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TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS

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NEED FOR ECONOMY IN USE OF MILITARY RESOURCES STRESSED

Moscow AGITATOR ARMI I FLOTA in Russian No 15, Aug 77 signed to press 27 Jul 77 pp 18-21

[Article by Lt Gen Intend Serv V. Bab'yev: "Economizing and Thriftiness are Duties of Every Serviceman"]

[Text] The stirring demonstration of unity and solidarity around the party of Lenin of the Soviet people and the men of the Army and Navy and their ardent patriotism and multinational Soviet pride have taken the form of a nationwide discussion of the Draft Constitution of the USSR. The Soviet nation is justifiably proud of the power, grandeur, and glory of its socialist native land.

It will be sufficient to cite just a few of the figures typifying the scope of problems being solved by our country. Plans call for a 26 percent increase in the national income during the current five-year plan, with an absolute growth of 93.5 billion rubles. The real per capita income, the average monthly wage of blue and white collar workers, and the income received by kolхоз workers from the public sector will increase by 21, almost 17, and 26 percent, respectively. The five-year rise in industrial output will total 183.5 billion rubles, or 30 billion rubles higher than the figure for the Ninth Five-year Plan. Agricultural production also will reach new heights.

The financial composition at each percentage point of the national economic plan increases apace with the growth in national wealth. Accordingly, a one percent reduction in the cost of raw materials and goods could trigger additional output amounting to several billion dollars.

For that very reason our party firmly and consistently is advancing a program to increase the efficiency of public production and to strengthen economic policy in all spheres of activity.

This program is reflected in those portions of the draft constitution which stipulate that the government, supported by the creativeness of the workers, will provide for the growth of labor productivity and the increased efficiency and quality of work, using economic leadership which actively applies cost accounting, profits, and cost methods.

"The precise accounting for and effective application of each ruble, every working hour, and each ton of production, and the total elimination of wasteful and slipshod work," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his keynote speech at the 25th Party Congress "this is our lofty party duty. For we economize precisely for that which we cherish the most -- for the riches and might of the homeland and the well-being and prosperity of our people."

This requirement of the party and government applies fully also to the armed forces, who are tasked with guaranteeing a favorable foreign political atmosphere for the building of communism and with the defense and steadfast protection of the national resources of the country.

The draft constitution states that "the government will provide the armed forces of the Soviet Union with all necessary supplies. In support of the goal of maintaining military readiness at an appropriate level, adequate funds from the annual budget will be allocated to finance military supplies, scientific and experimental design work, construction, maintenance and repair of equipment, the development and improvement of the training and logistics base for combat and political readiness, and the satisfaction of the material and cultural and personal needs of Army and Navy personnel. It is the duty of every Soviet military man to protect and conserve these resources. In fact, when taking the military oath, the military man vows that he will take care of public and military property."

Extensive work is being done in the services to enhance the efficiency of the use of government resources allotted to the Ministry of Defense, to strengthen governmental financial discipline, and to uncover hidden reserves. A great deal of attention is being paid to the teaching of personnel to develop a thrifty attitude toward socialist property and to economize on the use of material and monetary assets.

Naturally, in dealing with this problem we should avoid economizing to the point that battle readiness suffers within the Army or Navy. When implementing practical measures for military and political training, however, in accordance with the wishes of the Minister of Defense, preference should be given to those alternatives which assure the achievement of specified

goals with a minimum expenditure of material and financial resources. For each action, it is essential that the inputs and the sources of their defrayal are predetermined and that valid proposals which provide for their fulfillment at minimum cost are introduced meticulously.

The main and central directorates of the Ministry of Defense have intensified their interest in recent years in the thrifty, economic use of material resources. Ruble sanctions against enterprises which allow late deliveries and inferior quality supplies have been strengthened and controls over the prices and the rational distribution of orders have been improved.

These actions tend to encourage improvements in the quality of the output and the full-scale introduction of economic policies within the industrial enterprises of the Ministry of Defense.

This has been the case at the repair facility of communist labor under the directorship of the officer P. Papyan which has been fulfilling production plans successfully and with exceptional efficiency for many years. A special concern of the collective has been the high quality repair of equipment. Approximately 98 percent of the completed work of the enterprise has been returned to customers when the initial claim was made. More than 20 percent of the workers in the enterprise have earned the privilege of placing their personal stamp on completed work.

These achievements are the result of the efforts of party, union, and komsomol organizations and the selfless dedication to work of the entire collective.

Military men have accumulated skills in the planning, organization, and implementation of measures to use government resources economically.

For example, thanks to the active support of Army and Navy political, party, and komsomol organizations, the program to earn the title "Thrifty Subunit" was given widespread dissemination. A worthy contribution to this important and necessary program is being made by our military press and pamphleteers.

Each year increased attention is given to the inventive and innovative work of military men which is yielding considerable savings in material and financial resources and contributing to increases in training levels of field, airborne, and sea service personnel.

The creative knowledge of land forces innovators, for example, has been used recently to develop a long-range plan for the industrial manufacture of study and training aids and for their introduction into the training process. Here, a mission was undertaken to use training aids more frequently to simulate the driving of military vehicles during tactical readiness lessons, thereby economizing on equipment service life, fuel, and ammunition.

Many military school, facility, enterprise, and organizational collectives under the Ministry of Defense took an active part in an all-union review of the application of inventions and rational proposals. Many effective rational proposals were developed within the ministry during the review. Most of these have been implemented already.

In the practice of party organizations in recent years, many effective forms and methods of organizational and training work have been developed by communists and non-party affiliated military members, as well as by blue and white collar workers, which are aimed at conserving public property, using government facilities properly, seeking internal administrative resources to satisfy more completely the material and personal needs of personnel and those required for military and political readiness, and improving the maintenance of weapon systems and equipment.

Positive experiences from the financial and economic activities of military units, installations, and construction sites are being given widespread publicity within party and komsomol organizations and are serving as examples for study and publicizing by the active party members and propagandists. The results of this activity are examined periodically at party meetings and those of the most active party members and administrators. Conferences are convened to discuss urgent economic operational problems. Listening to reports of representatives from people's control groups and communists at meetings of party committees and bureaus also has proven to be worthwhile. These include reports by directors of supply services on assuring proper care of military property, adhering to economic policy, avoiding imputations and misrepresentations in accounts, mismanagement, and squandering, and identifying and applying interior administrative resources.

Under contemporary conditions in which military armament contains extensive amounts of complex equipment, operations concerned with its skillful use, conservation, and maintenance in constant combat readiness are assuming particular importance.

An efficiently planned organization for servicing military equipment, timely adjustments, and winterizing or summerizing of engines are essential conditions for reliable operation and economizing on service life and the use of fuels and lubricants.

Many military units, installations, and organizations, along with enterprises of the Ministry of Defense have devised excellent displays, posters, and other visual aids which show clearly the production unit values for expending and economizing on raw materials and equipment and the standards for consumption of fuels and lubricants, solid fuels, and thermal and electric power. In this way, each serviceman learns the costs of losing or damaging a single kitchen utensil, military clothing, billeting property, and so forth. And this knowledge has its positive effects.

At the same time, a few units and subunits still occasionally use electricity, water, and fuel in a non-thrifty manner which results in serious adverse impacts to the state. Such negative effects open up a broad field of activity for pamphleteers and propagandists. It is essential that they include graphic figures and comparative data when they are working with the military men. Here are some examples of the figures: the unnecessary burning of one light bulb increases the average electric consumption by up to 1 kilowatt hour per day. This is enough power to bake 120 kilograms of bread, or manufacture 10 kilograms of cement, or to stitch two or three pairs of shoes. A trickle of water as thick as a matchstick from an open spigot can leak up to 480 liters of water a day, and so forth. Such examples demonstrate clearly that "petty things" in the final analysis can add up to hundreds of thousands of needlessly wasted rubles.

Along with all of the Soviet people, members of the Army and Navy are preparing for a fitting reception of two glorious anniversaries: the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th Anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces. The Ministry of Defense, as is known, is sponsoring an All-Army review and competition for the best unit (or ship) and financial administration to commemorate the 60th Anniversary of the Great Revolution.

The socialist competition within units and on-board ships is expanding with the goals of upgrading the supply and equipment base of unit administration, the effective use of material and financial resources to identify and apply interior administrative reserves, the strict observance of economic policy, and the achievement of excellent results in the review and competition.

The duty of every military man and every civilian worker in the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union is to take an active part in the review and competition, to use national property economically, and to conserve and to increase always the riches of our socialist motherland.

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STAFF WORK IN THE CENTRAL GROUP OF FORCES

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 15, Aug 77 signed to press
20 Jul 77 pp 33-38

[Article by Maj Gen V. Kozhbakhteyev, Chief of Staff of the Central Group of Forces: "The Staff and Competition"]

[Text] A lesson on driving tanks across obstacles took place in the platoon commanded by Lieutenant V. Vanin. Competing with one another, the men assiduously worked out the training exercises. But the supervisor of the lesson, a young officer, graded the actions of his subordinates in a stereotyped manner: if the driver-mechanic crossed the obstacle, give him a "five," if he could not do it, be satisfied with a "two." He paid no attention to such important elements of driving as the ability to bring the tank up to a barrier, shift gears in time in front of an obstacle, and so forth. From the side, it seemed that the platoon commander was only interested in speed and he ignored driving technique which is just as important.

The staff representative, Major N. Martyukhov, who was present at the exercise, was forced to correct the lieutenant. Explaining to him where his mistake lay, the major told him how to eliminate the error. The advice and recommendations were correctly perceived. The struggle for first place was initiated between the tankers with new strength. The effectiveness of the lesson increased. It was of value both to the commander and his subordinates.

Returning to headquarters, Major N. Martyukhov reported to his chief about the course of training in the subunits and told about this case. The latter, in turn, reported to the commander and the political deputy. The necessary measures were adopted to improve the organization of socialist competition and increase its effectiveness. Now, in the course of training the supervisors of the lessons also consider it mandatory to take into account such indices as the ability of the driver-mechanic to shift gears in time, select the optimum engine rpm's, and ensure smoothness in the movement of the combat vehicle.

The case which we presented is not the only one. The staff officers of the N-th regiment actively delve into the process of combat training and the course of socialist competition and they exert their influence on it. Of course, it cannot be otherwise. It is the duty of the staff to implement an

effective check of the men's combat training and the course of competition on the tank driving ground, range, on the firing training grounds, and in the combat vehicle park--in short, wherever combat skill is forged. This not only increases the effectiveness of the check, but it also helps the staff officers themselves to grow. Analysis and discussion of the lessons' results, an objective evaluation of various training procedures and the organization of the competition, and the exchange of opinions enrich them with knowledge and experience.

