propaganda statements which demonstrate the advantages of socialism and show that the new socialist order has provided a rate of progress for Soviet society that is unprecedented in history.

In the last six decades there have been enormous changes throughout the world, not just in our country. And our press is constantly reporting the growing strength of the world socialist system, the steady rise of the international worker movement, and the successes of the national liberation struggle. In an inspiring way it shows that the future belongs to socialism. A great deal is also done to expose the anti-people, aggressive essence of imperialism, to unmask its apologists and defenders, and to rebuff the falsifiers of history.

While propagandizing the creative contribution to Marxist-Leninist theory contained in the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 25th Congress and in other statements of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, giving the Soviet fighting men ideological and political weapons, and explaining the achievements and coming challenges of the party in domestic and foreign policy, our press is daily instilling military personnel with the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, boundless devotion to the Soviet people, fraternal unity with the peoples and armies of the socialist countries, social activism, and responsibility for the assigned work. It is doing this as V. I. Lenin taught, using living, concrete examples and cases.

The fighting men of the army and navy enthusiastically support the policy of the Communist Party which merges a strong desire for peace and a tireless concern for strengthening the country's defense capability. By studying party documents they see that their chief task is to continuously improve combat skill and maintain constant combat readiness. Military journalists keep this problem at the center of their attention. In their treatment of combat training the editors of newspapers and journals have begun to consider more fully the need to prepare personnel for battle against a strong, technically well-equipped enemy. The pages of our newspapers and journals increasingly exude a spirit of persistent struggle to improve combat skill and field, air, and sea training. Unfortunately, however, in the press machinery sometimes overshadows people, even though everyone knows that people, their

military deeds, should be the chief object of journalistic investigation at all times. The press should reveal the romantic aspects and, at the same time, the inevitable hardships of military service, encouraging our young people by every means to preserve and multiply the heroic traditions of older generations.

Socialist competition is a powerful means of mobilizing personnel to improve combat and political training, master modern weapons and equipment, and raise vigilance and combat readiness. In connection with preparations for the 60th anniversary of Great October competition in the army and navy has become even more widespread.

In the current phase of development of military affairs competition is growing steadily more important. And our press stresses that weapons, military equipment, and ways of using them are growing more complicated and it is impossible to master them quickly and achieve maximum combat readiness in the subunit, unit or ship without creativity by all personnel, maximum exertion by each individual, and comradely mutual assistance within the military collective.

Modern battle makes increased demands on the moral-fighting qualities of the men. This increases the importance of military moral education, which occurs during the training process as well as at other times.

One of the decisive indexes and conditions of army and navy fighting effectiveness has always been strong military discipline and this is even more true today. This is a crucial factor in combat readiness and victory in modern battle. Correct procedures are followed by those editorial boards which consistently and regularly explain to readers the necessity of strict observance of Soviet laws and fulfillment of the requirements of the military oath, regulations, and orders, teach readers to steadfastly endure all hardships and deprivations in military service and spare nothing to perform the military duty, call for strict preservation of military and state secrecy, and show what it means to be honest, righteous, to study military affairs conscientiously and preserve military and public property at all times.

While taking note of various positive features in the work of the military press with respect to troop education, we cannot help saying that the content of a significant share of material published in the central, district, and fleet press on questions of discipline does not meet the increased needs of readers. Some press organs are still doing poorly with explaining the ideological foundations of Soviet military discipline and the requirements of general military regulations and do not show sufficient vigor in the struggle for observance of the ethical norms engendered by the Soviet way of life.

One of the important jobs of the press is to help new officers, ensigns, warrant officers, sergeants, and petty officers in mastering the fundamentals of military pedagogy and psychology and acquiring skills in educating subordinates. In this area the main thing editorial boards must

do is summarize progressive know-how better and introduce it into practice.

Guided by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the October 1976 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and other demands by the Central Committee, district, group, and fleet newspapers have noticeably stepped up their treatment of the multifaceted activity of party organizations. They operate on the idea that the primary party organizations are at the forward edge, working in the midst of the fighting men. Editorial boards do a great deal to summarize and disseminate progressive know-how in party work. Following the instructions of USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov expressed in his talk at the science-practical conference of army and navy executive political workers and the recommendations of this conference, military newspapers and journals are trying to give a clearer picture of the work party organizations do with the men and reveal the characteristic features of their influence on different classes of servicemen. The military press also gives a prominent place to analyzing the activity of Komsomol organizations. The press should continue in the future to consider that a large majority of unit and ship personnel are young people and that the level of Komsomol work is very important in determining the results of combat and political training and the state of discipline and organization.

It is important to treat the problems of the comprehensive approach to education. The significance of this powerful means of resolving ideological problems was emphasized with new force by the recent CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "Increasing the Role of Oral Political Agitation in Fulfilling the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress." The reader wants to know as much as possible about the ideological work of commanders, political agencies, and party organization, how they learn about the Marxist-Leninist training of officers and political training periods with the men and use the entire arsenal of propaganda and agitation means to educate personnel.

Life absolutely dictates the need to work hard to see that every issue of each newspaper and journal is interesting and informative and ties in closely with troop missions. This is a matter of the quality of the publication, increasing the effectiveness of the printed word. Lenin's demand of journalists is more timely today than ever before: fewer general discussions in the press, less political chit-chat, and more concreteness in studying local experience, more delving into real life. The party demands that press workers search for new forms and methods of influencing the reader, those which are appropriate to the present level of consciousness of our people, to present-day living conditions. Sociopolitical writing should be topical and sharp in its formulation, thorough in working out the issue, and implacably hostile to everything that hinders progress. The Soviet military journalist must skillfully connect propaganda for communist ideals with accomplishment of practical goals and actively spread party policy in the military arena.

The strength and effectiveness of our press lie in party leadership. It was noted at the 25th CPSU Congress that party organizations are expected to direct the work of the press on a daily, concrete basis. In its decree entitled "Management of Mass Information and Propaganda Media by the Tomskaya Oblast CPSU Committee," the CPSU Central Committee pointed out once again that among the measures which promote an increase in the role of the press in solving socioeconomic, cultural, and educational problems an important place is occupied by consideration of questions of the quality and effectiveness of press work by the bureaus and plenums of party committees, providing broad information to journalists on the decisions of party bodies, looking after the reputation of journalists, and supporting high-principled actions by the press.

In carrying out the demands of the party and its Central Committee the military councils and political agencies have given increased attention to the military press. Questions of the work of district, group, and other large-circulation newspapers are regularly discussed at sessions of military councils and in political directorates and editorial plans are reviewed in the divisions of the political directorates. Surveys of large-circulation newspapers have begun to be published more regularly. The professional training of journalists has improved. The military correspondents movement has developed extensively.

At the same time, not all commanders, political agencies, and party organizations are making full use of the press to educate personnel and mobilize them to raise the quality of combat and political training. Significant improvements are needed in the work of editorial boards with readers and military correspondents. There are cases where newspaper editors are unaware of important activities and decisions by the command at the proper time when, as a matter of service duty, they should know. Certain political agencies do not give vigorous enough support to sharp critical articles by newspapers and they do not always take a principled stand against cases of suppression of criticism. It is alarming that there are cases of inattention to the needs of the editorial offices of large-circulation newspapers; their workers are taken away from their direct service duties in publishing the paper to perform extraneous tasks.

Increasing the ideological content and organizational role of the press depends significantly on the level of work with journalists, as is demanded in the CPSU Central Committee decree "Steps To Improve the Training and Retraining of Journalists." Political agencies are assigned to steadily strengthen editorial boards with politically mature, qualified journalists and look after their ideological conditioning, military training, and professional improvement.

Preparations for the 60th anniversary of Great October give every press organ extensive opportunities to strengthen its role as a collective

propagandist, agitator, and organizer. In meeting this challenge the military press will make a worthy contribution to mobilizing fighting men to achieve new, higher results in combat and political training, strengthening discipline and organization, and raising combat readiness in units, ships, and subunits even further.

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WARRANT OFFICERS URGED TO SET EXAMPLES FOR SUBORDINATES

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 6, Jun 77 signed to press 23 May 77 pp 2-3

[Article by Lt Gen V.A. Budakov, First Deputy Chief of Main Staff of the Ground Forces: "The Commander Sets the Example"]

[Text] Those who served on the front line will recall this clearly: when the signal for the attack was given the first to spring from the trench or ditch and charge the enemy was the commander. With his example, restraint and valor he lifted the battle mood of his men and drew them after him. And it was this way in everything: the fighting men always saw the commander wherever it was most difficult. They compared themselves with him and emulated him.

The sounds of the war have long since died away, but the experience of the front line soldiers has not lost its importance. On the contrary, modern warfare is characterized by extreme tension and dynamic action. And the personal example of a commander of any rank has acquired even more profound meaning and importance throughout, which affects preparation of the fighting men for bold action on the battlefield.

The warrant officers (praporshchiki, michmany), that large group of our cadres occupying highly diverse command posts among the troops and in the fleet are making a significant and important contribution to this great cause. As a rule, these are people with a great sense of duty and responsibility, devoted to the homeland, the Soviet people and the Communist Party.

They are capable of performing extremely difficult missions, senior commanders count on them throughout and their authority among the personnel is unquestioned. The good political, organizational and working abilities of warrant officers forms the basis for this genuine prestige. These qualities are expressed in concentrated form in such important qualities as the ability to be in the forefront, to set an example in the fulfillment of service and party duty, always and throughout, and to draw the men after them with their personal example.

I describe the following episode as an example. The weather had turned quite bad by the beginning of classes in combat vehicle operation. The operators were dispirited. Some of them began to doubt that it was possible to demonstrate good driving skills in such weather. Warrant Officer Grigoriy Dem'yanenko, 1st sergeant of a tank company and delegate to the 25th CPSU Congress, perceived this mood. He turned to the commander:

"Allow me to operate the first vehicle."

Communist Dem'yanenko skillfully drove the combat vehicle over the route and showed the men what it means to have good training, the ability to make precise calculations and to operate with confidence. In short, there was no instance in which the expert operator, Warrant Officer Dem'yanenko, did not bring an excellent evaluation away from the tank training area. Attempting to equal his performance all of the company's driver-mechanics achieved good results.

The force of the commander's personal example is great. Its importance cannot be overstated. Perhaps nothing has such an effect on the men, on the development of good moral-political and combat qualities in them as the commander's example. And with good reason this is repeatedly stressed in guiding documents of our Armed Forces. "The commander (chief)," Article 5 of the Disciplinary Code states, "must constantly set an example for the men in the observance of Soviet laws, the military oath, military regulations, orders, instructions and communist moral standards." Strict observance of these requirements is a guarantee of successful work on the part of each commander and chief.

Speaking of the personal example of commanders it should be pointed out that its importance is continuously growing. Based on decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress on cadre policy matters this is due to the increased demands made of the level of supervision in all areas of the work, the special conditions of serving in the Armed Forces, which have undergone revolutionary reforms, and the increased complexity and responsibility of the tasks assigned the most immediate assistants of the officers.

What are the important elements which make up the concept of the commander's personal example?

It is first and foremost the precise and conscientious fulfillment of all requirements set forth in regulations of the Armed Forces covering the range of duties of each individual in charge. Then, it is a thorough knowledge of one's specialty and professional skill in the performance of his assigned job. Finally, it is exemplary personal conduct both in the service and without. This model of actions and deeds most clearly reflects the commander-indoctrinator's high level of awareness and conviction, his devotion to the party, the people and the responsible job of defending the homeland.

This is an irrefutable fact, repeatedly confirmed by examples from military reality. In order to successfully fulfill the requirements dictated by life, to set an example in all things, the warrant officer must have a highly

developed feeling of personal responsibility for the assigned job, for his high and special, I would say, rank. Special, because like no other rank it requires exceptional professionalism in a job which the warrant officer occupies for a lengthy period, and, as a rule, in the same unit (chast) and subunit (podrazdeleniye). This makes it possible for him to familiarize himself with the smallest screw, as they say, in the combat equipment entrusted to him, to involve himself in the fine points of his specialty, to carry his professional skills to perfection. Naturally, all of these achievements are only possible when the warrant officer feels great responsibility for the fulfillment of his service and party duty.

What defines the measure of personal responsibility? When a warrant officer understands thoroughly the fact that there is and can be no such thing as trifles in the service, if he attempts to carry out everything prescribed for his group of duties precisely and in a timely manner, persistently maintains strict regulation order in the subunit and carefully indoctrinates his men, that commander can be considered to be endowed with a feeling of great responsibility for the assigned job. Such a commander is always neat and disciplined, has an exemplary appearance, punctually performs all of the items on the daily schedule and requires the same of the soldiers and sergeants. Such a commander's noteworthy principle of "do as I do" finds concrete expression in the classes and training sessions in the specialty, on the march, in the field and at the firing line, where he reliably performs the complex procedures, skillfully operates combat vehicles and accurately destroys targets with all of the types of weapons in the subunit. His constant focus on achievement of the assigned goal is transmitted to the men, who emulate the commander and serve diligently.

A warrant officer's feeling of personal responsibility always spreads to other aspects of the collective's life as well. In his free time the commander will not omit an opportunity to visit the barracks, the Lenin room, the sports ground or the club when classes for the amateur artist groups, wherever his men are at the time. The concerned indoctrinator is able to enter a conversation tactfully, to win over the men, take part in a discussion or any sort of argument and convincingly explain his point of view on this or that subject. After all, the commander indoctrinates his subordinates not only by imparting to them his military experience and knowledge but also by his ideological conviction and conscientious attitude toward the service.

Yes, to always be close to the men, to make them want to follow -- this is seen as a task of prime importance, its accomplishment required by the sacred duty and high commitments prescribed for each warrant officer by the regulations and other legislative documents. Strictly following these great demands the majority of our warrant officers perform their service duty irreproachably. It is no secret, however, that individual servicemen who have a careless regard for their appearance, do not adhere to regulation norms and show little concern for their prestige are still unfortunately sometimes encountered among this category of personnel in the Armed Forces. This sometimes results in a situation in which some of them, instead of real regulation demandingness and strictness, lower themselves to crude and tactless handling of lower ranking individuals.

Unable to develop sincere, comradely relations with subordinates they sometimes reach the point of casualness, familiarity and permissiveness, at times even concealing individual breaches of regulations. What can be said of this? It would be difficult to expect prestige for that sergeant or warrant officer who closes his eyes to the fact that a violation is committed in his presence, remaining uninvolved and demonstrating indifference.

While delegating great rights and duties to warrant officers our regulations precisely establish the basic standards of conduct, which have deep social roots and include the principles set forth in the moral code for the builder of communism proclaimed in the Program of the CPSU. It is precisely this organic fusion of legal requirements and communist moral standards which creates that powerful and motivating inner force which permits certain acts and forbids others. This is why it is important to always bear in mind that it is not enough to know this or that article in the regulations: this knowledge must be combined with a feeling of duty, a feeling of personal responsibility on the part of the serviceman for the fate of the overall job. When a fighting man has a profound awareness of the need to fulfill this or that requirement and functions in accordance with it this demonstrates that he has good moral qualities and maturity.

The entire structure of military life contributes to the moral and spiritual growth of the servicemen. Ideological-political indoctrination plays a special role, however. Based on a solid foundation of Marxist-Leninist theory and the enormous historical experience of our party, the state and its Armed Forces it intensifies the communist world outlook and ideological conviction, which serve as an inexhaustible source for the development and further strengthening of the best moral-combat qualities and a creative attitude toward the job. Those warrant officers are doing the right thing who study within the political training system with the proper feeling of responsibility, accumulate and expand their knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and the practical work of the CPSU in the struggle to build a communist society, study its most important documents and prepare themselves to conduct explanatory work among the personnel. We know the great prestige of a commander who is able to give a substantive answer to his men and helps them to thoroughly analyze the complexities of internal life and the international situation. It would be difficult here to overstate the importance of the personal example.

