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10 September 1984

USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

LAX ENFORCEMENT OF ETHICAL STANDARDS HIT

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jun 84 pp 2-3

[Article by Capt 1st Rank V. Frolov, doctor of philosophical sciences: "Social Facets of Military Construction: Ethical Standards and Regulation Requirements"]

[Text] I once had occasion to be in one of the military collectives during a curious conversation which touched on problems of a further strengthening of discipline. The discussion chiefly was about the relationship between communist ethical standards and the demands of combined-arms regulations prevailing in our daily Army life. A political worker present at the discussion was asked the question: Is it possible to speak of such a relationship in principle? The fact is that regulations are a code of laws of military service regulating all the life, training, routine and conduct of Soviet soldiers. Ethical standards seemingly have no special significance under such conditions.

In responding to the question, the political worker reduced the entire matter to the juridical, legal aspect of combined-arms regulations. He was not able to reveal their social nature or their ideological-political and moral content and consequently he also couldn't show that indestructible relationship existing between regulation demands and the standards and unity of communist ethics. At the same time, a correct, precise understanding of all these matters is of extremely great practical importance for ideological-political, moral and military indoctrination.

The Soviet combined-arms regulations reflect our Army's socialist nature. They express the ideology and policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state in the area of military organizational development and, in accordance with the Soviet people's interests and will, they formulate demands placed on the Armed Forces and on everyone called into the ranks of the Motherland's defenders. In building up within themselves the very abundant experience of organizing duties, our military regulations are in the final account subordinated to assuring firm order and providing uniform guidelines for the personnel's training and indoctrination and for the performance of interior, guard and garrison duty. In accordance with the demands of contemporary military science and the military art, they teach what is necessary for winning victory in modern warfare.

The Soviet military regulations are the juridical and legal basis of the USSR Armed Forces' vital activities and so their demands have the force of state law. The fact is, however, that our socialist law is in its very essence deeply moral and conforms to the ethical standards and principles of Soviet society. Consequently our regulations also possess the very same feature.

The very first Soviet military legal acts absorbed principles of proletarian ethics which are distinguished by profound humanism and justice. The "Knizhka krasnoarmeytsa" [Red Army Man's Book] stated in particular: "In taking the oath to Soviet authority, imprint it in your heart. Tell yourself: I will be an honest soldier of the Republic. I will be a brother to all workers and oppressed people. I will be merciless toward their enemies. I will be true in service, firm and unbending, and I will perform exploits and not rest until I crush the empire of untruth."

The basic, pivotal idea of Soviet military regulations has been and remains the idea of each soldier's personal responsibility for the defense of peace and socialism on earth and utter dedication to the Motherland and military duty. Dedication to the cause of building communism and a readiness to defend it with gun in hand determine the make-up of all moral ideals of Soviet citizens and join together all principles of communist ethics. This determining ethical principle also is the basis of the military oath and permeates every provision of the combined-arms regulations. In assessing the affairs and acts of Soviet soldiers we are guided by a uniform criterion with its basis being, in Lenin's words, a struggle for the strengthening and completion of communism.

Standards of communist ethics regulate people's behavior in the interests of the entire society, but these standards function as an inner regulator of a specific individual's conduct only when they are deeply perceived, when they turn into a person's personal convictions, and when they become the incentives for his acts and the motives for his work. In this case a person emerges not as a passive performer but an active implementer of society's ethical instructions.

The ethical position of people connected by a common labor process and their attitude toward each other, toward a certain collective and toward the laws, principles and ideals prevailing in society are expressed in their behavior. This also is typical of those who perform military duty and are engaged in military labor, although of course this has its own features. For example, the military regulations juridically fix such ethical standards as the observance of courtesy and tact in relations among servicemen, which is specifically expressed in saluting and in using the polite form of address with each other. It is common knowledge that this goes beyond the framework of legal regulations under conditions of life outside the Army.

Our servicemen's attitude toward their duties has a special form of expression such as their fulfillment of Soviet military duty. The latter includes a unified set of ethical and legal standards and contains society's demands on the soldier's person, and so it acts as an immediate regulator of the personnel's conduct and activities, it is the starting point of Soviet military discipline and it determines all relationships among servicemen to a considerable extent.

Official relationships among servicemen are not primarily ethical, but are regulated by legal standards above all. Even these standards contain a certain ethical element, however, since they are built on principles of collectivism, comradely mutual help, friendship and mutual respect. For example, one of the standards of communist ethics--one for all and all for one--is reflected in the USSR Armed Forces Interior Service Regulation in the demand "to cherish troop comradeship, to help comrades in word and deed, to deter them from undignified acts, and to help them out of danger without regard for one's own life."

Ethical principles thus are an inalienable component of ethics and at the same time are among the most important regulation demands.

Those principles of communist ethics which are directly fixed in regulations acquire juridical force. A deviation from them is not only a violation of ethical principles, but also a violation of the standards of Soviet law and so it involves both public censure as well as juridical or administrative sanctions.

Because of their specific features the Army and Navy always will require not only the ethical regulation of interpersonal relationships, but also the legal regulation of these relationships and a combination of measures of persuasion and coercion. In our Armed Forces, however, this regulation is filled more and more with ethical content in the stage of developed socialism, as determined by the growing inner conformity of the standards of military law to the principles of communist ethics.

The spiritual development of Armed Forces personnel understandably takes place under the influence of the Soviet way of life, with its typical features being the observance of standards of human society, industriousness, a solicitous attitude toward the people's property and so on. Even before being called up for military service, our young people develop the best human qualities under the influence of the Soviet way of life.

The development and improvement of such qualities take place especially intensively and purposefully in the Armed Forces, where the entire system of ideological-political, military and ethical indoctrination is focused on this. The high effects of this work have been proven convincingly many times over by the mass heroism of Soviet soldiers during the Great Patriotic War and by numerous manifestations of courage, valor, staunchness and self-sacrifice which we observe even today during strenuous combat training by Army and Navy personnel and during their fulfillment of patriotic and international duty, as discussed at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries.

CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade K. U. Chernenko emphasized in a statement at the conference: "Today as always, our Army is strong not only because of modern equipment and good training, but also because of its ideological charge and high moral-political spirit."

The party characterizes the Soviet Armed Forces as a school of courage, industry and high morality and sets the task of continuing to elevate their indoctrinational role in every way. The fuller all forms of ideological-political influence on people are activated and the more consistently demands of communist ethics in our military regulations are implemented in Army and Navy life, the more successfully this task is accomplished.

Unfortunately some of our officers and leaders of party and Komsomol organizations forget about the unity of ethical and legal demands of military service and about their thorough consideration and comprehensive use in working with the personnel. At times a person's official affairs and acts are evaluated outside of his ethical make-up and moral transgressions do not entail measures of administrative influence and social condemnation. This often leads to a situation where the antisocial essence of violations is not singled out or shown and the one who commits them loses the feeling of social responsibility for his acts.

Military service in the USSR is built on those principles of the state system which have become a highly moral law of society's life. In this connection the observance of regulation demands in our Army also rests not so much on coercion as on the moral authority of those demands and on the soldiers' profound inner conviction as to the reasonableness and expediency of military juridical determinations which reflect an objective need for defending socialism's achievements. But this does not preclude the application of coercive measures toward certain careless servicemen.

Our Army doesn't view the possibility of applying coercive measures as the chief function of the prevailing military legal system, however, but as an auxiliary means. M. V. Frunze pointed out that the highly moral nature of our Army's discipline shows up in the fact that it is based not on sheer coercion or on the fear of punishment, but on each soldier's voluntary and conscious execution of his official duty. While showing concern for maintaining firm regulation order and military discipline, the commanders and political officers must not lose sight of matters of forming a healthy moral climate in military collectives, improving subordinates' political, job and ethical qualities, and involving all personnel in active self-improvement work.

That is what the foremost commanders and political officers do. In the course of military indoctrination they carry out various measures for the soldiers' moral development and legal education based on the regulations. The close integral relationship of ideological-political, moral and legal indoctrination with military indoctrination is an invariable demand of the times and a mandatory condition for the personnel's successful development of high moral-combat qualities, without which victory is inconceivable in modern warfare.

An orderly system of such indoctrination has taken shape and is functioning in the Soviet Armed Forces, with an important role therein played by the disciplinary practice of commanders and chiefs. The regulations clearly define the sum total of their rights and obligations. With consideration of the circumstance that Soviet military discipline bears a conscious and deeply moral

character, commanders cannot disengage themselves from the principles and standards of communist ethics even in the application of legal means. Moral standards are used most often in applying toward servicemen various forms of incentives, disciplinary punishments, and measures aimed at stopping infractions of military discipline and public order.

An incentive is the legal means which motivates the soldiers' faultless service, conscientious military labor, and disciplined conduct. It is at the same time deeply moral in its essence. Some commanders unfortunately forget about this at times. Because of their sympathies or antipathies, some of them take no note of some servicemen's zeal in service and reward others with incentives unjustifiably often merely for their ordinary performance of official duties. This generates bewilderment in the personnel, creates soil for the appearance of unhealthy sentiments in the military collective, and has a negative effect on the moral climate in the subunit.

Even greater harm is done by ignoring moral criteria in imposing disciplinary punishments directed toward the correction and re-education of a deviant soldier. The USSR Armed Forces Disciplinary Regulation contains legal guarantees protecting Soviet servicemen's honor, dignity and other moral values. Article 90 states, for example: "In imposing disciplinary punishment the commander or chief must not be hasty in determining the kind and measure of punishment, nor must he degrade a subordinate's personal dignity and be rude." This instruction is full of deep meaning, since one cannot achieve positive results in strengthening military discipline, legality and law and order among Army and Navy personnel without clarifying and using ethical principles and standards.

A commander's personal example and his moral and legal culture is a necessary condition for developing the personnel's high political and moral-combat qualities. Our military regulations obligate every superior to set an example of strict and precise fulfillment of the demands of laws, the military oath, regulations, order and directions, and an example in observing the standards of communist ethics. A positive example acquires the greatest indoctrinational effect when it is integrally connected with the high personal qualities of a commander or political officer and is manifested constantly, and not just on occasion.

USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov directs the attention of all officers specifically to this, stating: "The maintaining of high military discipline must be linked with the fulfillment of combat and political training plans and programs, with indoctrinational work, and with the imposition of firm regulation order in the units and aboard ships. Success can be achieved in this matter only if the officer himself has a firm knowledge of and strictly fulfills the demands of military regulations, if he always serves as an example of discipline, execution, diligence and efficiency, if he struggles resolutely and uncompromisingly against any kind of indulgences, if he delves deeply into the status of discipline, and if he eliminates the reasons and conditions giving rise to disciplinary infractions."

Today ever higher demands are being placed on the status of discipline, organization and order among the troops. This is related both to the aggravated international situation and to the nature of modern weapons and combat equipment. In order to prepare soldiers capable of withstanding a strong and technically outfitted enemy, we have to develop in them from their first days of service such qualities as strict and precise fulfillment of regulation demands and a thorough understanding of the moral essence of implicit subordination to commanders and chiefs. Every soldier has to understand that the Motherland, whose word is sacred, gives him orders through the commander.

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ARMED FORCES

LETTERS PRAISE VETERANS, LEAD TO SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 May 84 p 3

[Review of letters compiled by the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA Letter Department: "A Thread Linking Past and Present"]

[Text] SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA last April received more than 8,000 letters. The materials of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet were at the center of attention of our readers, like all the Soviet people. With strong approval they met the election of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade K. U. Chernenko, to the high post of chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The authors of the letters completely support the peace-loving foreign policy of the party and Soviet government, the domestic political course of increasing production efficiency, strengthening discipline and order in all elements of the national economy and at the further dynamic growth of the economic might and defense capability of the motherland and the prosperity of the people.

Letters from veterans and about veterans hold a noticeable place in the editors' mail. Our traditional monthly review is devoted to them.

This work has lasted nearly a year. We would now like, on the eve of Victory Day, to sum up certain results, having made, however, a substantial stipulation: concern for war veterans, an attentive and sincere attitude toward them and a strict observance of the benefits established for them are in no way a brief campaign restricted to certain dates but rather a constant obligation of each official and each citizen of the nation. While we are now speaking about a certain period, this is merely because the editors have their own unique point of reference: the article "The Law of Memory" published on 17 August 1983 and which evoked a heavy flood of reader responses. The work in question has been undertaken on their basis.

"The questions raised by the newspaper cannot leave anyone indifferent," wrote P. Ivanov from Lisichansk. "The participants of the war are a golden people,

they not only defended the motherland against the Nazi plague, they liberated half of Europe from it, they bore all the hardships of the postwar destruction and raised from ruins the towns and villages, plants, factories and mines; for decades they were and many of them still remain the reliable support of the party in all its great and difficult undertakings. I want to say that concern for the war veterans, attention and respect for them are not only the repaying of duty but also a thread which links the past with the present and the future. For this reason, this is essential only and not so much for the veterans themselves as it is for all our people as a basis for the patriotic indoctrination of the citizens."

The same viewpoint was supported by frontline friends I. Belyakov, N. Volchkov and I. Markin from Donetsk, P. Stepanov (Novosibirsk), N. Vorob'yev (Magnitogorsk), F. Yurchenko (Belgorod), A. Zubkov, (Reutov, Moscow Oblast), I. Drashpul' (Krasnodar Kray), M. Khodzhayev (Tashkent) and many other of our readers, virtually everyone who sent in replies to the article. Their letters contained the warmest words about the people around the veterans and the heartfelt concern shown by many officials not out of duty but out of conscience. "Our disabled war veterans are surrounded with warmth and attention," wrote the Tbilisi resident and disabled war veteran of the first group I. Mchedlishvili. "We are served by the best towns of the city when we fall ill and we receive home deliveries...."

A very characteristic feature of that concern which as a whole is shown by the nation for the former defenders of the motherland. All the more intolerable are the exceptions, individual failings, individual but not so rare manifestations of indifference, bureaucracy and even elementary incompetence. The facts of bureaucracy given in the article "The Law of Memory" evoked mass condemnation by our readers. Many of them asked us to relate what happened as a consequence. We can state with satisfaction that all the questions raised in the article were resolved positively. The First Secretary of the Kursk Party Gorkom, A. Buvalin, informed the editors that the disabled war veteran G. Antsi-bor whose ordeals had been described in the article had been given an opportunity to choose an apartment close to his garage. The question of the delayed review of his request was discussed at the secretariat of the party gorkom. The gorkom secretary V. Myachenko was reprimanded for the inadmissibility of such instances.

According to a statement from the secretary of the Rostov Party Obkom V. Suslin, the obkom bureau recognized as valid the criticism of a bureaucratic attitude shown to the widow of the deceased soldier Lizhdvyy. The bureau of the party obkom imposed party reprimands on the officials guilty of this. Order was instituted in the line of preference for receiving housing.

Numerous letters written by veterans contained many complaints involving the curtailing of their rights to benefits. All letters at the request of the editors were carefully examined by the competent bodies and organizations. The editors received from the local bodies a number of statements on the affirmative resolving of requests which the veterans had forwarded to the newspaper. First of all on the questions of improving housing conditions. In Krivoy Rog, a one-room apartment was assigned the war veteran G. Viktorenko, the Togliatti party gorkom stated that during the current year the war veteran L. Bizyayev would

receive an apartment and requests were satisfied for assigning apartments or signing up many other authors of letters to the editor.

In a number of instances the demands of the authors of the letters were excessive and did not conform to the law. We will not mention names and assume that from the obtained competent replies the comrades realized the wrongness of their claims. But there are also replies which, in our view, we cannot accept. "From October 1956," wrote the war and labor veteran I. Sirota from Novgorod, "my wife, daughter and I have been living in a house without amenities. The apartment is on the first floor, it is on the corner and is heated by a stove. I am 66, my wife is almost the same age and we are both ailing. My daughter is also in poor health. We are unable to cut wood and stoke the stove and the apartment remains damp and cold." He requested help in changing apartments for one with amenities.

The request cannot be satisfied, the first secretary of the party gorkom V. Kondrat'yev replied to the editors. This family cannot be registered for better housing conditions as in a two-room apartment there would be more than 9m² per person.... One cannot help but see how this reply reeks of formalism and indifference. One can hardly agree that the question of improving living conditions for war veterans should be interpreted just as an opportunity to increase housing space. For the elderly who have lost their health much more important are modern conveniences and comfort.

The second (in terms of difficulty and certainly not in terms of the number of letters) problems which particularly concerns many war veterans is the installation of a telephone. The directive bodies have given them a preferential right in this regard. And this is understandable as it is a question, as a rule, of elderly persons with impaired health for whom the possibility of promptly summoning an ambulance often provides a direct response to the question of "life or death."

It must be said that in recent years a great deal had been done to resolve this problem. In many cities it is no longer acute and in some it has already been completely resolved. Many veterans have had telephones installed with the aid of the newspaper. It is extremely pleasant to read, for example, such letters as the one sent to us by the war veteran Nikolay Dmitriyevich Belov who lives in Krivoy Rog: "The May holidays for my family and me will be double holidays as I have been connected to the telephone. I send you warm thanks for the help given." The editors received statements on the installation of telephones in the apartments of O. Polevodin (Odintsovo, Moscow Oblast), N. Saplyunov (Ashkhabad), P. Burmistrov (Krasnodar), T. Kolesnikov (Orenburg) and other war veterans who turned to the newspaper for help.

But, unfortunately, in far from all instances the question has not been so satisfactorily resolved. "At present, it is impossible to satisfy the requests of Comrade B. A. Mogilevskiy due to the lack of free lines in the main cable and numbers at the ATS [automatic telephone exchange]," was the answer to the veteran's request by the secretary of the Kuybyshev party obkom V. Ryabov. A similar reply through the editors was given by the secretary of the Gomel party obkom V. Yakovlev to the war veteran B. Rivkin, by the secretary of the Omsk party gorkom V. Abraztsov to V. Smirnov and by the chief of the Main Directorate of

Urban Telephone Communications of the RSFSR Ministry of Communications
L. D'yakov to B. Ponomarev (Sverdlovsk) and R. Bayzer (Krasnodar).... We will certainly not list all these replies as there are rather many of them. Disregarding the rank of the persons replying they are as similar as two peas in a pod.

Last year, upon the request of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, the USSR Ministry of Communications at a board meeting discussed the complaints from war veterans received by the editors over red tape involving the installation of telephones. The criticism was considered valid, a good resolution was worked out and serious complaints were voiced against related suppliers and construction workers as was set out in detail by the newspaper in the article "A Telephone for a Veteran" (27 August 1983). However, the situation has been improving slowly and obviously the time has come to place stricter demands against those who do not show the proper energy and initiative in resolving this important question for the disabled and war veterans.

In reading the editors' mail, one wonders at times just how many barriers can be thrown up on the veteran's path to the benefit owed him. For example, take the worker of the Leningrad Izhorskiy Zavod Production Association, the war and labor veteran A. Zuyev who asked that July be reserved for him in drawing up the vacation schedule. He was unceremoniously answered: Don't imagine that you have any advantages over others and you will take your vacation in May. It seems amazing that at such a famous enterprise which has a large legal service the officials who settle the question of vacations do not know the law on the basis of which this question should be settled! At the request of the editors, the obkom of the sectorial trade union intervened into the matter. The obkom secretary G. Kozyrev stated that justice had been done to the veteran and that the association's administration "was informed of the obligation to grant leaves to the participants of the Great Patriotic War at a time convenient for them." Unfortunately, such instances are not uncommon. Obviously, they are not to be eliminated by general instructions to the "administration" and behind each instance stands specific individuals who are violating the law. Stricter demands must be made on them.

"At the very basis of the Soviet system lies social justice. And this is its enormous strength," pointed out Comrade K. U. Chernenko at the February (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee again pointed out how important it is that everything be done justly and that the goods of life be distributed in accord with the contribution of each man to our common cause. The party, the state and all our society show great affection and profound respect for the veterans of the Great Patriotic War, to their enormous military and later labor contribution to the fight for the well-being of the people. At present, in congratulating them on the occasion of Victory Day, we should firmly say: let none of the worthy and loyal sons and daughters of the motherland who shed their blood and life itself for it be forgotten and not be surrounded by attention, sincerity, kindness and a readiness to understand and help. For this is one of the peaks of our social justice.

ARMED FORCES

GENERAL ALTUNIN DISCUSSES WORLD WAR II, NEW DRAFTEES

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 84 p 1

[Interview with Hero of the Soviet Union, Army Gen A. T. Altunin, USSR Civil Defense Chief and USSR Deputy Minister of Defense, by A. Murtazayev: "The Day Which Opened the Peace"; place and date of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] Photographs are like windows to your memory. From a photograph of 1941, Lt Aleksandr Altunin looked out at the world. The unforgettable summer for the world had already started and his officer's biography had just begun. The war had just started.

How young they were, these lieutenants of 1941. How young all of them were who bore this unbearable burden of the war.... "I believe that the youth made the main sacrifice in the war...." These are the words of G. K. Zhukov. "From the command post I many times saw the young soldiers rise up for the attack. This was a terrifying moment: to stand up tall when the air was pierced by mortal metal."

From these terrifying minutes the stirring biography was shaped for that generation which we proudly call the generation of fire. It is a generation to which the world owes its happiness and the peaceful spring of 1945.

"Aleksandr Terent'yevich [Altunin], in looking at the photographs from those times it is hard to even believe that such youngsters could carry the basic burden of the war, hold out and be victorious. What helped them?"

[Answer] In 1941, during the most difficult days for the motherland, we all asked ourselves: what had happened, why were we retreating, were we really unprepared for the war?

Now, as a lieutenant from 1941 and as a Komsomol member of those years, I want to say that we were ready for the war. The motherland and the party indoctrinated us in such a manner that at the critical moment when the fate of the fatherland was being determined, the Soviet people showed their best traits, courage, loyalty and steadfastness.

And the party had particularly prepared the youth for hardship. We were taught that we must continuously defend our liberty and our revolution. And we prepared for combat. How many despairing fellows raised to the heavens the shout

which resounded throughout the nation: "Komsomol member, to your airplane!" The best Nazi aces were powerless in duels against Pokryshkin, Kozhedub and Safonov....

And the Komsomol sponsorship of the Red Navy! Thousands of young Komsomol draftees by the start of the war were already excellently trained specialists. And one need not mention the bravery and valor of the sailors.

Who was our idol? The military leaders of the Civil War. I see in this the guarantee for my generation that the heroes of that war are familiar and close to today's young women and men. We carried out our filial duty sacredly.

The men who fought at Khasan and Khalkhin-Gol were miracle knights for us. And for a young man of our times there was no question of what you would do after school. The entire class went to train to be Red commanders.

In my village alone 11 persons went to study at the Omsk Infantry School. And the competition was great. Only three of us were admitted to the school.

And the ideological and physical conditioning helped us hold out and be victorious.

Without playing down the accomplishments of the elder generation, I would like to point out that young soldiers from 18 to 24 years of age were basically at the point of each arrow on an operational map. It was trench warfare, hand-to-hand, close combat and an attack....

Somehow I endeavored to trace the fate of all the officers from our graduating class. Some 625 men received the rank of "lieutenant" in June 1941. A majority of them was killed. Very many were maimed. I did not figure the percentages but 15 years after the war only individual men were still in combat.

[Question] A second photograph. It is now the autumn of 1941. Behind you are battles in an encirclement and hundreds of your combat comrades have already been buried. The wounds on your body have already scarred over. But there is only one that does not heal in the heart of a soldier. It will bleed until Victory itself. Each soldier in the war carried this pain for the motherland, relatives and dear ones. This is why the faces in the photographs are stern, decisive and proud. You are no longer the same young men who look with curiosity at the camera three days before the war.

You have written two books about the war. Why did you decide to take up the pen? What new did you wish to relate about the war as so many have already been written?

[Answer] Frankly speaking, I initially thought simply of telling about the fate of a soldier. But it was not an autobiographical tale. I could not refrain myself as I wanted to get to the war. It burned, urged and called.

I recalled faces, battles and cities but I realized that I had forgotten names. Even now I recall faces perfectly (every night I am with them in the trenches) but for names.... That was why I hurried.

It was duty to my friends with whom I lived in the rain-soaked trenches, retreated and advanced, a duty to the fallen and the living. I do not know if there is a greater force in the world. Most likely for this reason among those who fought there are none who do not want to write about what they experienced.

It suddenly seemed that my memory was picking up on everything. And I wrote as my memory dictated.... I did not even have a plan for the book. I merely followed the frontline, initially retreating to the east and then advancing to the west. To victory. I did not even think about any writing style and merely one idea urged me on: faster, faster. It was as if my memory was afraid of missing something. So I called my books a war diary.

Actually many people have written about the war. But it must be said that a majority is memoirs of major military leaders or literary works (where, it must be said, much has been made up). My goal was to make a report from the trenches, from the first line of defense, from the first line of attack.

Moreover, I immediately promised not to talk about combat operations. I wanted to describe man in war, how he conquered fear and went into the attack. The psychology of war is what I wanted to get over to the reader. I had spent so much time in the trenches that when after the war I went off to the academy, my tunic for a long time smelled of powder. I wanted my books to recall the pain and greatness of war.

[Question] Excuse me, Aleksandr Terent'yevich, you immediately defined the genre of your books, a war diary, having called it a soldier's work. How would you, as a frontline veteran, consider the professional writers who wrote about the war?

[Answer] Honestly speaking, these books do not always satisfy me. Many of those who wrote about the war seemed insincere to me. Mykov, in my view, was the closest of anyone to the truth.

After a pause, Aleksandr Terent'yevich half jokingly added:

Generally I feel that they will write the truth about the war when there are no longer any eyewitnesses and no one to dispute the way it was.

Speaking seriously though, I am confident that a genius will be born and he will write everything as it was. And he will be aided by the books about the war which have been written both by the writers and we, the soldiers.

[Question] Now, as you know, the Lenin Komsomol is conducting the operation "The Chronicle of the Great Patriotic War," the aim of which is to write down the remembrances of all the war veterans. This will be an unique book about the war which will tell about the heroes to successive generations. Let us assume that you were visited by the trackers to get your remembrances. What would you tell them? What is the main idea that you would like to pass on to the future?

[Answer] In the first place, I would like to point out the Komsomol work. The "Chronicle of the Great Patriotic War" is an operation unprecedented in scope and its moral significance. It literally connects two generations and two eras.

If I were visited by the trackers I would mention our confidence in victory. I would describe the memorable party meeting in June 1941. There was one agenda: admission to the party.

"Well, Fedor Mefod'yevich," I asked the Red Armyman, Brazhenko, "possibly we should examine the three applications at a more convenient time."

We were surrounded. It was the day we were breaking out and no one knew if we would make it. We still did not see our tanks but every day we saw those with the crosses. We were firing Nazi automatics and eating captured canned goods. And then the application....

"Well, Comrade Lieutenant," said Brazhenko with a shiver. "It looks as though the Nazi is about to attack again. This may be the last for me or my friends. Maybe we could before the attack?"

We did. Brazhenko went into battle a communist. And at the meeting the former miner was asked why he had not joined the party before. The soldier answered simply: "We cannot be victorious without the Bolshevik party. I want to be in its ranks when our Soviet Fatherland is in danger!"