As is known, competition is organized by commanders together with political organs and party organizations with the active participation of the staffs which play an important role, assisting the subunits in the organization of an effective training process, in the accomplishment of socialist obligations and the efficient use of time and the material base, and in ensuring the clear service of the troops. For along with the consideration of accomplishment of the plans for combat and political training the staffs also consider the accomplishment of socialist obligations.

Speaking at the 16th Congress of Trade Unions of the USSR the General Secretary of the Central Committee CPSU, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, said: "It is completely natural that at the contemporary stage socialist competition is acquiring qualitatively new features and new properties. Competition today is inseparable from the scientific-technical revolution. It is being concentrated more and more around problems of efficiency and quality."

And this is actually so. The attainment of a high level in combat training is unthinkable without well-organized competition which mobilizes the personnel for the high-quality accomplishment of training combat missions, exceeding the norms, the skillful mastery of the weapons and equipment entrusted to them, and the acquisition of profound knowledge and skills necessary for victory in contemporary battle over any aggressor. But for socialist competition to become an integral part of the training process and to have an effective influence on it and further the introduction of the most efficient methods of training and indoctrination into practice, it is necessary for all officers, to include staff personnel, to do much work and do it persistently. For example, take the officers of the same staff where Major N. Martyukhov serves. They operate together with the political officers, maintain close contact with them, coordinate their activity when the men are working out their socialist obligations and when summing up the results of the competition, and so forth. They display special concern for the effectiveness and quality of combat training. The staff as a whole and each officer individually have done much to see that the training process and socialist competition are clearly organized in the subunits, that all documents are accurately worked out, that a strict record is maintained of the accomplishment of training missions and norms and an increase in rated specialists, and that diagrams and charts which reflect the course of the competition and the realization of obligations are drawn up. As a rule, colorful and graphically prepared diagrams and charts are hung in a prominent place so that the tankers have the opportunity to follow each other's achievements daily and increase their efforts in time.

The more deeply and efficiently the staff analyzes the process of combat training and the accomplishment of obligations, the more effective is this work. But what is important here is that the staff not only executed monitoring and kept the competitors informed about the rates of their forward movement, but it also worked out recommendations for the elimination of shortcomings. Officer communists V. Kochetov, N. Ryaboshapka, and others are devoting great attention to this very aspect of activity.

Once, Major N. Ryaboshapka arrived at lessons in the battery commanded by Senior Lieutenant O. Suval'skiy. Delving into the content of the training process, the experienced methodologist revealed a number of shortcomings. For example, prior to live firings Senior Lieutenant Suval'skiy protected the men in every possible way against physical loads and excitement. Major Ryaboshapka himself commanded the battery for several years and knew from his own experience that such "concern" provides nothing but harm. He explained to the officer the consequences of "hothouse" conditions and advised him to create a situation as close as possible to actual combat, be bolder in involving people in the servicing of equipment, and give them other loads. For this is just how it will be in battle. There, no one protects you against excessive stress.

The staff officer also directed the attention of the young battery commander to other errors which he committed, in particular to the fact that in summing up results he did not analyze the quality of accomplishment of each norm. Major Ryaboshapka recommended that each norm be summed up individually, that "averagings" be avoided, and that he be as demanding as possible in grading each procedure and each operation.

Concerning the difficulties which the young subunit commander encountered, the staff officer discussed them with his immediate commander and, returning to headquarters, with his chief, and the latter--with the unit commander. After this, here they began to devote more attention to officers who had recently been promoted. Therefore, other staff specialists also began to come to the lessons conducted by Senior Lieutenant O. Suval'skiy. Each time, their visits left an appreciable mark and helped the young commander to improve the training of his subordinates. On the advice of the regimental chief of engineering service, Captain V. Kochetov, for example, the men of the battery undertook the modernization of the trainer which permitted them to drill constantly in a situation close to a combat situation. Major V. Lomako helped to organize demonstration lessons for chiefs of sections on mastering an allied specialty. The regimental chemical officer recommended how to compete better in working out the norms for protection against weapons of mass destruction. The joint painstaking work was repaid a hundred-fold. The battery distinguished itself on live firings, accomplished difficult missions in an exemplary manner, accomplished completely and with high quality training plans and programs as well as socialist obligations for the winter period of training, and won the right to be called "outstanding."

In the regiment about which we are speaking in the article, much has been done to maintain a spirit of competition at a high level on tactical lessons

and exercises. This was not the case on field lessons formerly although on the eve of going out to the field much was said about it and all the men assumed obligations. But as soon as the march began, especially in the dynamics of the "battle," the heat of competition weakened, as a rule, and the tankers were left in ignorance: results were not summed up and the men did not know who had received what results and how the competition is being initiated by the adjacent units. This occurred because individual subunit commanders were not trained to supervise competition efficiently and, in a difficult situation, did not find the time to sum up results, cite the best, name the laggards, and compare the results of their labor with the indices of adjacent units.

In order to get rid of these shortcomings, the following practice was introduced here on the initiative of the communists of the staff which was supported by the commander and the party committee: in preparing to go out to the field, each subunit commander determines at which stages of the lessons and specifically on which missions and norms the competition should be initiated. This permits commanders of platoons and squads, communists, and Komsomol activists to think through how they will sum up the results under field conditions, publicize those who have distinguished themselves, and propagate leading experience.

Very much in the organization of competition and its direction depends on the clarity and efficiency of the regimental staff's work. For data from which the commander judges the effectiveness of combat and political training and efficacy of the competition continuously arrive here from the companies, battalions, and other subunits. The staff officers generalize these data, work out suggestions and recommendations, and participate in the propagation of leading experience in training and indoctrination and the initiation of competition.

It is also very important to ensure the clear planning of combat and political training. The staff plays the main role here, and a broad field of activity opens up before its personnel. Purposefulness and a systematic nature in planning permit seeing prospects and distinguishing what is primary and secondary. A well thought through plan which is scientifically substantiated and whose accomplishment is taken under unremitting monitoring excludes errors and losses in training time and ensures high quality, consistency in training, and a continuous growth in the combat skill of the personnel. The approach to socialist competition should also be just as all-encompassing and creative.

Success in this matter depends to a great extent on the skillful, purposeful activity of staff party organizations. Together with the political officers, the staff communists are called upon to concern themselves that each serviceman sees his goal clearly, knows his position, and struggles persistently for the accomplishment of obligations. Therefore, proceeding from the specific conditions, nature of the missions to be accomplished, and the men's level of training, it is important to determine the directions in which the competition should be initiated and how to achieve the unconditional accomplishment of socialist obligations. It is no secret that the effectiveness

of the competition is greatly increased if the forms and methods for its organization, ways for the propagation of leading experience, and measures for rewarding the leaders are envisioned ahead of time.

Of course, the success of this work also depends on the extent to which the staff officers and the officers of the command actively accomplish their personal obligations and the example which they set for subordinates. Take the party organization where Major I. Giyazitov is the secretary. All officer communists are competing here. They are competing for an increase in ideological-political knowledge, personal operational-tactical and special training, the study of the experience of combat operations, participation in military-scientific and research work, in propagandizing military-technical knowledge, and in improving the training material base. For example, Major Yu. Khryuchikov and Captain A. Zaplechnyy, in competing for the introduction of leading experience in training and indoctrination, have done much to propagate in the subunits such remarkable patriotic undertakings by the men as the mastery of allied specialties, driving vehicles at increased speeds, destroying targets with the first volley, and firing at night in accordance with daytime norms.

Members of the party bureau headed by officer I. Giyazitov are constantly interested in how the communists of the staff and the command accomplish their obligations and where they need help. When necessary, such help is given at once. At sessions of the party bureau, reports by communists are often heard on how they are improving their professional skill, increasing their qualifications, mastering leading work methods, introducing what is new in the training of the personnel, and realizing their socialist obligations. Such discussion is of great value. The communists see that the party organization is following their activity vigilantly and requiring from each one a creative approach to his service duty, and that it both helps and holds one strictly accountable.

This example convinces us once again that the party organization of the staff and the command can and must set the tone in competition and persistently introduce into practice the Lenin principles for its organization--publicity, comparability of results, the opportunity for the practical repetition of leading experience, and moral and material incentive. And the successes of the men in training and service is high where they proceed in this manner. What has been said is confirmed by the achievements of the same artillery unit where Major I. Giyazitov serves. It has firmly retained the title of "outstanding" for four years already. Assuming increased obligations in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October, in the winter period the unit's personnel achieved new successes in combat improvement, accomplished combat training missions successfully, and conducted live firings in an exemplary manner. For stable indices in combat and political training, the group's military council awarded the leading troop collective the Challenge Red Banner which now remains here for permanent retention. We should add to this that the regiment's Komsomol organization has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the Komsomol Central Committee.

Unfortunately, the situation is still not so good in all units and subunits. At times, one must encounter instances which, to put it mildly, are surprising. For example, in the N-th unit the daily organization of work on attracting the men to competition is replaced by ballyhoo and general appeals. The communists, including the staff party organization, are putting up with this. Major V. Lakanov and other officers step forth in the role of contemplators. Here, they try to squeeze a living, creative matter which competition is into far-fetched diagrams and graphs and, therefore, dry figures at times hide its essence. The staff has not learned to keep under its check the many-faceted activity of the unit's personnel and in its work style for the present all do not meet the requirements of the times. Flexibility and efficiency, creativity and initiative are still not inherent in full measure to all its personnel.

The course of winter training showed that in this unit not all the organizers of the training-indoctrinational process have deeply understood that the core of the competition for a worthy greeting for the 60th anniversary of the Great October is the persistent struggle for the high quality of the entire training process, the exemplary accomplishment of each training combat mission, and outstanding knowledge and skillful employment of equipment and armament. It would appear that the most fixed attention should be devoted to these problems. But during the entire winter training period the staff did not subject one subunit to a serious check. After this, can there be serious talk about the work efficiency of its officers, including the communists?

Nor can we close our eyes to the fact that among the personnel of staffs competition is conducted formally, without the proper vim. Take, for example, the N-th motorized rifle regiment. When you look at the colorfully prepared chart and the typed sheets which mention the obligations of the staff officers, it seems that everything is in order here. But with attentive familiarization, you become convinced that all obligations were written using carbon paper and are as similar to one another as two drops of water. One cannot understand from them who of the competing staff officers has achieved success in combat improvement and who must be pulled up. Even more surprising was the fact that almost all the competitors decided to have only good grades in tactical, firing, and technical training and other disciplines. And not more. Can it really be that not one officer had the desire to become an expert of combat and political training? Why are there lines through the names of officers G. Boyko and G. Mulin? Is it really not mandatory for them to compete?