The authority of warrant officers is immeasurably strengthened by their personal activeness in improving their combat skills, their attempt, dissatisfied with their old store of knowledge, to constantly accumulate and refine their skills, to creatively accomplish the assigned tasks and to demonstrate ingenuity and initiative. It is the direct duty of warrant officers, the majority of which are communists or Komsomol members, to develop in themselves this desire, to persistently move from one point of progress to the next and to draw their subordinates after them. The words spoken by General Secretary of the CPSU, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the October (1976) Plenum of the Party Central Committee fully apply to them: "It is essential to continue striving to see that every communist, wherever he works and whatever post or position he occupies,

sets an example of discipline and precision and a creative approach to the job, an example of the state approach to the accomplishment of tasks large and small." This party instruction constitutes a daily guide for all of our multifaceted indoctrination work.

In an objective evaluation of the conditions of life and service in the units it should be pointed out that there is every opportunity for every warrant officer, petty officer and sergeant, each fighting man to demonstrate personal activeness and set a personal example. Personal achievements in socialist competition, successes in the training, service and discipline can depend primarily on any one of them. To limit oneself to this axiom alone, however, would mean oversimplifying the situation. In this matter, as experience has shown, a great deal depends on the competence and efficiency of commanders, staffs, political organs, party and Komsomol organizations. After all, personal activeness and personal example and a feeling of responsibility for the assigned job, like other moral-political and combat qualities, are developed during the course of combat and political training, by all of military reality. And this fully applies to the training of warrant officers, to their development as commanders and further improvement of their professional skills.

Unfortunately, our situation is not altogether good with respect to resolving these problems. Familiarization with the work plans of a certain commander, his deputy for political affairs, the staff or political organ shows that proper attention is not being devoted to the indoctrination of warrant officers. And although the planned activities most frequently contain no defects one sometimes feels that in the preparation and training of this command element there is no strict system, that the work is sometimes conducted on the order of a campaign and individual, very good ideas are written down and forgotten. The commanders must not accept this state of affairs. Together with the staffs and political organs they should organize the work in such a way that the political training, tactical, special and other types of training for warrant officers are carried out systematically, under the supervision of the unit's best methods experts, individuals capable of giving a visual lesson on personal example in the conduct of classes, irreproachable servicing of the combat equipment and weapons and the ability to operate competently during exercises, in the most complex situation of modern warfare.

Party and Komsomol organizations are expected to play a large role in the work of further improving the personal example set by warrant officers. Exhibiting tireless concern for the ideological growth of the warrant officers and helping them to broadly demonstrate activeness in public work party and Komsomol organizations can do a great deal to strengthen their authority, create a good atmosphere of mutual demandingness and high principles. Great prominence should be assigned to the work of summarizing and disseminating progressive experience, especially the ability to carry out individual work with the men persistently and purposefully, to train them with methodological competence and to organize socialist competition. All of this will permit the young commanders to successfully accomplish the assigned tasks.

Summer combat training is in full swing. Inspired by the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and fond of their difficult but interesting job the warrant officers are increasing their efforts by the day to enhance their ideological-political and professional growth and are striving for even new successes in the socialist competition for a fitting reception for the 60th anniversary of Soviet power. With their personal example they inspire the men to perform combat and political training tasks on a high level. They are honorably fulfilling their sacred duty and the appeal to be in the forefront.

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MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES OUTLINED

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 6, Jun 77 signed to press 23 May 77 p 13

[Article by Engr-Maj A. Doronin: "Performance Efficiency"]

[Text] Skillful operation of a vehicle under bad road and climatic conditions and its timely and careful servicing make it possible to increase periods between overhauls considerably. This is a well-known fact. But how is it possible to monitor the actions of every driver on a trip in order to point out his errors and help him to eliminate them? After all, a device has not yet been invented for calculating the military driver's efficiency.

And yet one objective indicator makes it possible to evaluate all aspects of the motor vehicle operator's work: the consumption of fuels and lubricants.

This opinion is held by Colonel-Engineer A. Ol'shanov. During one of the exercises he explained this thought to the commanders under him:

"The technical condition of the engine is the main factor affecting fuel consumption. Malfunctions in the delivery and emission systems lead to excessive consumptions. A nonfunctioning spark plug, for example, increases fuel consumption by 20-25 percent, improper adjustment of the ignition system -- 60-80 percent.

"A great deal also depends on the technical state of the running gear. Improper adjustment of the brakes and the main transmission gears and misalignment of the front end creates additional resistance as the vehicle moves. And this means excessive fuel consumption. Failure to replace worn out seals increases the consumption of oil and grease.

"In other words, maintaining a vehicle in good technical condition saves fuel and lubricants.

"Naturally, the skillful operation of equipment also affects fuel conservation. Minimal fuel consumption is achieved by proper selection of speed and engine operating conditions. It is best to increase the pressure in the tires when moving over roads with a hard surface and to reduce it when travelling over

soft ground. Fuel consumption does not exceed the normal level when this rule is observed.

"In addition, experienced drivers attempt to avoid braking as much as possible, since the vehicle's energy acquired by igniting a certain amount of fuel is irretrievably lost in the process."

A great many other valuable examples were also given. Summing up the class Colonel-Engineer Ol'shanov said that considerable fuel conservation can be achieved by proper operation of a vehicle, timely and thorough adjustment of its assemblies and mechanisms and its skillful operation.

At a meeting for the personnel it was decided to include a point on consumption of material resources as one of the main indicators of achievements in socialist competition.

After making substantiated calculations the drivers of Warrant Officer (praporshchik) N. Smol'yakov's subunit (podrazdeleniye) set for themselves the goal of reducing fuel consumption by 8 percent over the year. It was decided at the same time to extend the service life of the two storage batteries and to reduce the consumption of spare parts by 3 percent.

Approximately the same commitments were accepted by their rivals in socialist competition, the men in Warrant Officer N. Kibal'nik's subunit.

Smol'yakov understood that the fulfillment of these commitments would greatly depend on him, on his ability to organize and oversee technical servicing of the machines in a timely manner, to prevent possible breakdowns and so forth. He therefore first changed the established methods of conducting briefings for the drivers prior to their departure on a trip. While the warrant officer had formerly focused attention on clarification of general travel regulations he now tried to arouse his subordinates' interest in some certain feature of the driving to come.

The drivers knew in general that as the speed increases the braking distance increases also. Graphic methods must be used for a real understanding of this natural law, however. And Smol'yakov achieves this by using modern technical means. If a march is to be carried out at high speeds, for example, he explains that a vehicle covers up to 17 m. a sec. at a speed of 60 km. per hour. And a certain amount of time is required to come to a complete stop. Furthermore, the time element is not always the same, depending on many factors, primarily on the driver's reaction time, however. Smol'yakov then proposes that the men determine their own reaction time using a special testing device set up in the classroom. The time varies, fluctuating between 0.5 and 1.5 sec. A machine travelling at 60 km. per hr. therefore covers approximately 8 to 25 m. before the driver presses the brake pedal.

After such a briefing each man understands with special clarity the meaning of the words repeated frequently by the subunit commander: "A good driver is always cautious"!

After sending the vehicles out the warrant officer inspects all of the work stations. After all, the pool is not empty: some of the equipment is undergoing preventive maintenance, other equipment is being repaired. Smol'yakov has made it a rule to check all of the subunit vehicles sometime during each month. A thorough knowledge of the equipment and his accumulated experience are a great help to the warrant officer. He frequently detects a serious malfunction from what would appear to be insignificant signs.

Once, when he was checking the technical condition of one vehicle, he asked driver N. Borozdin to depress the brake pedal. The brake light came on as it was supposed to. Smol'yakov noticed that the light did not come on instantly, however. He pointed this out to the driver. It turned out that air had entered the brake system. A serious defect was thus eliminated in good time.

It would be difficult to enumerate all of the things a warrant officer must do in order to prevent defective vehicles from leaving the pool. No matter how busy he is in the pool, however, he still finds time to check his men in the field. At least three times a week Smol'yakov sets out on the routes which they are covering.

At one time he began to hear talk to the effect that driver V. Polyakov was exceeding the speed limit established for populated areas. Driving out of the city he stopped the vehicle near the route to be travelled. When Polyakov's vehicle passed Smol'yakov set out after him. And the speedometer arrow did pass the 60 km. per hour mark more than once. The speedy driver was directed to return to the pool and that same day he faced the subunit personnel for a critique of the occurrence.

The results of the work performed by personnel of Warrant Officer Smol'yakov's subunit speak for themselves. Their commitments have been surpassed. In a year's time a large amount of money has been saved, enough money to pay for two medium repair jobs on a motor vehicle. The amount of fuel saved was not 8 percent of the established norm, as registered in the socialist commitments, but 10.2 percent, and the service life of four storage batteries was extended instead of two.

The main achievement of the drivers, however, was the growth of their skill with respect to both technical maintenance and operation of the motor vehicles.

Totalling up the results of socialist competition the unit (chast) commander rightly awarded the challenge banner of the winners to Warrant Officer Nikolay Mikhaylovich Smol'yakov.

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ENGINEER VEHICLE MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES EXPLAINED

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 6, Jun 77 signed to press 23 May 77 p 16

[Article by Gds WO (Praporshchik) V. Lapinskiy: "We Service the Engineer Vehicles"]

[Text] Modern earthmoving, route clearing, assault crossing and other vehicles used by the engineer troops are fairly complex. Skillful maintenance of the equipment during its use has therefore now become the guarantee of successful fulfillment of the tasks assigned the subunits (podrazdeleniya) and accident-free operation of the equipment. Naturally, the technical state of the engineer vehicles depends primarily on the military operators themselves. Timely maintenance, careful treatment and competent use of the equipment makes it possible to extend its service life considerably. One driver-mechanic is sometimes not capable of performing certain essential preventive and maintenance operations on a vehicle, or it will require a long time. We therefore always use the regular park maintenance day for such jobs.

Socialist competition specially organized for that day in our subunits is helping to improve the work carried out in the pool. It is conducted with the slogan: "Quality and Efficient Vehicle Maintenance -- A Komsomol Guarantee."

We have acquired good experience in servicing vehicles with brigades consisting of three specialists. This procedure helps to conduct all of the operations well and to accomplish it in the allotted time of one day. We select the men for the brigades in such a way that they complement each other with their knowledge and skills. One of them may have a good knowledge of the running gear, for example; another -- the operating equipment; and a third -- the transmission. On one of the servicing days, for example, a brigade was created for servicing a high-speed trench digger (BTM), consisting of driver-mechanics of earth-moving machines headed by detachment commander Guards Junior Sergeant L. Khvoynitskiy. A brigade of driver-mechanics of amphibious vehicles was headed by Guards Private Yu. Kryuchkov. It was to service a tracked amphibious vehicle (PTS).

The day before, when a discussion of socialist commitments was taking place in the subunits, Kryuchkov's brigade challenged the brigade headed by Khvoynitskiy to compete with it.

On those days designated for working with the equipment competition between the fighting men servicing earth-moving and amphibious machines has become a tradition. The fact is that both types of machines are tracked. Consequently, the engines, running gear and other systems have a great deal in common, and this is a factor of no small importance for appraising the results. Furthermore, the brigades are made up of personnel with approximately equal qualifications. Specialist 2d class L. Khvoynitskiy is one of the more experienced and knowledgeable soldiers. Guards Privates I. Sadykov and P. Dashkov, specialists 3d class, were therefore assigned to assist him. They in turn have a good knowledge of the transmission and operating equipment of the BTM.

In the second brigade Guards Privates Yu. Kryuchkov and G. Smotrov are specialists 2d class, Guards Private V. Katayev -- 3d class. These men have an especially good understanding of the engine, the hydraulic system, the power supply and lubrication systems of amphibious vehicles.

The extent of the work and the composition of the brigades are designated in advance. Together with the company commanders they analyze the vehicles repair lists and assignments indicating specific tasks are compiled for each brigade of driver-mechanics.

The course of the competition in the pool is publicized by issuing special news flashes and by means of a graph showing the jobs and the names of those responsible for performing them.

As an operation is completed the brigade's senior member indicates this on the graph. After a check I immediately post the rating. Each driver-mechanic can thus immediately see both his own results and those of his coworkers.

This system also helps us to organize efficient control over the work quality. Officers in the pool are kept current on the situation and can personally check on the performance of the more important operations. The established procedure for monitoring the work helps me to arrange for timely technical assistance for a lagging brigade or for any one of the driver-mechanics. Out of false pride the competitors sometimes remain silent about the fact that they are not capable of coping with a certain assignment.

I recall the following incident. According to my calculations Privates Kryuchkov and Smotrov should already have finished adjusting the epicyclic steering unit of a PTS. The operation still had not been marked off, however. Approaching the vehicle I began to ascertain the state of affairs. It turned out that the driver-mechanics had still not determined the cause of the malfunction. Upon learning this I called upon Sergeant Khvoynitskiy to assist the brigade competing with him. He determined that the mechanism was malfunctioning because there was grease on the clutch discs. They now knew the cause and the soldiers rapidly corrected the problem and adjusted the mechanism. A combat news flash immediately recorded this act of comradely mutual assistance.

In the pool one frequently sees more knowledgeable driver-mechanics assisting the less experienced. Once, during an inspection of one of the vehicles, I discovered a fuel leak in a fuel pump fitting. Guards Private A. Yeliseyev was assigned the task of eliminating the problem. The young soldier was not able to complete the job, however. Our acknowledged pump specialist, Private Katayev, who was working on an adjacent machine, and Private S. Rasshibalov helped Yeliseyev to rapidly complete the required repair.

I am sometimes alarmed by the too-rapid performance of individual assignments, however. On one of the maintenance days Khvoynitskiy and Dashkov were adjusting track tension on their vehicles. Petr Dashkov was first to report completion of the job. I was curious as to why the less experienced driver-mechanic had completed the assignment first. Upon checking Dashkov's work I discovered that in his hurry to outdo his comrade he had forgotten to replace the lock washers on the track tensioning mechanism. This could have led to a breakdown. I explained to Private Dashkov and the soldiers in his squad what unjustified haste could lead to.

A good knowledge of the equipment helps the soldiers to repair the vehicles rapidly. Technical maintenance of the BTM was nearing completion when Private Sadykov discovered a defect in the cooling system's belt drive. At high speeds the belts would come off of the pulley blocks. Together, we rapidly determined the cause: the pressure springs to the belts had broken. Sadykov made the repair and adjustment competently and quickly. I gave this unplanned job a rating of "excellent." A combat news flash called upon the other men to emulate Guards Private I. Sadykov.

A commission headed by the company commanders sums up the results of socialist competition on maintenance day. They make a selective check on the performance of vehicles maintenance assignments, the condition of the pool's equipment and the buildings and compartments assigned to a subunit, cleanup of the area, roads and ditches, and other jobs. The best brigades, winners of the competition, are determined by totalling up the ratings. Based on overall indicators the brigade headed by Guards Junior Sergeant Khvoynitskiy has emerged in first place more than once.

In this year of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution the soldiers in our unit have actively engaged in a struggle for the right to bear the honored titles: "Best Unit in the District" and "Best Unit [Soyedineniya] in the Armed Forces." The past few months have shown that we are fulfilling our commitments.

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NAVAL TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Capabilities and Tasks

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 7, Jul 77 signed to press 10 Jun 77 pp 2-3

[Interview with Fleet Adm N. D. Sergeyev, chief of the Main Staff of the USSR Navy: "The Country's Naval Shield"]

[Text] [Question] Our navy today is rightly considered the country's mighty naval shield. What are the most characteristic features of its contemporary level of development and combat might?

[Answer] Yes, that is a good definition. Our navy is truly the country's mighty naval shield. Given the growing aggressiveness of imperialism the Communist Party is doing everything possible to increase the combat might of the Armed Forces, which includes a navy that is capable of successfully performing strategic missions in any region of the World Ocean.

The combat might of our navy is based on various classes of atomic submarines armed with long-range missiles that can be fired from underwater and other modern weapons. The power-to-weight ratio of modern submarines is many times greater than the ratio for prewar submarines. Their underwater cruising range and duration have become practically unlimited. Depth of submersion and speed have increased many times as well. The increased combat capabilities of our submarines have been tested successfully in distant ocean cruises, underwater journeys around the world and beneath the Arctic ice to the North Pole, and, of course, in numerous exercises.