I remembered these words of the simple miner all my life. Surrounded, confronted with death, the men joined the Bolshevik party. What belief in victory and in the party of Lenin we had to have! Such a party is invincible.

The stars over the Kremlin during the war years were covered with protective covers for camouflage. But the hearts of the communists carried their light throughout the world.

During the war years, the party of Lenin was the inspirer and organizer of the struggle of all the people. Before combat we counted not only cannons and machine guns but also the communists in line. The personal heroism and wholehearted dedication to the motherland on the part of each communist increased morale and urged them to a feat.

[Question] In the coming spring, the fellows of the next draft will join the ranks. The "victory draft" is the name with which those who have the honor to serve during the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory will go down in history. What would you wish these fellows who are now studying in primary and technical schools?

[Answer] In the trenches we often thought about victory and we lived and fought for the sake of our children and grandchildren. Of course, we dreamed what they would be like. Let my words be perceived as good wishes from our infantry regiment of '41.

You will begin serving in a significant year. This is a particular honor.

Prepare for service in good time. Particularly morally. Youth helps one endure hardships. The ability to be patient, to control oneself and to have strong nerves--this you must develop in yourselves.

Continue the traditions of your fathers and grandfathers. But most importantly, create your own new ones. Each generation should make its own contribution. We live in anxious times. Our decisive policy of peace is being resisted by the aggressive policy of international imperialism headed by the United States. Protect peace and defend it for the sake of the future of our land. Remember that the stronger you are the stronger peace will be.

[Question] Allow me, Aleksandr Terent'yevich, to congratulate you and through you all our veterans on Victory Day. We bow deeply to you, the soldiers of victory.

[Answer] Thank you. Victory Day has become Memory Day for us. Now people come to the obelisks to pay homage to the ashes of the defenders of the fatherland. We are eternally in their debt. For precisely this reason we call the fire which illuminates their names an eternal flame.

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ARMED FORCES

VETERANS' BENEFITS REVIEWED

Replies to Letters on Benefits

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 21 Jun 84 p 4

[Article by Maj V. Burin'kov, deputy chief of the Awards Section of the Personnel Directorate of the Baltic Military District: "On Awards and Benefits for Frontline Veterans"]

[Text] As was already announced, the CPSU Central Committee has approved the Decree "On the 40th Anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet People in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945."

The decree particularly emphasizes the task of paying more attention to the war and labor veterans and showing constant concern for the participants of the Great Patriotic War. Supervision is to be exercised over the granting to war participants the benefits and advantages established by the current legislation.

Our editors have received letters from former military personnel in the reserves or in retirement on the questions of the extending of benefits to them and the presenting of governmental awards. Below we publish the replies to a number of letters.

[Question] Maj (Ret) E. Leyshkalns and other comrades have asked for an explanation of who is considered to be a participant of the Great Patriotic War and who is to receive the established benefits.

[Answer] The participants of the Great Patriotic War include servicemen or volunteers who participated in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces in military operations on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War as well as other individuals who received the medal "For Victory Over Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945" or the medal "For Victory Over Japan." The certificates awarding these medals state, respectively: "For Participation in the Great Patriotic War" and "For Participation in Combat Operations Against the Japanese Imperialists." All these persons are to receive certificates of war participants.

Their issuing at the military commissariats has basically been completed. These give the right to receive the benefits which have been established by the current legislation. Prior to 1978, the benefits and advantages were extended chiefly to war disabled veterans and to the families of killed personnel. The decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers of 10 November 1978 and 21 February 1980 set benefits and advantages also for war participants from among the servicemen who served in the operational army as well as the partisans.

More detailed information on the legislation concerning the extending of benefits and advantages to the war participants can be secured at the military commissariats at the place of residence.

[Question] "Recently I learned that the military commissariats establish and submit for decorating the participants of the Great Patriotic War who sustained wounds in battles but did not have state decorations. What procedure has been established for submitting for a decoration for a sustained injury," asked the former frontline veteran, Pvt (Ret) E. Klyavin'sh in his letter.

[Answer] The republic military commissariats are preparing actively to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. For this jubilee there are plans to decorate a large group of frontline veterans with USSR orders and medals. At present, the lists are being drawn up, conversations are being conducted, the biographical data are being clarified and the decorations awarded.

To be decorated are participants of the Great Patriotic War who were wounded in battle but did not receive state decorations. The material will be drawn up in the military commissariats prior to 1 January 1985 and submitted to the superior personnel bodies.

The basic document substantiating the sustained wound or concussion in all instances is solely a certificate issued by a military medical institution where the veteran underwent treatment or a certificate of the Military Medical Museum of the USSR Ministry of Defense. Consideration is not to be given and decoration data are not to be drawn up for persons who sustained frostbite or illness during the period of service as well as those who have behaved unconscientiously in everyday life, who have a criminal record or who have committed amoral actions.

The second document which is essential for drawing up the decoration material is a statement from the Central Archives of the USSR Ministry of Defense confirming service solely in the units and subunits of the USSR Armed Forces.

The awarding and presentation of the decorations are to be carried out by 9 May 1985.

[Question] "At the end of 1944, the commander in front of the formation stated that I had been put up for a decoration, but then I was wounded and after the hospital I served in another regiment. Is it possible to check whether I received the decoration?" wrote Sgt (Res) I. Lutsis. The former artilleryman, Maj (Ret) G. Loshkans asked the same question for verifying a possible decoration in 1943.

[Answer] For verifying a possible decoration it is essential to fill out at the military commissariat at the place of residence an application of the established type where one must give last name, name and patronymic, military rank, the year and place of birth, nationality, position and unit where one was serving at the moment of being presented for a decoration as well as your home address. This request is submitted through the Republic Military Commissariat to the district Personnel Directorate for subsequent verification in the superior bodies.

If the decorated person has an original certificate of decoration (a temporary certificate), this is also submitted to the military commissariat at the place of residence for verification and replacement by a permanent order booklet or certificate for a medal.

[Question] "Upon being discharged into the reserve, the command issued me a certificate for receiving the medal 'For the Taking of Berlin.' Please describe in what manner such decorations are presented," wrote Jr Lt (Ret) E. Petersons.

[Answer] If a decorated person has the original certificates for the right to receive medals for the defense, liberation or taking of cities, commemorative, jubilee and other decorations, these must be submitted to the military commissariats for verification and subsequent presentation of the designated medals. In the event of the lack of such a document, a statement must be written out addressed to the military commissar and appending to this the archival information confirming service in the unit the personnel of which was to be given the award indicated in the statement.

All materials of investigating the reason for the nonpresentation of the decoration previously along with the conclusion of the republic military commissar are to be forwarded to the district staff. The right for the affirmative resolution of the question is granted solely to the chief of the military district's personnel directorate.

[Question] Lt Col (Res) V. Il'ichev and many others have asked who is to receive the medal "Veteran of the USSR Armed Services."

[Answer] The medal "Veteran of the USSR Armed Forces" is presented to servicemen who have served with an unblemished record in the USSR Armed Forces for 25 and more calendar years.

At present, the military commissariats have basically completed the presentation of these medals to persons discharged from active military service prior to the promulgation of the Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet "On Instituting the Medal 'Veteran of the USSR Armed Forces'." However, up to the present, the military commissariats have been seeking out individual veterans who because of certain circumstances were not promptly put up for the awarding of the designated medal. The assistance committees under the military commissariats should provide great help in discovering such individuals.

Persons having grounds for receiving the medal "Veteran of the USSR Armed Forces" should turn to the military commissariats at the place of their residence.

Interview on Veteran Benefits

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 19 Jun 84 p 4

[Interview with Col Justice V. F. Vandyshev by V. Fedayayev; place and date of interview not given]

[Text] The nation is presently inducting young men into active military service and at the same time is discharging into the reserves the men who served the stipulated period of service. Many readers have requested information on the advantages for servicemen in regular service and for those discharged into the reserves. Our correspondent V. Fedayayev has turned to Col Justice V. F. Vandyshev with a request to answer these questions.

[Question] Please tell us about the advantages for servicemen discharged into the reserves when they return to employment.

[Answer] Article 43 of the USSR Law "Governing Universal Military Service" stipulates that the executive committees of the local soviets and the leaders of enterprises, institutions, organizations, kolkhozes and schools should provide employment for servicemen being discharged into the reserves from regular service no later than one month from the day of application considering their specialty and experience. Persons who prior to induction were employed at the enterprises, institutions and organizations keep the right to return to employment at the same enterprise, institution or organization.

The Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers of 1 September 1977 "On Measures to Increase the Effective Use of Agricultural Equipment, Improve Its Safekeeping, Provide the Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes With Equipment Operating Personnel and Retain Them in Agriculture" permit the sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises, the enterprises in water and forestry management and Sel'khoztekhnika to grant to persons discharged into the reserves from the USSR Armed Forces and going to work on the farms as equipment operators, assistance in household furnishings amounting to 6 months' time wage rates of the third category as established for tractor and equipment operators.

This procedure for granting assistance for household furnishing for equipment operators has also been recommended for the kolkhozes.

The time spent by a serviceman in the ranks of the USSR Armed Services is counted in his overall length of employment, regardless of whether he worked before induction (registration) into military service. Military service is also counted in the continuous length of employment under the condition of going to work or study within 3 months of the date of discharge into the reserves, not counting the time spent traveling to the place of residence.

For young specialists with a higher and specialized secondary education, the period of military service is included in the period of required work by assignment after the completion of the institution of learning.

Servicemen discharged into the reserves and sent for employment under the conditions of organized recruitment (in the concluding of labor contracts and by the assignment of Komsomol organizations) can be granted a regular vacation at the end of 3 months of employment.

Servicemen on active regular service keep their housing and they cannot be excluded from the waiting lists for receiving living space.

[Question] What are the advantages for the military in being admitted to the higher and specialized secondary schools?

[Answer] In accord with Article 43 of the USSR Law "On Universal Military Service," persons called up into active military service during the period of instruction in institutions of learning, upon discharge into the reserve, keep the right to be enrolled for continuing their education in the institution of learning and in that course where they were studying prior to induction for active military service, with the granting of a scholarship from the day of returning to the institution of learning until the results of the next exam session.

Servicemen discharged into the reserves and having a secondary education and sent upon recommendation of the troop units to higher institutions of learning for specialties stipulated by the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education as well as to special secondary schools are enrolled outside the competition under the condition that they have received positive grades in the entry exams.

Those who have served at least 2 years in the Armed Forces have a preferential right in enrolling in the daytime (regular) institutions of higher learning on the basis of competitive selection, on equal footing with persons having at least 2 years of practical work experience.

Servicemen discharged into the reserves during the first 3 years after discharge are admitted for instruction in VUZes without leaving production are to be admitted first on equal footing with persons having the necessary length of employment in the specialty corresponding to the one chosen in the higher institution of learning.

Worthy soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers with a complete secondary education, upon being discharged into the reserves and desiring to be admitted to institutions of higher learning, can be sent by the command of the troop units to the preparatory divisions under the VUZes.

Servicemen in regular service who have been discharged into the reserves within 2 years after their discharge are admitted outside of competition to the specialized secondary institutions of learning for daytime instruction in receiving positive grades in the entrance exams. Under the same conditions they are to be admitted outside the competition to the specialized secondary schools for evening and correspondence instruction, if the specialty acquired by them in military service corresponds to the one selected in the school.

By competition, with other conditions being equal, servicemen discharged into the reserve are enrolled in the evening and correspondence courses in the specialized secondary schools first, regardless of the specialty acquired in military service. With the paying of a scholarship by the industrial enterprises, construction projects, sovkhozes and kolkhozes, their employees from persons discharged from active military service can be admitted for instruction in the higher and specialized secondary schools and to the preparatory divisions under the VUZes, with the accounting of the time of the designated service as part of work experience.

[Question] Are there other benefits for servicemen on regular military service and their families?

[Answer] The USSR Law "Governing the Agricultural Tax" releases from the paying of taxes the farms or households which include persons on active military service, if the farm or household has no other able-bodied persons, aside from the wife or mother of the serviceman having children under the age of 8.

Soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers in regular service and the members of their families are released from the paying of taxes for the owners of structures and the land tax.

According to Article 32 of the Law "Governing Universal Military Service," the executive committees of the soviets are obliged to show concern for families called up for active military service, and within a 1-month period of the day of request are to find employment for the wives the husbands of whom have been called up for military service and within the same period place their children in the existing creches and nurseries, regardless of the departmental affiliation of these children's institutions.

Military construction workers from the military construction detachments, officer candidates of military schools and their families have the benefits and advantages stipulated by the legislation for servicemen in regular service and their families.

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MAR ARTY TOLUBKO ON ROLE OF MILITARY LITERATURE

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Jun 84 p 4

[Interview with Chief Mar Arty V. I. Tolubko, commander of Strategic Rocket Troops, Deputy Soviet Minister of Defense, Hero of Socialist Labor, by Stanislav Gagarin: "And Let Not the Muses Fall Silent"; date and place not given]

[Text] Vladimir Fedorovich Tolubko began his labor path at 12 years of age in the metal working shops of Krasnodar-na-Khar'-kovshchina. After completing elementary school and Komsomol pedagogical courses he went to be a teacher in the village. He soon became a rural Komsomol leader and member of the Komsomol rayon committee.

In the army, he first served in a cavalry division, but tanks remained his dream. One day he mentioned this to the battalion commissar.... And he took off to study in the Ul'yanovsk Armor School. Later--the academy. He completed it 5 May 1941 and was assigned to the staff of a tank division in the Leningrad Military District.

[Question] Our talk with the marshal began with a book and with its role during all the years of his life.

[Answer] The first book lying on the table for our entire not so literate family was "Kobzar'" by Taras Shevchenko. What fascinating poetry! We, little boys and girls, knew dozens of his poems by heart and competed to see who would learn more. Another book was "Chapayev" by Furmanov.... I am firmly convinced that this book furthered the patriotic indoctrination of millions and millions of youths, of those who were the first to engage fascist Germany in battle in June 1941 and actually predetermined the victory over Hitler.

I studied in school when this legendary book appeared. My comrades and I were so carried away by it that we even created a special group, giving it the name "GIF" --group imeni Furmanov. The fact is that then we hardly believed that Chapayev was a genuine hero and historical person. We were convinced: the writer Furmanov created Vasilii Ivanovich with the strength of his imagination, and that is why our souls were shaken by the influence of literary talent. The main task which the group posed consisted of accomplishing with honor Lenin's behest expressed at the 3d Komsomol Congress: "Study, study, and study!" We wanted to be like Chapayev and Furmanov....

But war was already knocking from all directions. I greeted it on 22 June on the Chernaya Stream.... It was my first night of battle. I have remembered it all my life. In the evening on Saturday, 21 June, the staff officers returned to the garrison after an unexpectedly interrupted field trip. Our division was located 30 kilometers from Leningrad. The senior commanders lived in the city. I was in the headquarters as the senior officer. At night--an alarming call from the district: "It is uneasy on the border. Conflicts are possible." And all the tanks were in the motor pools. I thought to myself: "Make your decision, Senior Lieutenant Tolubko!"

And so, on my own responsibility and risk I declared a combat alert at 0200 hours for, you see, the war had not yet begun.... It just seemed that there was no one with whom to fight. But from a sense of precaution. It should never leave a marshal or a soldier. In short, I issued the order: "Lead the regiments out and dispose them in secret alternate areas!" And at 0400 hours enemy airplanes appeared but they no longer had anything to bomb. Thus, on the first night of combat we had preserved the vehicles.

[Question] A book on war.... Nevertheless, of course, you also read them at the front....

[Answer] I read them, how I read! During free time--read as much as you can. Everyone read: soldiers and officers, the elderly and the young. Fresh newspapers, journals, and books were delivered to the front.

[Question] Who of the wartime writers do you remember?

[Answer] The brilliant journalistic articles of Aleksey Tolstoy, Mikhail Sholokhov, and Il'ya Erenburg, the poems of Nikolay Tikhonov and Aleksey Surkov, and the prose of Vanda Vasileyskaya excited us to the depth of our souls. I remember how the story "Raduga" [Rainbow] shook me.... And the poems of Ol'ga Berggol'ts in besieged Leningrad! Even now I know by heart lines from the remarkable poem by Nikolay Tikhonov, "Kirov is With Us." The poems of Dzhabul Dzhabayev, "Leningraders, children mine...."

[Question] A conflict situation forms the basis of any artistic work. Is it rightful to demand an acute conflict from a novel about the contemporary army? What problems now trouble both the soldier and the marshal of the Soviet Army?

[Answer] Conflict situations arise daily for the officer, and really, many times per day. He has to work with people who possess the most diverse, naturally, and sometimes even opposite natures. In addition, in the army there are diverse directions and views on how to indoctrinate a person who is a defender of the motherland. Some are for strict discipline and the punctual implementation of the provisions of the regulations. Others are for collective indoctrination and conscious discipline. The soldier should not be a slave of the regulation. He must be brought up in such a way that he perceives his every action dictated by the commander's will with inner conviction: "That is what should be done!"

Of course, the necessity to satisfy two requirements simultaneously--to subordinate the will of the soldier to oneself and create the possibility for him to operate independently and with initiative--is one of the most difficult tasks of military

indoctrination. But really, isn't this the most interesting subject for literary works? I believe that the contemporary officer, if he does not possess pedagogical and psychological capabilities in addition to military-technical knowledge in particular, cannot be a genuine Soviet officer.

One more curious psychological paradox arises here. Clausewitz wrote about it rather precisely in his classical work, "On War": "The higher we climb the ladder of command duties, the more will thought, reason, and insight predominate in the activity of leaders; boldness, which is a property of temperament, is accordingly shifted to the background; therefore, we so seldom find it at the higher command posts but, in return, it is then all the more worthy of admiration." It is precisely this sentence which Vladimir Il'ich Lenin wrote down for himself when he worked with this book. Further Clausewitz writes that "boldness led by an outstanding mind is the stamp of the hero." There is also a deeply romantic situation and large psychological stratum in this.

Books are also needed about our army reality which would assist us in training officer-psychologists and highly educated propagandists who are able to sense human souls finely. And we still have not quite enough of them.... Nor do we study sufficiently the childhood of the soldier, sergeant, or young officer. And you see, it is precisely this which molds the personality. And I repeat once again: "Tell me who your close friend is and what books you read in childhood, and I will tell you who you are!..."

And the role of the family in the life of the officer? Far from all serve in large cities. There are remote garrisons in the taiga and in the tundra, in the desert and in the mountains, far from those places where a young girl once met a young but already a dashing cadet. How many everyday and romantic collisions there are here, rich psychological material for the artist.... Recently the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA published a sociological feature story, "The Family of the Young Officer." It turns out that 60 years ago, on 18 March 1924, the editors questioned the students of a military academy. Of 150 students questioned, 114 were married. The following figures tell about the level of education of their wives: 4 of them were illiterate, 43 had received a primary education, 58 a secondary education, 4 had studied and only 5 women had a higher education.

Of those who answered this same questionnaire now, 364 women out of 1,000 have a higher education. The remainder have completed technical schools, secondary special educational institutions, and secondary schools. Many are members of the CPSU and Komsomols.

Time changed, people changed....

Now much is said and written about the new Soviet ceremonial rites and the necessity to get rid of formalism and boredom in the conduct of celebrations, personal and national. And you see, for the army, too, the role of ceremonial rites is very great. Ordination as a soldier is, in addition to the ceremony of taking the oath, send-offs to their homes for those who have completed their service, meetings with sponsors and war veterans.... Yes, there is still much to see and learn! But so that each such matter becomes an event in the life of the soldier rather than a "measure," it presumes the existence, in the army, of

thinking, creative people who possess the ability for invention and nonstandard thinking. As we said in our youth, we need self-starting, "motive" fellows. And who, if not the writer, should create the model of the new Vasiliy Terkin, a joker and jovial fellow and, at the same time, a well-functioning peacetime soldier.

[Question] You have a large library at home. Which books in it do you especially treasure?

[Answer] Ivan Alekseyevich Bunin. What an unusually talented person.... For me, even Russia itself is somehow associated in the consciousness with Bunin's story, "Antonov Apples."

And I Love Kuprin. Kuprin's "Duel" is, you see, a masterpiece of army prose, if one can put it that way!

The library in our home is big. And my Vera Andreyevnaya and I are constantly enlarging it. We gave our children, and now our grandchildren, a taste for reading. All three Tolstoys, Pushkin, Turgenev, Dostoyevskiy, Gogol, and contemporary writers.

As formerly, when I have free time I read Alexandre Dumas with pleasure. I also like Hemingway, especially his novel about the Spanish War, "For Whom the Bell Tolls." And I have great respect for Jack London's creativity. This writer teaches one how to become a real man.

My library contains much memoir literature and recollections of our outstanding military leaders. It is natural that on a peaceful day the lessons of the past should be known in detail. I value highly the book by my friend, Sergey Matveyevich Shtemenko, "The General Staff in the War Years." There are also books on military theory, tactics, strategy....

But I should like to end our talk with a peaceful appeal to people of good will: let us deprive all the cannon of the Earth of the right to vote! And the muses.... May the muses never fall silent!

6367

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ARMED FORCES

EDITORIAL FAULTS PREPARATION FOR RAPIDLY CHANGING BATTLE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jun 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Troop March Training"]

[Text] This happened 40 years ago in the concluding phase of Operation Bagration. In order to throw off the rate of Soviet troop advance on the left wing of the 1st Belorussian Front, the Hitlerite command planned to take advantage of the marshy woodland to delay the Soviet advance to the USSR State border on the approach to Belovezhskaya Pushcha, but the enemy miscalculated. Under difficult conditions, our commanders and staffs demonstrated wonderful examples of mobility and of the ability to realign combat formations on the move without reducing the rates of movement. For example, in some sectors certain units [soyedineniye] of the 65th Army commanded by Col Gen P. Batov went around the Hitlerites along parallel routes for 40-50 km and hit them from the rear and from ambush. The high level of march training of this army's soldiers largely contributed to the fact that they were among the first to move to our Motherland's border in this sector on 21 July 1944.

There are many similar examples in Great Patriotic War history which persuasively indicate that a high degree of troop march training always has been one of the deciding factors of success in combat.

March training acquires even greater importance under present-day conditions with the immeasurable increase in unit [soyedineniye and chast'] tactical capabilities, the altered nature of combat, and the more acute struggle for gaining time and seizing the initiative. The demands on march training are growing. In particular, the personnel are required to be ready for maneuver operations today as never before.

It is important to bear in mind that, as the combat regulation requires, units and subunits always must be ready for a march and for movements under conditions of a constant threat of the enemy's use of mass destruction weapons, the influence of his aircraft, airborne forces and reconnaissance-sabotage teams, and the devastation of roads and crossings. The primary objective of a march is to arrive at the designated area or a designated line on time and in full readiness to perform the combat mission under any conditions.

There are many units and subunits in the Army whose personnel are distinguished by a high degree of march training. Their experience persuades us that success in this matter comes where the personnel are taught skilled actions on the march under near-combat conditions. For example, that is just how it is done in Tank Regiment "X" (Order of Lenin Transbaikalian Military District). The specialists' training in driving combat vehicles as part of a crew or subunit is combined skillfully here with the accomplishment of tactical and fire missions. Subunit commanders persistently try to ensure that the equipment's tactical and technical capabilities are used with greatest effectiveness on the march and that the personnel are constantly ready to oppose the enemy. Much attention is given to driving at night and off the roads and to orientation on unfamiliar terrain with and without the map.

Unfortunately the importance of the personnel's march training still is underestimated in places. Some commanders and staffs show little concern to see that every movement to the field and every tactical drill problem and exercise is used to the maximum extent in the subunits to improve such training. It is not everywhere that proper attention is given to teaching soldiers to drive vehicles at high speeds in combat and approach march formations. Not all the subunits have been taught precise actions with a sudden change in the direction of movement, with deployment, or with commitment from the move. Shortcomings in the officers' march training are seen in a number of cases. For example, some subunit commanders in Motorized Rifle Regiment "X" including battalion commander Maj O. Zaytsev can be reproached for this. As a recent exercise showed, this subunit's officers have not yet sufficiently mastered the skills of organizing a march.

Teaching officers to organize the march and to control subunits under various geographic and climatic conditions is a subject of special concern for commanders and staffs of all combat arms. Active forms and methods of training must be introduced persistently to command training for these purposes, there must be an increase in the proportion of classes devoted to practicing command and control in the dynamics of combat actions, and there must be creative use made of frontline experience as well as the experience gained in daily training.

It is important that officers learn to resolve matters of comprehensive march support practically and to the full extent in mastering the art of troop leadership. In particular, engineer support acquires special significance under conditions of the enemy's use of modern weapons, including nuclear weapons. We must see to it that there is active use in exercises of mine clearers, other mounted and built-in equipment, underwater driving kits, bridgelayers, treadway bridges, and small-scale mechanization equipment. Deputy commanders and deputy chiefs of combat arms and services must be taught more objectively to accomplish march support tasks.

In addition to officer training, the quality of technical training for all personnel requires further improvement. Lessons in driving combat vehicles and in servicing and repairing them under difficult conditions must constantly be the focus of attention of those who train the personnel. To improve

soldiers' proficiency we must make wider use of competition in technical training tasks and norms and we must be more persistent in implementing the motto "A higher level of mastery for new equipment!"

Any march, and above all a march in anticipation of a meeting engagement, demands that the personnel have high efficiency, execution, and strict observance of the established procedure. This naturally presumes each driver's firm knowledge of his place in the column, his ability to adhere strictly to the speed and interval given by the commander and to high camouflage discipline, and all personnel being trained in actions responding to signals and commands.

The party and Komsomol organizations must use their inherent methods to struggle vigorously for quality practice of march training lessons in problems and exercises. While developing the personnel's conscious attitude toward performance of military duty and an improvement in military proficiency, these organizations are called upon to act resolutely against those who underestimate the importance of march training and who permit indulgences and oversimplifications in combat training.

Steadily improving the march training of subunits and units during summer training means assuring a further increase in troop combat readiness.

6904

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ARMED FORCES

BREACH OF WORKER DISCIPLINE DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jun 84 p 2

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Col V. Nagornyy: "Troop Field Training: What is the Tactical Background?"]

[Text] The personnel of the surface-to-air missile [SAM] battalion where Capt E. Orlovskiy was acting chief of staff had the aim of performing the missions of a tactical field fire exercise in the best manner. The people had a good understanding of a simple but essentially profound truth: the trip to the range would be a diverse test of each one's knowledge, skills and mental stability and would provide an objective and impartial evaluation of all actions without exception. They clearly realized that an active "enemy," who was rather well outfitted with means of performing reconnaissance and with multipurpose weapons, would persistently seek methods of delivering an attack against the subunit in order to prevent accomplishment of the combat mission above all at any cost. For this reason the field exercise here was preceded by purposeful preparatory work.