Serious concern was also caused by the circumstance that there is not one specialist having a higher rating among the communists of the regiment's staff and command. However, not one of them burned with the desire to increase his rating in the current training year by even one degree. Major N. Karpov and Senior Lieutenant A. Vanakov took no significant step forward along the path of combat skill. Why? We did not hear a persuasive answer to these questions. The entire matter is that here there was a formal approach to the organization of competition among the officers of the regiment's staff and command: sheets with obligations were typed up ahead of time and they were issued to the officers at the next conference, suggesting to them that they assign their own grades and, as they say, there is the end to it all. It is strange

but the party bureau headed by Major M. Berkovich put up with all these "liberties." In essence, it undertook no measures to correct the situation and initiate competition widely among those who not only are obliged to deepen their military and technical knowledge tirelessly themselves but are also called upon to further the growth in the combat skill of all personnel of the subunits and the unit as a whole.

Here is one more such fact. In one of the units, lessons were conducted on the combined working out of combat training missions and norms in a situation close to a combat situation. They were conducted without enthusiasm and the men were not seized by a spirit of competition. And in fact, on the eve of the lessons the staff officers conducted a demonstration lesson on the subject of the forthcoming exercises. However, competition was not organized on it. What was the reason? The comrades from the staff explained that sufficiently experienced officers are serving in this subunit and that they themselves are able to look into the problem and its consequences. They say, competition is a creative matter and, therefore, no formulas should be given.

Are the staff officers correct? Of course not. In this case, they retreated from the requirements of methodological instructions on working out tasks and norms in combination with tactical training. The staff officers are also called upon to propagate these instructions. It is their duty to introduce the recommendations into practice at commanders', tactical and marching-drill, and training-methods lessons, to arm subunit commanders with them, and to teach the effective organization of the training process and socialist competition at tactical lessons and exercises.

Of course, the group staff drew the necessary conclusions from this fact and adopted the appropriate measures so that henceforth such shortcomings would not be permitted. The officers of the group staff and directorates are fixedly following the way that the staff officers of the regimental and battalion echelon are competing, are rendering every type of assistance and support, and, most important, are themselves a worthy example. For example, Colonel A. Synkov together with Lieutenant Colonels S. Gavriilyuk, A. Rudskiy, and V. Vasilenko have developed a methodological aid for lessons on the most difficult subjects of tactical and firing training and vehicle driving. They also wrote and distributed in the unit an instruction for the small-unit commander on summing up the results of combat and political training and socialist competition.

An officer of the group's department of combat training, Lieutenant Colonel V. Gudyalis, studied and generalized the experience of the company commanded by Senior Lieutenant A. Vedernikov. The personnel of this small unit are accomplishing all live firings only with a grade of "excellent." Experience in the direction of socialist competition on tactical lessons by the best subunit commanders was also generalized and disseminated.

Being among the troops, the officers of the group's staff and directorates are conducting talks with subunit officers on knowledge of documents on the organization of socialist competition and are interested in how the requirements of these

documents are put into practice, whether they follow the periodic press, and whether they are able to analyze the course of the training process and the competition. As regards the officers of the group's staff and directorates themselves, it can be said with confidence that they are attentively following everything new that is generated among the troops and are striving in every way to introduce leading experience into the practice of training and indoctrinating the personnel. They are doing everything to further the successful accomplishment of the missions assigned by the Minister of Defense USSR for the summer training period and the unconditional accomplishment of the socialist obligations adopted in honor of the glorious 60th anniversary of the Great October.

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INSTRUCTOR GUIDE FOR INDOCTRINATION ON DEFENDING THE COUNTRY

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 15, Aug 77 signed to press
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[Article: "Defense of the Fatherland--The Sacred Duty of the Citizen of the USSR"¹; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Excerpts] This subject is the first of five intended for study by young soldiers and seamen prior to the start of the training year. Political lessons are called upon to help them to understand the honorable nature of service in the Soviet Armed Forces and their patriotic duty to the Motherland and to become imbued with a sense of personal responsibility for the maintenance of a high level of combat readiness of the subunit, unit, and ship. It is recommended that the lessons be conducted by the method of a narration and a lively, open talk. Two hours are allotted for the study of the first subject.

In the course of the /narration and talk/, it is expedient to concentrate the listeners' attention on the following questions: 1. V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on the socialist Fatherland and the necessity for its armed defense. 2. The 25th Congress of the CPSU on the aggressive nature of imperialism and the necessity for the further strengthening of the country's defense and the combat efficiency and combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces. 3. Accomplish your military duty conscientiously and master military affairs persistently.

The lesson can be begun with a brief introduction which stresses that young soldiers and seamen are beginning their military service on significant days, in the glorious year of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Under the leadership of the Leninist party, the Soviet people are consistently implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and achieving ever newer successes in communist construction. A tremendous political upsurge in the country was caused by the May (1977) plenum of the Central

¹ Material for political lessons on the subject, "Defense of the Fatherland and Service in the Armed Forces--The Sacred Duty and Honorable Obligation of the Citizen of the USSR. The Missions of the Soviet Servicemen which Follow from the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress."

Committee CPSU. Speaking at the plenum where he gave a report on the draft Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the General Secretary of the Central Committee CPSU, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, said: "It is necessary that every Soviet citizen recognize that the chief guarantee of his rights, in the final analysis, is the might and flourishing of the Motherland. And for this, each citizen should feel his responsibility to society and should accomplish his duty to the state and the people conscientiously." Therefore, the draft of the new constitution stresses the duty of a citizen of the USSR to labor honestly and conscientiously and defend the Motherland. Article 31 of the draft Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics states: "The defense of the socialist Fatherland is the most important function of the state and the cause of the entire people."

"The Armed Forces were created in the USSR and the universal military obligation was established for the defense of socialist achievements, the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state."

"It is the duty of the Soviet Armed Forces to the people to defend the socialist Fatherland dependably and to be in constant combat readiness which guarantees an immediate rebuff to any aggressor."

Article 62 notes: "A citizen of the USSR is required to defend the interests of the Soviet state and contribute to the strengthening of its might and authority."

"Defense of the socialist Fatherland is the sacred duty of each citizen of the USSR."

"High treason is the most serious crime against the people."

Article 63 stresses: "Military service in the ranks of the Armed Forces of the USSR is the honorable duty of Soviet citizens."

The men of the Soviet Armed Forces, closely rallied around the Communist Party, are vigilantly protecting the achievements of the Great October and dependably guarding the peaceful, creative labor of Soviet people, the builders of communism. They are being helped in the accomplishment of this sacred duty with honor by a profound understanding of the Leninist ideas concerning the defense of the socialist Fatherland and of the Communist Party's instructions on strengthening the defensive capability of the country.

1. V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on the Socialist Fatherland and the Necessity for Its Armed Defense.

In beginning the presentation of the first question, the propagandist should explain to the listeners the Marxist-Leninist interpretation of the concept of "fatherland."

The fatherland is the political, social, and cultural environment in which the people live and work. The fatherland is also characterized by such "everlasting"

elements as the territory and language of a people. The socio-political nature of a fatherland is determined to a considerable degree by which social relationships predominate in a society and which class carries them. Depending on this, we can talk about a capitalist and a socialist fatherland.

A fatherland's roots go deep into antiquity--to the primitive-communal system where the union of people into relatively stable associations (tribes, families) occurred for the first time on the basis of public (communal) ownership of the means of production, blood-relation ties, and living together on a certain territory. A fatherland was finally formed when the division of labor occurred, classes appeared, and a state arose.

A distinguishing feature of a contemporary capitalist society is the contradictoriness of the political, social, and cultural environment: class antagonism, acute struggle of political forces, and the presence of "two cultures" in the national culture. Therefore, different classes have a different attitude toward a capitalist fatherland and inject a different meaning into this concept. For the bourgeoisie, the fatherland is inseparable from exploiter orders which ensure its privileged position. As regards the working class and the broad laboring masses, the bourgeois state which consolidates the attitude of exploitation steps forth as a hostile force. In this sense, the workers under capitalism, according to the expression of K. Marx and F. Engels, have no fatherland ("Sochineniye" [Works], Vol 4, p 44). The essence of this statement is that the working class must curtail the domination of the bourgeoisie, establish its own political power, win the motherland from the bourgeoisie, and thus create its own, socialist Fatherland. Consequently, the working masses can find their own genuine Fatherland only as a result of a socialist revolution.

The first socialist Fatherland arose 60 years ago, when the heroic proletariat of Russia, in alliance with the working peasantry under the leadership of the party headed by V. I. Lenin, rose up for the decisive assault on the bourgeoisie-landlord system and crushed it. The first socialist state in the world arose as a result of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. An end was put forever to exploitation and social and national oppression in our country.

Curtailing the domination of the bourgeoisie and establishing its own political power, the working class won the motherland from the bourgeoisie. For the first time in history, the natural wealth of the country and the means of production became the property of the people. Since then, they have proudly called their Motherland a socialist Fatherland. The love of the workers for their Motherland merged with love for the socialist system.

V. I. Lenin put forth the idea of the defense of the Fatherland of the victorious workers and peasants even before the Great October. It followed from the theory which he developed before the Great October about the possibility of breaking the chain of world imperialism in its weakest link and the victory of socialism initially in one or several countries. "This," wrote V. I. Lenin in September 1916 in the article, 'The Military Program of the Proletarian Revolution,' "should cause not only conflicts but also the direct striving of the

bourgeoisie of other countries toward the defeat of the victorious proletariat of a socialist state. In these cases, war on our part would be lawful and just. This would be a war for socialism and for the liberation of other peoples from the bourgeoisie ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Works], Vol 30, p 133).

V. I. Lenin developed this proposition further and defined it concretely in the post-October period when the question of the defense of the socialist Fatherland became an immediate practical task for our party and for the entire people. The appearance of the first socialist state of workers and peasants in history caused the rabid hatred of the bourgeoisie of all countries. Foreign interventionists and internal counterrevolution fell upon the young Republic of Soviets. V. I. Lenin stressed: "Any revolution is worth something only if it is able to defend itself" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," Vol 37, p 122).

Having substantiated the objective necessity for the armed defense of the socialist Fatherland, at the same time V. I. Lenin indicated the ways and means for the accomplishment of this historic mission. For the strong defense of the Soviet state, he considered it necessary to ensure the economic rise of the country and the strengthening of the rear in every way, the moral-political training of the workers for the defense of the Motherland, the creation and strengthening of the Armed Forces, and a correct and flexible foreign policy. The leader of the revolution called for the serious, strained and steady preparation for the defense of the Fatherland, for the defense of the socialist Soviet republic, and the study of military affairs in a genuine manner.