Navy missile aviation is one of the primary striking forces of the Navy. Our aviation includes all-weather long-range jet aircraft with high flight velocities and various types of weapons, including powerful missiles. The antisub airplanes and helicopters included in naval aviation are armed with the latest means of fighting submarines.

[Question] Nikolay Dmitriyevich, what role do your surface ships have today, have they lost their importance with the great development of atomic submarines? What changes have taken place in shore-based navy missile and artillery forces?

[Answer] The surface fleet has not lost its importance; it has grown and changed qualitatively. New missile, antisub, antimine, landing, and other ships are capable of performing a broad range of combat missions. Our missile ships have powerful missiles that are fired with great accuracy. Shore-based navy missile and artillery units have changed and our famous marines are developing on a new technical base. Major ocean cruises and complex exercises have confirmed the great reliability of our equipment and weapons.

[Question] Everyone knows that the main strength of the navy is its men, its cadres. Tell us, please, about the sailors of the 1970's.

[Answer] You are absolutely right. Only highly qualified specialists, men with outstanding moral-fighting qualities, can control our powerful machinery, orient themselves correctly in a complex battle situation, stand watch with modern radioelectronic equipment, atomic reactors, and mighty turbines, and control modern missiles, torpedoes, and many other complex instruments. Successful performance of combat missions depends above all on their training, ability, and coordinated, combined efforts.

I have served many years in the navy and I have my own view of the merits of different generations of sailors. I can say with confidence that the present sailors bear in their hearts a great charge of patriotism similar to that of the wartime years. And when the situation demands it our navy sailors go boldly into danger and do everything necessary to see that the order is carried out precisely and on time, to see that combat readiness is maintained at the highest level.

As in the battles of the past, so today love for our country and loyalty to the party and the people inspire our sailors to heroic deeds in performance of their service duties. Our countries has noticed their courage and bravery. In recent years thousands of sailors have been awarded orders and medals and the most courageous have been given the title Hero of the Soviet Union for peacetime feats.

[Question] Nikolay Dmitriyevich, tell us how your service in the navy began and how your career shaped up.

[Answer] In July 1928 I was a metal worker at the Kiev Metallprom Plant. I was called in to the rayon Komsomol committee to talk with the rayon committee secretary Nikolay Kulakov, who later became an important naval political worker and Hero of the Soviet Union. He suggested that I travel to Leningrad to study, to the Naval School imeni M. V. Frunze. I gladly accepted and with 11 other Kiev Komsomol members was soon a cadet there. Upon graduation from school I served

in the Amur Naval Flotilla. During the Great Patriotic War I commanded a brigade of ships of the Volga Naval Flotilla and then was chief of staff of this flotilla. In the early 1950's I commanded the White Sea Flotilla. As the years have passed my love for the sea and for the difficult vocation of seaman has not passed.

[Question] This year marks the 55th anniversary of Komsomol sponsorship of the navy. The history of this long-standing friendship which binds the Komsomol and the navy is especially close and understandable to you.

[Answer] Komsomol and Navy! History put these names together. On 16 October 1922 at the initiative of V. I. Lenin the 5th Congress of the Russian Komsomol passed a resolution establishing a sponsorship link between the Komsomol and the navy. Soon the first sponsorship recruitment, 2,500 Komsomol members, arrived on the ships. The first Red Navy Week was held in the country.

Later members sent by the Komsomol, the best representatives of our working young people, came to the navy, mastered new, difficult jobs, and became loyal defenders of the young republic, the country of Great October. They went to higher naval schools and returned as commanders. Today too Komsomol members make up the foundation of naval personnel.

[Question] How are the sponsorship links between the Komsomol and the navy used today?

[Answer] The Komsomol continues to take a deep interest in the combat might of our navy. Moscow Komsomol members, for example, have for many years been sponsors of the Red Banner Northern Fleet, while Ukrainian Komsomol members maintain ties with Black Sea sailors, and the Komsomol organizations of Belorussia, the Baltic republics, and Kaliningradskaya Oblast maintain a strong tie with the sailors of the Baltic. Our Pacific Ocean fleet is sponsored by the Komsomol organizations of the Far East and Siberia, while the sponsors of the Caspian sailors are the Komsomol members of Azerbaydzhan. Ships bearing the names of the sponsoring Komsomol organizations plow through the oceans and seas. Noteworthy among them are the crews of the submarines Chelyabinskiy Komsomolets, Yaroslavskiy Komsomolets, and Vladimirskiy Komsomolets. More than 30 ships today carry Komsomol names. For the most part these are our best ships.

[Question] Our readers, especially young readers, would like to know how DOSAAF helps the navy and how young men educated by DOSAAF are performing their honorable work on fighting ships.

[Answer] DOSAAF makes a significant contribution to increasing the fighting strength of our navy. Young men today become familiar with naval affairs and develop a love for naval service in DOSAAF organizations. I would particularly like to mention the DOSAAF naval schools

which train specialists for the navy. Many of them give us good recruits capable of quickly mastering the equipment on fighting ships. Most of the DOSAAF graduates are outstanding in service. They pass watch clearance examinations and earn the titles of rated specialist and outstanding in combat and political training quickly. It is entirely possible to entrust control of the complex weapons and machinery of modern ships to such fellows. Among the best I would mention the Khabarovsk Model Naval School which has been awarded the Challenge Banner of the Ministry of Defense for outstanding training of naval specialists two years in a row, as well as the Zhdanov, Astrakhan', and Kherson model naval schools. We are sincerely grateful to the teaching collectives of these schools for the very significant and useful work they do in training and educating worthy replacements for our navy.

At the same time, I wish that all DOSAAF naval schools would devote more attention to working on practical questions of servicing and operating the physical equipment under study. And of course, outstanding physical training is very essential for naval service.

[Question] How are the personnel of ships and units celebrating Navy Day? What achievements have they to show?

[Answer] Our sailors are celebrating the naval holiday with new achievements in military labor. Dozens of ships have gone through the educational process of long-range cruises and the number of outstanding crews and leading specialists has multiplied.

More than half of all naval personnel are outstanding in political and combat training and rated specialists. Every third Soviet sailor today has mastered two or more military specializations.

Personnel are showing great activism in socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of October. This competition was initiated in the navy by the atomic submarine commanded by Capt 2nd Rank A. Kazakov of the Red Banner Pacific Ocean Fleet.

The crew of the outstanding submarine commanded by Capt 3rd Rank V. Kolesnikov, a delegate to the 25th CPSU Congress, of the Pacific Ocean Fleet is setting an example in fulfillment of lofty obligations. All its departments are outstanding. Department No 5 has been declared the best in the fleet. B. Pavlenko, its commander, was awarded the order "For Service to the Homeland in the USSR Armed Forces," 3rd Degree. More than 90 percent of the personnel of the submarine are specialists 1st and 2nd class, including 12 masters of military affairs.

Personnel of the large antisub ship Marshal Voroshilov are serving with honor. This ship won the naval championship in the competitive hunt for an underwater "enemy."

The crews of the following fighting ships are celebrating the holiday with good scores: the missile cruiser Admiral Fokin, the atomic submarine 50 Let SSSR, the large antisub ships Admiral Zozulya and Krasnyy Krym, the submarines Ul'yanovskiy Komsomolets and Vladimirskiy Komsomolets, and the cruiser Dzerzhinskiy. While fulfilling their socialist obligations they increased their scores for missile, torpedo, and artillery firing and carried out complex training cruises outstandingly.

The anniversary competition has aroused great enthusiasm on other ships and in other units as well. The results are tangible. But our sailors are far from complacent. They are working hard to learn what is required in battle and search for new ways to raise combat readiness and strengthen discipline. The Soviet people may be confident that our navy men are loyal defenders of the gains of October. They are vigilantly standing their difficult and honorable watch, reliably defending the interests of our country and the inviolability of our sea frontiers.

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Nuclear Submarine Crew Training

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 7, Jul 77 signed to press
10 Jun 77 pp 6-7

[Article by Capt 2nd Rank A. Buchinskiy, Red Banner Northern Fleet:
"The Atomic Sub and Its Crew"]

[Text] The atomic submarine 50 Let SSSR is a modern ship which embodies the best technical advances of our country. It received its lofty name in 1972 when the Soviet people were celebrating the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In the years since then the atomic sub has successfully performed its missions and is the leader of the Red Banner Northern Fleet. For five years in a row its crew has retained the title "Outstanding Ship" and performed all torpedo firings with nothing but high marks.

The country has sent the best sons of 15 nationalities to the ship which bears its name. And they, proud of being entrusted with it, are using the rich opportunities of ocean cruises with maximum effectiveness.

Submarine sailors! On a distant cruise they depart into the depths in one ocean and see the sun again over the waves of another. From day to day and week to week they are tense, ready for battle at any moment. This is naval service, submarine service.

The abyss beneath them and the enormous weight hanging overhead have become ordinary to the men whose training area is the world of the ocean depths with their constant, terrifying pressures. The modern conquerors of the ocean need just as much courage as their valiant predecessors and many times more knowledge. From the central control compartment to the extreme outer compartments the atomic submarine is a realm of sophisticated machinery. Powerful nuclear engines, mighty weapons, and complexes of electronic equipment are squeezed together in the hull of the atomic ship.

But what impresses upon acquaintance with those who are called the masters of the deep, to whom the country has entrusted its atomic submarine fleet? Above all one is struck by their absolute dedication to the assigned work, their constant combat readiness. They love their giant atomic ship and their wonderful homeland. Separated from all land by a layer of water they are never divorced from their native land. Their love for it is always with them, in their hearts.

Many Komsomol members of the atomic ship wrote their thoughts of the homeland during a long-distance cruise in the manuscript book entitled "Dumy o Rodine" [Thoughts of the Homeland]. Here is what Petty Officer 1st Class I. Yudin wrote:

"I am on my first long-distance cruise, far from the homeland. It makes me very glad to remember it here, standing combat watch, carrying out its commissions. Of course, like everyone else I want to perform our difficult mission as well as possible and return to our home base in triumph. Many things have become comprehensible to me here and I look at many things differently now. I recall the words of our favorite song, 'Our Address Is the Soviet Union.' These words have now taken on a special, profound meaning for me."

This sailor has not been in the crew long. But he is already one of them in thoughts and spirit. He can already feel the role of an atomic submarine sailor, a particularly complex, important role.

There is no evening, night, or morning in the compartments which are bathed in the warm light of special lamps around the clock. The day is divided into watches and rest, with many training periods. At the assigned hour of the appointed day the ship intercom announces: "Begin training periods by specialization!"

A diagram covered with a dense interwoven network of lines sits on a small table. Electricians are standing around it. The training period is being conducted by team leader Warrant Officer Yevgeniy Pleshivtsev, Sr. Smn M. Alekseyev is explaining the working parameters of a complex unit. His answer is very intelligent. But the warrant officer asks him one question after another and it is hard for the seaman. The other sailors are thinking along with him. The warrant officer is satisfied that the team is fully involved in the work.

Every specialist on an atomic ship, the sonarman, radio operator, bilge mechanic, and radar operator, has a complex assignment to perform. It is not easy to stand cruise watch. And after watch comes rest. Then the persistent study without which a newcomer will not qualify for class ratings and a rated specialist will not replace a master of military affairs going into the reserve. Competition for high indexes is underway.

The sonarmen of the ship are outstanding for knowledge of their work. They are called the eyes and ears of the ship. Highly rated masters warrant officers V. Zuyenko and V. Rabi detect targets precisely at maximum distance and service their complex equipment so that they can take advantage of the full range of its technical capabilities in any work regime. How have they achieved this? On shore there is a well-equipped training room where training periods for sonarmen are conducted by highly qualified officers and headquarters specialists. The periods are usually run by the competitive method, seeing who can identify the target fastest and most accurately and give the bearing to it. The office has a complete "file" of recordings of the noises of various classes of ships. Every training period begins and ends with listening drills. In this room the sonarmen polish their practical skills to the point of automatism.

Every trip by the submarine is used to increase skills. The sonarmen stand watch continuously and learn to detect and identify targets. The team has developed full mutual replaceability.

The commander of the ship has much praise for the torpedomen. Petty Officer 1st Class I. Yudin, chief of the torpedo team, is precise and attentive during drills. A 1st class specialist, he learned a great deal from his teacher, master of military affairs Warrant Officer I. Kramarenko and can, if necessary, replace him.

There are no hitches in the operation of the extremely complex electrical navigation equipment operated by master-Warrant Officer D. Sachek and specialist 1st class Smn P. Alayev. Their outstanding battle station is always in perfect condition.

Warrant Officer G. Baskakov is a typical representative of the atomic fleet. His place is at the large console; he is a highly rated specialist. During the search for the enemy, during battle, and on the attack he always has maximum self-control. Baskakov is one of the leaders of the competition on the submarine to greet the 60th anniversary of Great October in a worthy fashion.

A tradition has become established on the ship: know the weapons and combat equipment outstandingly, maintain them intelligently, and use them effectively. Personnel of the ship have consistently demonstrated their ability to hit the enemy under any conditions, usually at maximum range. That is what happened at the most recent training torpedo fire, which took place under complex, difficult sailing

conditions. The target was detected at maximum range. And then came the long-awaited order:

"Torpedo attack!" commanded ship commander Capt 1st Rank Yu. Stemkovskiy.

The commander of the torpedo group briskly repeated the command. All the men in his subunit are specialists 1st class. His subordinate V. Dubrovskiy, who was giving the data to feed to the launcher and torpedoes, worked like a virtuoso on his equipment.

"Torpedo launcher ready to fire!" the officer reported to the control center.

"Fire!" the submarine commander ordered.

The attack lasted only seconds, and was followed by a deadly accurate torpedo strike.

These are interesting people, the communists and Komsomol members, devoted patriots, who serve on the atomic submarine 50 Let SSSR. Meet Warrant Officer Ye. Pleshivtsev, chief of the electrician team. He is the best specialist on the ship, a master who has received the Ushakov medal. The group commander gives him the most difficult jobs.

We ask him if it is difficult on a cruise?

"I won't say it's simple. After all, it's not a walk around the block. An atomic sub goes off on long trips. It goes under water by its native shores and comes up somewhere like this, thousands of miles away. It makes me proud to say that on board the ship we have everything necessary for normal crew training and life. I won't list all the conveniences envisioned for submarine sailors, I will just say that we have a movie room, a compact gymnasium, and a library. What is missing? A little bit of sunlight, stars, the night sky, and a fresh breeze. Throughout its cruise the submarine will not surface a single time. And people can become lonely for the sun and the stars. In general, the things that are lacking are ordinary earthly things, which is only natural"

Everything on this giant underwater ship impresses one by its sophistication, wisdom, and power. And the men who control this powerful machinery also seem special. One of them is Warrant Officer Pleshivtsev. He was a young seaman when he came on board the ship. His first impression was how much complex machinery there was in the compartment. He gradually mastered the intricate, but interesting, world that surrounded him. His mastery proceeded by stages: from his post to the layout of the compartment, from knowledge of an aggregate or system to an understanding of ties and interaction among them.

He now has many ocean cruises on his record. Each has been a university and passage through it has made yesterday's schoolboys true submarine sailors, masters of the deep.

Today's submarine sailors have someone to live up to, their glorious predecessors whose heroic feats have become part of the golden chronicle of our domestic navy.

The remarkable submarine sailors who are the pioneers of the atomic submarine fleet have earned many excellent evaluations. Among them there are already many Heroes of the Soviet Union who have been given this lofty award in peacetime: A. Petelin, L. Zhil'tsov, A. Sirokin, Yu. Sysoyev, A. Mikhaylovskiy, L. Stolyarov, R. Timofeyev, and others. They can justly be called the founders of the Soviet school of atomic submarine sailing. This school is characterized by the high political maturity of atomic submarine crews, their combat and technical skills, and a scientific approach to solving the problems of underwater travel.