In particular, much was done for faster performance of operations in shifting the missile system from a combat to a traveling condition and vice versa. The fact is that the time factor is decisive in achieving tactical superiority. Based on this, for example, battery commander Capt B. Simonenkov was able to have the launcher personnel learn to better the norms under the most difficult conditions. First Class specialist Sgt A. Yagnoras developed a simple device from an electrical motor and reduction gear which permitted at the very least a twenty percent reduction in the time of tearing down the antenna system. Special attention here was given to driver training and under Maj V. Sirenko's direction the drivers mastered the features of driving heavy vehicles over unstable sands quite confidently.

Chiefs of services majors I. Boyko and V. Chershnev and party and Komsomol activists lieutenants A. Blagoveshchenskiy and K. Loshchinin, WO [Praporshchik] V. Kovalenko and Sr Sgt A. Ryumin also worked to their utmost.

This exercise included a great deal: lengthy, exhausting marches over desert terrain devoid of good roads and reliable reference points, and "enemy" attempts to inflict losses on the subunit by air strikes even before it occupied a launch position.

The subunit passed the stern, strenuous test. Accurate missile launches were its logical conclusion. It remains to add that the battalion in question has held the title of outstanding for 13 years in a row. Ninety percent of the officers and warrant officers here are specialists with a higher rating and full interchangeability has been achieved in all subunit elements.

The work and the people of this battalion came alive in my memory right here on the range during a talk by a group of officers about the components of missilemen's combat training. What was the subject of the conversation? In expressing his point of view on the problem which had been brought up, each person arrived generally at the already defined conclusion: the need to give the missilemen's tactical exercises a combined-arms direction.

"Let's 'push off' from the real combat situation, as is the custom," said one of the officers, hotly defending his opinion. "I absolutely exclude a situation where SAM subunits would operate on the battlefield with no contact, so to speak, with subunits of other branches and combat arms. Since this is so, we too have to master the art of conducting modern combined-arms combat. More precisely, we have to imaginatively introduce elements of such combat into the training process, placing emphasis on improving the personnel's field schooling."

The person who has had more than one occasion to attend field firings at the range obviously could not help but perceive that rather noteworthy feature. Some officers clearly picture a range test only within the limits of a launch position in fast-moving combat work of laying and launching the missiles. With regard for its other elements, they are sometimes depicted as some kind of nonmandatory "appendix" to missile combat.

In other words, adherence to "pure firing," so to speak, where accurate launches overshadow any deficiencies existing in a field exercise, can lead in the final account to one-sided specialist training. The facts also indicate something else: some missile officers are familiar with combined-arms tactics only theoretically to the extent of the higher military educational institution curriculum while in the command training system they regard it as something which is not mandatory. At the same time, it is not just electronic jamming which will become an obstacle for missilemen in performing their assigned missions in an actual combat situation.

I had occasion to observe a rather instructive episode in a recent tactical problem. A "radioactive" cloud began to move toward the position where Officer V. Lysenko was temporarily directing subordinates' work. The subunit had to relocate urgently to a new area. Having rather complete information on the "enemy," the officer planned the optimum movement route and concerned himself in advance with measures for protecting the column on the march.

The precaution turned out not to be superfluous. The commander of a reconnaissance patrol which had been sent ahead soon radioed: "The 'enemy' demolished a section of road and has set up obstructions." The first surprise did not catch the unit unawares. Specially trained soldiers quickly cleared the

path, but right after that a chemical warfare [CW] scout operating as part of the patrol reported a new obstacle--a sector "contaminated" by toxic agents. Here too the personnel did not make a mistake; they precisely carried out a set of measures assuring the subunit's survivability and combat effectiveness.

When the march was coming to an end and it appeared that all complications were over, the column came under a surprise attack by an "enemy" sabotage team. A fire fight broke out in which the missilemen demonstrated rather good skills in handling small arms and an ability to divine the opposing side's intentions and execute battlefield maneuvers dictated by the existing situation.

We will stipulate that this episode was played out in a demonstration tactical problem, i.e., after the personnel had practiced their "unusual" duties many times in preliminary drills. It is not precluded that an experienced combined-arms commander would refrain from giving high grades to the missilemen who clashed with the ground "enemy" because their actions were not always faultless, but it seems to us that the problem's organizers achieved the main objective. They riveted its participants' attention to the very current and important problem of field training for SAM subunits of air defense.

Unfortunately there still are instances where, let's say, the intensity of combat at the range begins to be felt only after the red flag heralding the imminent opening of fire is hoisted at the position. Before that one can encounter a vehicle column making its way through the night without elementary means of light discipline (it follows that the march is being made outside the tactical situation) and one can encounter instances of some soldiers' clumsy handling of a machinegun or rocket launcher (we have more "substantial" weapons--missiles). I was told how one launcher battery commander showed total helplessness with the most basic narrative problem--he didn't know how or where to evacuate the conditionally wounded.

Yes, such phenomena still make their presence known in places, but the overwhelming majority of missile officers clearly realizes the importance of field schooling to its full extent. It is already quite customary for installations inherent to the combat training of motorized riflemen to hold a place on the training fields more and more in the foremost subunits and units. Skills in engineer organization of strongpoints for the purpose of protecting launch positions from the ground "enemy" are practiced here. There are sectors for training to negotiate obstructions and to cross terrain "contaminated" by toxic agents and radioactive substances. The training facility for weapons training, for other combined-arms disciplines and so on is being built up continuously. The commanders of SAM subunits go to neighboring motorized rifle units for experience. The regulations and manuals which reveal the very complicated art of organizing and conducting modern combined-arms combat have become handbooks for these commanders.

The summer training period opens the most favorable conditions for improving the missilemen's diverse skills and for raising their level of combat readiness.

6904

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ARMED FORCES

MILITARY MEDICAL SERVICE TOUTED

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 6, Jun 84 (signed to press 5 May 84) p 7

[Article by Col Gen Med Serv F. I. Komarov: "Guarding the Health of the Servicemen"]

[Text] Fedor Ivanovich Komarov began his service in 1939. During the Great Patriotic War he commanded a reconnaissance platoon of a mountain artillery regiment and was seriously wounded in August 1941 in battles at Vinnitsa. After recovery, he was sent to the Naval Medical Academy which he completed in 1947 with a gold medal.

Today Hero of Socialist Labor, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor, Academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Colonel General of Medical Service F. I. Komarov heads the Central Military Medical Directorate of the Soviet Ministry of Defense. He is one of the most prominent clinicists of the country and chairman of the All-Union Society of Therapeutists.

Our correspondent requested him to tell about medical service of the Soviet Armed Forces.

First of all, it is necessary to say that the medical service is intended for medical support of the troops in peacetime and wartime. It is an integral part of Soviet public Health. Its creation and development are inseparably connected with the organizational development of the Soviet Armed Forces.

During the years of the Civil War and the foreign military intervention, in an environment of mass epidemics, famine, devastation, and an acute shortage of personnel, medical equipment, and transportation the Red Army medical service received its first combat experience. At the cost of tremendous efforts, deprivations, and sacrifices and overcoming unbelievable difficulties it accomplished its noble duty with honor.

From the first days of the Great Patriotic War the Soviet military medical personnel conducted indefatigable, truly heroic work in rescuing wounded and preserving their lives and health. They achieved exceptionally high results in the accomplishment of these tasks as 72.3 percent of the wounded and 90.6 percent of the sick soldiers and officers were returned to duty. The results of the work by the medical service are correctly equated to the winning of big engagements.

During the war years, more than 116,000 Soviet military medical personnel were awarded orders and medals and 44 were awarded the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Many important scientists--representatives of military medicine--were awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. A large group of military physicians and leaders of front medical services were cited with high orders of military leaders.

Today the medical service in the Armed Forces is making a large contribution to the preservation of the health of Soviet servicemen which, as was stressed by the Soviet Minister of Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, is one of the most important factors in the combat readiness of the troops.

One of the main tasks now facing the medical service is raising the level of qualified medical assistance, especially at the troop level, in the aid stations of units, ships, and institutions, in infirmaries, medical battalions of large units, and in garrison and district polyclinics.

The general line of Soviet public health is the prevention of sickness. Therefore, military medical personnel regularly conduct in-depth studies with the accomplishment of the mandatory minimum of laboratory, functional, X-ray, and other types of studies. All aspects of the life and living conditions of the servicemen are under their control in the Armed Forces--feeding, water supply, illumination, heating, and work and rest conditions. Sanitation-epidemiological laboratories and stations, field and fixed, accomplish constant supervision in their areas.

Military medical personnel display special concern for the health of the young servicemen. The entire organism of the youth should adapt to the new conditions for living, everyday life, and feeding. Because of this, in the first months of service the military medical personnel follow the physical condition of the recruits in an especially fixed manner.

Concern for the young servicemen is also contained in the regulations which were written without the participation of medical personnel. They specify that the load on the soldier and seaman should be increased uniformly, gradually, as they adapt. In this connection, I want to stress the importance of predraftee preparation for active service and physical tempering. Educational institutions, DOSAAF organizations, and sports sections render us great help.

It is necessary to note that the medical service has everything necessary to render highly qualified specialized aid. In recent years alone, many new medical aid stations and infirmaries equipped with modern equipment have been constructed. In the aid stations of many units there are offices for functional diagnosis. The most modern investigatory methods are employed in the clinics of the Military Medical Academy imeni S. M. Kirov and in the hospitals--such as endoscopic, radio-isotopic, immunological, angiographic, and others. Angiography, for example, permits literally looking into the vessels and heart of a person and disclosing their stricken sections. And with the aid of such a latest method as computerized tomography, the physician can seem to "cut" and see the heart, lungs, kidneys, and other organs "layer by layer."

However, as is known no cunning instrument replaces the physician himself or his bright mind and good heart. Among the military medical personnel are many talented scientists including Academicians of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences Major Generals of Medical Service A. Kolesov and O. Shaposhnikov, Heroes of Socialist Labor Major Generals of Medical Service B. Samotokin and V. Volkov, and Colonel of Medical Service M. Gulyakin. Performing their military and professional duty in an excellent manner are unit chiefs of medical service officers A. Skirda and A. Frolenkov, and Major of Medical Service V. Afanas'yev, Captains of Medical Service V. Filshitskiy, N. Chernyakhovskiy, and many others who are good teachers and skillful organizers of therapeutic work.

The profession of physician, especially of a military physician, imposes high requirements on a person. The physician should always be ready to give all his strength for the sake of saving the sick or wounded, and go for an exploit if needed, in which regard for a disinterested exploit.

Patriotism and fearlessness--this is what always distinguished the military physician. Thus, during the Great Patriotic War, he very often had to operate under bombardment and to carry the wounded from the field of battle under fire. Good physical tempering is also absolutely necessary for the military physician.

For those who dream of the profession of military physician, I can report that the training of military physicians is accomplished in the Military Medical Academy imeni S. M. Kirov as well as in the military medical departments with the Gor'kiy, Kuybyshev, Saratov, and Tomsk Medical Institutes in which medical students are enrolled who have successfully completed the fourth course (pharmacists --the third course) of the institute and meet the requirements imposed on those who are entering higher military educational institutions. Students who are accepted in the military-medical departments are enrolled on active military service.

Let me note that there are many who desire to enter our academy and the military-medical departments, competition is considerable, and we accept the best of the best. Therefore, one should prepare himself thoroughly and, most important, should determine his calling correctly--for he simply will not be a military physician without this.

I want to wish all youths who dream of becoming military physicians success in the examinations and fruitful work in their chosen specialty.

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ARMED FORCES

SURPRISE INSPECTIONS OF DUTY OFFICERS NEEDED

[Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 900-word article by Lt Col N. Shelest entitled "So These Events Won't Happen" which stresses the need for unit commanders to have surprise inspections of unit duty officers. Citing several cases of A.W.O.L. or drunken soldiers, Shelest discovered that the duty officers had not performed the routine personnel checks or had been drunk themselves. The unit commanders were of the opinion that if a duty officer had been on the job more than a year, surprise inspections were not necessary.

CSO: 1801/410

GROUND FORCES

ARTILLERY COMMANDER'S ROLE, PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jun 84 p 2

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel V. Ryazantsev and Major N. Medvedev, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, Red Banner Ural Military District: "Initial Energy"]

[Text] "The mission itself was in our hands. Captain Nikitin's battery could have increased its speed and the commander could have decided to take a short cut on its march, as the ravine would allow this, and victory, as they say, would have been in the bag. The battery managed to meet the "enemy" right at the exit from the defile and you yourself see that it is difficult to maneuver even one vehicle, never mind a column, under massed fire."

Lieutenant Colonel V. Krivul'kin's face trembled somewhat in an ironic smile. "But the enemy went through the very same ravine where Captain Nikitin's battery logically had to pass and jumped out of the possible trap untouched."

The "enemy" was tactically flexible, daring, decisive and psychologically ready for the risk. And Nikitin... Nikitin was not at fault. Artillery battalion commander Major Bezsmel'nitsyn ordered him to operate strictly according to the adopted decision and not to risk himself or put the others under attack.

If this had been an isolated incident... Other comrades, even some of the deputy regimental commanders, considered the tutelage of seniors at the most critical moments almost the sole guarantee of satisfactory (not necessarily successful) performance of subordinates. When a junior is not allowed to take a step independently, a peculiar psychology of overcautious people has taken root in the regiment.

It has been necessary to fight with many deep-rooted habits. It turned out that there were two or three days between unquestionable successes in field exercises and a complete flop in checking the best battery. The peace and harmony of the usual well-being in the foremost crews and platoons suddenly changed to a sequence of disciplinary misdemeanors.

This had to adversely affect people and their interrelationships. Cases of people being late to work, drinking on duty and talk about stagnation in business still not being corrected were becoming evident. The new regimental commander, Vladimir Fedorovich Krivul'kin, took command at this time.

"I stood at the window and looked at the parade ground where the regiment had formed up. For some reason it was cold. Maybe because of the chilly weather. Or maybe because at the initial meeting with the deputies I felt neither warmth or cordiality from them. I understood. They were not happy with the change of command. Where to begin? Specifically, at that moment, what should I say and how should I act?"

Party committee secretary Major Ye. Mazurov relates how people in the regiment reacted to the new commander's first steps. "The usual parade procedure was coming to an end when suddenly the command to repeat the pass-in-review while singing rang out from the reviewing stand. The troop administrative officers were faced with opening this ceremony, and honestly speaking, several of us had already begun to forget when we had last marched in regimental formation, never mind while singing."

"I heard someone whisper, 'Aha, a new broom sweeps a new way...' And someone answered, 'Frankly, like on a white horse with a saber. But will he have enough time...' People tut-tutted the speakers and they fell silent. But for yet another two or three months the broom, saber and white steed in various forms walked from one tongue-wagging amateur to another until substantial changes were noticed."

True, many people immediately liked Lieutenant Colonel Krivul'kin's straightforward judgement and open conduct. He didn't, as sometimes happens, begin by putting up a demarcation line: this happened before I got here, and this happened during my command, but it was initially bad and so wasn't my fault. He took the regiment and was responsible for everything past, present and future. The commander didn't say this out loud, but everyone quickly understood this not only from his actions at conferences, partkom [party committee] meetings and party gatherings, but also by how he worked.

"Now one can also talk about personal blunders. Initially I primarily reasoned in this way. I have had some experience. I commanded an artillery battalion and was a motorized rifle regiment artillery commander and I coped by myself, without any support. I ran like a squirrel on a wheel and tried to get into everything and be successful everywhere. But strangely, the more I took on myself, the more often I felt dissatisfied and uneasy. My orders and directions were carried out, but listlessly, without spirit and real initiative. And indifference is a dangerous thing."

"One day I went to the dining hall at supper time. The logistics officer was checking the order in the hall. It was clean and comfortable, but instead of fish fried in butter as was on the menu, the fish had been boiled, as that was faster. What was going on? The logistics officer referred to the nachprod [chief of food supply] and he began to confusingly make excuses. Trifles? Everything major, including bad things, starts from something small, from these same "trifles".

I dropped in at the partkom and advised them to talk at the meeting about the responsibility of a communist manager, about the ability to work in an

interesting manner, productively and in perspective in the course of common missions and not simply to "drudge along" in one's participation.

It was well received at the meeting. This was our first common talk-joint reflection on the path toward improving the state of affairs, on methods for influencing people and on improving intra-collective communications. It was a beneficial talk for everyone. For example, I was again convinced of how much more comprehensive and thorough collective thinking and searching can be's thoughts. Its time something moved off of dead center in our relationships."

Now many people grasp how curious those times were when, clinging to the past, they clashed with the inexorable logic of the words and actions and the strong will of the new commander. After receiving a mission one day, Major V. Zakharchuk organized the work. Because he was busy with other matters he forgot to make sure the mission was completed. At exactly the designated time the regimental commander demanded a report and Zakharchuk assured him, "Everything was done what could be. I explained this."

"Well, I don't care what you explained," the lieutenant colonel cut him short.

"But I will not do someone else's work"

"You don't have to do theirs, but you do have to do yours. I await you report in two hours."

He already knew that under the best of circumstances the report required no less than one and a half hours and that because of this the officer would get home after midnight. The next day, as always, reveille was at 5-5:30. But he also knew that Zakharchuk would remember this jolt for the rest of his life.

They walked home together.

Military council member and chief of the district political directorate Lieutenant General V. Sharygin told us, "An idea of the personality, so to speak, the moral, business-life picture of the man in ordinary circumstances is not an instant mold, but a chain of regular acts emerging from his vital position... To tell the truth, we would not have been especially surprised if Krivul'kin had begun to complain about the people and the conditions, as his predecessors had been schooled in this. But imagine, he did not complain," Vladimir Aleksandrovich smiled. "They complained about him. He was cruel, strict and sharp."

We met with the authors of the complaints, asked them about the claims and told them the plans for the regiment. In almost every case there were no reasons for the complaints and the claims were based not on facts but on emotion and rumor. And it turned out that the plaintiffs didn't weaken, but strengthened Krivul'kin's position.

We ourselves actually recommended that he transfer to another position one of his deputies who only created the outward impression of activity. Krivul'kin was against this, stating that the deputy had to understand that he had to work as he was a party member. He understood. Thus, from deed to deed the people formed an impression of the new commander as a man of work and deed, the one-man commander with real party mettle.

One-man command. We hear and say these words when we talk about a leader's authority and great responsibility, about the necessity of making a difficult decision in a complex situation. They are also often used by people who try to hide behind great authority and transfer responsibility to someone else's shoulders, those who are ready to represent principled party criticism from subordinates as a blow to the one-man commander's personal authority. The range of speculative ideas on the routes and forms for attaining one-man command is wide. Which of these are practically expedient in the given situation?

Basically thinking about these things, Krivul'kin saw with sufficient clarity the fundamentals necessary so that his concept of one-man leadership could be formed. There is a lot behind these words and in particular there is the ability to work with people, to carry them along toward a common goal and have them follow you. Strict regulatory order. Rigid control for the fulfillment of the daily routine, orders and directives.

"The principle of creating the appearance of understanding and readiness to act at the first call is not complicated. I remember that even in the initial days deputies considered it almost their duty to declare that they would always support me. But it isn't necessary to support me. What is necessary is for us to work together in one harness. If streamlets scatter in various directions, there can be no river."

"After returning one day from a subsidiary farm, I stated at a meeting that we could no longer manage it the way we had been. Several dozen gaunt pigs were in a huge concrete pen. There was dirt and evidence of a lack of care everywhere. The officers were silent, but when I published a specific draft on bringing order to the subsidiary farm and expressed the hope for a counter initiative, there were no indifferent people."

"People's personal interest and a willingness to work are a major factor. And a lot depends on the commander. Yes, you are the one-man commander, but don't forget that around you are dozens, hundreds of potential assistants. You must not only stir up their thoughts and awaken their initiative. You must also give them a chance to go from words to deeds and to really show their abilities."

People are sensitive to care and responsive to attention. One day the secretaries of the partkom and Komsomol committee approached the commander with a proposal to conduct cross-country ski races on Sunday. Initially Vladimir Fedorovich saw nothing special in this. A cross-country race is a cross-country race. But as it turned out, Major Ye. Mazurov and Captain O. Pirogov used this as a way to develop mass sports activities in the regiment,

especially in those subunits where the physical training of personnel left something to be desired. This showed good initiative. And while snow was on the ground, artillerymen moved on skis in the field exercise area.

Outwardly reserved, Krivul'kin is able to be sensitive and attentive. Regimental chief of staff Lieutenant Colonel V. Shaposhnikov at first doubted that he himself was to participate in "Ogonek" which the partkom and Komsomol committee had organized in the officers tea-room. The commander, knowing Shaposhnikov's inclination to improvise and his humor, recommended that the chief be at the meeting. He also recommended that everyone gather with their wives, and "Ogonek" was a success.

The commander knows all the details of the state of affairs in the batteries. As battery commander Captain S. Fedorovich told us during a conversation, Lieutenant Colonel Krivul'kin literally passes all subunit information through himself and therefore he always knows where and what he can expect from whom.

And here is what First Deputy District Commander Lieutenant General I. Chelombeyev said. "Before Lieutenant Colonel Krivul'kin left for the regiment, we directed his attention to the fact that a lot, and in the end, everything would depend on his first steps, on their weight, confidence and foresight. He didn't do everything equally well. There were some over-reactions, but he never strayed from the general line and remained in a friendly way very eager to work, energetic and consistent. And he noticeably matured in all respects, learned to work without crises, purposefully and in a planned fashion.

The regiment successfully completed the winter training period, in many ways thanks to the high discipline and consistent indoctrinational work. Vladimir Fedorovich doesn't consider the fact that his orders will be carried out unquestionably, exactly and on time to be everything. This is only the first link in educating execution. It is very important with what mood the order is accepted, is it automatically or consciously carried out, does it arouse creativity, independent thought and initiative. These things are very important and this is an original approach to business based on a real knowledge of life. And this is why everything done in an artillery regiment is not done overnight or is the successes of one man. We understand that this is much wider, the valuable experience of the skillful use of one-man leadership with the support of communist and Komsomols and with the support of the people."

Lieutenant Colonel Krivul'kin was recently awarded the Order of the Red Star. While presenting him this high award, District Commander Colonel General I. Gashkov voiced his conviction that the artillery regiment and its commander would not stop with what they had achieved, but would attain new successes. This conviction is based on the fact that artillerymen are accustomed to living and working so that tomorrow is not a copy of today, but a stepping stone to the day after tomorrow.

12511

CSO: 1801/367

GROUND FORCES

TANK TESTING GROUNDS VISITED, EXAMINED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 84 p 6

[Article by Major N. Panyukov: "Testers Of Tanks"]

[Test] The glory of fathers is deserved. "Each vehicle must be durable and highly reliable, but for a tank which as earlier has an important role in the contemporary combined arms battle these factors have paramount importance. And that is why before being released for serial production every tank undergoes very diverse testing. And the vehicle testing does not stop there. Soviet scientists and designers constantly improve them, doing everything possible so that our tanks remain the very best in the world..."

This is from a speech by Chief of the Main Armored Vehicle Directorate for the USSR Ministry of Defense Colonel General Yu. Potapov.

I arrived at the armored vehicle testing grounds when the work day there, despite the early morning hour, was in full swing. Tank assemblies and units were being "load tested" on laboratory test stands, the grounds resounded with the rumble of motors and tank rounds thundered in the armor firing range.

Illustrious armor designers Zh. Kotin, N. Dukhov, M. Koshkin and N. Shashmurin came here to test their vehicles which so beautifully showed their combat qualities in the Great Patriotic War. The constant battle to improve the fire power of our tanks, strengthen their defense against all possible destructive elements and increase their mobility goes on here.

"Let's look at the testing laboratories," offered the grounds chief. "There tanks are disassembled on stands, as the saying goes, to their basic pieces and you can see how one assembly or another is subject to a load.

People standing at the test stand control panel were busy analyzing the processes taking place on tank assemblies and units at maximum load. The results of this analysis provide the basis for recommendations on vehicle usage and their improvement.

Lieutenant Colonel V. Petrenko listened attentively, like a doctor, to the steel heart of his "patient", a many-tonned tank engine. Vladimir Il'ich is an experienced specialist. He fell in love with the tank testing profession while still a soldier. He was then a driver-mechanic-tester and later extended in the service. As an external-studies student he passed the test for the whole tank equipment school and he became an automotive engineer at one of the Moscow technical VUZ's [institute of higher education].

After turning off the automated equipment Vladimir Il'ich suggested that I manually load the motor "to the very limit". I gently moved the handle to the right and immediately heard a growing rumble. Having noticed my lack of resolve Vladimir Il'ich himself moved the regulator handle to the index mark. The motor began to vibrate severely as if it were trying to tear out of the rigid fastenings on the multi-ton stand. A motor has to work extremely long hours at such a level to know its real capabilities. The observations and conclusions of the officers are recorded in a book where the testing protocol is done so that they then have a full picture of the test sample conducted.

Lieutenant Colonel G. Novyy, Major B. Bolkhovskiy and Captain V. Prudnikov very carefully complete the "laboratory work". And this is understandable. In a few minutes Guri Ivanovich Noviy has to test the laying and aiming devices while firing combat ammunition; Bolkhovskiy is to take two tanks out to test underwater driving equipment and Prudnikov is to test the working parts on an uneven road.

Now we are at the area for mobility testing. Our tank rushes along the route that has artificial irregularities and wires stretch from the hubs of the tank's road wheels where strain gauges are fixed to an on-board recording equipment complex. A record of the invisible stresses in the steel of the moving parts will later tell the testers a lot. Next to the oscillograph is a special radio transmitter. Wires also stretch to it from the sensors attached to the moving part assemblies. Signals from the radio transmitter go to the radiotelemetric station located not far away and this also records the characteristics and information that is worked up in the EVM [computer].

Captain Prudnikov and mechanic-driver-tester Private S. Kostikov, agreeing on a change of speed, understand each other with half a word. One feels that this work is usual for them.

With each successive round the speed along the route increases. The tank begins to toss and I have to sit in the loader's position, seize the handle of the fire control stand a little harder and grasp the finned intercom headset more closely to the sight eyepiece.

Not far away in an artificial reservoir specially equipped for testing, two tanks for the fifth time in a row are making headway along the bottom of the water barrier.

Anyone who has been in a tank going along the bottom knows what stress one has to endure in these minutes. And the heart beats more frequently and time passes anguishingly slowly.

"These feelings are not typical for us," says the commander of the company of testers, Captain A. Dem'yankov, hiding a smile in his magnificent moustache. He had heard my impressions about my one single trip in a tank underwater. "We are testers."

Tank testers. Today their ranks include the great-grandsons and the grandsons of those who rolled out the first Soviet tanks, including right on this testing ground, those who during the great Patriotic War prepared our glorious Victory tanks, including the legendary T-34, for battle against the Fascist invaders. Driving tanks here today are the sons of those who developed our Russian post-war models of combat vehicles, the forerunners of today's models which are enrapturing with their fire power, maneuverability and practicability.

One of those testers whose name they say here with pride is Warrant Officer V. Mordasov. Valentin Valentinovich is the commander of the best test platoon and a master of military qualifications. I became convinced of his skill when they were firing at maximum ranges. Despite the introductory complications and the fact that the tank moved on the road which was filled with irregularities that are characteristic of mountainous terrain, the warrant officer never missed.