Vladimir Il'ich was convinced that a new, revolutionary army capable of defending the socialist achievements of the workers was necessary for the dependable protection of the Fatherland of workers and peasants. "Namely because we are advocates of the fatherland's defense," he pointed out, "we tell ourselves: a firm and strong army is needed for defense..." ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," Vol 36, p 342). Substantiating the necessity for the creation of an army of the victorious proletariat, he clearly defined its character, special features and historic predestination, and principles of organization, control, training, and indoctrination.

V. I. Lenin saw the essence and purpose of a socialist army in the fact that it "...is called upon to protect the achievements of the revolution, our people's authority, the Councils of Soldiers', Workers', and Peasants' Deputies, the entire new, truly democratic system against all enemies..." ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," Vol 35, p 216).

V. I. Lenin worked out the basic socio-political principles for the organizational development of an army of a socialist state: ensuring the leading role of the Communist Party in the entire life and activity of the army and navy; a class approach to the organizational development of the Armed Forces; the indestructible unity of the army and the people; bringing up the personnel in a spirit of communist ideology, Soviet patriotism, and proletarian internationalism; and conscious military discipline.

V. I. Lenin also defined the organizational principles for the organizational development of the Armed Forces in close connection with these propositions. Here, he devoted great attention to such of them as the regular organization of the army and navy, centralism, and unity of command in the direction of the troops.

The Leninist ideas on the defense of the socialist Fatherland and the Leninist principles on the organizational development of the Soviet Armed Forces, their training, and indoctrination received further development in the decisions of CPSU Congresses, Central Committee Plenums, and other party documents. They were used to guide our party in strengthening the country's defense in the years of peaceful socialist construction and in the years of the Great Patriotic War. They also guide the party today, considering the defense of the Socialist Fatherland and the strengthening of the country's defense and the might of the Armed Forces as its sacred duty, as the duty of the entire Soviet people, and as the most important function of the Soviet state.

Being guided by the party headed by V. I. Lenin the workers and peasants, even in the years of foreign intervention and civil war, managed to defeat the combined forces of international imperialism and internal counterrevolution. The victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War was the triumph of the Leninist ideas on the defense of the socialist Fatherland.

Created by V. I. Lenin and the Communist Party, from the first days of its existence the Red Army appeared before the entire world as a new type of army which differed fundamentally from the armies of the exploiter society. In bourgeois countries, the armed forces were and are a weapon for the oppression of the workers, the implementation of the aggressive policy of the ruling classes, and the seizure and enslavement of other countries and peoples. The Soviet Army personifies the armed forces of a socialist social system and was created for a just cause--the defense of the revolutionary achievements of the working class and the entire working people. Truly popular in its composition and place in the political organization of society, it embodies the unity of class interests of all social groups of Soviet society, the friendship of peoples, Soviet patriotism, and proletarian internationalism.

"Our army," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 25th Congress of the CPSU, "is brought up in a spirit of profound devotion to the socialist Motherland, the ideas of peace and internationalism, and the ideas of the friendship of peoples. It is namely by this that the Soviet Army differs from bourgeois armies. It is namely for this that the Soviet people love their army and are proud of it."

2. The 25th Congress of the CPSU on the Aggressive Nature of Imperialism and the Necessity for the Further Strengthening of the Country's Defense and the Combat Effectiveness and Combat Readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces

In beginning the presentation of the second question, the propagandist explains to the listeners the propositions and conclusions of the 25th CPSU Congress on the necessity to ensure the security of our Motherland, the strengthening of its defensive might, and on raising the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed

Forces. It should be stressed that the necessity to strengthen the defensive capability and combat readiness of the Armed Forces is caused by the difficult international situation and the intensification of military preparations by the aggressive imperialist circles.

It is well known that with the formation of the world socialist system the correlation of forces in the international arena changed in favor of the forces of peace, social progress, and socialism.

A profound restructuring of the entire system of international relations is occurring on the basis of the basic changes in the correlation of forces in the world. In recent years, a turning away from the "cold war" to the relaxation of tension and to the establishment of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems in the practice of international life was achieved.

Steadily conducting the Leninist political course, our Motherland steps forth as the dependable bulwark and standard-bearer of peace and a fighter for the relaxation of tension, for the security of peoples, and for social progress. Loyal to the cause of peace and the principles of proletarian internationalism, together with other fraternal countries of socialism it is exerting decisive influence on the course of world development.

"The successes achieved in the improvement of the planet's political climate," it says in the decree of the Central Committee CPSU, "On the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution," "became possible primarily because of the increased might of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and the persistent struggle of the broad popular masses on all continents for peace."

A tremendous role in the development and deepening of the policy of detente belongs to the Peace Program adopted by the 24th Congress of the CPSU and its organic extension--the program for the further struggle for peace and international collaboration and for the freedom and independence of peoples put forth by the 25th Congress of our party.

However, for the time being the successes in detente which have put off the immediate threat of a nuclear clash cannot serve as a sufficiently reliable guarantee against the provocations of the most reactionary imperialist circles. The 25th Congress of the CPSU stressed that although the possibilities for imperialism's aggressive actions have now been considerably curtailed, its nature remains unchanged.

The enemies of peace in the guise of right-wing forces and militarists, blinded by class hatred for socialism, are persistently continuing to go along the adventuristic path of preparation of aggressive wars and are offering fierce resistance to the positive changes in the lives of peoples. Talking profusely about the imaginary "Soviet threat," they are intensifying the arms race and trying to revive an atmosphere of confrontation and to return the world to the times of the "cold war."

The direct threat to peace is the concentration of large NATO armed forces on the European continent and the accumulation of tremendous reserves of weapons, including nuclear. More than 7,000 American nuclear warheads and the overwhelming part of the means for their delivery to the target are concentrated in Europe. In the last five years alone the countries of Western Europe which are NATO members have augmented their arsenals with more than 2,800 tanks. Their air forces have received about 1,100 combat aircraft, and the navies-- about 100 ships.

In the United States military expenditures for the 1978 fiscal year which begins 1 October 1977 will comprise 118.5 billion dollars. This is a record sum for the entire history of America. "Hundreds of American bases and installations are scattered throughout the world--from the central part of the Pacific Ocean to Scotland," writes the NEW YORK TIMES. As is known almost 107 billion dollars are being appropriated for the U.S. Department of Defense in fiscal year 1978 to complete the construction of a submarine base for the "Trident" system. The construction of only five test B-1 strategic bombers for the U. S. Air Force in 1978 will cost 1.1 billion dollars. For the next fiscal year, 5.5 billion dollars are being allocated for the creation of the MX mobile base system, the cost of each such missile being 100 million dollars. It is planned to accept 300-500 MX missiles into the inventory by 1980. The Pentagon is intensifying the forcing of the development of several types of cruise missiles and is preparing for the production of so-called neutron bombs for missiles and shells. This is far from a complete list of the military preparations by the imperialist circles.

The Soviet Union must consider these real facts. We are forced to adopt measures which ensure the security of the country of Soviets and to maintain our defense at the proper level. The peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet state is being combined with its readiness to give a proper rebuff to any aggressor who encroaches on our socialist achievements.

At the 25th Congress of the CPSU it was pointed out that "...our security and the peaceful labor of the Soviet people must be dependably guaranteed and protected because forces exist in the world which are hostile to detente and which refuse the principle of peaceful coexistence as the basis of relations between states with different social systems." This was mentioned by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the ceremonial session devoted to awarding the hero city of Tula the "Gold Medal." "...The defensive potential of the Soviet Union," he stressed, "must be sufficient so that no one will venture to disrupt our peaceful life."

Our party and its Central Committee are daily concerned that the Soviet Armed Forces are at the level of contemporary requirements. Thanks to the continuous growth of the socialist economy, the remarkable achievements of our science and technology, and the selfless labor of our people the Soviet Army and Navy presently possess sufficient military might. They are supplied in full measure with everything required for life, combat training, and the accomplishment of the missions facing them.

In a socialist society, there are none and cannot be social forces which are interested in war. Article 28 of the draft Constitution of the USSR says: "In the USSR, war propaganda is prohibited by law." The primary mission of the Soviet Armed Forces is to be the guardian of the peace-loving labor of the Soviet people and the bulwark of universal peace.

In order to accomplish this mission successfully, which was assigned to the Soviet Armed Forces by the 25th Congress of the CPSU, they are required constantly to be on the alert and constantly to maintain high combat readiness. It should be explained to the young servicemen what such combat readiness is, what its components are, and what the role of each soldier and seaman is in increasing it. It is necessary that the listeners learn that combat readiness is the alloying of the technical equipping of the troops, their military ability, moral-political, psychological, and physical tempering, organization, and the readiness of each Soviet serviceman for an exploit in the name of accomplishing his military duty to the Motherland. Concentrated in it are the tremendous efforts and material expenditures of the people for the equipping of the army and navy with the military equipment and weapons as well as necessary resources, the high combat and moral-political qualities of all the men, their state of training, discipline and physical tempering, the skill of command personnel in controlling the troops and combat means, and the readiness of the political organs, party organizations, and all communists to inspire the men for the accomplishment of combat missions by word and personal example.

The increasing of combat readiness is a very important requirement which the party is imposing on the armed defenders of the Soviet Fatherland. We cannot, and we do not have the right to, forget the instruction of V. I. Lenin that the danger of an attack against our country will not disappear while world imperialism exists.

3. Accomplish Your Military Duty Conscientiously and Master Military Affairs Persistently.

In beginning the presentation of the third question, the propagandist reminds the listeners of the provision of the Interior Service Regulations that the serviceman of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union is the defender of his Motherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The serviceman bears personal responsibility for the defense of his Motherland. The serviceman must treasure the honor and combat glory of the Armed Forces of the USSR, his unit, and the honor of his military rank. He is required to accomplish his military duty to the Soviet Motherland in battle to the end.

The objective necessity and importance of the defense of the socialist Fatherland are consolidated in Soviet laws and other state documents, and first and foremost in the Constitution of the USSR, in the military oath, and in the military regulations.

The requirements of the party and the people concerning the defense of the socialist Motherland are reflected in the law on the universal military obligation which was adopted by the Supreme Soviet USSR in October 1967. In

accordance with the Constitution of the USSR, it envisages the performance of service in the Armed Forces by all male citizens of our country without exception regardless of their race or national origin, religion, education, permanent way of life, or social and property status.