Yes, that is how our atomic submarine fleet marches ahead. It marches confidently, firmly. It has the experience of many generations of submarine sailors behind it: those who fought the enemy in the Great Patriotic War, and those who, with the help of the split atom, conquer the World Ocean in the name of peace on earth.

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Cruiser Crew Combat Training

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 7, Jul 77 signed to press
10 Jun 77 p 8

[Article by V. Rybitskiy, Red Banner Black Sea Fleet: "In Defiance of the Salt Winds"]

[Text] It is quiet these nights on board the Dzerzhinskiy. Somewhere far off the power plant can be heard, but the barely audible hum of the turbine makes the radio room of the enormous ship seem even more cozy. Aleksandr Gladkiy knows that the watch mechanics, electricians, and motormen are awake as he is. They are awake so that the communications department and radar service can respond sensitively and quickly to any change in the situation, to any input.

And how many inputs there have been, both combat training problems and real combat alerts, in these short, but event-saturated years! Aleksandr leans back in his chair and runs his eyes familiarly across the equipment. The air is quiet. The only thing breaking through is Morse code sent by meteorologists somewhere. It was just that quiet at sea when he first found himself on a fighting ship. He had joined the cruiser just before it departed. He was a new seaman, a graduate of the DOSAAF naval school in Kherson and a naval training detachment. He reported to the team chief Warrant Officer V. Vinogradov, slightly excited: "Seaman Gladkiy has arrived for service!"

Yes, it had been quiet then. On one of his first independent night watches it was quiet, and then suddenly a command came in: "Training combat alert!"

The voice of the watch officer, amplified many times by the ship intercom system and accompanied by the loud clanging of bells, penetrated every corner of the cruiser.

There was the beating of feet across the decks and then the precise, brief reports: "Department ready for battle! Ready! Ready!" The Dzerzhinskiy bristled as the barrels of its main and general-purpose caliber guns were uncovered, its missiles and antiaircraft machine guns were aimed at the sky which showed the first signs of dawn, and its propellers churned up the dark green ocean water, carrying the ship to the assigned point.

They had a difficult mission then. They were to fight a strong enemy equipped with the most modern weapons. The Dzerzhinskiy traveled toward the rendezvous point in storm weather which was unusual for the season. Therefore it became more and more difficult to maintain precise communications with the exercise leader.

"I acted like an automaton then," Petty Officer 2nd Class Aleksandr Gladkiy recalls today. "First one thing then another. The commander stipulated that the antenna was 'knocked out.' I switched to the back-up one, but it blocked out, 'shorted,' the others. I had to climb up to the antenna and take care of the 'trouble.'"

They accomplished their mission then and when the ship returned to its home base Seaman Gladkiy, who had passed the examination for 2nd class by this time, was given a short leave to travel home as a reward. Then soon after his return he was appointed head of the telegraph operator section.

The ship was not in base long. During his second combat training cruise Aleksandr passed the examinations for 1st class and became an outstanding sailor of the Soviet Navy. While at sea his comrades congratulated him on attaining the rank of petty officer 2nd class and, a little later on becoming a member of the CPSU.

He now has six men under him, six technically sophisticated, smoothly working sailors. With Aleksandr as their leader they make up the "Magnificent Seven," as they are jokingly called by Capt-Lt V. Ryabogin, commander of department No 4, and they perform anchor and bridge watch successfully.

"But we were different, how different we were at first!" Gladkiy recalls. "Seaman Vladimir Vladmirov and Ivan Kherchilizhnu did not immediately understand the work we do. They had a poor knowledge of the physical equipment, lacked confidence in sending and receiving radio telegrams, and they were touchy too. At that time I could not

help recalling my own instructors at the Kherson DOSAAF Naval School and my teachers in the training detachment. So patiently, calmly, together with my peers, the two Nikolays and the 1st Class specialists Grin' and Shilo, I explained the layout of the equipment, the subtleties of the technique of operational reception of radiograms, and much more that a sailor must know to these new seamen. Both of them now are specialists 2nd class and outstanding in combat and political training."

The Dzerzhinskiy was at sea again. The ship was to take part in support for a landing operation on a shoreline seized by the enemy. In the engines feeding power to the ship communications and control instruments hum smoothly in the forward engine room. This is the domain of Sr Smn A. Berezhnoy, a former cadet of the Novorossiysk DOSAAF Naval School. The team of electricians in which he serves together with O. Borozn, a graduate of the Pinsk Naval School, A. Aref'yev, a graduate of the Voronezh Naval School, and others under the command of Warrant Officer V. Mayatskiy, is considered one of the best on the ship.

"There is nothing at all amazing here," explains Capt-Lt-Engr V. Shuk, political worker of department No 5. "Most of the boys came on board after outstanding work at naval schools; they knew the specializations and the machinery. So after two or three months we had experienced seamen, not timid newcomers. And here is what is interesting. When there is a storm during a long-distance cruise one can observe a kind of special surge of energy in them. It is as if they are defying the elements!"

After meeting the electricians of department No 5 we found ourselves on the signal bridge. The watch personnel of the section commanded by Petty Officer 1st Class A. Rusanov were there. Their faces showed concentration and attention; their reports to the captain's bridge were precise. This section is composed exclusively of graduates of the Zhdanov Model DOSAAF Naval School. They are all specialists 1st class, outstanding sailors of the Soviet Navy, and outstanding in combat and political training.

While transmitting semaphore signals to a landing ship traveling a cable-length in front, Petty Officer 2nd Class V. Pecherskiy becomes angry: "What is this, didn't he go to school!? Now I have to repeat it..."

"C'mon, it's okay. Repeat it. All of us are learning. Maybe he's still a new guy!" Warrant Officer Mikhalkov, team leader, calms him down. Turning to me, he adds: "There's a seaman for you, disciplined, diligent, you can't help envying the way he manages his watch!"

"I advise young fellows now studying at DOSAAF naval schools," specialist 1st class Anatoliy Romanov, outstanding sailor of the Soviet Navy continues, "to bring all the outlines and notes they have made

at training periods with them when they come into the service. On board ship they will no longer be treated the way they are, for example, by Nikolay Mikhaylovich Shevel', a signal instructor at the Zhdanov Naval School. Here if you miss a semaphore you will be punished, and if you miss a target you will be taken off watch. So, everything you are taught in school must be learned really well!

Anatoliy's last words were drowned out by a command from the ship commander: "Commander of department No 2! Open fire with general-purpose caliber against shore targets! Prepare!"

A few seconds later he commanded: "Fire!"

The starboard side of the Dzerzhinskiy was momentarily swallowed in smoke. A short time later puffs of black smoke rose from the shore region where the targets were located. The target had been hit!

After the all-clear signal I talked with Capt 3rd Rank I. Boyko, deputy ship commander for political affairs.

"The crew of our cruiser is exceptionally harmonious," the political worker said. "Almost all the seamen are Komsomol members. There are many communists and candidates for CPSU membership. Many of the seamen have been awarded the Certificate of Honor of the Komsomol Central Committee for work on communist education of young people. Among them are Chief Petty Officer A. Aliyev, Petty Officer 1st Class I. Dudkin, Petty Officer 2nd Class A. Gladkiy, Sr Smn G. Afonasnevskiy and many more. We are holding first place according to the results of competition," Ivan Filippovich remarked proudly. "And in large part this is because we have examples to follow. Our commander, Capt 1st Rank Nikolay Demidovich Milenko, began his service here as a lieutenant and group leader. The executive officer, Capt 3rd Rank Leonid Nikolayevich Rumyantsev, is a former destroyer commander and experienced officer who enjoys enormous respect with the crew. The cruiser has a good group of officers and warrant officers."

Today, when you are reading these lines, the Dzerzhinskiy is off on a long-range cruise. In May the petty officers and seamen being discharged into the reserves saluted the ship's flag for the last time and the cruiser set off again on its next combat training mission with a new crew. On 11 September the men of the Dzerzhinskiy will celebrate two special ship holidays: the 100th anniversary of the birth of F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, after whom the cruiser is named, and the anniversary of the ship's commissioning in the Soviet Navy. Ship personnel will celebrate these dates with outstanding advances which give them the right to be considered a leader in socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of October.

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CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Organizational Work in Moskovskaya Oblast

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 7, Jul 77 signed to press 10 Jun 77
pp 22-23

[Article by Maj Gen M. Rakcheyev, Civil Defense Chief of Staff, Moskovskaya Oblast: "The Main Thing Is in Organizational Work"; passages enclosed in slantlines underlined]

[Text] Our party has always imposed the highest requirements for a check of the execution of decisions which have been adopted, for the most important part of all organizational work. V. I. Lenin, criticizing leaders in 1922 who do not accomplish their assigned matter but only carry out futile decisions, said that "...we are conducting our struggle against this evil. /To check people and check the actual accomplishment of a matter/--this, again this, and only this is now the most significant aspect of all our work, of all policy."

The great attention which Vladimir Il'ich devoted to checking in the military field is well known. There can be no commanding, he stressed, "without being interested in or being able to follow /the execution/. If this is our common fault, in military affairs it is our direct ruin."

It is not difficult to understand that these Lenin requirements pertain absolutely to all spheres of state and public activity.

I should like to tell about the forms and methods for checking in the civil defense system based on the experience of Moskovskaya oblast.

It is well known that the decisions of local party and Soviet organs cover a large range of problems which are connected with the strengthening and improvement of civil defense. But we will limit ourselves to an analysis of what pertains to training measures--training the population in the protection against contemporary weapons and the training of nonmilitary formations.

The comprehensive and effective monitoring of the accomplishment of this CD [civil defense] mission in the lower element has decisive significance. Its organization is assigned first of all to the civil defense staffs. And this is natural. For the staffs are required to have thorough knowledge of the local state of affairs, to be the first to adopt measures for the elimination of shortcomings, generalize and disseminate leading experience, and continuously report to the leaders of the party organs and the corresponding CD chiefs concerning the course of matters and the accomplishment of the decisions which have been adopted.

Experience has confirmed that the greatest effect from checking is attained in the case where the leaders of installations of the national economy, cities, and rayons have personal knowledge of the status of civil defense and involve the wide group of public activists in the checks.

The usefulness of this approach to the organization of monitoring can be judged from the experience of the city of Podol'sk and Podol'skiy rayon. In preparing a demonstration lesson on civil defense, the city committee of the CPSU and the ispolkom of the city soviet worked out a well thought-out plan and organized a check of the actual accomplishment of the measures which had been outlined. The conclusions which were drawn after the check and the instructions of the supervisory personnel after visiting the installations permitted the efficient elimination of shortcomings. Reports of the CD chiefs of enterprises and other responsible executives were often heard at the bureau of the gorkom of the CPSU and in the city soviet.

The party organs provide us with an example of effective monitoring. Thus, in the city of Kaliningrad the check of the accomplishment of party decisions on civil defense questions is accomplished systematically by the organizational section of the gorkom of the CPSU. Here, the instructors of the section often visit the installations, study the state of affairs, and help the secretaries of the party committees and party bureaus to organize internal monitoring correctly.

The check of execution of civil defense decisions in the city of Lyubertsy is also conducted by the organizational section of the CPSU gorkom and the general section of the gorispolkom. The city CD staff thoroughly checks the execution of the orders and instructions of the CD chief, and the personnel of the courses, in turn, concentrate their attention on how the instruction of command-management personnel is organized at the installations and what methodological assistance they require.

In the city of Zhukovskiy the check of execution of decisions is organized in one case independently by the forces of the city staff and its activists, and in the other case, jointly with representatives of the CPSU gorkom and the gorispolkom.

The examples which have been presented show that only multifaceted and planned monitoring provides the best results. Its forms and methods can be the most varied.

The personal travel of CD chiefs and personnel of staffs, courses, and CD services to installations of the national economy helps us to make a deep study of the local state of affairs. Having seen with our own eyes and having become acquainted with the actual state of affairs, the correct conclusion can be drawn as to how the tasks assigned by the higher organ are understood by subordinates and, most important, how they are accomplished.

We practice personal trips, in particular, to check the accomplishment of the most important training measures. For example, a command-post exercise was prepared in the city of Serpukhov. In accordance with the checking plan, we decided to conduct a check of the status of civil defense here in the preparatory period. Our comrades had the opportunity not only to disclose substantial shortcomings, but also to help to prepare the exercise better. We also conduct similar checks prior to complex installation exercises.

Our most widespread form of checking is the complex check. It permits a profound check of the status of civil defense, the comprehensive generalization of favorable experience, and the disclosure of the reasons for shortcomings.

The essence of the complex check can be shown using the example of the work of a commission which was headed by the deputy chairman of the ispolkom of the Kolomna city soviet, S. Tikhachev. The readiness of civil defense was checked at a number of the city's installations. Much that is valuable was disclosed here. The experience was generalized and disseminated at all enterprises and in installations and training institutions. At the same time, shortcomings were also discovered, especially in the agricultural technical school [civil defense chief--principal A. Bakunin]. The materials of the check were examined and discussed later at a joint session of the bureau of the party gorkom and gorispolkom.

In order to study individual problems more deeply, let us say, the planning of training measures or a training procedure, /specific checks/ are conducted. We also determine the make-up of the checkers depending on their tasks. For example, the CD staff of the city of Noginsk and Noginskiy rayon learned that training measures are poorly planned and conducted in the Noginskiy sovkhoz. Staff personnel, checking the report, reported on this to the rayon CD chief. At a session of the rayispolkom these shortcomings were shown to the sovkhoz director, I. Mezentsev. The matter was corrected in good time with the aid of the staff personnel.

We conduct concluding checks at the end of a specific period of instruction or the training year. These are very important stages of the checking. For the winners of the socialist competition in the civil defense system are determined in essence from the results of such checks and the overall results of the training year are summed up.

Each of the listed checks has its own special features. This is why we attach special significance to their preparation.

First of all, we should tell about the planning of the checking. As a rule, when working out the plans for training measures for the month, quarter, and training year we envision the appropriate forms and methods for checking, indicating who must accomplish it and when. This is done in all elements--from the oblast to installations of the national economy. Such plans are approved by the corresponding party organs and civil defense chiefs.

We often conducted conferences, seminars, and lessons with the chiefs of staffs on questions of planning and checking. As a means for exchanging experience, the floor was given to winners of the socialist competition in civil defense--representatives of the cities of Zhukovskiy, Kaliningrad, and Elektrostal' and their CD chiefs of staff.

We will mention one more important form of checking--the thorough study of accountings and reports from the localities/. For it is possible to generalize everything in reports mechanically without the proper check and then, as they say, put your foot in it. We have such cases. For example, they report about a special tactical exercise which was conducted with a nonmilitary formation at the Tekstil'mash plant (city of Kolonna). But at the check it turned out that there had been no exercises there.

An attentive study of the materials of the checks and reports from the localities permits a correct evaluation of the state of affairs and the selection of the most expedient forms and methods to eliminate shortcomings which have been revealed and render assistance. To illustrate this proposition, let us present an example from our practice.

In the course of checks in a number of places, gaps in the planning of civil defense at the installation echelon were disclosed. The plans which were worked out were cumbersome, inconvenient to use, and did not reflect all the capabilities and special features of the installations. And in many rural soviets planning was absent altogether. They fell to thinking about how to get rid of such a serious shortcoming. It was decided to work out a sample installation plan as an experiment, especially its main document--the decisions of the CD chief. Then they checked it at several exercises (at a plant, in a kolkhoz, in a rural soviet). It was learned that all the basic elements of the decision can be shown clearly on a document which has been drawn up graphically. Here, the textual portion is sharply reduced through the use of tables which are placed on the same diagram. After repeated discussion and refinement a model of the plan was sent out to the localities together with our recommendations on planning.

Thus, in looking at checking in unity with all organizational work in the civil defense system, it can be said with confidence that it is the main criterion of efficiency. The decision by itself is simply paper if it is not implemented.

"At times," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 25th Congress of the CPSU, "after a certain decision turns out to be unimplemented a second and sometimes even a third is adopted on the very same questions.... An end should be put to such a practice!"