"This is not because of me," jokingly replied Valentin Valentinovich. "We have such good tanks they fire without missing."

And then there was firing at high speeds. Through the commander's observation port I was hardly able to catch sight of the target silhouette and Mordasov had destroyed it. And in the seconds of pause he was still able to read to me about tanks from "Vasiliy Terkin": "low-slung, a flat bottom, and heavy, with a cannon aimed at you, a tank going into battle is frightening".

When we exited the tank I asked Valentin how long he had lived in this comfortable wooded village of testers.

"Since 1951," Valentin smiled. "From the very day of my birth. I was born here and my mother and father worked here."

Valentin had fallen in love with tanks. And one could say that he knows any of the modern vehicles by heart (how much easier to help the designers). And he knows the history of tank construction.

"The first tank tester in the world was gunpowder expert Aleksandr Aleksandrovich," he said with pride. "In 1915 he build and himself tested his "Vezdekhod" [cross- country vehicle]...

In the small town live many veterans. After being discharged into the reserve they continue to work here.. And the young soldiers imitate their rich experience.

And today, before the company commanded by Captain Dem'yankov left for the water test sight, Apollon Andreyevich Fedorov, a former senior sergeant in that unit, dropped in on the tankers. He has served in that company for almost thirty years and during the war had tested the KV, UC and T-34 tanks and the

SU-152 self-propelled artillery mount which split the armor of Fascist tanks, according to the Hitlerites themselves, "like a nutshell". And he had occasion to study under those who organized the first Soviet tanks.

It was certainly no accident that Apollon Andreyevich showed up in the company. He knew that the tankers were conducting long, complex tests and that people get tired and need an encouraging word. The veteran related how people worked in 1920, creating the first Soviet tanks which were so necessary on the front. "barely able to finish the model (and they did this in record time) they formed it, in that time prepared the metal and spread the forms and the still not cooled casts in the apron (running!), transferred it to the mechanical equipment where they quickly worked it. People worked without considering the time or fatigue and for several days did not leave the workshops. And soon the Sormovskiy factory reported that "on 31 August a tank under its own power left the factory gate, went along the street and returned to the factory."

Testing continues.. It has already been almost 65 years. Long ago in that period our Soviet tanks surpassed that first model in all characteristics tens and hundreds of times. But the goal remains unchanged: strong armor, powerful weapons and speed.

12511

CSO: 1801/392

GROUND FORCES

GEORGIAN RUNS 'BEHIND LINES' RECONNAISSANCE EXERCISE

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 Jun 84 p 4

[Article by Maj Petr Gvozdev: "Once at Night..."]

[Text] From a single glance at the envelope, Emzar Metreveli felt a rush of warmth. The sergeant carefully tore open the edge of the heavy paper and soon the sheet of paper covered with small writing was in his hands.

"Greetings, dear son," the father wrote. "Although you did not tell us that you had distinguished yourself in the exercises, we still learned about this. Do you know from whom? From Lt Andrey Dmitriyevich Budkov, your regiment's deputy commander for political affairs. Accept paternal thanks for making us proud of you, son. I also want to tell you that our village Dzartsemi, like a bride, is now bedecked in the flowering of the orchards. From all appearances Tskhinvalskiy Rayon will again have a rich harvest. So by your return from the army there will be work to do...."

Having started the letter, Emzar in his mind returned to the recently held tactical exercises. He remembered how the commander called him in.

"According to the air reconnaissance data," he said, "an 'enemy' missile brigade is moving up to the area of quadrant Q. As you will understand, the pilots cannot trace its further path at night."

With a sharp pencil the commander on the map drew in the probable location of the object. He warned:

"The data, comrade sergeant, are needed by morning. Hurry up."

The meetings of the assault troops were short. Just 30 minutes later, dressed in camouflage gear, they had already left the positions of their subunits.

There was a short forced march. This was to prevent the "enemy" from spotting the scouts. Sgt Metreveli found his way as well as any hunter. Using a compass, stars and also other objects, he precisely set the direction of movement. A short time later he halted the group, warning that they were approximately 300 m from the forest road. Pvt Servey Fachev immediately set up and adjusted

the radio. And over the air waves went a group of digits, which deciphered at the staff meant: "We have begun to carry out the mission."

The "enemy," certainly, could pick up the operating of the radio. For this reason the deputy platoon commander gave the orders of "forward as fast as possible!" Soon thereafter the assault forces actually saw the road which Metreveli had warned of. In a few seconds the scouts crossed the roadway.

The area of search was narrowing. But the difficulties, on the contrary, were increasing. The actions were impeded by the various rear and support "enemy" subunits which also had to be checked to make certain that they were not the missile troops.

Long hours of continuous search in the mountainous terrain, unfortunately, still had not produced the required result. But the assault troops did not let up and were just as attentive. Pvt Vladimir Kuz'min, Ravil' Tynkachev and Igor' Doroshev carefully studied the "autographs" of the motor vehicles, armored personnel carriers and tanks which had passed on the road. They tapped calls on the telephone lines. In vain! The mysterious "enemy" missile battery had literally been swallowed up by the earth. Possibly it did not exist at all. Sgt Metreveli looked at his watch with concern. Time was flying and it would soon be dawn. And he decided to again comb the quadrant indicated to him on the map.

But before this came a brief rest. The assault troops fortified themselves with dry rations. Sgt Metreveli, taking cover under a ground cloth, hovered over the map, shining a flashlight on it.

"What would I do in the 'enemy's' place?" wondered Emzar.

He wondered where it would be best to locate the missile battery. On the map the beam of the searchlight picked up the fork in the road between the mountains where the aviators had last seen the battery on the move. Possibly there?

The decision was made. The search had to be continued. Back on the move. There followed a multi-kilometer forced march. Almost in complete darkness over stoney paths. There it was, the long-awaited "snout" of sparse woodland. For several minutes the scouts lay without moving a muscle. Then Sgt Metreveli gave the command to spread out and conduct observation while he, along with Pvt E. Mdidodashvili moved forward silently. He came back quickly and with a voice shaking with excitement demanded "radio contact!"

A short time later the battalion staff had decoded the coordinates of the object.

Now the assault troops were confronted with a new task of leaving quickly and without being noticed. A powerful intense shelling was planned against the detected quadrant.

Again a forced march as if there had not been the scores of kilometers of difficult nighttime search.

Later, back at the position of the battalion, excited and happy, they formed up in a line, the Georgian Emzar Metreveli, the Russian Igor' Doroshev and the Tajik Abdushukhrat Khalimov. In the silence which fell they could clearly hear the voice of the commander who thanked the assault troops for able and enterprising actions.

"We serve the Soviet Union!" the assault answered in unison.

This was just one episode from the army biography of the CPSU member, Sr Sgt Emzar Metreveli. But we feel that this is completely enough to understand the main thing: with honor and dignity he is carrying out his sacred military duty to the fatherland, a simple Georgian lad from the village of Dzartsemi which is in Tskhinvalskiy Rayon.

From the Editors: When the material had already been prepared for the press, we learned that Emzar Metreveli had been awarded the next military rank of "Senior Sergeant" for achieved successes in military and political training.

10272

CSO: 1801/345

GROUND FORCES

POOR PREPARATION FOR USE OF TANKS IN EXERCISES ASSAILED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jun 84 p 1

[Article by KRSNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Capt A. Deryabin, Red Banner Kiev Military District: "Unit [Soyedineniye] 'X' Does Not Value Training Time: An 'Atypical Week'"]

[Text] This unit was inspected by representatives of the Ground Forces Main Staff in the spring and a number of deficiencies were uncovered in subunit training. In a night tactical exercise one of the battalions even received an unsatisfactory grade. People in the division promised to thoroughly analyze the results of winter training and make up for lost time in the summer months. Then, at the end of June...

The sun had risen above the range long ago, but there still was quiet at the moving-target tank gunnery range where classes were scheduled. "Of the three sectors only one, the left one, has been outfitted in accordance with the Gunnery Course and is operable. Apparently that is where the classes will be," explained WO [Praporshchik] I. Barabash, who was helping the range crew.

And in fact animation did reign on the left flank of the range. Tankmen from the battalion commanded by Maj B. Gladyshev were preparing to perform a firing exercise with a subcaliber tube.

"We've been fussing since morning," complained the battalion commander, "but we can't begin the class. The line for one of the targets was broken during the night."

Finally the training field began working around noon. Tanks assigned to fire took up the initial position, but when the crews came up in communications with the problem director it turned out that the layer in one of the tanks couldn't switch on the gun stabilizer, and the driver-mechanic of a second tank couldn't get the engine started. The command to postpone the run followed.

Company commander Sr Lt M. Lampak was distressed:

"Some training subunit graduates who have come to the company as replacements were poorly trained."

Yes, this was obvious, and this was why the present classes acquired even more importance. Can we really be reconciled with such serious gaps in the young tankmen's special training? The shortcomings must be remedied without delay. Every minute counts.

But the scheduled firing just did not take place that day. Seeing that company personnel were not ready for it, the battalion commander replaced the firing with a tank gunnery drill involving an expenditure of engine operating time.

There are many urgent tasks which have to be carried out on time among the administrative, everyday tasks accomplished by the tankmen. That makes the time allocated for fulfilling the training plan and programs and for the day and night field problems even more valuable, but I didn't notice any special concern in the regiment for effective use of training time.

That same unscheduled tank gunnery drill directed by Maj Gladyshev resembled a drive over the moving-target range. The director created no tactical situation, he didn't set any clear objective for the young specialists, nor did he supervise their actions. Here is a typical detail. The tankmen arrived at the range with protective masks, which were neatly piled at the ammunition supply point before the class began and were picked up only after the drill.

Firing was held in the subunit that night with oversimplifications--some targets had to be replaced with others--but still it was held. Rounds thundered during the night but the impartial electronics at the sector control point registered hits only rarely. The range officer was nervous and Lt Lampak rushed from crew to crew, vigorously instructing the young tankmen. They weren't able to influence the class result, however: the overall grade was "unsatisfactory."

"Well, there are many deficiencies for now," said Maj Gladyshev, consoling himself at the end of the field exercise. "That's what training is for, to remedy them."

I had the thought that with training organized in this fashion the deficiencies wouldn't be remedied until late fall. It might happen that even in the final problem there would be gunners who wouldn't be able to switch on the stabilizer and driver-mechanics with an engine that balked. The subunit spent almost a day in the field, it used up time, ammunition and engine operating time, but the result generates no satisfaction, to put it mildly.

I heard explanations on the unit staff such as that the primary trouble was that some installations of the field training facility were not yet ready for classes. The fact is, however, that everything depended on the tankmen themselves. In addition, even that facility which was ready for the classes also was not used in the best manner. Why, for example, did a broken line force Maj Gladyshev's subordinates to be inactive until noon? It was because the staff had not informed training center specialists of the upcoming firing. Had they received a timely request they would have begun the day specifically by

correcting the damage on the target field. But they have their own plan and their own tempo of work.

This is not the only instance of misunderstandings. I read in the composite class schedule that there would be a tank gunnery drill from 2100 to 2300 hours in the company where Sr Lt I. Kuksa is the acting commander. Senior range officer Capt V. Omel'chenko really was ready to meet the subunit at the designated time. Lt M. Krasnopol'skiy had put out range guards, but Sr Lt Kuksa's subordinates did not arrive at the class location.

In another instance that same Capt Omel'chenko had to substitute a drill involving the expenditure of engine operating time for a scheduled firing because of a malfunction of range electrical equipment.

"This training week is not indicative; it is atypical," said people on the division staff, recognizing the deficiencies in organization of the training process. "Everything will be different from Monday on..."

I saw a motto in the tankmen's military compound appealing for fulfilling competition pledges honorably and making the most of the training minute. Yes, a minute has a high value. Training days and weeks are made of minutes...

6904

CSO: 1801/365

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

BOMBING RANGES NEED BETTER SCORING, TARGET SYSTEMS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jun 84 p 2

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel V. Savalev, Red Banner Central Asian Military District: "Range Care"]

[Text] Dear editor! I am writing this letter after returning from an aviation firing range where pilots made bombing runs, fired their canons and launched rockets at surface targets. I am again convinced that the effectiveness of flight time and combat sorties depends a great deal on the soldiers of the range command. I would like to share several observations related to improving range command activity.

It is very important that a pilot know the results of each run on the target so that he can take the error into account while aiming on the next sortie. And completing the measurement operation on the range requires a significant time, as range command specialists in towers visually determine the direction (bearing) to the burst and report it to a target plotter who calculates the coordinates of the burst relative to the target. And if a group of crews are working on the range, controlling and working out the results of the runs is very complicated and there is a real time shortage. Range command specialists have to determine the results of crew efforts using methods that are far from modern, and this is done after the end of tactical flight training. Of course they have a very difficult time determining which flight dropped bombs and shot projectiles where. In short, I observed a striking contrast between the level of contemporary aviation equipment and the level of transmitting information on the results of the pilots' efforts on the range.

In order to eliminate this contrast, in my opinion it is necessary to establish objective control measures on each range. These would immediately report information in the accuracy of a firing run both by individual crews and by groups. This undoubtedly would raise the effectiveness of training flights.

The quality of combat training is higher when target conditions do not remain static, but reproduce the tactical situation corresponding to the training plan. To create the required conditions, it is necessary to move the mock-ups to different places as soon as possible, to camouflage them and erect defensive earthen ramparts around them. But this raises some questions. What will be used to tow the mock-ups and how can the earthenworks be completed in a short time?

It is no secret that range workers sometimes have to fill in bomb craters the old way, with shovels. How can one talk about building earthen ramparts!

The opinion that they should send to the ranges only such equipment as has undergone several major repairs and can no longer be used elsewhere has taken root among the officer leaders of the rear services. This erroneous opinion significantly complicates range specialists fulfilling their functional duties.

One day I had the opportunity to send a new Belorus' tractor to a range. I struck up a conversation about this with then former district chief of Air Force automotive and gas and electric services, Colonel Ye. Boyko.

"You what!" he said immediately. "This tractor is needed more at the separate technical airport maintenance battalion."

Some time later I saw the new tractor in one of the military cantonments pulling a trailer filled with rubbish. As they say, commentary is unnecessary.

It is too bad that a range commander has no automobiles at his disposal. He is forced by necessity to drive around in powerful triaxial trucks that require a lot of fuel.

Today almost every bomb run and rocket launch destroys the target. Certainly one must view the high professional skill of pilots with happiness, but while rejoicing, one must also think about the preparation of new mock-ups to replace the ones destroyed. And this is not easy. The ranges in local areas are in uninhabited, woodless locations and the lumber supply ordered by railroad is often subject to long delays.

Procuring (primarily procuring) building materials to equip the target field causes a lot of trouble for the range chief. There is money for this, but he cannot use it because the supplying unit is, as a rule, located far away and local commercial organizations will not sell on credit. As a result, range command specialists are forced to oversimplify target conditions. Instead of mock-ups they install wooden shields and triangles. Such oversimplifications of course do not promote the growth of tactical skill in pilots. In our view, it would be best to industrially organize target equipment frame production as this would be easier and significantly cheaper.

When you get to know the personnel at the various range commands, you discover that many soldiers were sent there from various units and subunits, as they say, for re-educating. This is true, for example, for the overwhelming majority of range commander Captain A. Dmitriyev's subordinates.

The officer selecting specialists for range commands told me that he doesn't plan to pick personnel for ranges during the military conscription of young people. He said that candidates would be allotted later from those who violated military regulations.

Such a statement of the issue is fundamentally erroneous and bewildering. Certainly the regulatory exactingness of a range commander, the atmosphere of collectivism and the severe service conditions help to train exemplary soldiers out of the difficult ones, but the constant concern for correcting someone's admitted pedagogical errors creates an additional difficulty on the activity of the range commander and the collectives. Moreover, the interests of qualitatively maintaining flights demand that specially trained, disciplined specialists be selected for the range command.

I must say that a range commander's practical activity is guided by a regulation which has a number of out-of-date provisions. The guiding documents must be reworked to bring them in line with the demands of real life.

During the summer training period range command soldiers are resolving complicated and responsible missions. It is important to prepare comprehensively and qualitatively for each summer cycle, to strive to improve the range operation as required by the level of contemporary aviation equipment.

12511

CSO: 1801/367

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

OUTSTANDING TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT NAVIGATOR PROFILED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jun 84 p 1

[Article by Lt Col A. Manushkin: "Foremost Army and Navy People: Air Regiment Navigator"]

[Text] The crew of the An-22 aircraft was making a long-distance flight. There were food products and drugs in the cargo compartment of the "Antey" which had to be delivered to the destination in the shortest possible time.

The aircraft already was approaching the intermediate airfield when a report came from the ground that a thunderstorm front was approaching. An urgent decision had to be made and the aircraft commander made it. Of course, he didn't do this without the navigator's help. Military navigator 1st Class Maj P. Pobytov estimated that they wouldn't reach the alternate airfield as there was not enough fuel. That meant they had to take a risk, but there was one other difficulty here: twilight had set in earlier than assumed because of the cloudiness. The support subunit had not had time to prepare the airfield's illumination engineering equipment for receiving aircraft. The runway was not even marked with lights. But there was no other way and the "Antey" went in for a landing...

They managed to land only with the third approach. Everyone congratulated the crew commander, but he nodded toward Pobytov as if to say: thank the navigator; he was the one who indicated the course.

Pavel Nikolayevich Pobytov has more than a single thousand hours spent in the air. Short, dark and black-haired, Maj Pobytov is constantly at work. He is vigorous and very mobile.

He completed the Chelyabinsk Higher Military Aviation School for Navigators imeni 50th Anniversary of the Komsomol and immediately entered Military Transport Aviation. His heart burned for it. He was an aircraft navigator and a squadron navigator. Now he is an air regiment navigator for air navigation. He has been decorated with the "Combat Merit" medal for performing responsible assignments of transporting important cargoes.

He has had to demonstrate his high navigator training in the most difficult situations but, as Pobytov himself believes, it is only half the battle for the air regiment navigator to set a personal example. The important thing is for subordinates also to function confidently in the varying conditions of an air situation. That does not always happen.

Once Capt S. Kir'yakov's navigator training was being tested. The officer functioned confidently during take-off, in assuming the given flight level and in flying the route, but the navigator became confused as soon as the flying and navigation system was disabled under a narrative problem. He was not able to use alternate methods of arriving in a designated area and he had to be temporarily relieved of flight duty.

Maj Pobytov drew up an individual training plan for the officer: theoretical classes and practical training sessions, and then a check-out flight. Everything fell into place, as the saying goes. Later Capt Kir'yakov functioned faultlessly in response to any narrative problems.

Pavel Nikolayevich has enough concerns. He always has to know the level of navigator training both of pilots and aircraft navigators, he has to hold air navigation classes with them, and he has to check them out in the air during flights. But the young navigators are Maj Pobytov's special concern. It was with his immediate participation that captains V. Nepochatykh and V. Bondar' became recognized experts in their work. They spent more than a single day together plugging away at navigational calculations, plotting a course and studying the flying and navigation system.

Pavel Nikolayevich doesn't like to talk about himself. He kept shifting the conversation to other topics, such as what wonderful navigators they have in the unit in the person of majors O. Yermolayev and G. Kozlov and Capt S. Shishkin, or what has to be done to elevate navigator training in the regiment to a new and higher level. Then suddenly he glanced at his watch and began to bustle, saying: "Excuse me, I have a lot of work. I have to hold a class."

That is what he is like, the air regiment navigator, party member Maj Pobytov, one of the best navigators in Military Transport Aviation.

6904
CSO: 1801/365

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

CORRECT APPROACH TO ANTI-AIR EXERCISES DETAILED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jun 84 p 2

[Article by Maj Justice Yu. Solovov: "An Instance From Legal Practice: Benefits for a Slacker"]

[Text] In January of this year I. Nazarov, a transport worker at a repair enterprise, was absent from work without valid reasons for a sum total of almost two weeks. One can imagine how this was reflected in the collective's production indicators and how his fellow workers were indignant over the undignified behavior of the sorry excuse for a worker. Many at the enterprise received with satisfaction the order by which the slacker's next vacation was reduced by a corresponding number of days.

But soon this order had to be rescinded at the demand of the post military procurator since, as the law states, in any case a regular vacation of a worker or employee cannot be less than 12 work days, while Nazarov was left with only two days of vacation after all his work absences were deducted.

Officer P. Danil'chuk, chief of the enterprise, greeted the procurator's demand, frankly speaking, with disapproval, regarding it as connivance with the violators of labor discipline. As a further inspection showed, it was rather the enterprise heads who were engaging in connivance inasmuch as they actually reduced daily work with the people to such one-time measures as a resounding order which, moreover, went contrary to the letter of the law.

Let's begin by saying that a reduction in slackers' vacation time was viewed as a punishment at the enterprise. That was the reason no other measures were taken against that same Nazarov. Moreover, it was as if people here were expecting someone to commit an "unusual" unauthorized absence. For example, the provision of the law about vacations did not touch in any way on workers V. Akimov, N. Kholod and others who were absent from work for a "short" time.

But the fact is that a measure of influence such as a reduction in regular leave is not at all a disciplinary punishment, but a kind of compensation for the amount of work time during which a person was absent. For this reason the measure does not preclude the application of disciplinary and other measures of punishment to a violator of labor discipline. In addition, it is not only the administration's right but its duty to reduce the slacker's vacation time.

Had those at the repair enterprise followed the instruction of the law precisely, the instance of an almost two-week absence from work hardly would have been possible.

It remains to add that measures of social pressure are an effective means in fighting the violators of labor discipline. As shop chiefs V. Yemel'yanov and A. Katalagin admitted frankly during a procurator's inspection, however, such measures are rarely used at the enterprise.

In short, those at the enterprise took the path which seemed the simplest in the struggle for labor discipline, and so it turns out that some slackers live freely.

6904

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NAVAL FORCES

ADM CHERNAVIN DISCUSSES NAVY'S HISTORY, ROLE

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 29 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by Fleet Admiral V.N. Chernavin, Chief of the General Staff for the Soviet Navy and Hero of the Soviet Union: "The Motherland's Ocean Shield"]

[Text] The Red Banner Northern Fleet. North Sea sailors are meeting their holiday, USSR Navy Day, with major successes in military and political training. On water, on land and in the air they are tirelessly improving their training day after day.

On 29 July maritime cities, hero-cities and capitals of the union republics will be dressed in holiday finery and flags of many colors will flutter over the ships. Our people and the USSR Armed Forces will solemnly mark Navy Day according to a long established tradition.

I have taken part in this holiday many times and I am never less excited then in my first years of service. Not only because the parade of modern military ships makes a big impression on me again and again. And not the peculiar, non-beauty of the water sports presentation. It is obvious that it is that the holiday conditions help each military sailor as never before maturely and sharply feel that he belongs to a powerful Navy that is famous in battles and cruises.

The Workers and Peasants Red Navy was born in February 1918 and Vladimir Il'ich Lenin signed the decree on its formation. Under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party Red Navy sailors went out to defend the young Soviet Republic in an indivisible formation with Red Army soldiers.

That was more than 60 years ago. We involuntarily look back at our own times to understand more clearly how the might of our weapons got stronger, how its skill grew and how its military traditions were born and developed.

From the initial days of our existence our Navy justified its lofty destiny, the careful and staunch defense of the Soviet people's peaceful labor. In the very difficult conditions of the civil war, intervention and destruction sailors guaranteed the battleworthiness of ships and manifested unshaking faith in the truth of their revolutionary duty. The Navy conducted combat operations not only on the seas but also on lakes and rivers and on the civil war's land

fronts it created several dozen river and lake flotillas. More than 75 thousand sailors fought in the Army ranks.

In the fierce conflict with forces of domestic and foreign counterrevolutionaries the Red Army and Navy defended the conquests of Great October and started the restoration of the ruined economy.

The treacherous attack by Fascist Germany stopped the completion of these planned programs but the primary things had been done. By the beginning of the Great Patriotic War the Navy represented a significant force. In these grim years it honorably resolved its primary mission and guaranteed the strategic maritime flanks for the Ground Forces, effectively worked with them in destroying the Fascist major groups, made landings, provided artillery support and transferred troops to new directions. At the same time the Navy actively operated in all the sea theaters and attacked enemy bases and ships.

Sailors fought shoulder to shoulder with the armies operating near Moscow, Leningrad and Stalingrad.

Together with Soviet Army soldiers North Sea sailors defended the Polar regions, Black Sea sailors disrupted the invasion plans in the Caucasus, Baltic sailors the city of Lenin. The Pacific Ocean Fleet and the Red Banner Amur Flotilla took part in liberating southern Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands, and the northern areas of Korea and China. The Soviet Navy flag flapped over the Spree near Berlin, on the Don at Budepest, Belgrade and Vienna, and on the Songar at Harbin. History will never forget that with the Army, the Navy made a huge contribution to freeing the people of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Austria and Norway from Fascism.

Our memory always takes us back to the source of our greatest feat and arouses a feeling of the infinite respect for those who with weapons in their hands defended the freedom and independence of the Socialist Motherland.

In 1985 the Soviet and all progressive people will widely mark the 40th Anniversary of Victory. All honest people on earth will be deeply thankful to the Soviet Union, its valorous Armed Forces and the soldiers of the Country of Soviets, thanks to whose staunchness and courage we live and work under free skies. It is primarily because of this that the military traditions of the front line soldiers are multiplying and the bond of generations gets stronger.

The Soviet Union is persistently and actively struggling to avert a new world war. At the same time the Soviet people cannot but consider the open challenge that imperialism has thrown at us and also the growing military threat. In the world's arena we have to deal with political forces to whom good will is alien and who are deaf to arguments of reason. And as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium K.U. Chernenko stressed at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries, "The restraining power of our defensive potential plays an indispensable role in this. Now it not only guarantees the constructive labor of the Soviet people but also guarantees universal peace on earth."

True to the Leninist peace-loving policy, the Soviet Union has advanced a whole series of initiatives that would reduce confrontation, including at sea. However the U.S. and the other NATO countries have not supported these wise proposals. Just the opposite, they have proceeded to realize new programs expanding their military forces and Washington has set about deploying first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The Soviet people, who bore the whole struggle with the Fascists, know what war is. In order to safeguard our country and the other socialist countries from a sudden attack, the party and the government have to take corresponding measures.

While answering questions from a TASS correspondent, USSR Minister of Defense and Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov declared that the number of Soviet submarines missiles has been increased along U.S. shores. With their characteristics, power, accuracy, the ability to reach objectives in the territory of the United States and a fast flight time to targets, our sea-based missiles create for the U.S. an equal counterbalance to the threat that American missiles in Europe bring us and our allies.

Today the Soviet Navy has become ocean-going and has absorbed the latest achievements of science and technology. Together with the Strategic Rocket Forces it is the most important means for resolving strategic missions.

Our pride is the nuclear submarines, the basic strike force of the Navy and the missile, anti-submarine, mine sweeping, landing and other surface vessels that are equipped with modern armament and equipment. Their number includes the nuclear missile cruiser Kirov, the anti-submarine cruisers Kiev, Minsk and Novorossiysk. Naval missile and anti-submarine aviation has great combat power and the naval infantry that was glorified in the Great Patriotic War has been restored with a new technical base.