Each soldier and seaman is required constantly to be concerned about his weapon and equipment and to keep them always in good working order, thoroughly cleaned, serviced, and ready for combat. Complex equipment requires a systematic check and precise tuning and adjustment. The machinegun, assault rifle, and grenade launcher require cleaning and lubrication. It is important to see that no dirt or sand get on them under field conditions. Only in this case will the weapon and equipment serve the serviceman reliably.

A necessary condition for constant combat readiness are firm military discipline, a high level of organization, and firm military order in the subunit, unit, and on the ship.

Conscious discipline, efficiency, and a developed sense of responsibility for the accomplishment of his duties characterize the appearance of the Soviet warrior-patriot and his lofty political and moral qualities.

The communists and Komsomols are the champions of unremitting military discipline. Life shows convincingly that where the communists and Komsomols occupy the vanguard role in the performance of service, and where they come forth as genuine fighters for the observance of the regulations, instructions, and manuals, that is where the slightest loopholes for the violations of order disappear and the subunits are distinguished by organization and high results in training and service.

With the entire content of the narration and talk the propagandist leads the listeners to the conclusion that the defense of the socialist Fatherland, the strengthening of the defensive might of the Soviet state, and the raising of the combat effectiveness and combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces are an objective necessity and a component part of the struggle for communism. It is the sacred duty of each serviceman to be a skillful and brave defender of the socialist Motherland.

In the course of the narration and talk, the leader of the lesson can pose the following questions for discussion in the group: 1. Why is the defense of the socialist Fatherland the honorable duty of each Soviet citizen? 2. What requirements does the CPSU impose on Soviet servicemen for the maintenance of combat readiness under contemporary conditions? 3. What does the conscientious performance of military duty mean for the soldier and seaman?

For /independent/ reading in the evening it is necessary to recommend to the young soldiers and seamen the work by V. I. Lenin, "Letter to the Workers and Peasants on the Occasion of the Victory over Kolchak," ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," Vol 39, pp 151-152), "The Summary Report of the Central Committee CPSU to the 25th Party Congress" ("Materialy XXV s'yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 25th Congress CPSU], Politizdat, 1976, pp 5-34, 75-76, 83), "The Report

of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the May (1977) Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU" (PRAVDA, 5 June 1977), "The Draft Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" (PRAVDA, 4 June 1977), the textbook, "Na strazhe Rodiny" [Guarding the Motherland], Voenizdat, 1974, Chapter I.

It is useful to organize for the young servicemen the showing of the chronicle-documentary films, "Always Be on the Alert" and "The Law About Your Sacred Duty" as well as the film strip "Imperialism--the Source of War."

During the lessons and during independent training of the listeners use can be made of the album of training aids, "The 25th Congress on Strengthening the Defense of the USSR," sheets 1, 5, 8-15.

Literature for Propagandists

V. I. Lenin. "The Military Program of the Proletarian Revolution." "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," Vol 30, pp 131-143.

V. I. Lenin. "Letter to the Workers and Peasants on the Occasion of the Victory Over Kolchak." "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," Vol 39, pp 151-159.

"Programma Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuz" [Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union]. Part Two, section III, paragraph 3. Moscow Politizdat, 1976.

"Zakon SSSR o vseobshchey voinskoy obyazannosti" [Law of the USSR on the Universal Military Obligation]. Moscow, Voenizdat, 1974.

"Draft Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics." PRAVDA, 4 June, 1977.

L. I. Brezhnev. "Report of the Central Committee CPSU and the Next Tasks of the Party in the Field of Domestic and Foreign Policy." Materialy XXV s'yezda KPSS." Politizdat, 1976, pp 5-34, 75-76, 83.

L. I. Brezhnev. "Speech at the Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU on 25 October 1976." PRAVDA, 26 October 1976.

L. I. Brezhnev. "Speech at the Ceremonial Session Devoted to Awarding the Hero City of Tula a 'Gold Medal.'" PRAVDA, 19 February 1977.

L. I. Brezhnev. "On the Draft Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Report at the Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU 24 May 1977." PRAVDA, 5 June 1977.

"Decree of the Central Committee CPSU of 31 January 1977, 'On the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.'" PRAVDA, 1 February 1977.

D. F. Ustinov. "Guardian of Peaceful Labor, Bulwark of Universal Peace."
KOMMUNIST, No 3, 1977.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORTS ON PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DEFICIENCIES

Athletic Cheating

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Aug 77 p 2

[Text] On 8 June 1977, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA published an article under the title "The Coach Asked...Not To Throw It" and written by the Honored Master of Sports, Maj (Ret) A. Mazur. The letter spoke of an unethical action committed during the Armed Forces Championship for Greco-Roman Wrestling by the coach of the Northern Fleet Sports Club, Capt V. Glushchenko. He had urged an experienced wrestler, an absolute champion of the nation, not to win honestly against a clearly weak rival, the representative of the sailors team. As the editors were informed by Capt 1st Rank A. Karavayev, the newspaper's article was discussed at an open party meeting and also at a meeting of the officers and coaches from the fleet sports club. The newspaper article was recognized as valid, and the facts given in the letter were fully affirmed. The unworthy action by Capt V. Glushchenko was sharply criticized, and the communists and officers from the sports club made proposals to improve political and indoctrination work with the athletes. Capt V. Glushchenko was strictly reprimanded for unbecoming conduct and for violating sports ethics.

Illegal Sports Recruitment

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Aug 77 p 2

[Text] On 20 April 1977, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA published a letter by Maj A. Prishchepo entitled "By the Hands of Others" and a commentary on it. The material criticized the practices of making up athletic teams in one of the troop districts of the Kiev Military District [KVO], and the poor leadership over the work of the sections. Only 3 months later, and after a reminder sent to the political directorate of the KVO, did the editors receive a response to the critical article. Col Ye. Sovokin stated that the material had been discussed at a meeting of the leadership and with the political workers of the units and subunits. The chief of physical training and sports of the unit, Maj G. Khvatkov, was severely reprimanded in a unit order for illegal recruitment of civilian athletes for the teams. The sports committee is now directing the work of the sections

and teams more closely. New sections for field and track and boxing have been set up.

Motor Transport Abuses

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Aug 77 p 2

[Text] An article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Lt Col V. Bogdanovskiy was published on 3 July 1977 under the title "The Fruits of a Lack of Discipline." It criticized shortcomings in the care and upkeep of motor transport equipment, and told of a weakening of indoctrination in the unit commanded by Lt Col A. Morozov. As the editors were informed by the deputy chief of the political department for military air transport, Col V. Ovcharov, the facts given in the article published by the newspaper were affirmed. The article was discussed with the leadership and the political department of military air transport, as well as in the political department and at a party meeting of the unit. Everyone who spoke at the unit party meeting admitted the criticism was valid, and properly evaluated the shortcomings which had occurred. WO [praporshchik] N. Perepadya who had squandered spare parts and who had abused his official position was given a disciplinary punishment and expelled from the CPSU. He was removed from work at the warehouse. The communist, Maj N. Alekseyev was strictly reprimanded with the notation of this in his record card. He was given a disciplinary punishment. For the committed lack of principle in examining the personal files of the communists, comrades N. Perepadya and N. Aleksayev, and for the violation committed in the standards of party life, the unit party bureau secretary, Lt I. Sabirov, was reprimanded at the party meeting. An investigation is being carried out in the aim of holding responsible those officials who have been guilty of serious negligence in accounting for valuable materials, and for shortcomings in organizing indoctrination. It was decided to hold Comrade V. Lisitsyn responsible to the party as he had not taken proper measures to eliminate the inaccuracies during an audit carried out by him. The newspaper article was discussed at meetings of the officers and warrant officers. Ways were found for raising their personal example and for improving political indoctrination with subordinates.

Illegal Billeting Procedures

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Aug 77 p 2

[Text] "3:0 in Favor of Favoritism" was the title to a satirical article published on 12 June 1977 and criticizing the work of the housing commission of garrison X in the Moscow Military District. As a result of illegal actions by the garrison chief and other officials, the former rayon military commander, Col (Res) I. Panteleyev from October of the last year through May of the present year has occupied three, and since two apartments. The district deputy commander for construction and troop billeting, Engr-Maj Gen N. Shustrov informed the editors that the facts given in the article were affirmed in a check. The garrison commander was strictly

reprimanded for flagrant violations of the procedure for assigning housing space in the garrison. An order was issued to vacate the one-room apartment belonging to the garrison and incorrectly provided to the former rayon military commander. The chiefs of the district garrisons were reminded of the necessity of allocating and utilizing the housing space in strict accord with the requirements of the documents. The editors also received a reply from the chief of the political department of the Moscow Oblast Military Commissariat, Col A. Roman'kov. In spite of obvious facts, it attempted to vindicate Col (Res) I. Panteleyev of the just criticism for indiscretion and the use of personal relations in the aim of obtaining unauthorized housing. The reply gave a full description of the professional qualities of Comrade Panteleyev as if professional qualities could justify the unworthy deeds of a person. At the same time doubt was raised over the objectivity of the article's author, and mention was made of inaccuracies purportedly committed by him. Thus, Comrade Roman'kov asserts, the former rayon military commander occupied two apartments in the garrison on..."a legitimate basis." And he was registered for the new residence since only May 1977. But these assertions do not correspond to reality, since the registration was drawn up on 28 October 1976. The strange and unobjective position held by the chief of the political department does not square with the notions of the principles of a political worker or even with the statement of Comrade Roman'kov himself that "the article was discussed with the leadership and the oblast military commissariat," and that "measures were taken to strengthen indoctrination with the commanders of the military commissariats." The editors hope that the political directorate of the Moscow Military District will correctly judge this instance of an incorrect response to criticism in the press.