Unfortunately, there also are fruitless decisions. You read them and you see that, in fact, there just is nothing to check because the tasks were not assigned clearly and responsible officials and periods for execution were not indicated. Here, it is difficult for any commission to demand an accounting from anyone. And it turns out as if a decision was adopted but the matter did not move off the spot.

We conducted a special seminar on this question with the CD chiefs of staffs of cities, rayons, and the biggest installations. We listened to them and were convinced that the main reason for the poor preparation of draft decisions which are presented by the staffs for the approval by party and soviet organs and of orders and instructions of the corresponding civil defense chiefs should be considered to be the poor knowledge of the actual state of affairs and the people who are responsible for the accomplishment of measures called for by the plans.

In conclusion, we should also tell about checking in the lower elements--in shops, departments, services, training groups, and nonmilitary formations. Here, one can say, the check reaches every person who is accomplishing various civil defense duties or his obligations in socialist competition. The check of execution here is conducted directly by chiefs of shops, departments, and sections, foremen, leaders of training groups, and commanders of nonmilitary formations. The readiness of each labor collective to function under special conditions skillfully and competently depends namely on them.

In going to greet the 60th anniversary of the Great October, the CD staffs of our oblast under the leadership of party and soviet organs will constantly improve the style of their organizational work, attaining the high effectiveness and quality of instruction.

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Civil Defense Propaganda in Kirgiz SSR

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 7, Jul 77 signed to press 10 Jun 77 p 23

[Article by A. Zhukov: "Communists of the Staff Come Forward"]

[Text] Everyone knows the truth: the more qualified the manner in which the propagandizing of civil defense is organized and conducted, the better will the population know the A, B, C's of protection against contemporary weapons.

It is pleasing that the communists of the civil defense staff and courses of the Kirgiz SSR have actively joined in this important work recently. Using the mass information means--radio, television and the newspapers SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, VECHERNIY FRUNZE, and SOVETSKIK KYRGYZSTAN--personnel of the republic staff A. Volynskiy, L. Il'in, M. Fakhрутdinov and others are bringing civil defense tasks to the attention of the population and telling about CD [civil defense] people and matters.

As an example, communist O. Savchenko appeared on republic television and shared his experience in the organization and conduct of complex installation

exercises. Lieutenant Colonel of Medical Services I. Nedykhalov organized and personally participated in the television broadcast: "Medical self-help and mutual assistance in stricken areas and areas of natural disaster." Staff worker of the republic staff, A. Bobrov, conducted a talk, "Be able to act on CD signals," in the city of Frunze, Pervomayskiy rayon, in accordance with the plan for the civil defense month.

The appearance of Komsomol V. Rumyantsev on engineering subjects, in particular on the construction of protective structures and the adaptation of basements and cellars for them was interesting and useful for the television viewers.

In responding to the concern of the party and the government concerning civil defense in a practical manner and in implementing the decree of the Central Committee CPSU, "On raising the role of oral political agitation in the accomplishment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress," the personnel of the Kirgizia CD staff and courses have made civil defense propaganda more active among the formations and population of the republic and are tirelessly seeking new, varied forms which increase its effectiveness.

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Dnepropetrovsk Training Facilities

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 7, Jul 77 signed to press 10 Jun 77 p 24

[Article by V. Glushkov, Dnepropetrovsk: "Subbotin's Shop"]

[Text] A bright light was burning in a spacious basement, an electric saw squealed hysterically, and a hammer rapped methodically, like a woodpecker. There was the odor of paint, machine oil, and sawdust.

This is a shop. It belongs to the Dnepropetrovsk oblast CD [civil defense] courses, but such is the custom that it is called Subbotin's shop after the name of the chief, Nikolay Yegorovich Subbotin. He is a shock worker of communist labor and a Civil Defense Expert of the USSR. His shop is an artistic shop, and a joiner's shop, and a metal crafts shop, and a lathe shop, and even a glass shop.

In the past, Subbotin was a chemical officer and a winner of combat orders and medals. Now, he is a master of production training of the oblast civil defense courses. The military specialty of chemical serviceman proved to be useful in "civilian life" and he undertook teaching work. The students quickly "catch" the difficult material which is skillfully presented. And all because Nikolay Yegorovich does not rest on his old store of knowledge but thoroughly prepares for each lesson and conducts it intelligibly on a high methodological level.

Well, during the hours when he is not occupied with students he hurries to the shop. Here, he is up to his neck in work. Nikolay Yegorovich began with the making of a simple training aid to equip classrooms for the CD courses. At first it was difficult. There were not enough materials, tools, and equipment. But the shop gradually increased its "capacities" and expanded the variety of its products which are so necessary for the CD staff and courses. And now Nikolay Yegorovich is stormed by customers.

"Thus far, there has been no case where I had to turn someone down," he says. "I try for the common cause...."

Basically, the training-material base of the oblast CD courses meets the requirements imposed on it. Light, spacious classrooms, a motion picture hall, laboratory, and various auxiliary rooms. The numerous graphic aids attract attention not only by their content, but also by their external appearance. They are made with taste and quality. And all without exception are the work of the hands of N. Subbotnik and his volunteer helpers S. Milosvetov, V. Lizunov, and others.

The teacher collective understands that the training classrooms of the oblast courses are a unique type of example for their colleagues of city and rural rayons and for CD leaders and staffs of installations. And that is why N. Subbotin, who willingly undertook the concern for their preparation, applies considerable effort and strength to see that the classrooms are comfortable and that the displays are drawn up inventively and please the students.

Each year, the CD staff of Dnepropetrovsk oblast conducts an inspection competition among the city and rural rayons for the best civil defense training-material base. And the composition of the commission, as a rule, includes N. Subbotin. We have no one better than he, a specialist in the preparation and evaluation of graphic aids. In the course of the inspection he pays attention to the overall state of affairs among those being inspected, notices details, makes a fundamental evaluation of what is good and what is poor, and gives sensible advice. Thanks to his effective, specific assistance the CD courses of the Industrial'nyy and Krasnogvardeyskiy rayons which were lagging behind until recently were brought up. As soon as they were allotted suitable premises, the civil defense personnel of the rayons began to come to the courses and to the shop for advice and consultation.

Now the master is busy renovating many shelves and showcases for graphic aids and with the making of models of various protective structures. Over many years (and Nikolay Yegorovich has been working in the civil defense system for 18 years already), as they say he has distributed about 700 various items of procurement "to the pile."

The headquarters and courses have become a kind of second home for him. He is always cheerful, steady, and energetic. He is always on a creative search. Everything that he devised or outlined is realized without fail.

...On leaving the shop, we heard the electric saw ring out again and the hammer begin to rap. Life in the shop had taken its normal course.

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Activities in Bryanskaya Oblast

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pp 25-26

[Article by Col V. Sorokin, CD Chief of Staff of Bryanskaya Oblast: "Training Center"]

[Text] A group of students---chief mechanics of industrial enterprises in Bryansk and the oblast--- was studying at the training center which had been assigned to the oblast civil defense [CD] courses according to schedule. The teacher, I. Ushko, acquainted them with the procedure for conducting studies on increasing the stability of installations. The chief mechanics of the Novozybkov machine-tool plant, V. Mamontov, and the Dyat'kova crystal plant, V. Oysgel'd, shared specific experiences in organizing this work. Then slides were shown.

During the break, the chief mechanic of the Novozybkov sewing plant, O. Bobkovskaya, walked up to the teacher.

"Our 'Proton' is standing idle and we cannot get suitable slides for it. Can you suggest where they can be ordered?"

It was necessary to disappoint Comrade Bobkovskaya. The Diafil'm Studio no longer produces such slides. The teachers of our oblast courses prepare them themselves.

Civil defense personnel from the enterprises constantly turn both to the headquarters and to the courses with questions as to where to purchase training literature, graphic aids, slides, posters, and so forth for the installations in sufficient quantity. And we cannot give them any practical assistance. Only advice and recommendations. The editions of the Military Publishing House which publishes literature on civil defense are sold out very quickly. But if we can still find a way out with the literature, the situation is worse with graphic aids: the CD system has no production shops which make them and supply them to the courses and installations in a centralized manner, through territorial headquarters (on requisition). But you see, this problem is already many years old. Therefore, for the present only one thing remains for the civil defense personnel of our enterprises: to come to the training center with a camera, photograph everything necessary, copy it, redraw it, obtain the advice and recommendations of our teachers and, with their own forces and, of course, with our assistance, to try to equip a training base at their own installation.

What our oblast training center now has at its disposal was created with considerable labor and concern. A short time has passed since the city soviet allotted new, spacious premises for a training center. And now the center is operating under full load. They come here from every quarter and are interested in its equipment, organization and work procedure, and prospects for development.

From the very beginning, when the staff and courses had just begun to establish the training center, it was clear: we would not solve the problem without

important material and technical assistance on the part of the big enterprises of Bryansk and the oblast. We considered the CD training center as a component part of the complex of the courses' training-material base. And they were charged with equipping it.

The chief of CD courses of Bryansk oblast, A. Koryako, who enlisted the approval of the chairman of the oblispolkom, I. Konovalov, and the chairman of the city soviet, Ye. Yevdokimov, began by inviting the CD chiefs of the city's and oblast's big enterprises for consultation. The question was framed as follows: we can only manage together. Since the management and command-supervisory personnel for the civil defense of the entire Bryansk area undergo training at the oblast courses, within their capabilities the installations should join in its establishment, equipping with contemporary technical means of instruction, and check of the knowledge.

The directors weighed and evaluated the suggestion of the chief of courses and agreed to joint partial participation. It was basically expressed in the form of assistance with materials, transportation, and people. The contribution of the Beloberezhskaya furniture factory (CD chief K. Uskov), the Seletskiy wood-working combine (I. Shapiro), the Bryansk steel foundry (Ye. Averin), and the Avtobaz Association (F. Borisov) was especially appreciable.

And the entire collective of the courses and many staff officers worked on the specific equipping of the classrooms. They thought up the textual content and artistic formulation of 60 displays, made sketches of them, drew diagrams and charts, selected illustrations and posters, made slides, and so forth. The equipping of the center with training equipment, instruments, mockups, trainers, and technical means of instruction required many concerns.

Teachers and masters of production instruction N. Palagin, N. Golubnichiy, S. Monakhov, O. Reznikov, and G. Laptev worked especially actively and fruitfully. They all understood that the new training base must be put into operation as soon as possible. At the same time, the training process at the courses themselves was not interrupted. Planned lessons took their normal course; not one of the teachers was released from them. And although they received a double load, no one grumbled.

I should like to note the high sense of responsibility of each teacher. Reserve officers work well at our courses. These people are distinguished by a high consciousness of their duty, by being accustomed to work at full strength, and by being used to the responsibility for any assigned matter in a party manner. For them, the word "necessary" always signified an order which must be executed unconditionally. This is their life's position. Of course, there were hot debates at party meetings and at methodological conferences but they all concerned the essence of the matter and joint quests for the best decisions. And the rooms of the training center were transformed before your eyes. They were well organized, new furniture was installed, displays were hung, and equipment was installed. Everyone had to stay for a while in the roles of loaders, joiners, and assemblers.

Nikolay Sergeyevich Palagin perhaps proved to be the most active. He is one of those capable people who can do almost everything with his hands, beginning with metal work and ending with the adjustment of electronic equipment.

Together with A. Koryako, teachers S. Monakhov and N. Palagin travelled to the neighboring Kurskaya, Orlovskaya, and Tul'skaya oblasts in order to become acquainted on the spot with the training centers which are operating there and to borrow everything advanced. And at the same time, if possible, to procure equipment which is in short supply and which we need so badly although no special funds were allotted for this.

The military district helped to equip the classroom for special tactical training, colleagues from Kursk assisted in the purchase of the Ogonek checking and teaching device, and some items were acquired at the VDNKh [Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy] in Moscow which is now visited from time to time by N. Palagin.

Yu. Shulyakovskiy and A. Razsokha, workers in the oblast CD headquarters, displayed great energy and resourcefulness in equipping their classrooms at the training center where they now can conduct practical lessons on many subjects with the students. They succeeded in installing many instruments, operating equipment, and trainers.

By the way, it should be stressed that from the very beginning we tried to orient ourselves on the best examples so that it would not be necessary to alter some of the equipment which had already become obsolete in another year. And we were supported in this all the time by the chairman of the Bryansk oblispolkom, I. Konovalov, who attentively followed the course of the equipping of the training center. He told the staff many times that financial capabilities to acquire new, contemporary technical means of instruction would be sought and that the party and Soviet organs would always help the staff.

We set our sights on the long range, but it must be admitted that we succeeded in procuring far from everything which we had planned. Often in the course of the work we were distressed to learn that we did not have the possibility to order everything necessary in some one production center.

Now the classrooms of the training center serve as a good supplement for the training-material base of the courses. However, it is believed that while having such a good training center we see that there is much that is still missing in it. We decided to create three-dimensional models of a training grounds and a full-scale section in the immediate future. Next in turn-- the acquisition of a videotape recorder with a videocamera which will permit reducing our dependence on motion-picture rental and using the materials from practical lessons and exercises more efficiently.

The courses changed over to a new program not so long ago. This required renovation of the graphic aids, including those at the training center. The collective of teachers had to labor again in order to do everything in short times

without interruptions in the training process. In order not to accomplish a large volume of drawing work, they decided to rephotograph tables, diagrams, charts, and posters from the latest textbooks and recommendations on colored reversible film. Now these slides which they made themselves are shown on the lessons.

The quality of instruction of all categories of students improved noticeably with the creation of such a training center, and this immediately had an effect on the status of civil defense at the installations. Their leaders and specialists who went to course assemblies now organize the instruction of their labor collectives much more effectively and accomplish all measures called for by the civil defense plans more successfully.

The enterprises of the Bryansk region helped the courses in creating a quality training-material base and, in turn, the personnel of the courses help the installations. Teachers and masters of production instruction visit the enterprises of the oblast regularly. The training plans call for their work directly at the localities. For there it is easier to see where the attention should be concentrated for the assistance to prove to be really practicable and productive. It is just there that success was had in improving the civil defense training-material base at a number of enterprises and creating, in addition to CD corners, training classrooms and even full-scale sections as well as several training grounds--at the Altukhovo furniture combine, in the Iskra kolkhoz of Navlinskiy rayon, and in other places.

The courses also rendered substantial assistance to the installations in the conduct of complex exercises. They have already taken place in many sites and were especially instructive where representatives of the staff and courses participated in their preparation, in particular, at the Zhukovskiy bicycle plant (director G. Khlebnikov, CD chief of staff V. Sadovnikov), in Novozybkov at the machine-tool plant (director G. Tagiyev, CD chief of staff M. Selyutin), and in the Ovstug kolkhoz (chairman D. Korzhenkov, CD chief of staff L. Gulyevskaya). The CD chief of staff of Bryanskaya oblast, I. Konovalov, attended the last exercise and participated in the critique.

What is noteworthy here? Formerly, some directors of enterprises and sovkhoses and chairmen of kolkhozes where there was to be a complex installation exercise according to the plan often tried to postpone the time or even to come to an agreement concerning its shift to the following year. Now, the advantages of the exercise and the very process of preparing for it are obvious for all: the CD training-material base is being enlarged and improved at the installation, the activity, knowledge, and skills of the workers are growing noticeably, and much useful and necessary work is being accomplished in the course of the exercises.

The personnel of the staff and the courses evaluate their achievements sufficiently soberly and they understand, in particular, that even our training center is still far from the standard. We see the more tempting prospects. We intend to systematically enlarge the training-material complex of the oblast courses which has already been created, primarily by relying on the installations which

are the leaders in civil defense where good CD training grounds have been constructed: Zhukovskiy bicycle plant, Dyat'kova crystal plant (director V. Tkachevskiy, CD chief of staff Sh. Manvelishvili), the Karachevskiy sovkhos, and others. The headquarters and courses of the oblast will soon move to a new building and the opportunities to improve our work will expand noticeably.