Military sailors feel very grateful to the Communist Party and the Soviet people who are doing everything so that the Navy is equal to the most modern demands. The technical equipping and modernization of the Navy is not an expression of the "Soviet military threat" but a necessary retaliatory measure to the attempts by imperialistic circles to violate the military balance as much as possible in their favor. Quick retribution will overtake any aggressor.

Personnel of ships and units are meeting their holiday with new successes in military labor. In unity with the soldiers of the fraternal navies of the countries of the socialist community, Soviet military sailors are vigilantly guarding peace and socialism. Totally devoted to the party and the people, they are tirelessly improving their skill, are increasing their combat readiness and are always ready with weapons in their hands to defend the Motherland, our friends and allies.

12511

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NAVAL FORCES

ADM SMIRNOV ON NAVY DAY

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKIY VOIN No 13, July 1984 carries on pages 4-5 a 1,800-word interview with deputy Commander in Chief of the Naval Forces Admiral Nikolay Ivanovich Smirnov in honor of Navy Day entitled "The Oceanic Soviet Fleet." Responding to a request to tell more about aircraft carriers and naval aviation, Smirnov notes U.S. carrier strength is used by the U.S. as a "naval presence" wherever it is planning aggressive actions and that the Soviet carriers "Kiev," "Minsk," and the nuclear cruiser "Kirov" are responses to these threats. He states that "nuclear submarines comprise the main striking force of the fleet" and that "modern naval aviation opens up new possibilities for enhancing its combat might and mobility."

The other three questions deal in a general way with naval history, the Navy's role in the country's defense, and the celebration of the holiday.

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NAVAL FORCES

ADM KASATONOV DISCUSSES SUBMARINE'S ROLES

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 29 Jul 84 p 2

[Interview with Fleet Admiral V.A. Kasatonov conducted by P. Dunayev: "The Country's Ocean Shield"]

[Text] On the eve of the glorious holiday of military sailors and all Soviet people SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' asked Fleet Admiral V.A. Kasatonov a number of questions.

[Question] Comrade Fleet Admiral, the present holiday, USSR Navy Day, is being celebrated on the threshold of the 40th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War. What was the contribution by military sailors in our victory?

[Answer] Our navy gained supremacy in the North, Baltic and Black Seas in fierce battles with the Fascists. Soviet military sailors sent more than 1300 enemy combat ships and auxiliary vessels and about 1400 transport ships to the bottom. This was a very tangible part of the military and economic potential of Hitlerite Germany. The Navy made more than 100 naval landings with a total number of more than 250,000 men and equipment and weapons or approximately 30 divisions. 238 naval ships and units were awarded military orders and honored designations and 78 of them were awarded the rank of "Guards".

People will always remember the valor of the naval brigades and battalions that operated on land. More than 400,000 military sailors fought in their ranks and the cities of Leningrad, Sevastopol, Odessa, Kirch and Novorussiyk in whose defense these sailors fought, became hero-cities. The Northern, Pacific and Black Sea Fleets were awarded the Red Banner Order and the Baltic Fleet was twice a Red Banner unit. These facts speak for themselves.

[Question] Vladimir Afansa'yevich, you climbed the military ladder from cadet to Fleet Admiral and took part in military operations in the Baltic. Do you have something to say about the courage and valor of military sailors?

[Answer] I began the war as a submariner and from the first days of battle Soviet submariners covered themselves with everlasting glory. The feats of the illustrious aces of submarine attacks G.I. Shchedrin, N.A. Lunin, I.A. Kolyshkin, Ya. K. Iosselian and others and their naval skills are still studied at academies and schools. Not only the battle experience of the illustrious heroes of the past war but the example of their courage, fidelity to military duty and their service to their native land are precious to us.

In the pre-war years the name of Pacific Ocean submarine commander Magomed Imadutinovich Gadzhiyev who had been awarded the Lenin Medal as far back as 1935 was widely known among sailors. I knew this illustrious master of the torpedo attack very well from training at the Naval Institute imeni M.V. Frunze and from service in the Pacific Ocean.

The commander's strong will, firm character, courage and decisiveness were well known among sailors. One had to have such personal bravery to penetrate into enemy harbors right under the eyes of the shore defense posts. In a short time the submarine division commanded by Captain 2nd Rank Gadzhiyev destroyed 27 enemy combat ships and transports with a total displacement of over 100,000 tons, and 10 of that total were sunk with his personal participation.

Daghestan Gadzhiyev grew up in the mountains but was born for the sea where he remained always. By a 23 October 1942 Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Decree M.I. Gadzhiyev posthumously received the rank Hero of the Soviet Union.

The submarine commanded by Captain 2nd Rank Nikolay Aleksandrovich Lunin detected the latest for that time Fascist battleship Turpets in the Barents Sea. After breaking through the combat formation of destroyers guarding the Turpets and while inside the Hitlerite squadron combat formation, Lunin raised his periscope fifteen times, changing his ship's course before attacking the Turpets. After torpedoing her, the submarine safely returned to its base. N.A. Lunin was presented the rank of Hero of the Soviet Union for his skill and bravery. Lunin's ship has now been refitted as a museum to the military glory of North Sea sailors.

The unprecedented passage from Vladivostok to the North Sea Fleet by a group of Pacific submarines has entered the history of glorious submariner feats. Each of them was at sea for more than 200 hours and went approximately 17,000 miles [sic], having overcome stormy weather, heat in the southern seas and cold in the northern expanses. Submarine S-56 which arrived from the Pacific was soon awarded the Guards rank and the Order of the Red Banner for excellence in battle and S-51 became a Red Banner holder. Their commanders G.I. Shchedrin and I.F. Kucherenko were awarded the rank of Hero of the Soviet Union.

On one cruise during the war S-56 escaped from the enemy under uninterrupted depth charge explosions. More than 300 depth charges had been dropped on the vessel. Submariner commander G.I. Shchedrin recounts, "the situation was grave and I decided to appeal to the communists".

"This is the commander speaking," went to all sections. "The enemy is beginning to lose us. I know that personnel are tired and exhausted and I am permitting non-party members to rest. I ask that communists fill in for both yourselves and your comrades. I repeat, I ask communists to hold."

The seventh section answered first.

"There are no non-party members here. We are standing watch."

"Central. Everyone is on watch. Non-party members ask that they not be replaced."

"Personnel in the fifth section all want to be considered communists. We will stand watch as long as necessary"

And so it went in all sections. Not a single man left his combat post.

Representatives of the older generation of military sailors wern through major tests and difficulties. And we are proud that a remarkable young generation, boldly and surely, skillfully and bravely continuing the affairs of fathers and uncles, is coming to replace them.

[Question] And how is our glorious navy today?

[Answer] The modern ocean-going Soviet navy has received perfect electronics and automation for fire and combat equipment control and reliable communications and navigation equipment for any area of the world's ocean.

Atomic submarines are the basic fleet strike force. Modern missile aviation has discovered new capabilities for increasing its combat power. The surface fleet, our powerful missile cruisers, large anti-submarine ships and modern destroyers, are confidently meeting their responsible missions on the ocean expanses and the capabilities of naval infantry, equipped with first-class military equipment and modern weapons, has grown immeasurably.

The crew of the atomic cruiser Kirov, crews of the submarines Ul'yanovskiy Komsomol, the anti-submarine cruiser Minsk, Guards missile cruiser Varyag, Guards large anti-submarine ship Krasnyy Krym and others are the right-hand men of the Soviet navy and they are meeting the traditional holiday, Navy Day, with major successes.

Soviet military sailors are skillfully mastering their weapons. In storm and calm, on the surface and under the water they are constantly doing their military service. Our Navy befittingly personifies the might of the great socialist power and is reliably defending its state interests.

[Question] Tell us about the military prowess of the submariners in the last war and about their service today.

[Answer] I began my service in submarines with very weak engines. Their cruise range was several hundreds of miles and no more that 40-50 miles underwater. At the present time atomic submarines now have the capability of remaining under the water for an unlimited time and can attain high speeds.

There is one unforgettable memory. In 1964 we were charged with taking the atomic submarine commanded by Captain 2nd Rank Yu.A. Sysoyev, now Hero of the Soviet Union and a Vice Admiral, under the North Pole and surfacing there.

From the chart house came the report, "We are passing the Pole!"

Yuriy Aleksandrovich Sysoyev gave the command, "Hold in place! Surface!"

We came up in the ice and placed the state flag of the USSR next to the Navy flag in the ice-hummocks of the North Pole. The message, "State mission completed," was sent to headquarters.

Captain G. Chefonov died heroically defending Moscow and the quarters of the legendary "Aurora" became home and school for his twin sons Oleg and Igor'. Years passed and now communist Rear Admiral O.G. Chefonov and his brother Captain 1st Rank I.G. Chefonov have become commanders of the most modern nuclear submarines. They have been honored with high state awards.

Naval aviators of the Red Banner Pacific Ocean Fleet say the name Yuriy Ivanovich Churilov, a soldier of the highest skills, self-control and duty, with honor. Military pilot 1st class communist Yu.I. Churilov, the son of a Voronezh corn grower, recently was awarded the rank Hero of the Soviet Union for attaining very high indicators in mastering new military equipment and for bravery and heroism.

Communists and Komsomol members are the basic nucleus, the skeleton of the Navy's personnel and are the support for commanders and the spirit of the sailors and soldiers, conductors of the party's ideas in the Navy.

12511

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NAVAL FORCES

ANTI-SUB EXERCISE DETAILED

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by V. Tarasenko, special correspondent for LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA:
"Dueling On The Baltic"]

[Text] The escort ship Rosomakha went to sea late at night. We heard the command "Prepare the ship for battle and for cruise" in our sleep. Then our cabin door opened and in the narrow strip of light the stocky figure of a sailor in an orange protective jacket appeared. After battening down the light he left and everything was quiet, but in the morning when we got up in the cold room there was only sea around us.

The ship dropped anchor and rolled from side to side on a steep Baltic wave. A taut wind drove low clouds about the sky. A gull caught by its gusts resembled the white flakes of January snow over the sea filled with hillocks. And only the huge rain drops which had hammered on the cabin window returned us to summer. Everything was quiet on the bridge. The ship's commander and his deputy awaited the command to begin the search for the "enemy" submarine. The order could come at any second.

The ship's commander looked over at the senior commander who would observe the exercise, "Well, nice weather, Comrade Admiral".

"Well, totally suitable for a training exercise," the admiral responded.

"Obviously on your order," joked the commander.

He wanted to add something more, but at that moment the radio operator flew into the cabin and handed the commander a small sheet of paper. The ship immediately began to ring, rumble and knock with the heels of sailors boots.

"Sonar watch opened," Warrant Officer Yu.P. Poltoratskiy reported to the GKP [main command post].

Having pulled the earphones tight and watching the screen of the sonar station he listened to the voices of the sea. They are very diverse: a squeal, hissing, sounds that remind one of bird cries. Yes, the undersea inhabitants are no help to the sonar operator. It is more the opposite. One day the submarine on which Poltoratskiy then served had gotten close to a flock of

swallows. His eardrums had almost been ruptured by their chirps. And you can't take off the headset and hang them on the stud. You have to endure it and work. You have to locate the "enemy" as soon as possible, before he locates you. Otherwise it would be difficult to foresee the outcome of the duel.

ON THE SUBMARINE. Warrant Officer Yu.I. Kvasov turned on his sonar station. His face was like that of a doctor listening to a sick person with a stethoscope.

"The horizon is clear," the warrant officer reported to the control center. This was the brain of the submarine into which information flowed and commands came out. The commander, having heard the sonar operator's report, became lost in thought. He knew that the escort ship Rosomakha was conducting the search for his boat and one didn't joke with that ship. The commander was a destroyer officer, a skillful and decisive officer and the crew was excellent. Its strike was always exact and irresistible. There was good reason for the fact that last year the Rosomakha crew had won the USSR Naval Commander-in-Chief's prize.

A submarine has a difficult time in the Baltic as it has skerries, shoals and shallow depths. There is no life-saving "second" bottom here. In other seas there is a "liquid bottom", a layer of warm water that hangs at a depth and fulfills that role. The warm water is more dense than the cold and therefore sonar takes it for a hard surface. You cannot think of a better defense for a submarine. You can hide under it and when the danger is passed, you can go on. In the Baltic you rely only on yourself, on your skill and the self-control which is developed on each training cruise.

"Boatswain, the depth," the commander ordered shortly. "Helmsman, course... Sonar operator, report every minute."

ON THE SHIP. The sonar operator duel continued. Poltoratskiy had already rejoiced after hearing the thin metallic ping. But when they got closer, it turned out to be a boat that had sunk. How many of them covered the bottom of the Baltic! Earlier, when they had been returning to base, not far from Gogland Island, deputy commander of the political section Senior Lieutenant V.N. Krasnov had told the sailors about the battle in the Baltic and the heroic transit of combat vessels from Tallin to Kronshtadt in 1941.

Valeriy Nikolayevich had been born ten years after the war, but he talked about the feats of our fathers passionately and in an inspiring manner. A graduate of the Kiev Senior Naval Political Academy, Krasnov adopted a warm conviction, responsiveness and modesty from his earlier commissars. The door to his cabin, according to an unwritten naval law, was always open. "I don't remember where I put the key," joked Valeriy. But in return he remembered that sonar operator Yuriy Zaytsev has to apply himself to physical training and sailor Andrey Dolgosaburov has to write to his grandmother (she is agitated because her grandson hasn't answered). And he can be happy for Senior Sailor Oleg Belik, for his father, a war veteran, finally got quarters on the first floor. And he can pass over what this cost him, Senior Lieutenant Krasnov. Others told us

about his correspondence with the voyenkom [military commission], the oblast and kray ispolkoms [executive political committees].

Petty officer of the sonar operator crew Warrant Officer Poltoratskiy tirelessly turned the adjustment handles but the horizon, as earlier, was clear. He had even become uncomfortable that he simply muttered this to the GKP.

"What do you think, Zaytsev," he said to the on-duty sonar operator. "Let's change the rate."

The rate seemed correct, for the sonar operators instantly picked up a weak signal -- "chuf-chuf". This hardly audible "chufing" belonged to a submarine.

"GKP, we have a contact. Bearing... Distance..."

"Good, keep contact."

ON THE SUBMARINE. The first law on a submarine is silence. Therefore even the glasses are on plastic mugs so that they don't clank in the captain's state room. The enemy must not hear you.

The crew was having dinner. The silence was unexpectedly broken. The feeling was like a cloud burst hitting a tin roof. More and more. In a few minutes it seemed that someone was beating the submarine with a sledgehammer wrapped in felt. They immediately forgot about dinner. The commander was the first to rush into the control center and he understood everything without the watch officer's report. The submarine had been located and the moment had come where the commander cannot council with anyone, but must make a decision and act alone.

ON THE SHIP. The Rosomakha went on, changing course with anti-submarine zigzags. Looking over the side was unpleasant and black waves spit into the wind. They sometimes rolled over the deck which was trying to get out from under my legs, as I was unaccustomed to this. The officers and sailors paid no attention to the choppyness.

The sonar operator confidently held contact with the submarine. Suddenly Poltoratskiy's face somehow immediately grew pinched. "The submarine has begun interference," he whispered to me. The echo of the signal went sharply to the right. It wouldn't work, the warrant officer thought to himself, having realized that not the submarine itself, but only a special distracting round released by it had gone right. He was soon convinced that he was right as he again established reliable contact with the submarine.

ON THE SUBMARINE. Convinced that he could not break contact with the escort ship, the commander decided to attack it. It is risky, but they say that boldness is the tactical method that often leads to victory. We remember the daring attacks of the celebrated S-13 which had sunk in succession the enemy liner Wilhelm Gustlov and the transport ship General Steuben and sent nearly 10,000 Hitlerites to the bottom.

Using the loudspeaker the short shot-like words of the commander reached every compartment. "Training alert! Torpedo attack!"

"Left side, Torpedo number 1. Fire."

Now they have to try to break away from the pursuit.

On the ship. "From the left. A torpedo." Everyone in the GKP simultaneously threw themselves to the left bridge extension.

"Stop! Full astern!"

I will now tell you what was going on in the engine room. When they have to wear sheepskin coats on the bridge, people here work in sleeveless striped sailors vests or totally without them. The temperature near the ship's heart fluctuates from 30 to 40 degrees. When the ship goes at forced speed or alters course, the engine room is not only hot. The machinists are also heavily stressed. But the subordinates of Senior Lieutenant O.S. Ivanov, commander of the section, are hardened people and they clearly carry out all commands from the bridge.

The red and white torpedo passed right in front of the stern. Now it was the Rosomakha's turn and the ship set a battle course.

"Destroy the target with torpedoes and depth charges!" the commander ordered.

A torpedo entered the water and the depth charge launcher sang.

By evening the sea had calmed and not far from the Rosomakha the submarine broke water. This time the signal man was first to confirm the contact. They exchanged greeting semaphores and the ship sent a motorboat for the submarine commander. They had to review the exercise. The crew of the craft that everyone here called the torpedo catcher was still working. They actually had to fish the training torpedos from the sea for instruments in them would help give an objective picture of the battle and establish why one commander won and what mistake the other had made. This was good knowledge for both. Knowledge to win.

Far from shore the wind was cold and sharp, but with each mile on the trip home it became warmer and its special sea freshness was mixed with the smell of land. Soon, shore.

Today the escort ship Rosomakha rightfully takes her place in the formation of military ships that are arriving in Leningrad on USSR Navy Day.

12511

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NAVAL FORCES

NIGHT ANTI-SUB EXERCISE REVIEWED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jun 84 p 2

[Article by Captain 3rd Rank S. Turchenko, Red Banner Northern Fleet: "During A Night Search"]

[Text] During summer tactical training an anti-submarine aviation subunit had the mission of making a night search for an "enemy" submarine in a designated sea area. First to take off to complete the mission were the crews of Major V. Kolotukhin and Captain V. Vostretsov. These two crews had been competing with each other and their taking off together was no accidental coincidence. The commander and staff had planned the flight this way so that they could compare the results of the crews' accomplishing the same mission. Could the more junior subordinates of Vostretsov operate on the level of Kolotukhin's subordinates?

The beginning of the flight went smoothly, but when the aviators arrived at the search area they immediately ran into heavy clouds. Pale blue tendrils of static electricity began to creep in through the glaze of the cabins.

Major Kolotukhin had dozens of combat training flights in Arctic skies under his belt and he had been in more difficult circumstances before, but things were more difficult for Captain Vostretsov. He was making his first night search acting independently as an aircraft commander.

The results of the weather reconnaissance brought no joy, for the severe sea waves in the search area precluded using sonar buoys with maximum effectiveness. They had to find another tactical method for locating the "enemy" submarines and each crew had to find its own method.

It just so happened that not long before this combat training mission Kolotukhin and Vostretsov had taken part in a search under the leadership of military pilot-sharpshooter Lieutenant Colonel I. Masliy.

This ace has many well developed submarine locating methods in his bag of tricks and they had all been adjusted by practical experience. When conditions such as a stormy sea in the search area create a difficult tactical mission, Masliy has a variation ready for use. An anti-submarine aircraft has other locating means besides buoys and it could be more advantageous to use one of these others under the condition that were created. They made the best

decision for its effective use after the first pass. The group commander approved the complex variant associated with locating in stormy conditions. Several tactical methods were immediately creatively developed and this experience evolved right in the air.

And here, several days after that flight, the weather and ocean hydrology created an almost analogous condition and demanded that the crews of officers Kolotukhin and Vostretsov creatively apply the experience acquired earlier. And the aviators tactically organized the search with skill. By the way, this was not mechanically copying the earlier mission solution but creating new courses of action based on earlier methods unexpected by the enemy.

A skillful solution is undoubtedly the foundation for success, but no less important is how accurately it is carried out. And everything here depends on the accuracy, vigilance and skill of the crews.

A night search is short on events. It is monotonous activity and many hours of tension. One cannot stop being vigilant for a second and must notice the slightest deviation in the instrument indications and react to them correctly and accurately. This is the difficult part of the search and the training of naval aviators is primarily checked out under such conditions.

Almost everyone in Vostretsov's crew is a novice. Navigator Senior Lieutenant Ye. Nebrenchin has been working at his job all of several months and Lieutenant Ye. Vinogradov has also served, as the saying goes, only a few days. The crew's average age, in general, was 28. Therefore the senior onboard operator, the radio operator, was Warrant Officer V. Zhigalo who recently turned 33 and was considered a veteran. He has actually had a lot of experience and even the commander doesn't consider it a disgrace to turn to Zhigalo for advice.

Kolotukhin's subordinates are both older and somewhat distinguished. And maybe this is why they had priority earlier in the competition. Navigator Captain N. Pogachev is a first class specialist and has been given control of personnel in all types of military training, day and night. Captain V. Kochergin has received the highest class qualification, that of "master".

But both the experienced aviators and the novices were operating exceptionally accurately during this night search. Captain Vostretsov's crew was the first to detect the enemy (later during the flight critique the tactical search which they used would get a high grade). Soon after, Major Kolotukhin's radio operator reported contact with an underwater target. This information was passed to the ship search-strike group and as the saying goes, the rest was up to the equipment.

A few hours later the crews returned to the airfield. The night search and tracking of the "enemy" submarine had been successful and both crews were given an excellent mark for the flight.

During the critique it was noted that Captain Vostretsov's crew didn't lag behind their experienced rivals in its actions during the competition. The friends jointly made yet another step forward in combat improvement.

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NAVAL FORCES

TECHNICAL PROBLEMS TRACED TO CARELESSNESS, COVER-UP

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jun 84 p 1

[Article by Captain 2nd Rank V. Shirokov, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, Red Banner Pacific Ocean Fleet: "A Measure Of Strictness"]

[Text] At the start of the current year, when socialist commitments were being made, people in the surface ship unit talked a great deal about the escort ship Razumnyy. Its crew planned new heights in combat improvement and successfully began training by confidently turning in course assignments and completing torpedo firing at the "excellent" level. One would think that the sailors had to develop their success even further in the future and would take their place firmly in the ranks of outstanding sailors. All the possibilities were there as a good framework had been selected from among the crew's experienced specialists who knew their business.

But months went by and the training year mid-point passed. What were Razumnyy's results in the competition? Alas, those who were considered to be the unit's potential leaders in fact did not become tested, reliable leaders. People on the ship prefer to recall less often the lofty commitments adopted at the start of the year.

What happened? Some on the Razumnyy feel that the only problem was a misfire that the crew had while completing one of the critical fire missions. At a very decisive time suddenly the equipment unexpectedly "acted up" and the results of the mission weren't as good as they would have liked. But why did the troubles come up?

Captain 3rd Rank I. Ryabov, commander of the rocket artillery section, shrugged his shoulders. "Who Knows. We feel that they arose through no fault of our personnel."

Through no fault of our personnel... Convenient wording, but let's think about this. Is it correct? As is known, troubles and breakdowns in equipment operations happen for various reasons. At times they are caused by course violations of instructions and operational norms. And as the saying goes, you can't always hide the reasons. But there are also times when obvious, evident cases of carelessness do not immediately proceed the problem. What happens after that? Does the equipment begin "acting up" by itself? Isn't the one who manages the equipment at fault? No, certainly. It is simply that, as a

rule, the reasons for such troubles are deeper and are covered by an attitude toward the daily servicing of instruments and equipment that is not conscientious enough, by careless control over equipment operations and by the inability to forecast and prevent trouble.

This is primarily how things were on the Razumnyy. Even during that period when everything seemingly had come together and sailors were confidently handing in course assignments, those people inspecting conditions nonetheless noted many "minor" types of equipment servicing violations. Inspections on the ship were not always done in a high quality manner and not enough attention was given to adjustment work. By the way, the ship's communists had raised these problems many times during their speeches at party gatherings and Senior Lieutenant S. Shumilkin, Warrant Officer A. Teslenko and others talked about these things on their own time. They talked, but it never went further than conversation.

People on the ship never showed the necessary concern for increasing the quality of special training and several experienced specialists felt it possible to listlessly relate to exercises and training. Naturally their professional growth stopped and no strict demands were made on them.

The low level of demands and the lack of principles created a placid and complacent attitude in the collective. And when people get used to this and are not excited by interesting matters, but are excited by personal well-being, there is fertile ground for embellishing the true state of affairs and for concealing various types of violations. The unit staff told me about a highly unpleasant incident that occurred on the Razumnyy. One day one of the instruments went out of adjustment and a flagship specialist came aboard to find out why. He was unable to find the cause for a long time and he got the impression that the equipment really was "acting up". But it suddenly became clear that this was not the case. The instrument adjustment problem occurred because of negligence by ship specialists. Captain 3rd Rank Ryabov, combat section commander, knew this perfectly well and simply hid the fact of the violation from the staff officer in every way possible and misled him. And this is your "through no fault of our personnel"!

No, it was certainly not the equipment at fault in that misfire to which the the Razumnyy crew refers. Someone simply counted on covering up shortcomings in people's work.

Fairness demands we note that the solution to some problems really depends on people other than the crew.

As unit staff officer Captain 3rd Rank F. Akimov said, "Sailors need help from senior headquarters, including from specialists out of navy headquarters. The reliable operation of some instruments requires a number of control measurements and this is done with the help of appropriate equipment. We took the necessary steps but still have not completed the operation."

As we see, this is also an example not of equipment "acting up" but of the inability to completely organize specific responsible people.

One would think that it is time to give up referring to equipment and certain "objective" reasons for failures. The Razumnyy crew has good potential and it must be fully realized. The main thing necessary for this is for them to create a real, exacting atmosphere in which the slightest violation of instructions or directions is impossible and in which every sailor feels a high responsibility for the top quality accomplishment of his duties, the constant growth of his skills and the full and qualitative accomplishment of the adopted socialist obligations.

12511

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SPECIAL TROOPS

CORRECT RADAR OPERATION, IDENTIFICATION REVIEWED

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 4, Apr 84 (signed to press 12 Mar 84)
p 25

[Article by Engr-Lt Col V. Kuptil': "For the Youth about Military Specialties: The SRTs [Surveillance and Acquisition Radar] Operator"]

[Text] Our story is about the operator of the surveillance and acquisition radar (SRTs). Let's take a look in its cabin. We see that the operator is watching a plan position indicator with a luminous radial sweep running around its screen. As soon as the lattice antenna or, more precisely, the powerful "radio beam" it shapes, "locks onto" the air enemy, a barely noticeably "little arc"--the target blip--will surface from beneath the radial sweep. The very fact of its appearance indicates a great deal. First of all, the air enemy was successfully detected at maximum range. Secondly, the operator must give a target designation. In other words, he has to determine the air target's coordinates and pass them to the control post.

In preparing the SRTs for operation the operator has to check the correctness of initial settings of switches, toggles, and the knobs for adjusting and tuning interunit connections, and the presence of various interlocks. The serviceability of communications equipment also is checked.

One feature has to be considered in winter. The operator must pay attention to the condition of radar equipment surfaces and remove the slightest traces of moisture by wiping the surfaces with a clean rag. He has to regularly inspect the working surfaces of electric motors and current collectors.