Poor Housing Operations

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Aug 77 p 2

[Text] "The Warmth of Military Housing" was the title of an article by Engr-Lt Gen A. Fedorov published in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 21 April 1977. In particular, it criticized shortcomings committed in the operation as well as in the repair and construction of certain buildings and installations in the Transbaykal, Odessa, Central Asian and Volga military districts and the Baku Air Defense District. As the editors were informed by the deputy chief of the Political Directorate of the Central Asian Military District, Col V. Kazakov, the article was discussed at a session of the district military council. Shortcomings in leadership of the construction units and facilities were pointed out to the officials responsible for barrack services and construction. Measures were taken to strengthen the staff of the district quartering directorate with personnel. The criticism against the quartering directorate of the Odessa Military District was recognized as valid. According to a statement by Engr-Col Ts. Dolganov, the shortcomings noted in the article are being eliminated. Work is being done to provide a central gas supply and to connect the compounds having obsolete boilers to the central heating networks. In the

barracks services bodies of the Baku Air Defense District, measures are being taken to properly ready the housing and barracks resources for winter and to rationally supply the dormitories and hotels with furniture. The editors were informed of this by Engr-Col I. Vorob'yev. From the Volga Military District, a reply was received under the signature of Engr-Col V. Fed'kin. It stated that the criticism was valid. Specific measures have been taken aimed at improving the planning of money allocated for major overhauls and routine repairs on buildings and installations. The purchasing of expensive and special furniture has been prohibited in the district and is no longer carried out. Strict control has been instituted over the use of funds for furniture received from industry. A member of the military council, the chief of the Political Directorate of the Transbaykal Military District, Lt Gen A. Lizichev informed the editors that after a discussion of the article in the district units, a competition was organized for the best military compound, dormitory and soldier club. Measures have been taken to properly prepare the housing for winter and to improve the living conditions of the servicemen and their families.

Political Agitation Failings

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Aug 77 p 2

[Text] On 1 June 1977, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA published an article entitled "Not Quantity But Quality" by Col R. Orlov, in which shortcomings were brought out in the content and organization of verbal political agitation in one of the units of the group of Soviet troops in Germany. As the editors were informed by the chief of the political department of the field force, the newspaper's article was discussed at an enlarged session of the party committee and at meetings of the political workers, party and Komsomol activists in the unit. Specific measures have been outlined in the aim of eliminating the shortcomings. Help has been provided to the non-T/O propagandists, and control over their activities has been strengthened.

10272
CSO: 1801

NAVAL TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Amphibious Assault Landing

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 31 Jul 77 ip 4

[Article by Major L. Bleskin: "Landing Forces -- A Guest Article From the Red Banner Newspaper of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet FLAG RODINY"]

[Text] The outlines of the shore were lost in the morning mist. Only the flashes of explosions and the roar of the artillery barrage told us that the support ships had already begun working on the enemy positions. Airplanes passed over at low elevation like thunder. A wall of fire leaped skyward. The landing ships were approaching the shore at full steam. It seemed that there could be no life there, but the surviving enemy strongpoints continued to snap out at us. It was into the fire of their cannons, machine guns, and automatic weapons that Sr Lt V. Shlikhtov was about to lead his men. The landing forces of the first wave stood in front of him on the deck while beneath them, in the resonant tweendeck, the tanks engines were already roaring.

The company commander glanced over the columns of men: fine fellows, big and strong with courageous, tanned and wind-blown faces. He knew each one well and had confidence in each of them. For an example take Smm M. Kushnir, automatic weapons man. It was scarcely six months since he entered the navy from the town of Kleban' in the Vinnitsa region. But in terms of training and skill he was as good as the most experienced men. On this day he was commanding a squad for the first time. Next to him was Jr Sgt I. Tikhanovskiy, a Komsomol product and native of Zhitomirskaya Oblast. He often surprised and pleased the company with his activism, endurance, steadfastness, and persistence in overcoming difficulties, and by the fact that he could draw others along with him. Machine gunner V. Urbanas, grenade thrower N. Kazima, and automatic weapons man S. Malanichev -- there were many such men, the pride of a company that had won the title of outstanding in competition.

The company was facing an important test of their courage and maturity: they were going into battle first. Maj V. Kiyevich, the political worker,

took this into account when he and the deputy ship commander for political affairs organized a short radio broadcast. In it they replayed the words of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee L. I. Brezhnev at the ceremony awarding the Gold Star medal and Order of Lenin to the hero-city of Novorossiysk:

"The heroes of the legendary Malaya Zemlya clothed themselves in unfading glory during the fighting for Novorossiysk. On that harsh, stormy night in February 1943 the landing detachment led by Major Tsesar L'vovich Kunikov did what seemed impossible. Breaking through the wall of fire and cracking the bitter enemy resistance, the landing forces landed in the western outskirts of the city. At first they captured a small, but very important beachhead. Only truly fearless people could have accomplished such a mission."

All the landing troops knew these words, but they seemed especially ringing on this day, like a personal good wish to each of them and an appeal to follow the example of their heroic predecessors, to be just as fearless, daring, and unstoppable! In base the marine company has a bust of Maj Ts. Kunikov and his name is permanently entered on the roll of the company.

The stern doors were unfastened and light washed into the semidarkness of the tweendeck. No sooner had the ramp touched ground than the lead tank of Lt Yu. Orlov's platoon raced ashore.

After crossing the strip of sand near the water, which is considered the most "treacherous," the tanks drove straight up the slope. From the crest a full panorama of the battle unfolded: the surviving strongpoints of the enemy defense were firing away furiously, enemy soldiers were dashing onto the counterattack, and on the flank of the advance of the landing forces was a tank ambush group which was about to race out along the shore and cut the landing party off from the sea. Tanks with marines riding on the armor hurried to meet the group. The grenade throwers led by Jr Sgt M. Palatka were getting ready for the fight.

The furious, stubborn battle raged. The enemy hurriedly threw in reserves. But he was already losing time. The swift, daring landing operation was completed. The ships lifted anchor and moved away from the shore which the landing troops were already calling "ours."

The marines developed the attack, making more holes in the enemy defense and mauling it. One powerful strongpoint was left in the rear of the marines, who moved past it. Sr Lt V. Goncharov's battery was ordered to neutralize its resistance. Lt A. Maronchuk's gun teams quickly accomplished this mission. Heavy fire had a group of marines in one sector pinned to the ground. Mr Sgt V. Konovalenko immediately came to their rescue with his tank. Every man remembered the inviolable rule of Soviet fighting men in battle: "A comrade helps a comrade!"

The last lines were taken! Gradually the noise of battle died away. Full of impressions, the landing troops assembled by subunits.

Landing and victory! How much these words mean to our glorious marines, the heirs of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War. Where landings were made victories followed. Everyone knows that. And everyone also knows that they were not easy. This training battle had been hard too, with lengthy preparation required.

Right there, on the conquered "beachhead," WO (praporshchik) I. Berezhnoy gave a talk on the draft of the new Constitution. A discussion was begun about our native land and the great time we live in. A bayan accordion appeared and the melody of the song "Victory Day" rang out. Each man felt how precious this piece of sun-baked steppe with the pungent smell of sagebrush was to him, how he loved the cries of children playing in the breakers. Everyone was exhausted. But if the alert signal had been given again, they would have repeated their furious landing on this beach, with even greater skill!

The landing troops of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet were deservedly given the USSR Ministry of Defense banner "For Courage and Military Valor!"

[Caption to photograph (not reproduced)]: "Putting the Landing Party Ashore"

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In the Northern Fleet

Moscow OGONEK in Russian No 31, Jul 77 signed to press 26 Jul 77 pp 22-24

[Article by A. Golikov: "Under the North Star"]

[Text] Severomorsk spread out picturesquely on its steep hills. Everything in this town has to do with the sea, with fighting ships. In the center of town rises a monument to a sailor and the streets are named after heroic submarine and launch sailors and naval pilots. The Red Banner Northern Fleet played a significant part in the Great Patriotic War and made a substantial contribution to the Soviet people's great victory.

Today the Northern Fleet has the latest surface ships, submarines, and combat aircraft. They are equipped with mighty weapons which the well-trained sailors, dedicated to our native land, have completely mastered. These men are proud to call themselves Northern Fleet sailors and hold the fighting traditions of their fleet sacred.

From Severomorsk we traveled to the ships of the Red Banner Northern Fleet.

The Commander of the Ognevoy

The large antisub ship has the provocative name "Ognevoy" [fiery]. Upon drawing close to it I understand that it is really big. The severe proportions of the ship, its elegant outlines, conceal its true dimensions

and give an impression of lightness. But the Ognevoy is menacing not just to submarines; it also fights surface ships and aircraft. In terms of combat and political training it is one of the best in the Northern Fleet. That is what I was told at headquarters, and then they added: "Ignore the fact that it is a young person's ship."

Indeed, the "oldest" person on the ship proved to be the commander, Capt-Lt Gennadiy Pavlovich Yasnitskiy. He is probably 30 years old. He came immediately after graduation from the Higher Naval Engineering School in Sevastopol' and has sailed on the Ognevoy ever since. He has passed through all the stages leading to the important and honorable position of commander of a large antisub ship. Gennadiy Pavlovich holds the Order for Service to the Homeland in the USSR Armed Forces.

"Why did I become a navy man?" he repeats my question back with a smile. "I think I was under the influence of Stanyukevich. While I was in school I read his 'Morskiye Rasskazy' [Sea Tales] and 'Vokrug Sveta na Korshune' [Around the World on the Ship Korshun] avidly. In my opinion, no other writer gives readers such good, romantic, and realistic stories about the sea and the navy. Even today I feel grateful to him. I consider the naval profession I have chosen to be the best in the world.

"Of course, every rose has thorns. I remember when I first started service on the Ognevoy and Lyudmila, my wife, was angry because I was not home very much. I explained to her that a new officer has to learn many things, that I had acquired broad knowledge in school but now I faced concrete, practical problems. I consoled her by saying that after I had served a little while and moved higher I would be home more. It has turned out just the opposite. I am ashore less now than when I was a lieutenant. Thanks to the wives of sailors for the fact that they usually understand our work, become accustomed to it, and everything in the family comes out for the best. I have a good family too. My son Pavel is growing. I am sure that when the time comes he too will fall in love with Stanyukovich."

Gennadiy Pavlovich lights a cigarette and continues:

"We recently had a discussion of the draft of the new USSR Constitution," he says. "Of course, everyone directed attention first of all to the article that is directly relevant to the Ognevoy, the article about the Armed Forces which must always be combat-ready and deliver a crushing retaliatory blow against any aggressor. They said that this would require tireless military labor, which they would continue to perform with honor and diligence.

"This is by no means easy labor. I remember our worst storm in the Atlantic. The waves were enormous. The hurricane-force wind tore off the hissing white crests and seemed to throw them straight up into the low, dark clouds. Our Ognevoy was like a grain of sand in the middle of the raging elements. But not only did it withstand the onslaught of the hurricane, it also maintained full readiness and continued to carry out its assigned mission.

"I was very proud of our ship then, and of my fellow servicemen. Captain-Lieutenant Sergey Lebedev, Warrant Officer (michman) Vladimir Peregudov, Senior Seaman Konstantin Aleyev, and the other sailors of the Ognevoy were experienced specialists and real masters of their work.