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Training in Ul'yanovskaya Oblast

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 7, Jul 77 signed to press 10 Jun 77
pp 26-27

[Article by M. Smirnov, Ul'yanovsk: "The Quality of Work Was Raised"]

[Text] Great attention is devoted to civil defense in the Ul'yanovskaya oblast production-technical communication administration. The leadership, and first of all the chief of the administration, Z. Satdinov, and the chief engineer, O. Fedyanina, as well as the party and trade union organizations constantly delve into its needs. At all installations the workers, employees, and technical-engineering personnel actively participate in various measures. Assemblies of civil defense supervisory personnel and assemblies of chiefs of communication services of the oblast's city and rural rayons are organized.

Work is presently being conducted on checking the readiness of the warning system. This very important matter is being accomplished by V. Ubakov, V. Farafontov, V. Vinokurov, and other comrades.

In one of the rayons, equipment failed as a result of the negligence of some of the personnel. The management of the rayon communication center manifested carelessness. This fact was disclosed by comrades from the oblast administration and they helped to eliminate the malfunction quickly. Many other rayons received assistance. All this increased substantially the effectiveness and quality of the work of the communication service and of warning as a whole.

The active participation of the administration in improving civil defense was noted by the chief of civil defense for Ul'yanovskaya oblast, chairman of the oblispolkom Vasil'yev. Civil defense activists V. Vinokurov and N. Khmel'kova were awarded Certificates of Honor for conscientious and initiative accomplishment of their civil defense duties. Thanks were announced to P. Perekhodov, A. Labzin, A. Mel'nikov, and others. The civil defense chief of staff, Engineer-Colonel V. Gerasimov, took special notice of the collective's work.

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Explosive Ordnance Disposal

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[Article by N. Prikhod'ko, Krasnodar: "Where the Blue Line Passed"; published under the heading: "People of Civil Defense"]

[Text] Dawn broke. In the haze of the predawn fog the structures of the fish cannery and the outlines of the city's outskirts were more clearly visible.

For Major D. Gogayev's combat engineers it became standard to begin work at just such an early hour. Private First Class Igor' Koravay began the accomplishment of the mission first. Dressed in a diving suit, he clumsily stepped into the water and after a minute or so he already felt the silt-covered river bottom beneath his feet.

The rapid, self-willed Protoka drove its yellowish, turbid waters toward the Azov Sea. But from below, from the river bottom, it seemed to Igor' that the water was dark blue and oily.

...The blue line of the Hitlerites' defense passed along the Protoka in the war years. And, in retreating under the blows of the Soviet troops, they sank an entire ammunition dump in the river. During the decades rust made the mines and shells especially dangerously explosive but the situation did not permit exploding them on the spot: a fish cannery grew up alongside and a city was directly adjacent to it. This is Slavyansk-na-Kubani.

A group of demolitions experts under the direction of Major Gogayev, having arrived here, has been working for 10 days already to raise the ammunition from the bottom of the Protoka and explode it in a safe place.

The swift current and the "walks" along the silty bottom are depleting the strength of the combat engineers.

Today the work front was shifted toward the center of the river, and already on the sixth dive the arms and legs of Private First Class Koravay which had become heavy began to shake. But Igor' did not ask to be replaced. Again and again, he went to the bottom and, from there, carried metal cylinders which were slippery and covered with rust.

A dull pain appeared in his chest on the eleventh dive. The deeper he went, the diving suit squeezed his body more and more tightly. The ballast pressed painfully against the chest. The water, swirling around the helmet, rustled above his head like dry grass.

Making his way farther, toward the middle of the river, Igor' suddenly ran into a pile of unfamiliar metal objects covered with silt. The gloom did not permit him to examine them. The private first class dropped down on his knees and carefully raked away the silt. Again rounds. This time, from a six-barrelled mortar.

A familiar item. They have to be carried out. Koravay straightened up quickly and almost paid for his carelessness: the current instantaneously tumbled him on his side and dragged him across the dangerous find. The mortar rounds rolled along the bottom with a dull scrunch.

With a convulsive motion, Koravay grabbed some metal rod which had been stuck in the bottom and somehow regained his balance.

"Hell!" he railed at himself aloud, feeling the cold rivers of sweat rolling along his drenched back. It was not a pleasant situation.

He lay motionless for about two minutes, waiting until his breathing would become even, and then he again began to work.

"How do you feel?" they asked uneasily from the bank with a light tug on the signal cable.

"OK," the private first class answered with the conventional signal.

But the water kept on rushing above his head, his ears continued to pain, and the incomprehensible light from a ring blurred before his eyes.

"Don't be distracted, think of your mission, of how to accomplish it better," Igor' mentally gave himself an order in the words of the company commander, Senior Lieutenant I. Penchuk.

Observing mine-clearing procedures which the senior lieutenant patiently taught him, Koravay freed an elongated, heavy round from the sand and clay, took it carefully by the nose cone and stabilizer, pressed it to his chest, and began to walk slowly toward the bank. He had a tickling in his throat from the sweetish aftertaste of pure oxygen and he agonizingly wanted to drink.

Finally, the bottom became firmer. The bank. A step, a second, a third...-- and light appeared in the window. Igor' stole a tired glance upward and caught sight of a scrap of blue sky.... "That sure was a lot of trouble!" he thought, grinning.

The closer the private first class approached to the water's edge, the heavier the diving equipment felt. He carefully carried the mortar round, which was corroded with rust, in his cradled arms as if it was a child.

About 20 meters more to the bank. Igor' sees his back-up, Junior Sergeant Velichko. The latter fixedly follows his movements. Alongside--support man Trofimov and Major Gogayev. A cargo vehicle could be seen behind them, a little farther on. In the body, the driver Nuriyev, dark-complexioned, with a black string-like moustache. At his feet, in the sand, the brass cartridge cases of the artillery rounds and mortar rounds taken from the water by Igor' and which had become green could be seen; they looked cold.

"Prepare to replace diver!" the major commands louder than usual.

"And our commander is a psychologist who is able to understand people," Igor' thinks silently glancing at the bluish river which frightens with its whirlpools.

Igor' Koravay was called up into the ranks of the Soviet Army from the distant Khabarovskiy kray. He completed diving school in DOSAAF and became a rated specialist in the subunit. And when the combat engineers were collected into Major Gogayev's group for the trip here, to the Protoka River, his commander, Senior Lieutenant Penchuk, named Private First Class Koravay one of the first without wavering. The senior lieutenant liked this black-haired fellow,

Komsomol leader, a diligent and disciplined soldier. In a difficult situation, he was able to accomplish any order of his commander in an exemplary manner....

The combat engineers worked here for 20 days under the direction of Major Gogayev. With their hands they rummaged through more than 1,000 square meters of river bottom, disarmed 2,000 mortar rounds and shells, and removed and destroyed 18,000 cartridges.

...The weather deteriorated. The sky became overcast and a damp, cold wind began to blow from the east. The river grew dark, began to heave, and became lead-gray.

Completing their work, the combat engineers made monitoring checks. Igor', having thrown an overcoat across his shoulders, stood on the bank attentively following the work of Vladimir Velichko who made the rounds of the check sector of the river bottom for the third time. And on Igor's left, at the very edge of the water, Major Gogayev walked up and down, lost in thought. From time to time, he stopped and examined a field which was cut by forest strips and was broad to the very horizon. Forty minutes ago, Warrant Officer [praporshchik] Mokeyev departed in this direction with the demolition men. They took away the last mortar rounds and shells which had been raised that day from the river bottom to explode them.

Catching the major's glance, Igor' is thinking that if Velichko does not discover anything this time either, then obviously they will "close down" the instruments and equipment and prepare to depart.

Velichko approaches the bank with a calm step. His tall figure stands out clearly against the background of the shallow water near the bank and the sight glass which has shifted to his chest sparkles with droplets of water. His satisfied, pinched face breaks into a smile.

"Comrade major, after the third check round on this section no explosive objects were discovered!" he reports to Gogayev.

The major looks at him with a smile which has grown warm and in which there is both fatherly concern and delight.

And meanwhile, an explosion sounded somewhere far beyond the hills.

The ground shook slightly and the echo of an explosion resounded dully beyond the forest strips which had turned yellow.

"Thank you for your service, combat engineers!" enunciated the major in a wavering voice.

Goethe has good words about duty. "Try to accomplish your duty and you will learn what you are made of...." Today, Private First Class Koravay and his comrades learned what they are made of.

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CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING ACTIVITIES

First Aid Kit Packing

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[Article: "The Ministry Provides the Answer"]

[Text] The editorial board received letters from civil defense [CD] workers V. Andryushchenko from Bataysk and P. Shevelev from Ul'yanovsk. They are of the opinion that the plastic case for the AI individual first aid kit can be reused. These first aid kits are written off at installations after their shelf life expires, the contents first having been destroyed. Some of the first aid kits are sent for training purposes to medical teams but the rest are not used, even though the cases are virtually new. The readers look upon this as pure waste and call for saving state funds.

The editorial board requested an explanation from the USSR Ministry of the Medical Industry. This was not as simple a question as it first appeared. An answer was required from three ministries -- health, medical industry, and chemical industry, as well as from USSR CD Headquarters.

As we were informed by N. Shmakov, Deputy Minister of the Medical Industry, the case cannot be reused because on a technical basis its shelf life expires after 5 years, while that of the medicines contained therein expires after 3 years. Any medicines placed in the case will still be usable at the time the plastic's second shelf life expires.

At the same time, the problem of reprocessing plastic filters as a secondary raw material was affirmatively solved. The Ministry of the Chemical Industry requested that A. Burnazyan, USSR Deputy Minister of Health, order that oblast drug administration conclude an agreement with the plastic reprocessing plant (city of Olayne, Rizhskiy Rayon).

The possibility of reprocessing the cases from AI first aid kits, taking into account the physical-chemical and toxicological properties of the plastic from which they are made and the remnants of the contents, will be examined separately.

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Moldavian SSR Journalist Training

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[Article by D. Fan'yan in Kishinev: "Journalists Are Being Trained"]

[Text] Qualified coverage of CD questions in Moldavia's local press is stipulated to a significant degree by the fact that the republic CD staff with constant guidance from the CC of the republic's Communist Party shows concern for the corresponding training of creative workers on the editorial boards of newspapers, magazines, television, radio, and publishing houses. Training sessions, press conferences, and meetings with CD executives are periodically held with them. As a rule, journalists are invited to methodological training sessions, integrated installation exercises, non-militarized formation competitions, and other mass-scale measures where special press coverage is set up. Thus, this January as recommended by the propaganda and agitation section of the republican party CC, the CD staff in conjunction with the Union of Journalists held a training session with rayon and city newspaper workers. Participants heard briefings and reports from staff and course specialists, watched new filmstrips, visited economic installations, and participated in demonstration integrated exercises. Journalists placed special attention on familiarization with the organization of and improvement in CD in light of the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress and with the content, forms, and methods of propagandizing CD knowledge among the population. A review was made of the local press' coverage of CD questions and the know-how of the best rayon and city newspapers was discussed. Thus, ZNAMYA TRUDA in Novoanenskiy Rayon established a permanent "Civil Defense" rubric. More than 20 articles, reports, and notes were presented under this rubric in 1976. The important point here is that all these materials, including the critical items, were written by qualified authors familiar with the subject. This includes the first secretary of the rayon party committee V. Mel'nik, the first secretary of the rayon Komsomol committee E. Chaban, rayon CD chief of staff N. Kostennikov, scholastic military instructor A. Kyrlig, and others. The newspaper devotes a lot of space to preparing for and conducting integrated installation exercises, CD propaganda, teaching CD in schools, and library work.

ZNAMYA TRUDA writes a great deal about the joint work by CD organs, DOSAAF, and the Red Cross. The editorial board's close ties with CD organs greatly expand the newspapers' capabilities, give their publications a planned, goal-oriented character, and make it possible to concentrate attention on vital questions. DNESTROVSKAYA PRAVDA, a newspaper from Tiraspol', is an example. More than three dozen items on varied CD themes were published in 1976 in its pages and in specially-printed newspaper posters. The fact that the city has often been awarded the Moldavian CP CC and MSSR Council of Ministers Travelling Red Banner for CD indicators is vivid witness to the role DNESTROVSKAYA PRAVDA publications play on CD questions.

The contribution made to bolstering and improving CD by such newspapers as DNESTROVSKIY MAYAK, ZNAMYA KOMMUNIZMA, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, ZARYA MOLDAVII, POBEDITEL', KOMMUNIST, POBEDA, and VINOGRADAR' is also noteworthy.

Unfortunately, far from all local press organs pay requisite attention to this theme. Key CD questions are barely covered by some, correspondence devoted to CD is either rarely published or only done so intermittently, or it is completely absent. Some editorial boards are satisfied with haphazard serialized items which just mention the subject without the requisite completeness and competence. Similar publications often permit simplified, superficial, and incorrect discussion of CD questions, and use contrived terminology and concepts which distort normative situations.

Take the newspaper KRASNYY OKTYABR' (city of Kagul). An item entitled "Deserving Award" talks about some sort of "team of sanitary personnel," "rescue service," and so on even though everyone knows that no such formations exist. Demonstration integrated installation exercises were called "demonstration exercises by formations" in another newspaper item.

Training of journalists also aids in eliminating similar incompetency in CD coverage.

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CD Radio Broadcast Material

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 7, Jul 77 signed to press 10 Jun 77
p 31

[Article: "For Yourself and Your Comrade"]

[Text] Assimilation of basic medical knowledge and first aid drills is necessary for each and every one of us.

Imagine yourself as a witness to an accident. Could you stop the flow of blood, apply a splint, give artificial respiration, or aid a person who had been burned without waiting for medical personnel to arrive? And, what if the recovery of the injured or in some instances his life depends in this case on the speed and correctness of your actions?

Women especially need basic medical knowledge and skills. Your child cut his hand or received a bad rap or burn. You feverishly try to remember who it was that told you to do what, how You become unsure, afraid. This is passed on to the child. Your psychological lack of preparedness is caused by a lack of basic medical knowledge.

Employment of a nuclear weapon will cause mass-scale injuries and they will all be simultaneous, often complicated by loss of blood and a state of shock which will require immediate medical assistance. Such aid can be provided only by those who are located nearby or in the form of self-help provided by the injured themselves. There may not be any medical personnel in the vicinity. It then becomes the duty of every citizen to immediately take

measures to save the injured. First assist children, the aged, and invalids in the center of destruction. Here a feeling of esprit de corps and mutual assistance is especially important.

It is necessary to strive to eliminate the effect of injurious factors on the organism as rapidly as possible. Remove the injured from a burning building, free him from beneath debris, from electrical current, etc. If a person's clothing is on fire, for example, not a second can be lost. The flames must be extinguished by throwing on a blanket, coat, or other article readily at hand.

First aid methods employed depend upon the degree of the burn. If the skin is only reddened, it is sufficient to lubricate it with alcohol, eau de cologne, or a weak manganese solution, then apply a clean bandage. If blisters appear on the skin, they must be left intact or a wound will result which can become infected. Apply a sterile bandage and rush the injured to a treatment center.

Burns of the eyes are very dangerous. In cases where an alkali (potassium hydroxide, sodium oxide, caustic soda, carbide, ammonia, lime, ammonium hydroxide) or acid (sulfuric, hydrochloric, acetic, oxalic, nitric, carbolic) or even simple office glue get in the eyes, immediately flush them out with water from a faucet or using a rubber bulb. A water-saturated cloth can also be pressed over the eyes. This should be continued for at least 15 minutes.

If the burn is caused by flame, hot water, or steam, sterile vaseline or cod liver oil must be placed on the eyes and the eyelids lubricated.

If the injury is caused by electricity, eliminate the current as rapidly as possible, push the wire away from the person by using a dry wooden stick, watching out for your own safety while doing so. The main thing is to work carefully and quickly without getting rattled. Afterwards, if the injured party is conscious, lay him down and calm him. Treat the burns as described above.