All these operations are performed even before the SRTs is turned on, but when it already has warmed up the operator must check to see whether or not the station's basic performance data correspond to log book data and to see how the antenna-feeder channel is working.

The operator should show special care in preparing the plan position indicator for operation. The primary requirement here is to tune it so that target blips stand out more sharply against the background of "noise" and measuring marks. The least brightness of screen luminescence is of course chosen. In other words, by means of the "brightness," "amplification" and other adjustments, the operator provides best conditions for observing weak signals.

Now let's assume that the SRTs has been turned on, is fully adjusted and is ready for combat work. Now the radial sweep has "picked up" a target blip. The air enemy has been detected! The operator immediately has to issue coordinates, but this is still not enough. The small target blip carries much information and the operator must be able to extract it even though there is very little time. By the second intersection the operator is obligated to report target altitude, its subordination (by the "friend or foe" principle) and of course the characteristics, i.e., the possible make-up of the target, to the control post.

This information--whose aircraft are in the air and what is the make-up of the group--is of great importance for estimating the air situation. Therefore it must become a rule for the operator to make an identification not only when the group is detected but even later, while tracking the target. The fact is that the enemy will use cunning, maneuver, and resort to various ruses.

The following situation may arise during the work. The operator was tracking one target, but then it divided into two or more. What happened? The operator has to understand the situation quickly and pass the coordinates of all targets to the KP [control post]. He also must act quickly and precisely when the target has merged--when there were two and they became one, and so on. If doubt arises as to the correctness of initial conclusions it is best to recheck them.

Of course an operator will "cope" easily with a single target, but he has to have both experience and proficiency in order to track several aircraft simultaneously and issue data on them at the prescribed time. This is why units and subunits do everything necessary to see that young soldiers become rated specialists as quickly as possible and deepen their knowledge and improve practical skills continuously.

How can an operator detect the air enemy's maneuver or, more precisely, the beginning of his maneuver--its first phase, as it were? A sudden change in brightness of the blip can serve as a signal that the target has begun a maneuver. In this case much depends on the operator's proficiency and experience. At the same time, his firm knowledge of the tactical capabilities of various types of aircraft, their operating tactics, features of the surrounding terrain relief and so on is of no small importance.

The search and tracking of a low-flying target demands good schooling. Such a target is in radar coverage for a short time and in such cases the operator must work at the largest possible scale. It also happens in practice where the operator may know in advance of the most likely avenue of a target's appearance. Then it is best to convert the radar to a sector search mode. On detecting low-altitude targets the operator also should consider the following circumstance: they are being "picked up" by the lower edge of the radar radiation pattern. For this reason the blip on the radar screen is rather difficult to discern.

What does an operator have to do to ensure best conditions for observing low-altitude targets? Above all he has to tune the set well, darken the display

room, and it is best to turn off the illumination of instrument dials, illuminated displays, azimuth scales and other light sources. And of course the operator must adjust the measuring marks for minimum brightness. It is also recommended that he follow the strict rule that in searching for a target he should not look directly at the range sweep. It is best to observe the radar scope at a certain distance behind the sweep.

Work under jamming conditions is a great ordeal for an operator. If the air enemy has used passive jamming, for which metal foil or glass fiber usually is used, the operator must determine the area of its application. But how can the aircraft blip be singled out against the jamming background? The operator must know that the chaff has a slower speed of movement than the aircraft. By turning on the moving target indication gear the operator can distinguish the target blip and localize the effect of passive jamming.

When there is active jamming the operator has to determine its nature and sector of influence. The operator compensates for it by appropriate switching. Further, to counter jamming successfully one has to know its typical signs and physical substance and have a precise idea of the channels where it passes in the radar, how the jamming affects the radar's elements, countermeasures equipment, and so on.

Skilled work by a surveillance and acquisition radar operator is a guarantee of a successful fight against the air enemy.

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CIVIL DEFENSE

PROBLEMS REVEALED IN COMPETITIVE EXERCISES

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 4, Apr 84 (signed to press 12 Mar 84)
p 14

[Article by G. Grishin, assistant chief of staff for propaganda of Sverdlovsk Oblast CD: "Medical Post Competitions were Held: At Night in Freezing Weather"]

[Text] Medical post personnel came from all corners of Sverdlovsk Oblast for competitions held near the oblast center. The right to perform in them was won in a difficult struggle for city or rayon championship. A total of 27 medical posts took part. For two days they demonstrated their knowledge and ability to accomplish practical civil defense tasks.

For the first time in many years competitions took place under winter conditions and at night, and so there was especially thorough preparation. An organizational committee headed by Col V. Krylov, chief of staff for oblast civil defense, was directly in charge of the preparation. In addition to the staff workers, representatives of the oblast Red Cross Society committee and the oblast health department took part in it.

Two months before the competitions began the program, organizational-methods directions, and informative letters were sent to all oblast rayons and cities, and a judging commission was formed at the same time. R. Kukolev, an experienced physician and a republic-category judge, was appointed chief judge. First-category judges were umpires in the phases (in "stricken areas"). The judges' competency and high qualification permitted an objective evaluation of the participants' actions and permitted the competitions to be held not only in an organized manner, but instructively as well.

Also contributing to the activity's success was that the competition location was well chosen not far from the Uralmash Plant vacation facility. It was a sector of terrain with woods and gulleys where stricken areas were successfully simulated.

Competition organizers showed special concern for communications, which functioned faultlessly. The chief judge could be connected to the loudspeaker communications line from any telephone through the local radio center. Thus the instructions and information he issued quickly reached every participant. The progress of struggle also was covered through the "competition board," on which results shown by the medical posts promptly appeared.

There was a solemn opening ceremony for the competitions, with a review of formations, a short rally, a flag-raising, and the introduction of participants and judges. Lots were drawn somewhat later and when it got dark the teams moved to the starting line.

Competitions began at 1800 hours and ended at 0400 hours. The program for the second day was accomplished in the daytime.

The most difficult ordeal naturally awaited participants on the first day: poor visibility, freezing temperatures, and wind. The work also was difficult for the judges and extras: they spent ten hours in the "stricken areas." Under these conditions the hot tea and filled pastries provided by competition organizers proved very apropos.

Despite the difficulties caused by the unusual conditions under which the competitions were held, participants demonstrated increased theoretical knowledge and practical skills. Almost all medical posts demonstrated excellent training in making the rounds of apartments. The judges gave considerably fewer penalty points than before at the area for partial chemical decontamination and partial personal decontamination.

Prize places were taken by medical posts of the Sverdlovsk Plastics and Burmetoborudovaniye [expansion unknown] plants and the Uralasbest Combine from the city of Asbest. They functioned competently, quickly and confidently. Their chiefs--T. Zharikova, N. Yachnik and L. Stasevich--are true civil defense enthusiasts. They have been awarded the "Outstanding in USSR Civil Defense" and "Honored Donor of the USSR" badges and are GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] badge wearers. All three are superb toilers and production leaders.

All participants gathered in the club after results had been summarized, prizewinners had been rewarded and the flag lowered. The chief judge gave them a detailed critique of the medical post workers by phases and of the positive and negative aspects identified in their training.

Attending the critique were representatives of national economic installations (the majority of whom were CD chiefs of staff), who received exhaustive answers to questions and expressed critical remarks concerning organization of the competitions. They assessed on its merits the opportunity given them of going through the competition phases and becoming familiar with the requirements placed on the formations' work right in the "stricken areas." Senior judges for the phases gave explanations. And so the competitions proved to be instructive not just for participants, but for the organizers of defense work as well.

The competitions provided abundant material for reflection. Let's begin with what struck the eye even of an inexperienced observer--the gear. Only the medical posts from the city of Asbest and from Zheleznodorozhnyy Rayon of Sverdlovsk did not receive penalty points for it. The greatest number of penalty points fell on the people from Nizhniy Tagil and from Berezovskiy.

Judging from everything, neither the CD staff nor the city Red Cross Society committee in Nizhniy Tagil works on outfitting the medical posts. This is the only thing that can explain the fact that competition participants from Nizhniy Tagil came to the assembly site with just one medical bag and wearing the summer full dress uniform. And so the result was the 21st place out of 27.

In speaking of the gear, let's mention a detail such as flashlights. It is simply impossible to work without them at night, let alone in winter. Nevertheless, the storage batteries of many of the medical post personnel proved to be almost discharged and did not withstand a lengthy load. As a result they actually had to work in the blind, which naturally had an effect on the quality of first aid and increased the time spent in the "stricken area."

The most typical mistakes were analyzed carefully when results were summarized. Among the obvious deficiencies was an inability to use straps in transporting "victims" without stretchers. Many participants showed indecision while searching for and sorting the "victims."

But it must be noted that the degree of preparedness of the medical post is very dissimilar, as indicated by the large gap in penalty points among teams which took prize places and those bringing up the rear of the list of participants. A great deal still has to be done to draw the laggards up to the required level.

The oblast competitions held under difficult conditions also permitted a number of organizational conclusions to be made. Above all, there should be a larger number of extras so that they can be replaced. It is very difficult to remain in the "stricken areas" continuously for 10-12 hours.

During the competitions a need also was seen to move extras from one "stricken area" to another and to change symptomatology assignments. When an extra has been in a "stricken area" for a long time, in order to make his situation easier he automatically begins to suggest to participants how to perform a particular assignment more correctly.

We also have to be concerned with the gear of extras, who have to be dressed considerably more warmly than the competitors. Experience has shown that it is best not to use hard board bedding for them, but multilayer paper sacks or foam rubber mats.

To transport "victims" on rugged terrain there should be ribbed ramps along the route since ravines quickly become slippery and difficult to negotiate.

At the same time, our experience convinces us that competitions of medical posts as well as of medical teams can and must be conducted in winter and at night, and this also is indicated by comments from the participants themselves.

Following the competitions the oblast civil defense staff and the oblast committee of the Red Cross Society generalized the experience and, in a joint letter to CD staffs and OKK [Red Cross Society] city and rayon committees, recommended comprehensive use of the experience in further work.

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CIVIL DEFENSE

COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY AS MEANS OF COPING WITH STRESS

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 6, Jun 84 (signed to press 5 May 84) p 11

[Article by Prof G. Yolov, director of Central Psychological Laboratory with the Unified Center on Philosophy and Sociology, Sofia: "Stress and Psychological Stability"]

[Text] Can it be assumed that there exists a person who does not find himself in a stress situation or who does not know stress? Specialists assert that this is impossible. If such a person can be imagined, he must stay in constant personality and social lethargy, be alien to events of contemporaneity, not have obligations to his family, labor collective, friends, and so forth. In this case, he simply cannot be called a person. Consequently, stress is the constant companion of our life.

However, also possible along with this inevitable stress is distress--the agonizing state of despair and constant vacillation. It not only reduces the individual and social activity of a person, but it also leads to the exhaustion of the body and to mental diseases. It is precisely this type of stress which should be combatted.

Physicians have established that when a person suffers and when he is happy the very same physiological characteristics are observed in him, but the condition of the mind is by no means the same here. Let us say, at moments of delight he is excited and even overexcited. This is so-called heurostress--stress from joy which is characterized by an exceptionally active state of the mind. With heurostress, for example, a person's thoughts are richer, more varied, and more original, and he himself is more humane, more noble, and more contactile. Therefore, if it is recommended that distress be avoided, it is desirable that a person be in a state of heurostress as often as possible. This will permit him to relieve tension and restore his mental energy.

It has been proven that stress, just as any other mental phenomenon, submits to training. With repeated landing in a stress situation a person forms certain qualities which help him to overcome stress.

If a stress situation is included in the training-indoctrinational process of civil defense formations and is correctly dosed out, then real stress situations will not be unexpected or, at least, will not create difficult psychological barriers. We cannot count on the mind's stability toward stress if the elements of this stability are not molded systematically.

In this regard, it is useful to recall that long before the appearance of the teaching on stress original methods for the forming of mental stability were employed. Well known is the instance with General Dragomirov who accomplished so-called "firing" at soldiers with live cartridges. Expert marksmen fired. The soldier kept the target about a meter from himself and stood at full height next to it. Of course, this was not done for the sake of cheap effects, but to mold psychological stability toward danger where a person controls his feelings and finds the correct decision. The same can be said about the famous "rolling over" the soldiers by tanks which was introduced in the Soviet Army during the Great Patriotic war to overcome a fear of tanks.

It is necessary to use the tremendous practical experience which has been accumulated in psychological training in the army so as to achieve good results in this regard in civil defense formations, too. We can refer to lessons of the civil defense fighters on the psychological training courses at the training grounds. It is a typical example of drilling in overcoming so-called stressogenic factors in a dangerous situation. The involvement of civil defense forces in rescue and restoration work during natural disasters and big production accidents has also been justified. In the search for forms which would further the acquisition of psychological stability, critical situations involving natural and transport-production properties proved to be the most realistic models. The stressogenic factor is displayed most strongly under just such conditions.

If we consider questions of psychological stability from the viewpoint of the training-indoctrinational process, then we should also stress the significance of a phenomenon which was observed during the years of World War II and which has special significance for civil defense. In special literature, it is called the "experienced-sergeant phenomenon." What is its essence? It turns out that how frequently a person lands in stress situations is far from immaterial. One can actually cope with stress; however, this evidently does not occur without leaving a trace.

Observations conducted during the war showed that when a person landed under very difficult conditions connected with a risk to life, the appropriate reaction (adaptation) was formed in him. The more strongly and more often stress situations were endured, the more rapidly was this reaction reproduced. But there were instances where a person, having endured a very strong stress which caused confusion and a feeling of helplessness in him, reacted in exactly the same manner in a similar case many years later. Stress seemed to have left an impression on his behavior.

Here are several examples in confirmation. Very frequently, after surviving an automobile accident a person agrees to sit in a vehicle with difficulty. We had the opportunity to study the behavior of children who witnessed a large transportation accident, as a result of which six people died. As a result, these children did not even want to sit in their fathers' vehicles. Cases are known where passengers do not want to fly in an airplane for some time after an air accident.

Considering everything which has been said, we should follow very attentively how one or another person goes into stress and, especially, how he emerges from it. Otherwise, with the emergence of similar situations in the future unexpected relapses are possible. In evaluating a person's behavior under stress conditions, we should

be interested in the following aspects: how he got into the situation, what mental and moral-psychological qualities he displayed, how he behaved under difficult conditions, and which factors influenced his behavior.

In preparing people for actions under extreme conditions, so-called service affiliation also has great significance. Over a period of 15-20 years we studied its role in natural disasters and big industrial accidents. It turned out that operating in the most organized and purposeful manner in the first minutes are people who are part of the civil defense system, organs of the people's militia, and in the Bulgarian People's Army, in which regard not only as part of their subunit, but also out of it. The significance of this aspect is sometimes groundlessly underestimated; meanwhile, it is extremely substantial. How can this be explained?

If a person is part of some collective, he consciously and subconsciously experiences and feels responsibility to it for his actions. And if, for example, a fighting man of a formation is concerned about his own safety instead of rendering aid to people, he will be considered a coward in the collective. No one would want to be in his place.

It must be stressed that feeling responsibility to the collective, even faint-hearted and wavering people operate in a much more organized manner even in those cases where this is not part of their immediate duties. I recall one teacher who, by his own admission, was not distinguished by bravery. At the moment of an earthquake he was working with matriculating students. Seeing the confusion of the youths, from the rostrum he called on them to keep calm and suggested that they leave the auditorium in an organized manner. He thereby controlled the situation. This teacher said later: only because at that moment he spoke from the rostrum and performed a specific social role was he able to control himself and the audience.

It is clear that civil defense, which has to its credit so many useful deeds not only in training the population for defense against weapons of mass production but also under extreme conditions, can utilize effectively the factor of service affiliation and responsibility to the collective as an important means for instilling lofty ideological-political and psychological qualities in each fighting man of the formation.

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MILITARY INSTRUCTORS' WORKING DAY DESCRIBED.

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 6, Jun 84 (signed to press 5 May 84)
pp 26-27

[Letters published under the general heading: "On the Military Instructor's Working Day"; continuation of publication of responses to note under this heading in "VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA" No 1, 1984. Authors and places as indicated]

[Text] In documents on the reform of general-educational and vocational schools it is stressed that the basis for the military-patriotic indoctrination of the pupils should be formed by their training for service in the ranks of the Soviet Armed Forces, the instilling of love for the Soviet Army, and the molding of a high sense of pride for belonging to the socialist fatherland and constant readiness for its defense.

Unquestionably, this difficult task should be accomplished by all teaching collectives, public organizations, and the administration of the educational institution. However, the principal person in primary military training and military-patriotic indoctrination is the military instructor.

I believe that the USSR Ministry of Education committed an error in establishing a seven-hour working day for military instructors of the secondary schools. Why? Because even in the case where there is one ninth grade class and one tenth grade class in the school the military instructor has sufficient matters so as not only to exhaust, but also to exceed his time limit. Of course, we are not talking about the formal stay within the school walls but about strained creative work. And if there are not two classes, but more, the physical and moral loads on the military instructor increase sharply.

In short, the instruction concerning the seven-hour day for the military instructor of the secondary school can hardly be considered justified, nor can the attempts of individual military instructors to "conform" to this "norm" with all their strength--and that is all.

At times one can hear suggestions about freeing the military instructor from the conduct of measures in military-patriotic indoctrination of the pupils so that he is occupied only with lessons in primary military training and the practical working out of procedures and standards. There can be no agreeing with this. Life itself and the important matter of training the youth for service in the Soviet Armed Forces urgently demand the establishment of a nonstandard working day for the military instructor and wages which somewhat exceed those of teachers.

To give yourself completely to the children, to transmit knowledge to the rising generation, to train it in a quality manner for the armed defense of the socialist fatherland--these are a matter of honor for any military instructor. I am confident that a real teacher simply never thinks about the seven-hour day. Evidently, we who endured the years of the Great Patriotic War, when it was necessary to work virtually without days off, should be bolder and it is necessary to remind young military instructors of this for the good of the cause.

N. Kondratenko, methods specialist for
primary military training OIUU [expansion unknown], city of Khmel'nitskiy

I have been working as a military instructor in a school for 14 years already and during that time I never heard reproaches from the principals (and I have seen three of them changed) concerning my early departure or that I failed to work one or two hours.

I believe that the working day of the military instructor should be regulated. However, whether the military instructor will be in the school for seven hours each day or not depends on him himself. If he copes completely with his duties in four or five hours, why should he sit like a duty officer? One can stay within the school walls even eight or nine hours, but without any value.

It is no secret--unfortunately, there are those military instructors (and in our rayon, too) who believe: we are responsible only for the conduct of lessons in primary military training--and our work ends with this. So for such sorry military instructors a regulated working day is needed so that they find things to do during time free from lessons. And oh, how much they have to do!

I believe that the solution of the question of the military instructor's working day depends on his plans and how the administration, party organization, and the entire teaching collective evaluate his labor. But there should be a seven-hour minimum. I am for it.

Ya. Dopira, military instructor,
Il'inetskaya Secondary School No 1,
Vinnitsa Oblast

It seems to me that from the questions posed in the note (VOYENNYE ZNANIYA No 1, 1984) it is obvious that some authors of letters to the editors (it is good that there are few of them!), although they work as military instructors, are clearly in the wrong kind of work. A person who is afraid to "stay too long" in school (where there is always work and one should work on the indoctrination of the teenagers and young people) obviously should find another field of activity for himself.

V. Senin, military instructor, Kerva
Secondary School, Shaturskiy rayon,
Moscow Oblast

Working as a military instructor in a school for more than 10 years, I was convinced that contacts with the organizer of work outside the classroom and outside the school and with the class managers as well as with all teachers can always be established and maintained.

Each year at the August pedagogical councils my report on the status of primary military training and military-patriotic indoctrination is also discussed in our secondary school along with other questions. Here, an approximate distribution of duties between members of the collective occurs with consideration of experience, work load, and inclinations.

I believe that no problems arise in an educational institution where there is a well-thought-out and substantiated plan for military-patriotic work.

N. Kovalenko, military instructor,
secondary school No 223, Moscow

I am against the name of the post "military instructor." I believe that it should be called "teacher of military affairs." For in some educational institutions the military instructors seem to be "second-rate people." If a teacher of a subject has a strictly outlined range of duties, very often the military instructor is used in any matters whatever, as someone takes it into his head.

For they do not say to any teacher: "Set up your office and get your equipment, textbooks, training aids, and posters wherever you wish." But they say this to the military instructor. Not one teacher is checked as often and meticulously as the military instructor. It seems to me that all those comrades who prepare memoranda on checking primary military training forgot that primary military training is one of 10 subjects which are studied in the educational institution.

A. Isayev, military instructor of a
vocational and technical school, city of
Trostyanets, Sumy Oblast

The question raised by the journal is very timely. Although in the documents on primary military training of the youth it is clearly stated how the working day of the military instructor should be regulated, the principals of educational institutions frequently look for ways and use various departmental orders and instructions to "drive" him into some framework. However, such a practice brings nothing but harm. The conscientious military instructor himself should determine where he should be and how he should accomplish his assigned mission--to train good replacements for the Armed Forces. Especially as he often must work 11-12 hours rather than 7 (and in the period of field lessons all 24 hours). Therefore, I believe that the guidance documents should give a clear and exhaustive answer to the question of the military instructor's working day which excludes different interpretations.

V. Firsov, military instructor of an
agricultural polytechnical school,
Voroshilovgrad

I believe that the very formulation of the questions in the letters published in the January edition of the journal does not create a quite favorable opinion about their authors. One should always proceed not from how many hours the military instructor spent in school, but from what he was able to do during this day.

I am confident that any most difficult question, including one about the working day of the military instructor, can and should be solved locally.

A. Sergachev, military instructor,
secondary school No 18, Kirovabad,
Azerbaijan SSR

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DOSA AF

DOSA AF WAR GAMES DESCRIBED

Moscow VOYENNIYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 6, Jun 84 (signed to press 5 May 84) p 22

[Article by I. Aver'yanov, chairman of DOSAAF committee, secondary school No 12, Lyubertsy, Moscow Oblast: "A Happy Game for Boys"]

[Text] In February, at the school's traditional soiree-meeting of graduates a talk took place with my former pupil, Sergey Buzdin, now a military pilot. I recall, Sergey asked then:

"It is interesting, Ivan Aleksandrovich, could we organize at least a platoon from those of us who are graduates of the school and entered military schools during the last 10 years?"

I laughed the matter off then. But later I calculated that it was not a platoon, but almost an entire company--about 100 men--which was obtained. But do not think that our school is somehow special. Just as everywhere, we are striving to raise good, strong, bold lads and to teach them to be responsible for their deeds from childhood. And in the molding of these qualities we attach great significance to military-patriotic indoctrination.

In addition to the traditional "Zarnitsa" [summer lightning] games the school's DOSAAF organizations have been conducting the "Forward, boys" military sports game for six years already during the spring holidays. Its participants are schoolboys of the sixth and seventh grades. At first, concern was caused for many parents because the lads would even spend the night in school for the three days of the game (we have everything necessary for this). With time, however, convinced that their children are being looked after (during these days a team of teachers are on duty in the school) the parents ceased to object to the "three-day barracks session."

The boys prepare for the game for three months and each class is led by a tutor from among the tenth graders who have decided to enter military schools.

In the course of the game the day begins with reveille--exactly at 0700 hours. Then setting-up exercises and breakfast. Then comes a succession of various contests and competitions. On the first day--inspection in formation and songs and passing the standards for firing and the disassembly and assembly of the automatic rifle. Our next day is a sports day--rope climbing, grenade throwing, presses on the horizontal bar, and crossing a militarized obstacle course located in

the school yard. And the third day of competitions: orientation on the terrain, passing the standards in civil defense and swimming in the school pool, and quizzes on the history and structure of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Each evening we show the boys an artistic film on a military-patriotic subject (we try to obtain films from among those most liked by the youngsters). And finally a walk, evening check, and taps.

The game is concluded by the summing up of results. The judges are the best Kom-somols of the school under the direction of a war veteran and retired Major General L. Belousov. The youngsters are awarded diplomas, prizes, and the badges "Marksman" and "Young Rifleman" in a ceremonial environment (by the way, the last time the standards for these badges were accomplished by 24 people). The class winner becomes the owner of a tremendous cake. And in general, no one remains without a reward. The results of the competitions are reported in the school DOSAAF newspaper PATRIOT.

In this way during the vacations 13-14-year-old youngsters receive their first lessons in discipline, independence, and friendship and, really, the youngsters come to lessons on NVP [primary military training] which, as is known, begin with the ninth grade, already fully trained.

In addition to teachers and senior classmen, war veterans, veterans of the Armed Forces, and sponsoring servicemen take part in the preparation and conduct of these competitions. We are supported in all undertakings by the school principal --Honored Teacher of the RSFSR T. Medvedeva.

As regards the senior classmen, in April-May the "Orlenok" [Eaglet] sports game is conducted for them with the effective participation of the DOSAAF committee. Its main goal is to give the youngsters an even more complete notion of military service. However, at times the school is unable to accomplish with its own forces much of what is called for in the plan for the game. Here the sponsoring servicemen come to our aid. Take, for example, the familiarizing of the youngsters with the combined-arms protective kit. Where can it be gotten? During the last game the sponsoring servicemen brought us ten sets which had been dropped from accountability and even taught the boys how to use them. Another series of such cases can be recalled. Soldiers and officers of a troop unit are the squad and platoon leaders of the young armymen in the "Orlenok" game. Lessons with the servicemen bring the schoolboys inestimable value. We are often guests of our sponsors; the youngsters become acquainted with combat equipment and weapons and learn much that is new about military service.

The conduct of various competitions and games would be impossible without the presence of a good training-material base in the school: a shooting gallery, paramilitary obstacle course, and guard duties training area. The youngsters took a most active part in their construction.

For example, the school needed materials for the construction of the obstacle course. Of course, they could have been requested from the sponsors of the "Elektrooborudovaniye" [electric equipment] plant; they would not have refused. But in this way, it is easy to accustom the teenagers that everything is given to them in finished form. Therefore, we did it differently: in the summer the

pupils worked at the sponsoring enterprise and, with the funds which were earned, they acquired the necessary materials and supplies from which they also assembled the VPPP [paramilitary obstacle course] in the training shops, again with their own hands.

Eight years ago we constructed the shooting gallery in the same manner. The youngsters themselves deepened the basement, laid the concrete, and equipped it. In general, everything except the electrical wiring was done by their hands. And nevertheless, the selection of lessons for the pupils in the school is not so great. What can I propose for the youngsters? The "Search" military-patriotic club, the marksmanship section, lessons on the obstacle course. And many youngsters also want to undertake cart racing and airplane model building. However, the question turns on a shortage of space, monetary resources, and personnel.

And really, is it necessary that each school strive to satisfy all the requirements of the youngsters? How do I personally see a way out of the situation? For example, the creation of rayon support bases with numerous sections and study groups. Most likely, there are also other methods. In general, there is much work for us to do and to think about, and we should do even more to raise the military-patriotic work of the school DOSAAF organization to a new qualitative level.