"The Ognevoy has made numerous friendship visits to foreign ports. We were very impressed by Havana. We found ourselves among true friends in that beautiful, sunny city. They visited our ship alone and in whole delegations: workers, students, and peasants from villages near the city. We heard many kind words about Soviet sailors and the Soviet Union then. One visitor I remember is the elderly construction worker Diego Torrez. He had a part in repulsing the imperialist aggression at the Bay of Pigs and was seriously wounded in the fighting. Diego Torrez inspected the Ognevoy and its powerful weapons with great pleasure and, pointing to our navy flag, said: 'Your flag brings peace.'"

An Old Warrant Officer

The submarines at dock looked like giant fairy-tale whales. Cold green waves licked at their steel skins. During the Great Patriotic War the North Sea submarine sailors would return here from battle missions. As they approached they would report the number of German ships they had sunk by firing their guns the appropriate number of times. But there were also other times, times when the ships did not come back. They found their graves in the deep.

The submarine Yaroslavskiy Komsomolets fought courageously against the enemy too. It was built with money from the working people of that ancient Russian city and turned over to the Northern Fleet. Its name has now passed to a modern submarine. WO Sidor Vasil'evich Yakovlev, outstanding navy man, has been chief of electricians on the ship for the last 11 years.

"Most of the sailors on our ship," he relates, "are boys from Yaroslavl' who were sent here by the Komsomol. They are regular-term servicemen, so we have periodic changes of personnel on the ship. But the fighting traditions of the Yaroslavskiy Komsomolets which fought against the fascists remain. This is the third consecutive year we have been considered the outstanding ship in the fleet.

"Our ties with Yaroslavl' are continuing. On holidays delegations of working people come, and some who served with us are always among them. For example, my former seaman-electricians Sasha Lisin and Volodya Shikhanov recently visited. They told me what kind of jobs they found and thanked me for their navy training, for the fact that they received good moral guidance in the service.

"I always find such meetings moving and pleasant. After all, these days we get educated fellows coming into the service, graduates of 10-year schools and tekhnikums. Me, I didn't even get to finish secondary school. When the war started my four older brothers went straight to

the front. Then my father was killed in a bombing attack. There were three of us left with Mother and I was the oldest. I quit school and went to work until I was drafted in 1944. I was 17 then. I have been sailing on submarines ever since, and always as chief of a team of electricians. So I know my work inside out."

Sidor Vasil'evich shows a photograph of his son, who has already served in the army, married, and now has a child.

"This is why the men call me 'grandad' behind my back," the warrant officer said smiling. "I don't mind. I'm old enough to be their father. I could even be the father of some of our officers! But sometimes they, fresh from school, come to me for advice. Education is a fine thing, certainly, but they don't have enough simple practical experience. In my more than 30 years of service I have seen most everything. So I tell them: look at such-and-such and do such-and-such and, next thing you know, the trouble is taken care of.

"Some poet called submarine sailors a 'stern naval fraternity.' That's not quite it, I think. Our work is stern stuff, certainly, but submarine people are friendly and open, always ready to help a comrade, cheerful and fun-loving. You know, one time a group of our atomic subs went under and then traveled all the way around the world, coming back up at the place where they had submerged. I asked a friend of mine from one of the ships, 'Was it tough?' He smiled and answered, 'Yeah, but we got to see the whole world.'

"Now my former seamen Sasha Lisin and Volodya Shikhanov, they thanked me for the good moral guidance. Our regulations make that mandatory, and to give this kind of moral guidance you have to understand people and be attentive to them. You know, people can be very different. In one case all it takes is a comment on the man's behavior during conversation, while another has to be punished. Many young sailors have gone through my hands and usually I always find a common language with them."

"And you're not tired of sailing?" I asked.

"Well, I've started preparing to go ashore several times. But I have gotten used to the ship and the service. I can't even imagine what I will do when I retire. Right now I am planning to make one more big cruise and then we'll see..."

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FOLLOW-UP REPORTS ON PREVIOUSLY REPORTED COMPLAINTS

Amateur Radio Regulations

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 28 Aug 77 p 4

[Text] "Garbage on the Airwaves" was the headline on the article published in our paper on 12 June 1977 about violations of the radio exchange rules, about sportsmen permitting, contrary to existing standards and requirements, unauthorized conversations during radio contacts, violation of frequency discipline, etc. The unsportsmanlike action of G. Gulyayev from L'vov (UY5XS) was criticized in it.

As V. Vakotov, chairman of the L'vovskaya Oblast' Federation of Radiosports, reported, the article was discussed at a meeting of the short wave section and the bureau of the presidium of the oblast' federation. Radiosportsman G. Gulyayev was warned of the impermissibility of violations of radio exchange rules. The attention of all radio station operators has been called to this.

Land Use, Construction Regulations

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 4 Sep 77 p 3

[Text] Satire entitled "But Who Lives in a Tower?" ("SP" [SOVETSKIY PATRIOT], 17 April 1977) discussed the growth of dozens of small pre-fabricated panel buildings of the underwater sports-training base on the picturesque shore of Lake Ummas, and then after some time, quite suddenly ... they disappeared. It was explained that these buildings were placed there without the required permission of the appropriate organizations, a violation of the Principles of Land Legislation of the Union of SSR.

E. Evin, chairman of the Latvian SSR DOSAAF central committee reported to the editors that Yu. D'yachenko, chief of the Riga United Technical School of DOSAAF, was given a severe reprimand "for not carrying out the requirements of the 25 March 1976 resolution of the Latvian SSR DOSAAF CC presidium concerning the drafting of required documentation for construction of a sports-training base on Lake Ummas, and party action will be taken against A. Veys and I. Zdebskiy, former Latvian DOSAAF CC officials."

That is all well and good. But one thing is not yet clear: just who will compensate the Society for the 7,000 rubles wasted in vain (on the base construction, and then on its disassembly), which is covered by the Latvian SSR DOSAAF CC presidium resolution on a sum of material loss incurred by the republic's Society?

Response to Criticism Lacking

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 7 Sep 77 p 3

[Article: "Silence Is Not Always Golden"]

[Text] On 3 July, SOVETSKIY PATRIOT published an article, "Control on the Spot, Help Is on Order," by N. Stepanishchev, the paper's special correspondent, which reported the shortcomings in the work of the Leningradskiy DOSAAF Gorkom in guidance to Maritime School No 2. In particular, the activity of V. Orekhov, department chief of the Leningradskiy DOSAAF GK [city committee], was severely criticized in the article.

More than two months have already passed since the article's publication, but the editors have yet to receive a response to the paper's article from the Society's Leningradskiy Gorkom.

While the DOSAAF Leningradskiy Gorkom has been thinking about a response to the editors, SOVETSKIY PATRIOT has received a letter from Leningradskaya Automobile School No 1, signed by A. Gavlin, chairman of the local committee. It states that the vehicle school collective has discussed the article at a general meeting.

This initiative is commendable. But the letter's content makes us uneasy. The author tries in every way to whitewash the criticized V. Orekhov, despite the fact that he himself is very far away from the DOSAAF Gorkom, and especially from the maritime school. For example, he writes: "...It is stated in the article that the DOSAAF Leningradskiy Gorkom rarely visits training organizations, inadequately monitors them and renders poor assistance.... This does not conform to reality." And further: "Our school is very frequently monitored by the DOSAAF LGK [Leningrad City Committee] on all sorts of pretexts."

The question is: who is talking here about all the training organizations in Leningrad? N. Stepanishchev's article does not address the gorkom's direction to training organizations in general, but only how the city committee deals with Maritime School No 2.

Maybe DOSAAF GK workers do often visit other training organizations (including Automobile School No 1). But they clearly do not lavish any attention on DOSAAF's Maritime School No 2.

Our correspondent was convinced on the spot that V. Orekhov likes to "put pressure on his vocal chords" in conversation with people. However, the "attorney" from LGASh [Leningradskaya Automobile School] No 1, comrade A.

Gavlin, tries with zeal worthy of better use, to pass off black for white in maintaining: "Orekhov is always very courteous, tactful, affable and benevolent."

He, you see, "knows all the instructors by their first names and patronymics...." What virtue!

The editors recently received another letter from Leningradskaya Maritime School No 2. It was signed by the chief of the school, V. Baranov, and the party bureau secretary, S. Kabanov. The text of the letter is as follows: "We are reporting that the article, 'Control on the Spot, Help on Order,' which appeared in the 3 July 1977 issue of SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, was discussed in the collective of Leningradskaya Maritime School No 2 and met with full approval."

We shall leave to the conscience of the chairman of the local committee of Automobile School No 1, A. Gavlin, his unbidden services and his attempts "under all pretexts" to embellish the state of affairs and to smooth away the shortcomings in the work of the LGK DOSAAF in guidance to Maritime School No 2. The matter now depends on the workers of the Leningradskiy Committee of the Defense Society.

Improvements in Socialist Competition

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 11 Sep 77 p 3

[Text] "Hope for a Paper Array..." was the title of the critical correspondence published in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT on 10 July 1977, which reported the shortcomings in the work of the Kurskiy DOSAAF Obkom and Raykom in organization and direction of socialist competition.

As N. Demidov, chairman of the Kurskiy DOSAAF Obkom reported, the article was discussed at an oblast seminar of raykom chairmen and chiefs of Society training organizations. The criticism was considered proper. The DOSAAF Obkom has taken a number of steps to correct the deficiencies in organization and direction of socialist competition, and complex checks on the mass-defense and military-patriotic work of the raykoms and local organizations in Shchigrovskiy, Kastorenskiy, Oboyanskiy and Sovetskiy rayons were set up.

The progressive methods of mass-defense and military-patriotic work of the local organization of the tractor spare parts plant, 43d secondary school, Ryl'skiy rayon organization and the exemplary L'govskiy Automobile School are being generalized.

To popularize mass-defense and military-patriotic work, regular radio broadcasts by DOSAAF raykom, training and local organization workers and activists have been organized. In July and August, radio broadcasts were made from the Ryl'skiy, Promyshlennyy, Kirovskiy and Shchigrovskiy

raykoms, radioengineering and maritime schools, shooting sports clubs, local organizations of the Ryl'skiy Academy of Civil Aviation, and the tractor spare parts plant.

To raise the level of technical military training and development of technical military sports, rayon technical sports clubs have been recently set up in Sudzhanskiy, Sovetskiy, and Cheremisinovskiy rayons.

Results of fulfillment of socialist pledges of DOSAAF rayon organizations for the first half of 1977 have been summed up.

Product Quality Certification

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 14 Sep 77 p 3

[Article: "Steps Taken"]

[Text] The article, "For Effectiveness and Quality"--about the experience of the Council of Directors of DOSAAF Enterprises of the U [Ukrainian] SSR, was published in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT (No 37). It was noted that the best indicators in the first year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan were achieved by the Production Combines of Dnepropetrovskiy and Khar'kovskiy DOSAAF Obkoms and Plant No 9 of the republic's DOSAAF CC.