If the person is unconscious and heart activity and breathing are not interrupted, a cloth soaked in ammonium hydroxide should be placed over the nose. He will come to shortly. If you note that the heart and breathing have stopped, immediately begin mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and direct heart massage. This is rapid and effective assistance. Sometimes, several breaths are sufficient to restore the breathing of, for instance, a child.

In any case, electrocution is fraught with very serious consequences. Therefore, regardless of how satisfactory a person feels, it is mandatory that he lie down and be taken to a medical facility.

Hemorrhage is the injury with the most dangerous complications. The loss of one-third of an individual's blood is dangerous, but loss of one-half the blood is fatal.

Hemorrhage is categorized as arterial, venous, or capillary based on the type of blood vessel injured. Arterial hemorrhage is the most dangerous. The blood is propelled out of the wound in a strong intermittent stream and is bright red. Venous hemorrhage is characterized by the blood being dark and the stream is slow, continuous, and weaker than arterial hemorrhage. Capillary blood trickles like liquid from a sponge. A multitude of small drops of blood combines into an overall slowly bleeding surface. In this instance, it is impossible to see the individual blood vessels.

Internal hemorrhage is possible when internal organs are injured. It is detectable by the sudden onset of paleness, barely perceptible pulse, blue lips, and loss of consciousness.

Pressing the damaged artery against bone with your hand is required to externally halt arterial hemorrhage. If the hemorrhaging stops due to the pressure of your finger, you have correctly located the pressure point.

Ropes are used to stop hemorrhaging for a longer period of time. The rope is applied above and close to the wound. An insert is placed beneath the rope (handkerchief, towel, etc.). The rope is left on no more than 2 hours in the summer, 1 hour in the winter. Then, the rope is loosened until finger tight for 2-3 minutes so as not to injure nerves or deaden the extremities. Where required, it is applied again above the previous spot.

A tie, kerchief, or the like can be used instead of a rope in order to stop arterial hemorrhaging. A belt forming a dual loop can be employed. Capillary hemorrhage can be stopped by a regular bandage but one tightly applied. Internal hemorrhaging requires that the patient be taken immediately to the nearest medical point.

You will find answers to many other questions on providing first aid to the injured in popular literature, periodicals, special radio and television shows, and popular science and training films on that subject.

A handbook entitled "Everyone Needs To Know and Be Able To Do This" is being published in large numbers in the country. Study it carefully yourself, then pass it on to a comrade. If you are studying civil defense in a labor collective, an educational institution, in a housing operations office, or housing management turn for help to the medical aid team -- civil defense's experienced representatives in the medical service -- and to workers at treatment facilities. Also, take advantage of every opportunity for persistent and prolonged training. Don't limit yourself only to theoretical knowledge.

Practical assimilation of self-help and mutual help drills will turn out to be extremely useful, not only in the event of war, but every day of your life as well. Share your knowledge and skills with your family and friends. Be an active advocate of basic medical knowledge and skills.

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Medical Aid Detachment Training

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 7, Jul 77 signed to press 10 Jun 77
pp. 32-33

[Article by Col Med Serv V. Petrov "An OPM [Medical Aid Detachment] on an Exercise"]

[Text] In VOYENNYE ZNANIYA (Nos. 9 and 12 of 1976), Colonel of Medical Services M. Gogolev described how to conduct special tactical lessons and exercises with a medical team.

The article published below provides methodological recommendations on how to conduct a special tactical exercise with a medical aid detachment.

Special tactical exercises with the medical aid detachment (OPM) have often been held in the past at the hospital. But the last one was unusual in that it worked out the organization of OPM actions in a center of chemical contamination. The selection of training problems is not accidental. The region contains a large cold storage facility where ammonia, a strong poisonous substance, is stored.

Preparation for the exercise as always began with development of the concept and a detailed plan. In this as in solution of many organizational problems, the hospital was assisted by the rayon CD staff (Yu. Sarychev, chief).

The technikum near the cold storage facility was selected as the place to deploy the detachment. The rayon CD staff allocated chemical reconnaissance instruments and communications equipment and transportation was supplied by a motor pool. The hospital coordinated with various services such as food, maintenance of civil order, and decontamination of personnel and clothing.

Students at the vocational technical school were used as "extras." Of course, this was not for the entire day but only when working out the problems of reception and classifying "casualties."

Special tactical lessons were conducted with the OPM functional sections even prior to the exercise. During these lessons personnel responsibilities were refined, the full complement of authorized equipment supplied, equipment made ready, and devices, instruments, and individual protective equipment checked out. Rational positioning of all functional sections in the technikum buildings was studied ahead of time.

Since the detachment was not experienced in working in a center of chemical contamination, the optimal operational variations and personnel dispositions were investigated while the exercise goals were being developed.

Training goals were carefully formulated: work out management of the detachment; give personnel practice in reception, classification, and provision of first aid to those injured by poisonous substances; study variations in deployment, siting, and organization of section operations and dispersal of personnel when large numbers of casualties arrive.

During the exercise preparation phase, an open party meeting was held at the hospital and all the upcoming operations were discussed in detail. The OPM deputy chief for political affairs was tasked with planning the party-political work in such a way that all detachment personnel knew the exercise tasks in detail. The OPM Komsomol group also had a meeting and organized publication of flyers which elucidated progress being made to prepare for the exercise.

Based on the concept the detachment goes into full readiness and deploys near the hospital during a period of the threat of "enemy" attack. When a center of chemical contamination forms at the cold storage facility and in the near-by residential areas, the detachment moves closer to the center of contamination and deploys in the technikum. The goal of these operations is to guarantee in the shortest possible time reception, classification, and provision of medical aid to "casualties." They undergo complete decontamination and are then evacuated by vehicle to an outer zone where the main hospital is located.

The director of this exercise -- the hospital's chief doctor -- taking into account the special features of "casualties" from poisonous substances (initially "ambulatory," then "stretcher cases" due to the initiation of rescue work), distributed the "extras" so that those "ambulatory" pass through the distribution post twice, but the second time as "stretcher cases" with the corresponding imitation cards. This created a tenser situation.

How were the training problems worked out?

The first was muster of OPM personnel. The alert roster worked faultlessly. And, this was because, at section special tactical lessons, personnel arrival schedules were compiled and checked. The fact that personnel live in various parts of the city was not reflected in the total time required for the muster.

Transportation in the form of closed cargo and light (GAZ-69A) vehicles was put at the OPM chief's disposal at the appointed hour. Two medical teams attached to the medical aid detachment arrived promptly at the hospital. The nurses had often attended training sessions jointly with the OPM, knew the section chiefs, the approximate volume of the work ahead of them, and their work area. Their optimum distribution had already been decided during the special tactical lessons.

After the personnel muster, the exercise director briefed the situation and, in accordance with the exercise concept, assigned missions to the OPM chief.

The manner in which the detachment moved toward the center of chemical contamination had been worked out in advance. A medical reconnaissance group

proceeded along the route prior to the detachment moving out. Behind it came a reconnaissance group consisting of the OPM chief and the directors of the reception-classification, decontamination, operating-dressing, and evacuation sections. The groups established the place and rendezvous time in the deployment area.

The OPM chief refined the data on the medical situation both along the movement route to the center of contamination and in the deployment zone. Then, based on the director's input, the reconnaissance group reported that a center of ammonia contamination had sprung up on the installation and in the residential areas. There were several dozen "casualties." Rescue work began. The OPM deployment area was assigned on the upwind side 1.5 from the contaminated area.

At the moment the OPM columns arrived there, the situation had already been reconnoitered and the OPM chief had decided how best to deploy the sections based on the unfolding situation. The following circumstance was taken into account. Urgent medical aid to those injured by OB [toxic chemical agents] must be combined with qualified toxic-therapeutic aid and be provided in the shortest possible time. At the same time, everyone who comes out of the contaminated area must be subjected to complete decontamination.

These special features of work designed to eliminate chemical contamination impressed upon the section chiefs that they had to quickly deploy their sections and radically cut the time required to prepare to receive "casualties." Therefore, personnel worked especially carefully and in coordination. The training lessons and pre-planned system of dispersing forces came to the fore. Each section knew which building to occupy, how it is equipped, and what volume of aid they would be providing.

Unloading the equipment was very difficult. The women were unable to carry large bundles and heavy equipment. Therefore, the OPM chief called upon the drivers and several technikum students. However, this was not the solution to the problem. Experience showed that a freight handling team of 8-12 persons from the rescue formations must be attached to each OPM during the unloading and deployment phase.

The full decontamination section was the most difficult to deploy. The shop showers in the technikum were adapted for this purpose. The reception-classification section where many "casualties" congregate at the same time was put in the largest building. The psychoneurological and infectious isolation wards, maternity, and antishock wards, all part of the hospital section, were situated nearby in separate buildings.

The first "casualties" arrived before the detachment had fully deployed. A shift of personnel was required. Personnel from the operating-dressing section temporarily augmented the reception-classification and decontamination sections.

After full deployment, the detachment began to work out the third training problem -- reception, classification, and provision of medical aid and preparation of the injured for evacuation to the outer zone.

Just as envisioned by the plan, the main flow of casualties began to arrive at the OPM soon after its arrival at the deployment location. The distribution post went into action immediately. Its personnel wore gas masks, protective clothing, rubber boots, and gloves. Casualties with a high degree of intoxicification ("stretcher cases") were sent to one decontamination station, while the "ambulatory" and those exhibiting no signs of poisoning were sent to another. Both flows of "casualties" to these stations were examined by doctors who primarily checked their state of respiration and blood circulation. The first medical aid was provided here, then it was continued in the sections.

Aid was provided in the reception-classification section based on vital signs. The main task of this section is the most rapid possible dispatch of "casualties" to hospital or resuscitation wards.

The surgical brigade in the operating-dressing section mainly took resuscitative measures and was prepared to do surgery.

Medical personnel in the hospital section continued the treatment initiated in the previous sections, monitoring the condition of the "casualties."

The evacuation section prepared the "casualties" for dispatch and supervised their loading when transportation arrived. Nurses finalized the documents for each.

The personnel of the OPM as a whole demonstrated good organization and self-control at the exercise. Everyone involved in "casualty" reception, classification, and decontamination wore their individual protection gear and a good 50 percent of the others had their gear with them ready to be put on.

The simulation organized by doctor's assistant N. Lebedeva played an important role. She conducted a separate lesson with the extras prior to the exercise, explaining to them the importance of the exercise and how to conduct themselves in their role as simulated casualties.

The exercise was very useful. Everyone labored very well. True, there were deficiencies. Something done in a hurry, something else overlooked during the preparation phase. These were discussed at the critique which concluded the exercise.

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CD Literature in Short Supply

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p 33

[Article: "There Will Be More Literature"]

[Text] Numerous letters reach the editorial board complaining about a lack of CD training literature.

We addressed this question to Lieutenant General D. I. Mikhaylik, Deputy Chief of USSR CD for Combat Training. Here is his answer:

"Measures have been taken in the last few years to increase the publication of CD literature, posters, and slides. Thus in 1976 alone Voenizdat and Izdatel'stvo SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA published three textbooks for training the population in the universal mandatory minimum knowledge program.

"For nonmilitarized formations, besides that which was published in VOYENNYE ZNANIYA No. 5, 1977, a book "Metodika spetsial'noy podgotovki i taktiko-spetsial'nykh ucheniy s nevoyenizirovannyimi formirovanyami GO" [Methodology of Special Training and Special Tactical Exercises with CD Nonmilitarized Formations] edited by Lieutenant General S. I. Kremenskiy was published (200,000 copies).

"However, the book by A. P. Zaytsev and L. M. Gusev listed in VOYENNYE ZNANIYA (No. 5, 1977) will not be published independently. It became an integral part of a work by M. P. Aglitskiy and others.

"In the third quarter of this year, Voenizdat will publish "Uchebno-metodicheskoye posobiye po podgotovke rukovodyashchego i komandno-nachal'stvushchego sostava GO" [Handbook for the Training of CD Executive and Command Personnel] in 200,000 copies.

"An additional printing of 750,000 copies of the textbook "Grazhdanskaya oborona" [Civil Defense] by P. T. Yegorov and others, partially corrected and supplemented, is expected by the end of this year for use by students in VUZ's.

"In addition, Voenizdat published 300,000 copies of the "Katalog kinofil'mov po grazhdanskoy oborone" [Catalog of CD Movies].

"One large deficiency is that in some places the requisite attention is not being paid to the study of plans (prospects) from publishing houses on publication of literature and the orders for books are not sent in on time. As a result, the publishers cannot correctly determine how many copies of a particular book to print.

"In order to improve the supply of CD literature, the chief of USSR CD required that union republic staffs organize the translation into the national languages and reprinting of all textbooks and visual aids published by central publishing houses. In many republics (Moldavian, Estonian, Latvian, and Tadzhik), this work has already been well organized and there is no shortage of CD literature being experienced there."

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Karaganda Metallurgical Combine Training

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p 33

[Article by A. Kazanskiy, brigadier of the pile-driver shop, Karaganda Metallurgical Combine, Temirtau, Kazakh SSR: "Directly in the Shops"]

[Text] The traditional CD days are being held in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October at the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine. One of these was recently held in the electrical repair shop.

Shop chief A. Lebedev, secretary of the party organization A. Lotov, and shop CD chief A. Kartashov, an electrical fitter, put forth great effort so that all measures planned were carried out in an organized manner and with the greatest possible return.

It is important to note that this is not the first year the shop collective has gone through the 20-hour program. On CD Day all workers confirmed the normatives in specially organized competitions.

Thematic CD movies were shown in the red corner: "Evakuatsiya naseleniya kombinirovannym sposobom" [Population Evacuation Using the Combined Method] and "Esli eto sluchitsya" [If That Happens].

Soon after the electrical repair personnel had their day, the rolling mill operators on a "1700" machine, the power plant personnel of the TET-PVS [heat and electric power station -- expansion unknown], the pile-driver shop, and others had their CD days.

It should be stated that the impetus behind taking such measures directly at installations was the city conference on CD propaganda in which a wide-ranging collective, including cultural-educational institutions participated. The conference recommended transfer of propaganda work directly to the shops and production sectors.

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CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Evacuation on Foot

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 7, Jul 77 signed to press 10 Jun 77
p 34

[Article by N. Zvyagin: "Organization of Pedestrian Evacuation"]

[Text] As a rule, the combined method of evacuation and dispersal, including the element of pedestrian evacuation to the outer zone, is worked out during integrated installation exercises.

Experience shows that organization of pedestrian evacuation is a complex matter requiring a great deal of training. That is why the editorial board gets letters from civil defense [CD] staff workers requesting information on how best to accomplish pedestrian evacuation during exercises. The article that follows contains methodological advice on that question.

The column of students from the PTU [vocational-technical school] exited the city via a route which led to the intermediate evacuation point. The kids made the first few kilometers in an organized manner. Then a few fell behind, some with sore feet and others feeling out of sorts. There also were those who voluntarily dropped out of the formation in order to get a drink at the first well or stream or dash off to buy something at a store or booth along the way. The column chief (master of production training) had to prematurely call a halt to restore order.

This sad case of unplanned organization of a pedestrian evacuation occurred at the very start of the trip. There were a few kids with sore feet but there was no way to assist them, even a first aid kit was forgotten. CD headquarters and the evacuation organs knew nothing about this due to the absence of communications as to the location and condition of the column.

But here is an example of skillfully organized pedestrian evacuation at another exercise. The column was made up of a number of youth workers, many sportsmen among them. A responsible worker from the enterprise headed the column. Indoctrinational work stressing strict adherence to discipline was accomplished beforehand with all participants. Problems of equipment (according to season), movement sequence, and provision of mutual assistance were worked out at practical lessons. Communications support and medical services were investigated. The route diagram which indicated the locations for short and long breaks and control posts was worked out and studied in detail. Other support measures were taken. As a result, the march by the pedestrian column went on in an organized manner and all participants reached the appointed place at the appointed time.

Compilation and analysis of these examples permit one to think about the organizational aspect of pedestrian evacuation, consider all its special features, and make the correct decision for the march.