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DOSAAF

TURKMEN DOSAAF GAMES HIT FOR LACKADAISICAL ATTITUDE

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 19 Jun 84 p 4

[Article by K. Atadzhanov, war veteran, Col (Res) and chairman of the Ashkhabad Oblast Staff of the Orlenok Paramilitary Game: "Strong Wings for Orlenok"]

[Text] The Orlenok [Eaglet] Komsomol Paramilitary Games appeared 16 years ago. Over this time, the detachment of Young Armymen in Ashkhabad Oblast has more than doubled and now numbers around 15,000 senior graders. The games are particularly popular in the secondary schools Nos 12, 14, 16, 20 and 45, the GPTU-5 [State Vocational-Technical School] and the technical school for agricultural mechanization in Ashkhabad.

The staffs of the Young Armymen battalions from the schools under the leadership of the pedagogical collectives and the Komsomol committees, conduct interesting and beneficial measures. These include the operations "No One Is Forgotten, Nothing Is Forgotten," "By the Paths of the Komsomol Heroes," and "Concern." There are also the Young Armyman GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] triathalons for prizes named after Komsomol heroes and such contests as "Young Armyman Concern for Basic Military and Physical Training," "Close and Strong" and "Sniper." There are also contests for the best knowledge of firearms and the military regulations. There is also participation in the months of DOSAAF mass defense work. In a word, the young men find it interesting and prepare thoroughly for military service.

Unfortunately, at times the Komsomol and other organizations underestimate the importance of the Orlenok Games in the communist indoctrination of the youth. At a number of schools, vocational-technical schools and specialized secondary schools in Bakhardenskiy, Kirovskiy, Serakhskiy and Tedzhenskiy Rayons, only a small part of the juveniles participates regularly in the extracurricular paramilitary exercises. Many do not even know the fundamentals of basic military service and do not fulfill the standards of the GTO complex. At a number of schools there are not enough specialists engaged in the military training of the youth.

...I remember my own youth. The enemy had concentrated its forces along the western frontiers of the Soviet Union. My companions--young men and women--mastered military knowledge with great enthusiasm. Military alerts and extensive propaganda of civil defense knowledge among the youth and population helped greatly in effectively preparing to repel Nazi aggression. And the young men

who had first picked up a weapon had to perfect their knowledge in the fire of the Great Patriotic War.

I, who lived through that hell, cannot help but be concerned by the miscomprehension of some of all the complexity of today's international situation. The arms escalation in the United States, the establishing of military bases and the deployment of the medium-range cruise missiles in a number of the Western European countries has brought the world to the brink of thermonuclear catastrophe. It is the main task of every person to defend peaceful life on earth. No one should remain on the sidelines.

This also concerns the younger generation. It is essential to be on guard and prepare in the most serious manner for repelling possible aggression by our enemies. Each and every one of us should learn the fundamentals of civil defense, study weapons and be able to handle them and know the individual protective gear. With good reason the all-Union conference in Alma-Ata which I attended discussed with such detail the questions of further developing the Olenok Paramilitary Games.

The adopted resolution pointed out that the games should be a compulsory and basic form for extracurricular mass defense work and basic military and physical training for the youth for every secondary school, vocational-technical school and specialized secondary school.

10272

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DOSA AF

NEW SPORT SHOOTING STANDARD SET

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 4, Apr 84 (signed to press 12 Mar 84)
p 24

[Article: "New Shooting Standards" and commentary by V. Nikolayev, USSR international-class master of sport: "What is the Reason For This?"]

[Text] The Committee for Physical Culture and Sports of the USSR Council of Ministers adopted the following decree for broader inclusion of the populace in shooting activities and for an improvement in the training of athletes of mass categories:

1. As of 1 January 1984 to make changes in the shooting category standards in the Unified All-Union Sports Classification in exercises MV-1, MV-2, MV-1a, MV-2a, VP-1 and VP-2.

2. As of 1 January 1984 to adopt a new target model 6b for small-caliber rifle fire at 25 m.

a. Overall dimensions of the blank target (minimum) is 130 x 130 mm.

b. Diameter of black circle: nominal 61.7 mm ± 0.3 mm based on circumference of the "three".

Dimensions and Elements of the 6b Target

a. Diameter of standard circles:

Circle	Diameter
10	3.4 mm ± 0.1
9	11.7 mm ± 0.1
8	20.1 mm ± 0.1
7	28.4 mm ± 0.2
6	36.7 mm ± 0.2
5	45.1 mm ± 0.3
4	53.4 mm ± 0.3
3	61.7 mm ± 0.3
2	70.1 mm ± 0.3
1	78.4 mm ± 0.3

Men and Women

Exercise No	Exercise Description	Distance, meters	2d Category	3d Category	Youth Category
TOZ-8 small-caliber rifle, open sight, sport hunting cartridges					
MV-1	Prone--10 rounds	25	85	80	75
MV-2	Prone--10 rounds	50	85	80	75
TOZ-12 small-caliber rifle; any sight except telescopic; sport hunting cartridges					
MV-1a	Prone--10 rounds	25	90	85	80
MV-2a	Prone--10 rounds	50	90	85	80
IZh-22 and IZh-38 air rifle; DTs and DN bullets; open sight					
Men					
VP-1	With table rest--20 rounds	10	170	150	130
VP-2	Standing--20 rounds	10	150	130	110
Women					
VP-1	With table rest--20 rounds	10	162	142	122
VP-2	Standing--20 rounds	10	140	120	100

b. Thickness of circumferential lines is 0.1-0.2.

Note: Diameters of the black circle and outer circles are measured from their external outline. The "ten" is white.

3. The previously existing category standards for exercises MV-1, MV-2, VP-1 and VP-2 and Target Model No 6 are rescinded.

Our Commentary

When one traces the history of the development of sport shooting in our country, it is easy to see that standards of the Unified All-Union Sports Classification have changed repeatedly together with the introduction of new and more up-to-date models of weapons and ammunition. But these new models usually were intended only for sport shooters of a high qualification. The most numerous models of the TOZ-12(8) and IZh-38(22) types, which meet demands for training beginning shooters, and the ammunition for them have remained the basic weapon in DOSAAF primary organizations.

And so a contradiction arose in time: standards of the Unified All-Union Sport Classification kept getting more and more rigid, while the mass-produced sport rifles and their cartridges remained the same. This gave rise to an attempt by many school and PTU [vocational-technical school] military instructors and

the heads of shooting circles and sections to obtain only special weapons of the SM-2, Ural-5 and other types which are 5-10 times more expensive than the mass-produced rifles. That practice naturally had a negative effect on the number of sport weapons in DOSAAF primary organizations, reduced the mass nature of classes and increased their cost.

The USSR DOSAAF CC Military Technical Sports Directorate carefully studied the capabilities for fulfilling standards of the Unified All-Union Sports Classification with the TOZ-8, TOZ-12, IZh-38 and IZh-22 rifles using sports hunting cartridges and the DTs and DN bullets. The criticisms, suggestions and recommendations from local areas were studied and tests were performed on those models of weapons and ammunition. The new category standards for shooting were the result of the work accomplished.

It also should be noted that new Target No 6b is being introduced simultaneously with the new standards in place of the obsolete Target No 6, which compared in shooting difficulty with Target No 7 used for the 50 m distance. All this unquestionably will have a favorable effect on development of Soviet shooting sport and will help our young people better prepare for duty in the USSR Armed Forces.

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MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

SCHOOL'S LACK OF DISCIPLINE ASSAILED

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 4, Apr 84 (signed to press 12 Mar 84)
pp 22-23

[Article by A. Chernykh, our special correspondent: "In the Dormitory in the Evening"]

[Text] The first impression is that cadets at the Khmelnik Model Naval School and Khmelnik Joint Technical School were lucky concerning the dormitory. The four-story building which contains the dormitory lays no claim to respectability, but it has everything necessary for normal everyday living. The rooms or, as the naval school cadets call them, bunk rooms, are clean, neat, and have walls painted in quiet tones. Each room has a television set and the floor duty woman always has a hot samovar ready. There are shower rooms, a storage room, medical unit where medical workers are constantly on duty, and an everyday services room.

And there is no problem with meals. It is possible to eat breakfast in the morning and supper in the evening in the nearby dining hall without a crowd and according to schedule. The menu is varied and changes every day, and meals are cheap: dinner costs a cadet no more than 60 kopecks. When I chatted with the lads they asked that thanks be given for concern for their meals to M. Bidyuk, the woman in charge of the production unit, cooks A. Gavlovskaya, L. Bystritskaya and N. Manzhos, snackbar hostess A. Baran, and dishwasher V. Povochnikova.

But a person does not get full on bread alone. How is indoctrinational work arranged in the dormitory and what fills the cadets' evening leisure? What do they do after lessons?

I have to admit that this question somewhat embarrassed S. Bobrov, the naval school's deputy chief for training and indoctrination work.

"They have almost no free minutes," he responded after some reflection. "Judge for yourself. From five in the evening, when studies end, until seven is homework, and then supper. Twice a week there is a viewing of military-patriotic films, one day is set aside for the group instructor to work with the cadets, and on the other days there are lectures and mass sports work."

I asked him to tell about the latter in more detail.

"During their training the draftees have to pass the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] standards. Experienced instructors work with them on the grounds near the dormitory and in the gymnasium. The lads are divided into groups. Some throw grenades and do pull-ups on the equipment, others practice cross-country or play volleyball and basketball. In winter athletic games are moved into the gymnasium. Only ours..." And my companion fell silent.

After spending a day at school I went that evening with the cadets to rest in the hotel, where my obliging hosts gave me a room. It was just after nine and supper had just ended. The instructors and masters departed for home and the cadets for their rooms. Everything seemed fine. I obviously was not the only one who thought that. I went into my room without turning on the light and went to the window. What was this? There was a group of boys beneath the window--cadets of the OTSh [joint technical school], as it turned out--looking around guardedly and nervously; they were drinking wine, then they hurled the bottles through the fence and hurriedly went into the dormitory, the entrance to which was on the opposite side...

From the conversation with S. Bobrov:

"Each day an on-duty indoctrinator is appointed in the dormitory from reserve officers and he conducts indoctrinational work with the lads."

Just where had the indoctrinator been?

I went up to the floor and was greeted by the hospitable duty person. She answered my questions politely.

"Good boys, quiet; I can't complain about them," she says.

Duty persons with sleeve bands go by in the corridor. It is their duty to keep an eye on order and cleanliness on the floor and keep out outsiders.

Schedules for chess and checkers tournaments are hanging on the wall, nearby are the "Rules of Courtesy," announcements, and a gawdy leaflet with the title "Alarm Signal." I read that Cadet D. Mazur had been fined 50 rubles; P. Strel'bitskiy had a record with the militia and the question of his remaining in school was being decided. V. L'vov and Yu. Ovchinnikov had been fined 5 rubles and V. Yurko, 25 rubles. V. Mosapak had been given a court fine of 50 rubles for insulting the floor duty woman.

Those are your quiet boys!

The duty person possibly was correct in asserting that this happens rarely and the boys on the whole are good. Nevertheless, the above facts cannot help but place one on guard.

That means not everything is well here in indoctrinational work.

Today Ivan Terent'yevich Strimbanchuk, a naval school instructor, is on duty. He has to be with the boys until retreat. I ask what they are doing now:

"I just held a talk on the subject 'V. I. Lenin on Defense of the Socialist Homeland,'" he says.

"And was everyone present?"

"Not likely! Is it really possible to assemble everyone? Someone writes a letter, someone is resting."

I request permission to look into the rooms. I glance at one, then another. There is almost no one there. The television set's bluish screen glows alone. The program "Time" is on and anxious phrases are heard: "...stationing of new missiles in Europe" . . . "threat to peace" . . . "people are protesting." But these words hang in the air. I recall my talk with Bobrov: "In the evening the cadets regularly view the latest television news program..."

But as soon as the broadcast of a hockey match begins and the fans' gallant cry "Goal! Goal!" is heard, all residents immediately appear in the room.

I tried to get them to talk. It can't be said that the boys show no interest in international events. Cadet Yu. Stepanyuk correctly described for me the situation existing in Western Europe after the appearance of the American Pershings and cruise missiles there. But there are many dormitory residents who clearly prefer sports and entertaining broadcasts. And unfortunately, no one here gives them guidance or suggestions. The boys also have little interest in files of central and local newspapers, which lie around lonely on tables in the reading room.

Time for retreat had come. I just didn't notice that any mass sports activities were held that day and learned only that today was the last day of studies. Tomorrow the cadets would part with the school after an assembly ceremony. Perhaps the drinking beneath my window was for that reason...

I was awakened the next morning by a loud tramping beneath the window. Cadets were engaged in physical training on the athletic grounds in the morning semidarkness. They despondently simulated running in the freezing temperature, wearing winter caps and wrapped in jackets and overcoats. Some stood entirely aside awaiting the end of the exercises, of which everyone was tired. Do such activities accustom one to the strict Army tenor or do they prepare people for upcoming physical stresses?

My soldier routine and the very first days on Kamchatka immediately arise in memory. It was difficult. During the morning physical training we would run in tunics or even bare to the waist. The steam would roll from us by the end of the warm-up, and how good we felt! We would pour cold water on each other with pleasure and rub ourselves with snow until we were red. That's why we didn't get sick. Sports for us were not something forced, but a necessity even in minutes of leisure.

After the "physical training" I decided to clarify the status of sports work in the school. Here they cultivate yawl rowing, naval combined games, and underwater swimming, and there is a young seamen's club. It is not the cadets, however, but the city kids, students and young workers who work in these sections.

I just didn't succeed in having a look in the gymnasium on the first day: there was either no key or no time. But they nevertheless opened it on the next day, and what did I see? The hall in which cadets practiced every evening under the plan turned out to be like a warehouse or subsidiary space. Old cabinets, work desks, diving equipment, aqualungs laid out on the floor, and suits were heaped up here. Of the athletic equipment, only the horizontal bar rose proudly among the varied furniture. The burned-out lights suggested that the room had not been used for its purpose for a long while.

On seeing my surprise, my companions hastened to assure me that this was a temporary phenomenon. When construction on the water station ended, then everything would fall into place.

A great deal still has to be done at the water station. Finishing work has not ended, the grounds have not been organized, the floor has not been cleaned, there are no berths for the yawls and those that are there are entirely broken. I was there during working hours but I just didn't notice any builders there. Only the lone figure of a guard plied along the shore. The fact is, by spring it is planned to hold zonal competitions of ship model builders here. Will the naval school have time to prepare for them? Won't there have to be crash work to the detriment of quality of the training process?

The resolution of the 9th USSR DOSAAF Congress states that further improvement of political indoctrination work in training organizations is of primary importance for preparing young people for active military duty. The important thing is to assure in fact the inseparable link of cadets' training and indoctrination and make skilled use of training classes, political training, political information sessions, mass forms of indoctrination and individual work for this purpose. These demands are not yet being fully implemented at the Khmelnik Model Naval School and Khmelnik Joint Technical School. This is worth thinking about.

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MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

DISORGANIZED PROGRAMS OF MILITARY EDUCATION DISCUSSED

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 4, Apr 84 (signed to press 12 Mar 84)
pp 26-27

[Article by N. Boldin, chief of Social Disciplines and Indoctrinational Work Laboratory of VNMTs [possibly Scientific and Methodological Center] of USSR Gosprofobr [State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education], and S. Tkachev, senior scientific associate of VNMTs: "Improve Professional Expertise"]

[Text] The June 1983 CPSU CC Plenum emphasized that the party is striving to ensure that we indoctrinate a person not simply as the carrier of a certain sum of knowledge, but above all as the citizen of a socialist society, an active builder of communism with his inherent ideological line, morality, interests, and high culture of labor and conduct. This important task now must be accomplished by every instructor, including of course the military instructor, who is the central figure in preparing young people to defend the Motherland.

Many young military instructors who do not have the necessary experience have come into the vocational and technical schools of late. This requires constant, purposeful work to improve the methods proficiency of comrades responsible for the training and indoctrination of future soldiers. A prominent place in the set of measures to improve military instructors' qualifications is held by three-day seminar classes conducted during winter or spring vacation. The example of main administrations of vocational and technical education of Moscow and Leningrad and of a number of RSFSR oblasts, and of the gosprofobr's of the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Azerbaijan and Georgian SSR's eloquently indicates that where much responsibility is shown toward such classes they produce a very significant effect.

For example, the AzSSR Gosprofobr drew up a plan for seminar classes in advance and coordinated it with the civilian military training department of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District and with the command element of one of the military units. Primary attention was given to a practical demonstration. Following the lecture "Scientific-Pedagogic Principles of Conducting NVP [Basic Military Training]," the military instructors familiarized themselves in the military unit with classrooms for tactics, weapons training,

and for hardware and repair of tracked and wheeled vehicles; and with the design and features of combat employment of different models of weapons, equipment, communications gear and instruments. Then they were shown how the self-education plan must be drawn up and how to hold lessons on the most difficult topics of the NVP program. The military instructors also exchanged work experience.

Methods commissions on NVP, physical culture and medical training in the PTU [vocational-technical school] are intended to play a large part in improving military instructors' qualifications. Where a thoughtful approach has been taken to problems of their activity, the commissions have had a positive effect on the quality of basic military training and on the young people's military-patriotic and physical indoctrination.

For example, such a commission has been working for two years now in rural SPTU [Agricultural Vocational-Technical School] No 3 of Cherkassy Oblast (the director is V. Maksimenko and the military instructor is A. Dudarenko). Before the beginning of the training year the commission studies all the most important documents, orders, methods instructions, and changes in training plans and programs, and determines the dates and procedure for conducting firings, control classes, competitions, tests for the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] standards, and so on. Self-education plans, methods elaborations, lesson plans and reports are discussed, and later they are heard at sessions of the pedagogic council and at pedagogic readings in the PTU. The school director constantly assists the methods commission, attends its sessions without fail and takes part in the discussion of open lessons and personal self-education plans.

Unfortunately that is far from the case everywhere. As inspections show, methods commissions often work ineffectively and in some PTU's they have not been formed at all. That situation occurred in particular in a number of educational institutions of the Ryazan Oblast vocational and technical education administration, although it is the methods commissions which must assist military instructors and all instructors responsible for preparing future soldiers to gain practical experience and skills in pedagogic work.

A prominent place continues to rest with methods sections and associations in improving the qualification of military instructors and NVP instructors. But now, when military commissariats conduct training methods courses and hold one-day methods classes each month, some methods specialists and NVP inspectors are inclined to reason that these sections and associations are no longer necessary. An incorrect opinion!

By uniting military instructors and NVP instructors of all schools of the oblast, kray and republic, they are capable of exerting serious influence on an improvement in the instruction of basic military training and on a reinforcement of the pupils' military-patriotic indoctrination. Conferences on the most important issues of training and indoctrination are arranged here, lectures are given on Marxist-Leninist theory, pedagogics, psychology and methodology, and seminars are held. Sessions of the methods section usually are held once a quarter.

We recommend setting up group sections in republics, krays and oblasts with a large number of educational institutions. In these sections there must be above all open lessons, demonstration classes and instructional methods classes in individual topics and sections of the NVP program, and military instructors must exchange experience of military-patriotic work. A buro should be elected for more effective leadership of the section.

Many gosprofobr's and PTO [vocational-technical education] administrations have begun to devote more attention of late to the dissemination of foremost experience. Collective visits to lessons of the best military instructors and other instructors are arranged and these persons speak at seminars, pedagogic readings, conferences and pedagogic councils, and they appear in newspapers, journals, over the radio and on television. The generalized material is published in the form of posters, bulletins and methods recommendations.

For example, the training methods office of Glavlenprofobr [possibly Main Administration for Vocational Education of the Leningrad Gorispolkom], has developed a comprehensive plan for study, generalization and introduction to the work practice of the PTU of foremost pedagogic experience in NVP for 1981-1985. At the initiative of senior methods specialist I. Mondrus, a close look was taken at the question of comprehensive use of technical training assets in NVP lessons in secondary GPTU [city vocational and technical schools] No 34 and No 42. Then the methods section discussed this experience and a methods aid was published on the basis of the assembled materials. By the way, the UMK [expansion unknown] constantly publishes a series of posters entitled "The Experience of the Best for Everyone!"

After studying the experience of the best military instructors in preparing and conducting three-day field problems, the republic training methods office of the UkSSR (I. Savchenko is the senior methods specialists for NVP) published methods recommendations as well as recommendations on intersubject ties.

The arrangement of military instructors' self-education is a very important task for methods specialists and inspectors of PTO entities. While teaching, one must constantly learn for himself. This is a truth of our pedagogic practice. Everything must begin with thoughtful planning of the self-education work. But inspections show that there are military instructors who regard it formally and are not always able to do this correctly. Their plans don't provide for studying questions of Marxist-Leninist theory, the most important topics of military pedagogics and psychology, or resolutions of party congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums. Some comrades draw up no plans at all. Such a situation is inadmissible. We must see to it that every military instructor carefully prepares for class, ponders its course carefully, carefully selects factual material and examples, and draws up a lesson plan for every lesson. Meanwhile there still are instances where these demands are scorned.

For example, V. Finarov, military instructor of SGPTU [expansion unknown] No 36 of Moscow, could not show his lesson plans during an inspection and

stated that he had worked as a military instructor five years, all matters were clear to him and he had no need for plans and summaries. It is easy to imagine how erroneous his opinions are.

The chief task of military instructors now is to instil in each pupil an integral need for conscientious, highly productive labor for the sake of the Motherland's economic and defense might. The young generation must join the Army formation with high moral qualities and a knowledge of the basic principles of military affairs, it must have a firm physical conditioning and it must be ready to defend the homeland.

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MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

LACK OF TRAINING RANGES DISCUSSED

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 4, Apr 84 (signed to press 12 Mar 84)
pp 26-27

[Article by Lt Col D. Nikitin, department chief of Lipetsk Oblast Military Commissariat, and Maj A. Drobyshev, senior assistant department chief: "The First Combat Test is Taken by Secondary School, PTU [Vocational and Technical School] and Tekhnikum Graduates During Field Problems"]

[Text] Let it not seem to be an exaggeration, but apparently [a combat test] is what we should call the field problems under the NVP [basic military training] program. Conducted in the tenth grade and in the final year of training in tekhnikums and PTU's, they provide a visible impression of how the future soldiers have assimilated the basic military training course. It is no accident that the three days set aside for tactics, military topography, and firing the combat weapon are under the most careful attention of public education departments, the oblast vocational and technical education administration, military commissariats, and the Lipetsk Oblast educational institutions administration.

Each time, the oblonno [oblast public education department] orders assign precise tasks for organizing the problems. They indicate without fail the need to set up camps at the rayon level in which training and living conditions would approximate Army conditions to the maximum, and they name the persons responsible (chief of the camp course, deputy for indoctrinational work, deputy for logistics and so on). The attention of public education entities is directed toward establishing close contacts with Komsomol and DOSAAF committees and with military commissariats in all matters. It is emphasized that a common uniform convenient for working lessons in the field must be conceived for the pupils. Such an extensive, purposeful program of course contributes to success of the classes.

In our view it is not always advisable to conduct field problems based on Young Pioneer and defense-sports camps, as is done in some places. The fact is that suitable camps do not exist everywhere. What is to be done here? It is obviously useful to use the experience of our Gryazinskiy Rayon. By decision of the rayispolkom the schools here are assigned a sector where the pupils pitch tents, set up kitchens and deploy mobile reading rooms. A special

site is chosen and outfitted for classes in tactical training and submachine-gun firing, to which the tenth-graders are moved by buses assigned by motor transport enterprises.

By the way, until last year some rayons did not have organized firing ranges. Soon a firing range outfitted with firing lines and targets in precise conformity with Army demands will become operational 20 km from Lipetsk. There schoolchildren will perform the initial exercise of firing the AKM [modernized Kalashnikov submachinegun].

The organizers must remember that field problems are an event in the future soldiers' lives and their first access to military service. And so the departure, too, should be surrounded with ceremony so the boys can sense all the importance of what is coming up. The city of Yelets, for example, arranges ceremonial send-offs for senior classmen departing for field problems at a camp in the village of Klyuch Zhizni.

Outfitted and dressed for a march, the boys form up by platoon early in the morning at one of the city's central squares. Responsible party and soviet workers and veterans give them words in parting. Then the pupils pass in review by the Eternal Flame, lit in memory of countrymen-heroes.

The experience of Dobrinskiy Rayon also merits support and dissemination. After completion of the problems the rayon military commissar presents RVK [rayon military commissariat] certificates to boys who fired the submachinegun for a grade of "outstanding."

There is no question that the problems will be effective only where all conditions have been created for conducting them. It is impossible not to set Khlevenskiy Rayon as an example in this regard. By decision of the CPSU raykom, future soldiers here learn lessons while using the superb training facility of a sovkhos-tekhnikum (village of Kon-Kolodez), including an athletic complex and tactical field.

This work is done differently in city schools of Lipetsk. Unfortunately the brief period (three days) does not permit them to set up general rayon camps as is done in the rural area because there are no free places near the city. It remains to take daily trips and so, as experience shows, success in working tactical lessons above all is achieved by the military instructors who have thoroughly thought out lesson plans, who have inspected in advance the terrain on which the problems will be held, and who have prepared assistants for themselves from among the pupils. Not one minute of valuable training time is wasted for such military instructors and the pupils receive necessary knowledge and skills. I would like to name among the best military instructors G. Chovgun (SSh [Secondary School] No 3), A. Vlasov (SSh No 38) and I. Leonidov (SSh No 43).

Daily trips of course are no camp course where the boys can live a real Army life, albeit only for three days, and gain a feeling for its strictness and constant subordination to regulation requirements. And so for now the

question of setting up camps for city schools remains open. We must try to make effective use of the time set aside for field problems and conduct marches there and back in an organized manner.

There is one other substantial deficiency in the daily moves or travels to the field. Extensive, many-sided military-patriotic work is conducted with the boys who live in the camp for several days and they participate in interesting and useful mass sports activities (for example, during time off from lessons the school camp of Dankovskiy Rayon organizes lectures, talks, meetings with countrymen who are war participants, movie viewings, and competitions in pull-ups on the horizontal bar, running, grenade throwing, pressing weights, and firing the air rifle). And the city pupils? They work six hours under the plan and go home.

And one final word. Military instructors who prepare for field problems in advance achieve the best results there. This is unquestionable, but not yet all military instructors follow this rule. Relying on the experience of foremost people (among them in particular are N. Gridnev, military instructor of the Popovskaya SSh of Lebedyanskiy Rayon, and N. Shirayev, military instructor of the Parshinskaya SSh of Dobrinskiy Rayon), the military commissariats together with public education entities already have carried out an entire set of preliminary activities this year, including additional practices, briefings and talks. Their purpose is to prepare reliable assistants for the military instructors, teach the boys how to place the tents and familiarize them with rules of internal camp routine. They must have an advance impression of the things they soon will learn in practice and they must know to perfection the techniques and rules for firing combat weapons and rules of behavior at the firing range.

Such thorough preparation for the problems will permit accomplishing all tasks set by the NVP program.

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MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

DIRECTION OF OFFICER TRAINING SCHOOL HIT

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jun 84 p 1

[Article by Colonel A. Medvedev, a worker in the organization of the Ground Force VUZ chief: "But What Methods?"]