Along with these positive examples, the paper also pointed out shortcomings, in particular, that the product certification process is extremely slow.

As I. Durman, acting chairman of the USSR DOSAAF CC, reported, the DOSAAF CC presidium bureau discussed the article and recognized the criticism as proper. Recommendations to improve the organization of socialist competition were made to the republic's directors of DOSAAF enterprises.

Suggestions were made to make the movement of rationalizers and inventors, and the tutorship and activity of schools using progressive methods more active, and to enhance the role of the master as an organizer of the labor process and educator of workers.

Product quality certification will be completed before 1 November 1977.

DOSAAF Lottery Abuse

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 14 Sep 77 p 3

[Text] A satirical item, "Betting on the Red" ("SP," 10 August), reported on the fallacious method of distributing lottery tickets using a primitive gaming device--a roulette wheel, which was used by workers in the Balashovskaya Automobile School.

As A. Shilov, temporary acting chairman of the Voronezhskiy DOSAAF Obkom, reported, the fact cited in the item was correct. The persons who had moved to Balashov to sell lottery tickets and the roulette organizers have been punished.

All DOSAAF ray(gor)kom chairmen and chiefs of oblast training organizations have been warned of the impermissibility of such cases. Attention has been called to the necessity for widespread explanation of the value of the DOSAAF lottery.

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CSO: 1801

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON MILITARY REGULATIONS

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 8, Aug 77 signed to press 21 Jul 77 p 27

Article: "We Explain the Regulations"

Text Question: The battalion commander's room is located in our company area. Is it necessary to render the command "Attention" with each arrival of the battalion commander in the area of our subunit?

Answer: The battalion commander is the immediate superior of battalion personnel (and consequently, of the company). Based on this fact, the command "Attention" is given with each visit of the immediate superior of the subordinate subunits both during training sessions or during breaks. This is defined in Article 24 of the Regulations. But the daily report is issued only at the time of his first visit to the subunit on a given day. In addition, it is necessary to emphasize that according to Article 24, as well as articles 243 and 259, the command "Attention" is given prior to issuing the report to the commander (superior) in instances where other servicemen are present.

Question: The unit regiment commander, accompanied by the deputy company commander, one of the platoon leaders, or the sergeant-major, arrives in the company area. How should the company duty officer respond?

Answer: In this case, the company duty officer (or the serviceman who first observes the unit commander) gives the command "Attention" and, raising his hand to his hat, marches toward the unit commander, stops two-three steps in front of him, and delivers the report. On completion of the report he takes a step to the side with a simultaneous turn to the right (left) and, letting the unit commander precede him, escorts him, not removing his hand from his hat until the command "At ease."

Question: Should the company duty officer render the command "Attention" and report to the regiment duty officer who has arrived at the company, if the subunit's company commander is equal to or higher in rank than the regiment duty officer?

Answer: According to Article 259 of the Internal Service Regulations the company duty officer is obliged to give the command "Attention" and report to the unit [regiment] duty officer in this instance.

Question: The company commander arrives in the company area when the regiment duty officer is there. In this case should the company duty officer give the command "Attention" and deliver the report to the company commander?

Answer: Yes, he should, since the regiment duty officer is not the immediate superior of the company commander.

Question: Is the command "Attention" given before the report of duty officers concerning the surrender and acceptance of company duties?

Answer: The command "Attention" is given only in a case where the report to the company commander (deputy company commander, company ncoic) is delivered in the presence of other servicemen.

Question: Should the new company duty officer deliver the report to the company commander, if the latter arrived at the company after the change in details and the acceptance of duties was reported to the company ncoic?

Answer: No, he should not, since according to Article 258 of the Internal Service Regulations the report about surrendering and accepting company duties is delivered only once to the company commander, and in his absence -- to the deputy company commander, and if he is not there, then to the company ncoic.

Question: To which of the superiors who arrive in the area should the battalion duty officer (the duty officer for special subunits and regiment servicing subunits) report?

Answer: According to Article 255 of the Regulations the battalion duty officer (duty officer for special subunits and regiment servicing subunits) bears the same type of responsibility and performs the same type of duties as the company duty officer. Consequently, in this case he should give the command "Attention", report and escort any immediate superiors arriving in the area from the battalion commander on up (accordingly from the subunit commander who is the senior man for special subunits and regiment servicing subunits), the regiment duty officer, and also inspecting (checking) personnel.

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CSO: 1801

ACTIONS TAKEN ON READERS' COMPLAINTS

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 8, Aug 77 signed to press 21 Jul 77 p 27

[Article: "Talking with the Reader"]

[Text] Junior Sergeant A. Martynov wrote to the editors that his training subunit mistakenly sent his driver's certificate to another unit to a person with a similar name, Junior Sergeant T. Martynov, and requested assistance in obtaining the document, since there had been no response from the unit. The editors forwarded this letter to the unit where T. Martynov was serving with a request to return the driver's certificate to its owner, but no answer was received within the established time limits. Only after another inquiry did Captain Lieutenant A. Davtyan reply about the loss of A. Martynov's driver's certificate.

On instructions from the headquarters of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet, where we reported the incident, Captain 1st Rank B. Romanov informed the editors about an administrative investigation which indicated that A. Martynov's driver certificate was lost due to negligence on the part of A. Davtyan. Disciplinary action was taken against him for a negligent attitude and poor handling of documents. An application for issuing A. Martynov a duplicate driver's certificate was sent to the local elements of the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate.

The editors received a letter from Warrant Officer V. Ivanov, in which he reported about being made materially responsible for damage to a vehicle engine, although he was completely cleared as a result of an investigation. At the request of the editors this letter was gone over at the Central Motor Vehicle and Tractor Directorate of the Ministry of Defense USSR, and Colonel General Technical Troops A. Smirnov notified us that through an investigation it was established that there was no reason to withhold money from Warrant Officer Ivanov. The order was given to return to him all improperly withheld funds.

Warrant Officer G. Kal'chenko indicated in a letter, that he was not being paid his bonus for the rating of "master", even though he verified it. The editors directed this letter to the headquarters of the Red Banner Baku Air

Defense District for action. Major General Artillery I. Pekarskiy reported that an investigation showed that Warrant Officer Kal'chenko's complaint was legitimate. Orders were passed to the unit where he serves to pay the warrant officer his authorized bonus.

In another letter Warrant Officer Giletskiy complained about the untimely receipt of his pay. Colonel Intendant Service Malinovskiy answered the inquiry of the editors and reported that upon looking into the facts this situation proved to be true. Warrant Officer Giletskiy was issued the money owed him and the chief accountant Bogodukhova was dismissed from work for neglect of duties.

Warrant Officer V. Kanivets sent a complaint to us, that the finance section of his unit imposed a fine on him for food rations, ostensibly without reason.

Colonel Intendant Service Puzyrev informed the editors that Warrant Officer Kanivets, an investigation showed, was receiving free rations at the dining hall of the military unit. At the same time he was receiving money instead of food rations, obviously knowing about the illegality of this. An administrative inquiry was conducted by the unit commander, and Warrant Officer Kanivets admitted his guilt and returned the illegally obtained money. Disciplinary action was instituted against him.

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RESULTS OF READERS' QUESTIONNAIRE DISCUSSED

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 8, Aug 77 signed to press 21 Jul 77 p 40

[Article: "Sergeants -- Readers of the Magazine ZNAMENOSETS"]

[Text] In publishing the questionnaire in the third issue of this magazine, the editors placed before themselves the goal of ascertaining the views of our readers -- sergeants and petty officers -- on such matters as, how they like military service, how it affects the social development of young people, and also what they think about the magazine ZNAMENOSETS and the regular features contained in its pages.

We can now say that this goal has been basically achieved. Many sergeants and petty officers responded to the inquiry of the magazine and promptly forwarded their filled out questionnaires to the editors.

Recently the received questionnaires were processed at one of the computer centers, and we wish to express our sincere gratitude to its employees.

From the obtained data it is possible to draw some definite conclusions both for improving the content of the magazine and, on a broader scale, for increasing the effectiveness of the command activities of sergeants and petty officers as the primary instructors of their subordinates. The editors obtained these conclusions from various categories of sergeant and petty officer personnel, according to rank, length of service, and the presence of subordinates. Many ncos (approximately 70 percent) indicated a desire to spend their service time as sergeants (petty officers) at the time of their call-up into the army (navy). Furthermore, a significant number of them (42 percent) went into detail about this desire.

This is a very important factor. Our army and navy is a small part of our nation, but our people love their armed defenders, and many young people enter military service thoroughly realizing their honored duty and striving to prove themselves in society and show themselves in a positive light.

And, as a rule, service work for these sergeants and petty officers goes more smoothly, than for those who did not have a real desire to become

commanders. They appear in a more positive light than the general mass of ncos in the marks they achieved during their military careers in the army (navy).

Sergeants and petty officers who looked forward to service careers as ncos also read the magazine ZNAMENOSETS on more regular basis, while only a total of 27.7 percent of those sergeants and petty officers who had no desire to become ncos read our magazine regularly.

A definite relationship was noted also between the frequency one reads our magazine and the evaluation of the types of subjects and the material published in it. And this relationship, being reflected in statistics, has a positive correlation, i.e. the more often a sergeant or petty officer reads ZNAMENOSETS, the higher (usually "fully satisfied") the evaluation he gives to the subject matter in the magazine, and the more often he discusses the articles with his comrades and uses the materials for preparing talks and meetings with personnel.

Thus, for example, the ncos who regularly read our magazine utilize material published in the magazine in the practical training of personnel twice as often as those sergeants and petty officers who read ZNAMENOSETS on an irregular basis.

Thus we have a definite logical correlation between the evaluation of military service, plus the rating of the magazine's quality, on the part of sergeants and petty officers, and the way these persons approach their military service as ncos. This is an extremely important factor. A sense of perception, as psychologists say, is necessary to teach. And the results of this teaching primarily depend on the internal makeup of an individual and his attitude toward his work. With a positive attitude the effectiveness of using various equipment, materials, tools of the trade, etc. is significantly enhanced.

The editors are carefully studying the suggestions and proposals of ncos for further improving the content of the magazine, its layout, etc. These suggestions and proposals from our readers cover a wide range of problems, the solution of which, we hope, will allow us to improve the quality of the magazine as a whole.

The editors of the magazine want to express their sincere thanks to all the sergeants and petty officers who participated in this common effort.

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END