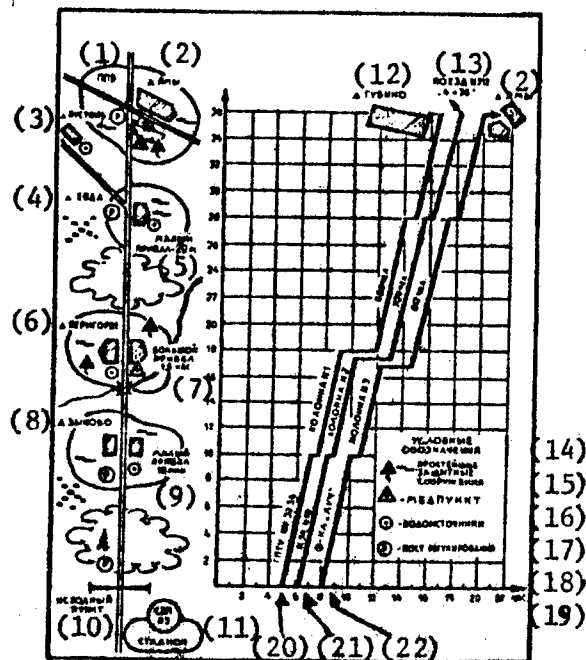
What advice is there for those organizing a pedestrian evacuation?

Primarily, when developing the plan one must carefully determine the composition of the pedestrian evacuation columns, the route, and the schedule for their movement (by place and time). Further, careful reconnaissance must be conducted along the intended route in order to select the rest stops, control posts, and starting and ending points. In populated points where breaks are planned, the simplest protective facilities and sources of water have to be set up and food and medical services organized.

All of this can be portrayed on a pedestrian evacuation march diagram like the one presented. The route chief, who functions as deputy exercise director for this training problem, develops this diagram. It will make the assignment of tasks to the column chiefs more meaningful. The diagrams usually show the situation in the area and on the route, column make-up, route of movement, start point and time of movement, rest breaks, end point, and control and warning signals. Route maps must be supplied to the column chiefs.

The numerical composition of the columns can vary depending upon how many people the plan envisions being evacuated using the pedestrian method. As a rule, pedestrian columns include young people physically capable of covering a specific distance to point of disposition in the outer zone without their health suffering. It is very important that columns be made up from enterprises, institutions, and organizations or from faculties and courses at educational institutions. This will make it possible for their leaders to lead the columns while the march participants who know each other more rapidly assist each other when necessary.

It is advisable to include institutions and organizations with a small number of workers and employees in a general column which is headed by one of the leaders of a larger organization.



KEY:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. PP [field mess] #9 | 14. Conventional signs |
| 2. Yamy | 15. Primitive protective structures |
| 3. Pustosh' | 16. Medical point |
| 4. Yedova | 17. Water source |
| 5. Short break -- 20 min. | 18. Regulation post |
| 6. Peregor'ye | 19. Hours |
| 7. Long break -- 1.5 hr. | 20. GPTU [gas and steam turbine power plants] #32 and 34. Column #1, 980 persons |
| 8. Zykovo | 21. ZhEK [Housing management office] #10. Column #2, 720 persons |
| 9. Short break -- 15 min. | 22. "Luch" Factory. Column #3, 612 persons |
| 10. Starting point | |
| 11. SEP [Evacuation Collection Point] #5 -- Stadium | |
| 12. Guvino | |
| 13. Train #312 -4 +36 | |

The speed of movement of pedestrian columns depends upon their composition, road conditions, and weather and can range from 3-5 kilometers per hour. Two variants are possible. Either the pedestrian columns exit directly to the areas of disposition or to intermediate evacuation points if the areas of disposition are located beyond the limits of one trip. In the latter case, the participants in the pedestrian evacuation are transported to the regions

of permanent disposition via transport from rural regions, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes.

Know-how gained from exercises at which a pedestrian evacuation was accomplished points up the necessity for organizing control along the routes and in the columns themselves. As practice showed, this task can be successfully accomplished by specially trained control groups. Their composition is determined by the condition of the route, its length, number of columns, and presence of populated points.

Control groups along the routes organize the dispatch of pedestrian columns, provide communications and traffic regulation, maintain the route in operational condition, conduct radiation and chemical reconnaissance, give warning signals, and provide medical aid to those injured en route.

A responsible worker from the ispolkom of the Council of Workers' Deputies, highway organization, or a large economic installation is usually designated to be route chief. At the same time, he functions as deputy exercise director and trains all participants in the pedestrian evacuation.

The control group can include a communications link (3-4 persons with common gear), traffic safety section (8-10 persons), traffic regulation posts (5-8 persons), and medical point (3 people).

The communications link must have at its disposal one or two motorcycles (bicycles) and two VHF [UKV] radio stations. The traffic safety section prepares the route and maintains it in operational condition.

Traffic regulation posts are located at the start point, at road intersections and in those locations where long and short halts are made. They insure smooth column movement, maintain order, conduct radiation reconnaissance, and report on the situation along the route. It is advisable for the medical point to be mobile (in an ambulance). It consists of a doctor's assistant, nurse, and driver.

A few words on the work of the chiefs of routes and of pedestrian columns. Installation CD staffs develop special instructions for them. This is only correct. From the examples presented at the beginning of this article it is evident that the success of a pedestrian evacuation depends upon the skill and supervision of these executive personnel.

The route chief must be linked with the CD staff and evacuation organs, know the situation along the route, and orient the column chiefs in a timely manner. He carefully checks the condition and readiness of the columns at the starting point, assigns missions to their chiefs, and with the aid of the control groups manages the progress of the march. He corrects the movement schedule where required. When the column moves out, he displaces right behind them.

Pedestrian evacuation column chiefs are responsible for maintaining order during movement. They must have in-depth knowledge of all participants,

distribute the column by groups, designate senior personnel, strictly adhere to the movement schedule, report to the route chief when passing a traffic regulation point using available communications, as well as approach to the intermediate and final evacuation points. He takes emergency measures to shelter personnel in the protective structures present along the route.

It should be emphasized that the sequence of organization presented for a pedestrian evacuation tested at a number of integrated installation exercises should not be looked upon as a model. One must always carefully consider local conditions and work out these problems creatively based on a well thought out plan.

In our view, when planning such marches based on previous exercises, it is useful for training purposes to use various tourist hikes and other mass-scale sports measures linked with the movement of youth to urban rest areas. Pedestrian evacuations especially should be combined with passing the All-Union GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] norms. In particular, these norms call for persons aged 19-30 to make one 25-kilometer or two 12-kilometer tourist hikes. It will be useful here to arrange similar hikes in conjunction with integrated installation exercises with all the above-mentioned elements of pedestrian evacuation.

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Fire-Fighting Equipment for Rural Areas

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[Article by Lt Col Int Serv V. Yukhimenko, senior engineer-inspector, GUPD MVD USSR [Main Administration of Fire Prevention, USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs]: "A New Profession for the 'Kirovets'"]

[Text] The "Kirovets" (K-700) is rightfully thought of as a mighty jack of all trades. It can handle any job in agriculture. And, this results from the great contribution made by the designers, engineers, technicians, and workers from the Kirov Plant, the production enterprise in Leningrad.

The tractor's design encompasses several operational modifications so it can be used for plowing, cultivation, harrowing, sowing, removal of stubble, bladeless working of the soil, and hauling in conjunction with accessories and trailers.

The "Kirovets" can also do road-building, land reclamation, and excavation work, greatly increasing the tractor's annual load factor and raising its economic effectiveness in agriculture.

Its high roadability, great power, speed and maneuverability, and availability of equipment for use with mounted and towed vehicles allow the K-700 to be used with minor modification for yet another purpose -- to extinguish fires in rural areas. And, it should be noted that such tractors are available. Fire prevention workers and engineer-technical personnel in a section of

Sel'khoztekhnika, Penzenskaya Oblast' have demonstrated initiative in this regard.

This initiative involves the PGS-12 tractor cart on which is mounted an 11 m³ metal water tank (see the figure) [figure not reproduced].

A NShN-600 attached pinion pump is mounted on the forward portion of the cart's frame, with an NSh-46U hydraulic motor from a K-700 tractor mounted next to it, the two connected together via the pump's driveshaft. A reel around which three fire hoses are wound is mounted on the frame near the tank. A metal box containing fire-fighting equipment is attached to the rear portion of the cart.

The cart is then attached to the K-700 tractor, which takes less than 4 minutes.

Arriving at the fire scene, the tractor with cart should be positioned to the left of the axis of the pressure hose line, the pressure hose connected via a tube to the pump nozzle, and the hose laid to the fire. When all is ready, the pumper's hydraulic system is turned on.

The tractor driver and hose operator take less than a minute to put the system in operation. The water supply is sufficient to put out a fire in 35 minutes, enough to extinguish practically any fire in its early stages of development.

We note that the adaptation of the "Kirovets" requires no design changes for the tractor, nor does it change its operating capabilities. It should not degrade the K-700's completion of its assigned tasks.

The people from Penza are active in adapting "Belarus" and "Taganrogets" tractors, gasoline, milk, water, and spray trucks, and other equipment for fire fighting purposes. Workers from the state vehicle inspection service actively aid fire prevention personnel and farm directors in rural areas. Such coordination gives good results, especially during the fire season.

Fire prevention service specialists aid machine operators in assimilating simple fire extinguishing drills using the modified equipment. During technical inspections of special machinery such as gasoline, milk, and spray trucks vehicle inspectors, in addition to technical condition, are interested in whether the vehicles are equipped with the required fire-fighting gear and pumps for collection or supply of water. The driver's skill in operating the fire fighting equipment is checked at the same time. Only then does the vehicle go out on the line.

As of the present time, Penza personnel have modified more than 500 vehicles, including 40 "Kirovets" tractors. This all noticeably improves the equipment available to the nonmilitarized fire-fighting formations in rural areas for use in fighting fires.

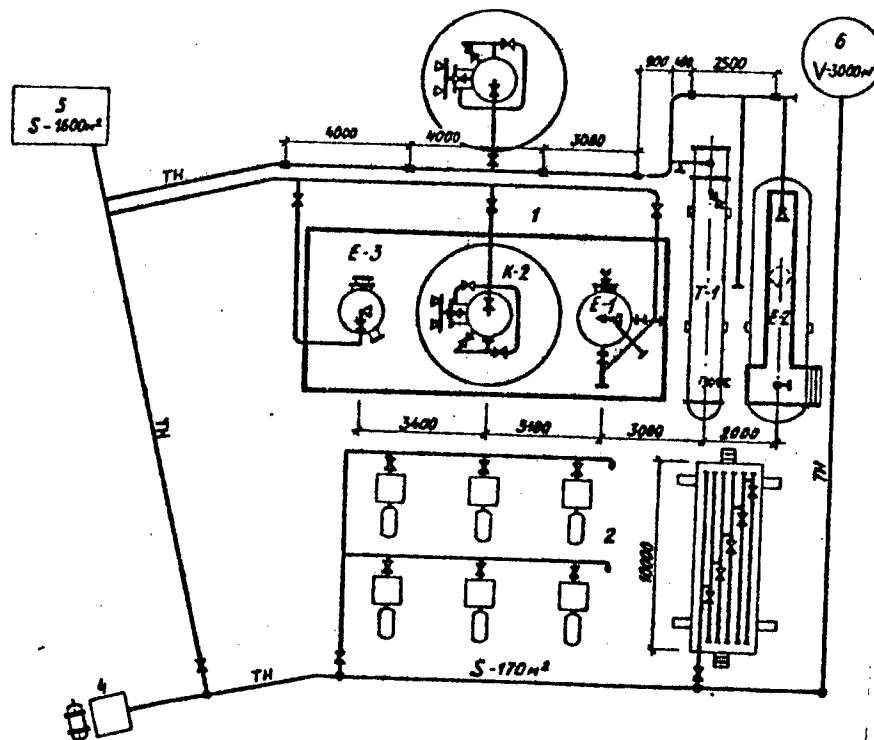
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Fire-Fighter Training

Moscow VOYENNNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 7, Jul 77 signed to press 10 Jun 77
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[Article by A. Samsonov: "Under Extreme Conditions"]

[Text] Many varied psychogenetic factors affect the psychology of the personnel in CD fire-fighting formations. That is why practical and theoretical training lessons conducted with personnel as realistically as possible and duplicating the actions required under extreme conditions should be looked upon as an important element in their moral-political and psychological training.



Training Installation Schematic

KEY:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Columns and tanks block | E-1, 2, 3. Tanks |
| 2. Open pumping station | TH. Pet product pipeline |
| 3. Trestle | |
| 4. Petroleum products pumping station | |
| 5. Horizontal reservoir | |
| 6. Vertical reservoir | |
| K-1, 2. columns | |
| T-1. Heat exchanger | |

Maximum training effectiveness is achieved thanks to this installation. The problem of the psychological training of the personnel to operate under extreme conditions forms the concept of each training lesson. The exercises are set up to take into account the elements of surprise, newness, high speed, continuous dynamics, unclear situation, risk, and prolonged stress close to the breaking point.

We will examine an experiment we ran on 10 fire-fighting links identical in composition, age, education, and physical development.

The lessons were directed by the same commanders and an identical number of training hours was devoted to practical and theoretical training. The links (odd numbered) at the lessons worked out practical problems with the trainees subjected to possible stimuli of a stress force (fire, smoke, and noise effects) while fulfilling the mission in the shortest possible time. The even-numbered links went through the practical lessons at the installations with fires simulated by flags (smoke designated by blue, fire by red) and the gas mask eyepieces had corresponding red and blue paper glued on them. The installation depicted was used to check out the readiness of the links which participated in the experiment. The pulse of each participant was taken prior to the exercise. The average for the odd-numbered links was 82 and was 102 for the even-numbered links. The pulses of the section commanders were 90 and 120, respectively. The personnel from the odd-numbered links coped with the assigned task in 7 minutes, 23 seconds, while the second group's time was 24:15.

How do you explain that some troops operate effectively under difficult conditions, while others do not cope with the assigned task?

Research shows that the effectiveness of the firemen's actions under extreme conditions depends not only on basic training and level of training. The special individual psychological features of a person (strength of the nervous system, aptitude for risk, alarm) also play an important role here. This can be illustrated by execution of a special exercise such as "Rescue of Injured From Debris."

Extreme conditions were created by forcing air at +55°C and with strong concentrated smoke into a specially built structure. Sound and light stimuli are introduced from a control panel. The troops encounter various obstacles along their path.

Competition was organized between the 3-man links with a subsequent reward to the link with best results. Personnel wore oxygen breathing devices and operated in combat uniform and with full equipment. Total equipment weight reached 30 kg.

We see from the table that persons with a strong nervous system, an aptitude for risk, and not alarmed are subjected under extreme conditions to a lesser degree to the influence of stress factors than those with the opposite features. If the former are distinguished by their capability to rapidly

adapt to new operating conditions, then the latter have under extreme conditions sharply increased vegetative indicators of psychological stress which negatively influence operational effectiveness. Of their number, 23 percent were simply unable to complete the exercise.

Exercise Results Considering Variables Stated

Special Individual Psychological Features	Blood Pressure mm of mercury	Pulse per min	Exercise Completion Time [min:sec]
Strong nervous system	37	84.7	2:23
Weak nervous system	48.7	93.8	6:22
Aptitude for risk	39.2	82.7	2:19
No aptitude for risk	45	91	4:51
Not alarmed	40	85.8	2:32
Alarmed	49	91.5	5:34

From this stems the requirement to bolster in every way possible the quality of the moral-political and psychological training of fire-fighting personnel in working under extreme conditions. The following basic requirements need to be met to avoid errors. First, work out all exercises under conditions as close as possible to actual combat, gradually and with increasing difficulty maintaining constant control and self-control, refining and improving the skills and abilities acquired. The skills formed must correspond to skills required in an actual situation and in instances of danger and stress. Second, carefully consider the special individual psychological features of the trainees and develop in them volitional qualities at the drills.

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