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MILITARY AFFAIRS

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3 December 1982

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CONTENTS

ARMED FORCES

Party-Political Work: How To Use Statistics in Lectures (S. Agababyan; AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA, Aug 82)	1
Party-Political Work: Lecture on Lenin's Behests to Armed Forces (V. Shepelev; AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA, Aug 82)	4
Adm Sorokin on Military Discipline (A. Sorokin; SOVETSKIY VOIN, Sep 82)	8
Need for Physical Training Aired (N.B. Abashin; PRAVDA UKRAINY, 6 Jul 82)	13
Role of Medical Officer Discussed (V. Vasin; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 18 Jul 82)	16
Need for Economy of Resources (A. Yakovlev; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 28 Jul 82)	19
Military Newspapers Criticized (A. Perestenko; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 30 Jul 82)	21
July Mailbag Reviewed (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 3 Aug 82)	24
Army Gen Ivanovskiy Discusses Commander Combat Training (Ye. Ivanovskiy; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 5 Aug 82)	26
Army Gen Shkadov on Officer Training (I. Shkadov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 20 Aug 82)	31
Editorial Cites Need for Increased Discipline (Editorial; AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA, Aug 82)	36

Publications of 'VOYENNOYE IZDATEL'STVO' Reviewed (V. Lavrent'yev; SOVETSKIY VOIN, Sep 82)	39
GROUND FORCES	
Lieutenant General of Tank Troops L. Vtorushin Article on Tank Troops Day (L. Vtorushin; AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA, Aug 82)	45
AIR DEFENSE FORCES	
Table of Contents of 'AIR DEFENSE HERALD' No 9, 1982 (VESTNIK PROTIVOVOZDUSHNOY OBORONY, Sep 82)	50
NAVAL FORCES	
Table of Contents of 'NAVAL DIGEST' No 9, 1982 (MORSKOY SBORNIK, Sep 82)	52
LOGISTICAL SERVICES AND SPECIAL TROOPS	
Table of Contents of 'REAR SERVICES AND SUPPLY OF THE SOVIET ARMED FORCES', (TYL I SNABZHENIYE SOVETSKIKH VOORUZHENYKH SIL, Sep 82)	54
DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS	
Pre-Solo Flight Training Discussed (Yu. Utkin; KRYL'YA RODINY, Jul 82)	56
Jump School Described (P. Storchiyenko; KRYL'YA RODINY, Sep 82)	61
PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS AND COMMENTS	
Commentary on U.S. Chemical Weapons (G. Zhavoronkov; AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA, Aug 82)	66

ARMED FORCES

PARTY-POLITICAL WORK: HOW TO USE STATISTICS IN LECTURES

Moscow AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA in Russian No 15, Aug 82 (signed to press 28 Jul 82)
pp 14-15

[Article by Lt Col S. Agababyan: "Figures and Facts: How Should They Be Used?"]
passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

[Text] The contemporary audience is so accustomed to the convincing language of figures that the presentations of agitators which are devoid of them seem to be faded and of little interest. Exact figures always convince people more than the words "some," "the majority," "very many," "a small part," and so forth. Of course, we are speaking of figures which ARE A REFLECTION OF A MASS OF FACTS RATHER THAN OF INDIVIDUAL EVENTS, SHOWING THEM IN THE DYNAMICS OF DEVELOPMENT AND INTERACTION AND DEMONSTRATING THE REGULAR LAWS OF LIFE MOST OBJECTIVELY. Such, let us say, are the figures contained in the materials of the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in the Food Program of the USSR.

The following numerical calculations attach great convincingness to the agitator's talk about the party's work on the socio-economic development of the village: today 1.8 million specialists with a higher and secondary education and almost 4.5 million tractor and machine drivers and vehicle drivers are working in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. In comparison with 1965, the mean monthly wage of the workers and employees of the sovkhoses had doubled in 1980 and the wages of the kolkhoz workers increased 2.3-fold; during this period, housing with a total area of about 500 million square meters, children's preschool institutions with a 2.6 million capacity, and clubs and Houses of Culture with a 7.7 million capacity were put into operation in the village.