[Text] The planned tactical exercise in the Far East Officers Combined Arms Command School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union K.K. Rokossovskiy was in progress. In the exercise the cadets had to act as platoon commanders. Besides everything else, these circumstances demanded the creation of conditions prompting them to display activity, creativity and independence. But they were unable to manifest these important qualities at that time.

Chief instructor Lieutenant Colonel V. Romanovskiy handed the future officers an earlier prepared, detailed military directive which had practically a ready answer for solving the assigned problem. The cadets spent half of the training time for this working with a map and the absence of any communications nets simplified the exercise even more. The first test questions which the inspectors assigned the cadets at the end of the exercise were enough to convince them that the future officers had done a poor job of developing the important theme and that the exercise had not achieved its goal.

The following day an instructor from the same department, Colonel Yu. Novikov, conducted the next tactical exercise with the cadets. It was evident that he was trying to avoid the errors allowed by his colleague, but shortcomings soon also began to show up in the method of conducting the exercise. Creating and building upon the tactical situation, Colonel Novikov every now and then prompted the cadets on where "enemy" firing points were and what action should be expected from the enemy. Distracted from watching the battlefield by the student's pointing, the instructor did them a disservice and deprived them of the same things, creativity, independence and activity. Naturally it is impossible to rate this exercise more than satisfactory.

What is causing the methodological errors allowed by the instructors of this department? Here are some reasons.

In the department (Colonel G. Molchanov was the department chief during the inspection) the instructors themselves are charged with conducting instructor methodological exercises. And indeed this is the direct responsibility of the

chief. Checking also disclosed that methodological developments here are consolidated and they do not answer many important questions. For example, the "Expected Actions By Students" section had nothing about the actions of the students, and yet there was more than enough general discussion that was not at all related to the essence of the matter. A subunit commander who was acting as the assistant chief instructor developed a plan and specific recommendations related to content and methodology and they had no methods for creating a tactical situation and for using mobile training points. Nonetheless they were all approved.

One would think that it would be possible to avoid many shortcomings if the department chief would take all work associated with improving instructor methodological training under his personal control and would reach the point where only one area was submitted for discussion.

Why do I go to so much detail on the omissions of this department? Some of these are also characteristic of tactics instructors in a number of other military schools. For example, at times tactical exercises at the Kazakh Senior Tank Commander Academy imeni the Presidium of the Tashkent ASSR Supreme Soviet have been conducted along simplified lines. At times there is no unity in the methodology of teaching tactics at the Blagoveshchenka Senior Tank Commander School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union K.A. Meretskov.

As is known, tactical training is the foundation for field training. A speech by member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Defense Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries stressed the necessity of mastering and developing modern tactics and searching for more and more effective combat methods which would guarantee victory not through numbers but through skill.

Through tactical exercises in this training discipline cadets acquire habits for organizing battles and they learn to effectively use the capabilities of equipment and terrain conditions and to apply knowledge gained in other exercises.

The combat maturity of future officers is forged here in the field. Therefore, it is very important that "combat operations" are conducted more often under complicated conditions and that they allow future officers to gain such qualities as initiative, creativity, decisiveness and keenness of wit. And this is possible only with the creative work of the department itself.

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MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

MILITARY SCHOOL ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS REVIEWED.

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 Jun 84 p 4

[Anonymous: "Red Shoulder Boards"]

[Text] I have two children and one of my sons dreams about the Suvorov Academy.

A. Melkadze, Tbilisi

Our correspondent L. Lyange showed this letter to Chief of Ground Force VVUZ [military institute of higher education] for the USSR Ministry of Defense Colonel Ye. Pokhlebkin.

Yevgeniy Grigor'yevich said, "People enroll in the Suvorov Academy after the eighth grade. Documents are given to the your local voyenkomat [military registration and enlistment office] and you must pass the military medical commission there at the voyenkomat. Suvorov students are future Soviet Army officers and they must be strong, have great endurance and be adroit. Therefore a necessary condition for school enrollment is an certificate on meeting the norms of level 2 GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] "Athletic Relief".

Lads must pass entrance exams at the eighth grade level in the Russian language, mathematics and physics. At the discretion of the head of the school, those with excellent marks in all subjects excluding singing and art are allowed to take only one examination. If the student receives an "excellent", the enrollee is excused from further tests.

Children of servicemen assigned to remote USSR areas or abroad, children of invalids, orphans, pupils from children's homes and boarding schools left without parents care and also those whose father or mother died while fulfilling their service responsibility are enrolled without competition.

The curriculum at the Suvorov Academy which lasts two years is not like that at the usual school. There is military training under the leadership of experienced officers, the handling of real military weapons, a military summer camp and strict discipline.

Along with his certification of secondary school education a graduate receives a special gratuitous badge with the silhouette of the great Russian, Colonel A.V. Suvorov. This badge can be seen today on the chests of many officers and generals.

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MILITARY HISTORY

COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF LIBERATION OF LITHUANIA LACKING

Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 5, May 84 p 42

[Article by Maj Gen Arty (Ret) P. Petronis: "Reference Literature Is Needed"]

[Text] Military memoirs do not lie for a long time on the shelves of book stores. In the libraries, up to now readers sign up for their turn for "Vospominaniya i razmyshleniya" [Recollections and Reflections] by G. K. Zhukov, "Soldatskiy dolg" [A Soldier's Duty] by K. K. Rokossovskiy, and other publications. These books have not only cognitive, but also great factual value. But we who are working on the chronicle of the Great Patriotic War need not only memoirs, but also reference literature.

O. Mukhin, veteran of the party and the war, chairman of the "Fakel" [Torch] club of Red Pathfinders, Rokishskiy Rayon

The editors asked the chairman of the Vilnius section of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, Major General of Artillery (Retired) P. Petronis, to comment on this letter.

In his letter, Comrade Mukhin analyzes the reference material published in our republic on the combat operations of the Soviet Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War when liberating the territory of Soviet Lithuania. In particular, 10 years ago the Mintis Press published a pamphlet with a list of corps and divisions which took part in the liberation of our republic. It contains a list of Heroes of the Soviet Union who were awarded this title for exploits in the liberation of Soviet Lithuania.

But on the whole, archive materials on the course of battles of corps, divisions, and individual units for the liberation of Soviet Lithuania during the Great Patriotic War have not been studied and generalized. There are individual publications, for example, the book by General V. Karvyalis, "Osvobozhdeniye Litovskoy SSR ot gitlerovskoy okkupatsii" [The Liberation of the Lithuanian SSR from the Hitlerite Occupation] 1944-1945" (Mintis Press, Vilnius, 1975) and several pamphlets published by the Znaniye [Knowledge] Society in which front and army operations are described in very abbreviated form. In Latvia the

"Istoriya Pribaltiyskogo Voyennogo Okruga" [History of the Baltic Military District] (Riga, 1968) and "Bor'ba za Sovetskuyu Pribaltiku v Velikoy Otechestvennoy voyne" [The Struggle for the Soviet Baltic in the Great Patriotic War] (Riga, 1969, 3 volumes) were published. These publications describe the operations of fronts and armies in the liberation of Soviet Lithuania.

The study of the combat operations of corps, divisions, and units in the liberation of Soviet Lithuania during the Great Patriotic War is difficult and laborious work. Considering that in 1944-1945 Soviet Lithuania was liberated by 2 fronts (1st Baltic and 3d Belorussian), 14 armies, more than 40 corps, and 120 divisions, the compilation of an encyclopedic reference book from archive materials is voluminous work which can be performed by an historian who has devoted much time and strength to it. Unfortunately, our institutes are not sufficiently engaged in this and do not attract reserve officers who have a higher education. Departing for the reserve, they go to administrative work although it would be more expedient to attract some of them to scientific institutions to prepare materials on the history of military operations on our republic's territory.

I believe that it is also time to publish an encyclopedic reference book in the Lithuanian SSR, too, which reflects the actual operations of large units and units of the Soviet Army in the liberation of Soviet Lithuania (using archive materials).

It is necessary not only for veterans, but primarily for the youth. What are needed are specific coordinates and where, by whom, and when an exploit was accomplished. This will also help the young pathfinders and, most important, will give the young people the opportunity to better realize the exploit of the front-line fighters.

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MILITARY HISTORY

JOHN ERICKSON INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET ROLE IN WW II

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 29 Jul 84 p 3

[Interview by M. Bogdanov, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA correspondent:
"Master The Lessons Of The Past"]

[Text] The name John Erickson, head of the Department of Defense Research at Edinburgh University, has long been known both in England and in the scientific circles of other countries. His book "Road To Stalingrad" and "Road To Berlin" are enjoying special popularity.

Our own London correspondent M. Bogdanov met with Professor Erickson and asked him some questions.

[Question] Your books "Road To Stalingrad" and "Road To Berlin" are truly the most fundamental research works on the Eastern Front during the Second World War. Why were you interested in primarily this theme?

[Answer] At the beginning of the 50's, as now by the way, many people in the West were discussing the "Soviet military threat", although even in official ruling circles few people knew anything about the Soviet Army. While still at Oxford I wrote an academic research work on the Red Army in the 1918-1941 period. It was entitled "The Soviet High Command" and was positively received in Soviet military circles. New books were called for to dispel myths and to promote the expansion of the truth in the West about the Soviet Army and its role in world history

[Question] I hear that in the process of working on the books "Road To Stalingrad" and "Road To Berlin" you had occasion to meet with practically all the Soviet military commanders of the Second World War.

[Answer] Yes, that is true. I talked frankly with Rokossovskiy, Konev, Chuykov and other legendary marshals. However most important for me was that I was allowed in to the Soviet military archives and was able to corroborate my impressions of the personal meetings with documentary material.

[Question] Do you feel that your books contributed to improving the West's understanding of the real history of the Second World War?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, if you judge by the hundreds of letters I received and also by the reviews. It is difficult for you, the Soviet people, to believe that the majority of the population in Western countries don't know that during the Great Patriotic War the Soviet Union lost 20 million of its citizens. Nonetheless many readers were struck by exactly that fact. The fact that the Soviet Army for three years if not longer fixed 70-75 percent of the Fascist forces on the Eastern Front and destroyed approximately 500 German divisions is still a revelation for them. Not in the least belittling the merits of the operation to open the Second Front in Normandy in the summer of 1944, I nonetheless stressed in the book "Road To Berlin" that at that time the Soviet Army was using 166 divisions to attack the stubbornly defending Fascist Central Army Group. No one has the right to forget all these facts, as some Western political figures tried to do during the recent celebration marking the 40th anniversary of the opening of the Second Front.

[Question] What basic conclusions do you make in your books?

[Answer] One can use Winston Churchill's expression in this situation. He once noted that the Soviet Army "disemboweled the Wermach". This is crude, but essentially correct. It was primarily the Soviet Army that destroyed the forces of Fascist Germans on the European continent and then defeated militaristic Japan in the Far East. This is my main conclusion.

[Question] And how would you define the basic lessons of the Second World War?

[Answer] The primary lesson is that war on any scale carries with it frightening human sacrifice and destruction. Now the world has even more frightening, nuclear weapons. However, those leaders who talk profusely about the "acceptability" of a conventional, i.e., non-nuclear war would be advised to remember that such wars are not much better. War is war.

In my opinion the second lesson is as follows. It was very evident that in the 30's Germany and Japan were deliberately preparing for war since they wanted to unleash it. And one is free to ask if there is not a parallel between that situation and the militaristic policy of the present U.S. administration which is striving for military superiority?

[Question] You have visited the Soviet Union many times and more than likely know our country better than most foreigners. In your opinion what are the real reasons for the West's incorrect understanding of Soviet defensive policy?

[Answer] The essence of the problem which is based in the pre-war years is that no one in the West has ever clearly determined what the Soviet Union's defensive requirements are. I will give you a small example. Some people maintain that USSR Armed Forces are larger than required to deter a potential enemy. But I can safely assure you that no one in the West knows this, nor has tried to honestly calculate how many soldiers, tanks and missiles the Soviet Union needs to guarantee a reliable defense.

Further, they constantly talk about the "massive" Soviet superiority. But what is meant by "massive"? Indeed, if you look at the world globe, it is

immediately evident that the Soviet Union has a valid basis for fearing an attack from practically any direction. Thus I do not accept the thesis about Soviet military superiority because it has not been proven by anyone and it cannot be proven.

As a specialist in the area of defense research I am startled by how Americans can proclaim to the whole world that USSR expenditures on defense needs are, for example, "X" and then they calmly declare, "excuse us, we made an error in the calculations, the Russians are spending half of 'X' on defense". Such prognoses and evaluations have nothing in common with the reality of the USSR's defense structure and are exclusively designated for the internal demands of the U.S and England.

Incidentally, I see one of our basic needs precisely as giving the Western public undistorted facts on the real balance of armed forces between the East and the West.

[Question] How do you evaluate the present military-political situation in Europe?

[Answer] We are all now reaping the bitter fruits of the start of cruise missile and Pershing deployment into the European continent. In order to somehow justify NATO's decision, Western governments have brought Western European social opinion to an anti-Soviet hysteria by crudely distorting the facts. In fact, no matter how many missiles the Soviet Union might have, the U.S. would have deployed its new weapons all the same. It is primarily for this reason that Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva were doomed to fail from the very beginning, and not at all because of the USSR's lack of concessions as some people now maintain. The so-called "null variant" offered by the Americans was deliberately unacceptable to the USSR because if all intermediate range missiles were destroyed, the West would still have a strategic advantage over our country in Europe because of the English and French nuclear forces and also the American forward-basing system.

[Question] In your opinion, is there a way out of this dead-end situation?

[Answer] I am thoroughly convinced that the necessary condition for progress in disarmament negotiations is the establishment of a climate of political trust. Under present conditions this isn't easy and it requires serious mobilization of public opinion. It is necessary to reach the point where every person realizes the immediacy and urgency of the nuclear disarmament problem. I am ready afraid that if we delay yet another few years, after 1988 the arms race will finally go out of control.

True, I am somewhat encouraged by the fact that in recent years a greater number of my countrymen have realized the urgency of solving this problem.

[Question] Recently calls for peace and the resumption of a dialogue have started to resound from across the ocean. Let me ask you directly. Can we, the Soviet people, trust the "peaceful disposition" of the Reagan administration?

[Answer] Naturally I cannot speak for the Soviet people, but the present American administration's policy arouses many questions among us Western Europeans.

For example, what is the American leaders' understanding of disarmament? In the case of chemical weapons they first call for a total ban, but then add, only after the U.S. modernizes and significantly enlarges its own reserve.

Yes, the rhetoric in Washington has really changed some, but in return militaristic preparations have gone on to a completely real plane.

[Question] In your opinion, what contribution can England make in improving mutual relations between East and West?

[Answer] A very great one. Great Britain remains as before an important country in the Western association and is certainly not last militarily. Even now England has 160 Polaris submarine-based ballistic missiles. After England and France complete their nuclear force modernization they will have a total of 2,000 nuclear warheads in their arsenals.

History tells us that England and the USSR have always been interested in supporting a political and military balance in Europe. Britain has rich diplomatic experience available and this was successfully used in the early 50's and 60's to develop agreements on a partial ban of nuclear testing. My country could make a real contribution to banning chemical weapons, strengthening measures of trust in Europe and reducing non-nuclear armed forces.

Britain is not only closely tied with the U.S., it also plays an ever growing role in Western European affairs and therefore, I hope, will take constructive part in the development of important international initiatives within the framework for example of the EEC [European Economic System].

But, in talking about the process of West European integration, one cannot but mention one alarming condition. Recently definite steps have been taken to create a military association within the framework of the Western European association and allowing the FRG access to nuclear weapons has even been mentioned. This would unavoidable lead to a further destabilization in the military-political situation on the European continent. In other words, this is playing with fire and therefore, in my opinion, England must be the first one to refuse this dangerous idea.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

U.S. NEUTRON BOMB CAPABILITIES DISCUSSED

Moscow VOYENNYIA ZNANIYA in Russian No 6, Jun 84 (signed to press 5 May 84)
pp 13-14

[Article by B. Rykunov: "Neutron Weapons: Stricken Area, Protective Methods";
from materials in the foreign press]

[Text] Despite the protests of world public opinion, the U.S. government has adopted the decision concerning the production of neutron ammunition. We recall that neutron weapons are a variety of nuclear weapons, the main damage-causing factor of which is initial nuclear radiation. It is customary to call ammunition with a powerful neutron flux yield as part of the initial radiation neutron ammunition. In addition to the nuclear igniter the charge of the neutron ammunition includes a specific quantity of heavy hydrogen isotopes: tritium and deuterium. With the detonation of the nuclear igniter high pressure and temperature are developed and conditions are thereby created which are necessary for the occurrence of the fusion thermonuclear reactions of tritium and deuterium. The main fraction of the energy released in the course of the reaction is transmitted to the neutrons which come out in the form of lethal radiation.

American strategists make no secret that neutron weapons are intended primarily for the destruction of people so that in this case no great damage is inflicted on material valuables. In the views of the American command, the destruction of people by neutron ammunition is possible with its employment against military objectives as well as against rear areas.

At present, the command of the U.S. Army has placed an order for the manufacture of 400 neutron warheads for the Lance guided missile with a launch range of up to 120 kilometers and a large number of 203-mm shells. With the completion of development of neutron warheads for Pershing-type missiles and tactical air, the danger of destroying rear objectives with neutron weapons will increase.

As is known, the damage-causing factors from nuclear ammunition detonation are initial radiation, the shock wave, thermal radiation, and radioactive contamination.

A certain amount of energy is released with any nuclear explosion. However, the quantitative relationship of the types of energy which appears with a fusion reaction depends on the design and nature of the nuclear device and other factors.

For example, with an ideal fusion reaction up to 80 percent of the energy can be released in the form of neutron flux and only 20 percent in the form of a shock wave and thermal and radioactive radiation. The damage-causing factors of neutron ammunition are made up from the effects of the action of the main and initiating charges. The press presented possible energy relationships between the main charge and three types of initiating charge developed for the Lance missile and 203-mm shell. In this ammunition, the energy share of the main charge is 50, 60, and 70 percent. Damage-causing factors of neutron ammunition with energy relationship of the main and initiating charges of 50:50 are presented in Table 1. For comparison, the energy distribution among the damage-causing factors is given in percent.

Table 1.

Damage-Causing Factors	Neutron Ammunition	Regular Nuclear Ammunition
1. Shock wave	40	50
2. Thermal radiation	25	35
3. Initial radiation	30	5
4. Radioactive contamination	5	10

The basic difference of neutron ammunition from regular nuclear ammunition, as follows from the table, is the substantial increase in the fraction of initial radiation (six-fold) due to a decrease in other types of energy. The composition of the initial radiation is also changed considerably--the neutron flux predominates over gamma radiation.

The basic damage-causing factor from the detonation of neutron ammunition, as was indicated above, is initial radiation (neutrons--the result of reactions of fission and fusion of the nuclei of nuclear fuel, gamma radiation which is formed with fission reactions and the capture of neutrons by nuclei of chemical elements, which are part of the ammunition casing, and secondary radiation which arises with the capture of neutrons by nuclei of atoms of the air, ground, equipment materials, and various structures). However, neutrons possess considerably greater energy than gamma radiation.

With detonation neutrons and gamma radiation act on any object virtually simultaneously. The fact that neutrons are emitted basically in the first seconds and gamma radiation--over several seconds has no substantial significance. Therefore, the damage-causing effect of initial radiation is determined by its total dose, which is obtained by adding the doses of gamma radiation and the neutrons. According to the estimate of foreign specialists, for damage-causing effect on people the burst of neutron ammunition with a yield of one kiloton [KT] is equivalent to the burst of a contemporary tactical nuclear weapon with a yield of 10-12 KT.

The characteristics of the damage-causing effect of a neutron weapon of one kiloton with a height of burst of 150 meters was presented in the American journal MILITARY REVIEW (see figure) [not reproduced]. Thus, the shock wave causes damage

to tanks at a distance of 170 meters from burst ground zero, and to various structures--at a distance of 430 meters. Forest fires break out at a distance of up to 340 meters. The radii of zones of radiation damage are considerably greater than the radii of the zones of damage by other factors. Thus, unprotected people within a radius of 760 meters accumulate a radiation dose of 8,000 or more rads instantaneously, 910 meters--3,000 rads, and 1,200 meters--650 rads.

Acting on the body tissue, neutron radiation causes ionization by knocking protons from molecules of water, including from the water of the fibers of the central nervous system. With the irradiation of the body tissue by a flux of fast neutrons, already at a depth of 10 centimeters 50 percent of their energy is absorbed. Since the thickness of the human body on the average equals 30-35 centimeters, almost all the neutron energy is absorbed by its tissues.

The gravity of injury to people by initial radiation of neutron weapons can be reduced in the case where special radiation-protective equipment is employed.

It is also noted that with the detonation of a neutron weapon strong induced radiation (activity) arises.* As a result, people may receive additional doses of irradiation.

Thus, a neutron-weapon stricken area, in contrast to one with a regular nuclear weapon, is characterized by the fact that with insignificant destruction and damage to equipment and structures, as a result for the formation of large zones of damage by initial radiation (see figure) [not reproduced] mass injury to people and agricultural animals may occur. At the outer limit of the stricken area (1,650 meters) people in the open are subjected to a radiation dose of at least 100 rads, which may lead to radiation sickness.

In accordance with the nature of effect of a neutron-weapon burst on people, the stricken area is arbitrarily divided into zones: combined damage and extremely serious, serious, medium, and light radiation damage.

The zone of combined damage is the territory within whose limits people are injured by initial radiation as well as by other damage-causing factors. Formed in this zone is destruction (from light to heavy) of production and residential buildings, equipment, and protective structures. A special feature of this zone is the formation of strong induced activity.

In the zone of extremely serious radiation damage people are subjected to radiation of 650 rads or more.** An extremely serious form of acute radiation sickness develops in them. Casualties become incapacitated.

In the zone of serious radiation damage irradiation is 450-650 rads. Casualties become ill with third-degree acute radiation sickness. Their fitness for work is substantially restricted.

* Induced radiation (activity) is gamma radiation which arises with the decay of elements irradiated by neutrons.

**All data are presented for people disposed on the ground in the open.

In the zone of medium radiation damage people are subjected to an irradiation dose of 200-450 rads, which leads to acute second degree radiation sickness and fitness for work is limited.

In the zone of light radiation damage people are subjected to an irradiation dose of 100-200 rads. The injured completely preserve their fitness for work, but radiation sickness is not ruled out.

Just what methods of protection are there and what is their effectiveness? It is known, for example, that gamma radiation, however high its penetrating ability may be, attenuates noticeably even in air. In more dense substances gamma radiation is even more strongly attenuated. However, in contrast with gamma radiation the most attenuating effect on neutron flux is exerted by materials which contain a large quantity of light nuclei, for example, nuclei of hydrogen, carbon, and other atoms.

In fact, neutrons interact with the nuclei of atoms rather than with electrons. This interaction in light substances is like the impact of two elastic balls--a neutron and a nucleus. If their mass is the same, and this is possible when a neutron strikes the nucleus of a hydrogen atom, with such a strike the neutron transmits all its energy to the nucleus just as the transfer of energy with the collision of billiard balls. But if the mass of the nucleus is considerably greater than the mass of the neutron, then with any impact, even a frontal one, the neutron will not transmit all its energy to the nucleus and will bounce away from it as a ball bounces away when hitting a wall. With such an elastic collision the neutron may lose only a small fraction of its energy.

In heavy nuclei, for example of iron or lead, the following type of interaction is observed along with the elastic collision of the neutron with the nuclei. Striking the nucleus of lead or iron (atomic weights respectively 207 and 56), the neutron may penetrate inside the nucleus and then escape to the outside, in so doing losing up to 90 percent of all the energy. An important practical conclusion follows from this: any material, including soil, wood, or concrete, can be used to attenuate gamma-neutron radiation. This can be seen from Table 2 which was published in the foreign press.

Table 2. Attenuation Factors of Neutron Flux by Various Materials (at a Distance of 1000 Meters from Burst Ground Zero of a Neutron Weapon)

Materials	Thickness, cm				
	40	50	100	120	200
Water	13	-	-	172	1407
Dry soil	9	-	-	382	8324
Damp soil	14	-	-	754	18725
Regular concrete	-	22	603	-	-
Concrete with boron additive	-	43	1765		
Concrete with high iron content		10	1076		

From Table 2 it follows that for reliable protection against neutron weapons there is the need for additional sprinkling, moist soil, and concrete with a high iron or boron content. It can be seen from the figure that, for example, at a distance of 910 meters from burst ground zero of a neutron weapon with a yield of 1 KT the dose will be more than 3000 rads. Therefore, for the dose received by people in protective structures to be safe, that is, less than 10 rads, it must be attenuated 600-1,000-fold. On the basis of data in Table 2, such attenuation will be provided with a layer of concrete approximately one meter thick or moist soil 1.5 meters thick. With regular nuclear ammunition with the same yield it is sufficient to have a concrete layer of 25 centimeters or soil of 40 centimeters to protect people in shelters.

According to the views of foreign specialists, effective protection will be that which provides cover for people, animals, and equipment from all directions. This requirement is met best of all by structures of the closed type (shelters, PRU [antiradiation cover] and covered slit trenches) which have large protective thicknesses in almost all directions and which greatly attenuate direct radiation. An increase in the moisture and density of materials substantially increases their protective properties (six-eight-fold).

Improving the protective properties of buildings and other structures is attained by sealing off the window openings of the first floors with bags with moist soil, by stacking them on the floor of an upper story, and by increasing the protective thickness of the walls.

But it is not only closed-type structures which are reliable protection against the initial radiation of neutron weapon bursts. Such very simple cover as slit trenches, firing trenches, and communication trenches also reduce its effect many-fold. This cover does not have a protective thickness above; however, in it the dose of initial radiation is considerably less than on open terrain (for example, 10-fold on the bottom of a trench).

Human losses from gamma-neutron radiation with the detonation of a weapon can be reduced with the skillful use of the terrain and local objects. Thus, hills up to 300 meters high reduce the dose of initial radiation by 45-60 percent and mountains and mountain ridges--2-4-fold in comparison with flat terrain.

The protective properties of local objects depend on their orientation in relation to the burst. Draws, gullies, and ditches which are oriented with their longitudinal axis toward the burst do not possess protective properties, while those oriented at an angle close to 90 degrees can attenuate a dose of gamma-neutron radiation approximately 1.2-1.5-fold.

In comparison with open terrain, tracts of mature forest decrease the dose of initial radiation 1.5-3-fold.

Dosimetric monitoring acquires great significance under these conditions. This pertains especially to areas close to burst ground zero of a neutron weapon where the strong activation gamma radiation of the soil, equipment, buildings, structures, and machinery is possible. It is conducted to avoid additional injury to people by induced activity.

The population should know the special features in the defense against injury from neutron weapons in case the enemy employs them.

Our government was the first to call the attention of peoples to the danger being inflicted by the appearance of neutron weapons--a means for the mass destruction of people. Their presence in the U.S. Army is not only a step along the path toward unleashing a new war but also a call to all peace-loving forces of our planet.

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