If one approaches numerical material creatively, presents it in living examples, and discloses the essence of the live situations behind the figures, they are capable of influencing not only the mind, but also the emotions of a person. "Recently I learned a figure," says the poet A. Nikolayev, "which amazed me. I have seen many deaths but, nevertheless, I could not imagine that so many people of my age died: 3 percent of the soldiers born in 1922, 1923, and 1924 remained. This means that 97 out of 100 died.... Remember that we were young! Remember clearly: 3 out of 100 are alive!"

This numerical example, which was used by Sergeant N. Skorov in a talk devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Battle of Stalingrad, made a great impression on the men.

Psychologists have calculated that figures which have "the rigging of examples" are firmly consolidated in the long-term memory where up to 40 percent of the information accumulates and is stored in it for life. One day, on our recommendation agitator Private First Class S. Balakov, in talking with the men in various platoons, used two figures in his presentations. On one case, in talking about the level of unemployment in the United States the agitator cited an absolute figure three times. In the other case, he noted the following: "If the unemployed of the United States who are standing in lines at the labor exchanges took hands, the chain of people not having work would cross this entire country and stretch from the western shore of the Atlantic Ocean to the eastern shore of the Pacific. In Italy the number of unemployed people standing at the edge of poverty exceeds eight million people. Consequently, approximately as many of their people live in poverty as live in our flourishing Armenia and Georgia."

A week later, a check quiz was conducted in these collectives which showed that 80 percent of the men forgot the absolute figures while 90 percent remember those treated as an example. A second quiz in these same platoons a year later showed that 100 percent of the listeners could not remember the absolute figures while 75 percent of those questioned reproduced those treated as examples with sufficient completeness.

In order to make the figures more vivid, more convincing, and more memorizable, it is necessary to "materialize" them. For example, a talk about the arms race which is being conducted by imperialist circles can be illustrated by expressive comparisons which are understandable to all. Here are some of them.

The cost of the B-1 bomber is approximately 80 million dollars; 16 hospitals could be built for this money. A Trident nuclear submarine costs the American taxpayers 1.5 billion dollars; 416 schools could be built with these funds.

Does the sequence in which the figures and facts are arranged have any significance in attaining the maximum impression among those who are talking? Yes, it does, and great significance. Psychologists have established that THE INFORMATION WHICH WE HEAR AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF A PRESENTATION IS PERCEIVED AND REMEMBERED MORE DEEPLY. In addition, it is noted that if the subject of the speech is known to those with whom you are talking and they are interested in the question being discussed, it is better to present the system of arguments in accordance with their increasing significance. This gives dynamism to the speech. If the audience is unfamiliar with the content of the problem about which you are informing it, it is more expedient to use the most ponderable arguments at the beginning of the presentation.

No less significance is also had by the conclusion of the presentation. THERE IS ONE RULE FOR THE CONCLUSION: IT MUST NOT BE CUT SHORT--IT MUST INTENSIFY THE EFFECT OF WHAT HAS ALREADY BEEN SAID. In conclusion, it is necessary to sum up the results, assign specific tasks to the audience, and call upon those present for direct actions.

Thus, we have shared several observations pertaining to the preparation and conduct of oral public presentations.

...You have the conception, there is the subject, there are the facts, interesting numerical data, and the text of the presentation has been worked up. It remained to go out to the people and speak. But check yourself once more:

--IS THERE A PROBLEM QUALITY IN WHAT YOU WANT TO TELL THE MEN?

--WHAT IS THE GOAL OF YOUR PRESENTATION? ARE THE QUESTIONS WHICH YOU RAISE TIMELY FOR TODAY?

--DO YOU KNOW WELL THE PEOPLE WITH WHOM YOU ARE TALKING AND THE LEVEL OF THEIR KNOWLEDGE?

--IS THE SYSTEM OF ARGUMENTS AND PROOFS WHICH YOU HAVE PREPARED SUFFICIENT?

--HOW ORGANICALLY INTERCONNECTED ARE THE INTRODUCTION, MAIN PORTION, AND CONCLUSION OF THE SPEECH?

If you can answer all these questions positively, it means that your presentation will have appreciable value.

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ARMED FORCES

PARTY-POLITICAL WORK: LECTURE ON LENIN'S BEHESTS TO ARMED FORCES

Moscow AGITATOR ARMI I FLOTA in Russian No 15, Aug 82 (signed to press 28 Jul 82)
pp 20-23

[Article by Col V. Shepelev: "Accomplish Lenin's Behests in a Sacred Manner";
passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

[Text] This article is recommended for use when preparing for political lessons on the subject, "Accomplish Lenin's behests to the Soviet servicemen in a sacred manner, raise the combat readiness of the unit (ship) and subunit."

The leader of the world proletariat and creator of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, comprehensively elaborated the teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland. He founded the Soviet Armed Forces and defined the basic requirements for them and the principles for the training and indoctrination of the men of the new type of army which bear a revolutionary-class, party nature and correspond completely to the nature of a socialist society. The works of V. I. Lenin contain immortal behests to the Soviet people and the servicemen concerning the necessity constantly to strengthen the Armed Forces and to defend the motherland selflessly.

The undeviating realization of Lenin's behests to the servicemen is the most important condition for raising the combat capability and combat readiness of the Armed Forces.

THE FIRST PRECEPT OF OUR POLICY AND THE FIRST LESSON WHICH ALL WORKERS AND PEASANTS SHOULD MASTER FOR THEMSELVES, V. I. Lenin pointed out, IS TO BE ON THE ALERT. "...HAVING UNDERTAKEN OUR PEACEFUL CONSTRUCTION," noted Vladimir Il'ich, "WE ARE APPLYING ALL OUR STRENGTH TO CONTINUE IT WITHOUT INTERRUPTION. AT THE SAME TIME, COMRADES, BE ON THE ALERT, CHERISH THE DEFENSIVE CAPABILITY OF OUR COUNTRY AND OUR RED ARMY AS THE APPLE OF YOUR EYE...."

By revolutionary vigilance V. I. Lenin meant the strict observance of laws and the exposure and rendering harmless of our class enemies' treacherous designs. An especially important indicator of revolutionary vigilance, he taught, is KEEPING MILITARY AND STATE SECRETS. Military discipline and military vigilance brought to the highest limits are necessary in the struggle with a treacherous enemy.

During the entire history of the Soviet Armed Forces constant revolutionary vigilance was and is now a law for each soldier and seaman, sergeant and petty officer, warrant officer [praporshchik and michman], and officer. This is also required by the military oath, by the taking of which each serviceman swears to be an honest, brave, and vigilant serviceman and to keep military and state secrets strictly. This is also required by the general military regulations of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Each soldier and seaman should have a clear impression that danger emerges not only from imperialism's war machine, but also from its intelligence and sabotage centers and anti-Soviet and other organizations which are conducting subversive activity against the Soviet Union. In trying to penetrate onto Soviet soil, imperialist intelligence displays inventiveness and uses the most insidious methods. NOW THE ENEMY IS INTERESTED NOT ONLY IN POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, OR MILITARY SECRETS. HE IS TRYING TO PENETRATE TO THE SOUL OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE.

At the same time, the most aggressive forces of American imperialism, in alliance with reactionary NATO circles, have set an adventuristic goal for themselves--to destroy the military-strategic balance which has been formed between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and to achieve military superiority and dictate their will to the peoples of the world. To justify such aspirations, they are using the hypocritical pretext of an allegedly existing "Soviet military threat."

The drawing together of the policy of the Chinese leadership with American imperialism on an anti-Soviet basis has become a dangerous phenomenon in the international arena. The country's population and the personnel of the Chinese Armed Forces are being indoctrinated in an aggressive, anti-Soviet spirit. The leaders of China are stepping forth openly in the role of accomplice and partner of imperialism's reactionary forces, calling on them to rise in opposition to our country in a crusade.

In demanding vigilance, at the same time V.I. Lenin willed that it must be linked without fail with the CONSTANT READINESS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY TO GIVE A DECISIVE REBUFF TO THE ENEMIES OF THE MOTHERLAND AND TO SMASH ANY AGGRESSOR. Political and military vigilance, taught the leader of the first state of workers and peasants in the world, without fail must be reinforced by the proper material strength and the combat capability of the army and its combat readiness must be constantly raised.

Vladimir Il'ich stressed that the behavior of the army which does not prepare to master all types of weapons and all means and procedures of combat which the foe has or may have is unwise or even criminal. V. I. Lenin willed the Soviet servicemen: "Train seriously, intensely, and steadily for the defense of the fatherland, for the defense of the socialist Soviet republic!"

History has confirmed convincingly that it is namely the undeviating accomplishment of the Lenin requirement concerning the necessity to always keep their powder dry and be in constant combat readiness by the Soviet servicemen which was the main condition for our victories in repelling the first attack of the combined forces of imperialism on the young Soviet republic and in the smashing of German fascism in the years of the Great Patriotic War. Special acuteness is acquired by the behests of V. I. Lenin concerning a rise in the combat readiness of our Armed Forces today when facing the more and more impudent preparations of American imperialism and its

accomplices in the aggressive NATO bloc for nuclear-missile war against the USSR and the countries of the socialist commonwealth. We are talking about the fact that now the major imperialist powers have brought the quantitative and qualitative composition of their armies to extremely high levels in peacetime and, in case of war, already in its initial stage it will not be limited forces which will participate in it, but the main forces of the armies of the imperialist aggressors. The United States and its accomplices have not only already deployed armies and fleets which are unprecedented in their numerical strength and the presence of combat equipment and weapons in them, but they are also adopting measures so that these forces could launch a surprise strike against the USSR and other socialist countries at any moment. Thus, U.S. intercontinental ballistic missiles, as the Western press notes, can be launched literally in minutes. Its nuclear submarines are cruising in areas from where they can launch nuclear missile strikes from beneath the water, launching all missiles in one hour. A portion of the American strategic bombers are on combat alert at airfields or are constantly in the air with nuclear ammunition on board. Command posts are in readiness.

The broad preparation of aggression against the USSR and the countries of the socialist commonwealth by the imperialists and the nature and special features of a possible war impose increased requirements on the combat readiness of all Soviet servicemen. Here, combat alert has primary significance. The forces which are on combat alert are accomplishing a combat mission of special importance. From this follow the highest requirements for their combat readiness. It is important that each man have a deep understanding of the state significance of combat alert and his personal responsibility for performing it irreproachably. Life requires that the armed defenders of the motherland, in going on combat alert, clearly realize the real danger of the possible unleashing of a new war by the imperialists, that they have a clear impression of the special features of the missions which they face, and that they be constantly ready for combat operations in all regards.

TO GENUINELY LEARN MILITARY AFFAIRS IN THE LENIN MANNER MEANS MASTERING THE COMBAT EQUIPMENT AND WEAPONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ENTRUSTED IN AN EXCELLENT MANNER, USING THEM SKILLFULLY IN BATTLE, KNOWING THE TACTICAL PROCEDURES AND METHODS FOR THE CONDUCT OF COMBAT OPERATIONS AND THE ENEMY'S STRONG AND WEAK SIDES, AND PREPARING PERSISTENTLY FOR A STRUGGLE WITH A STRONG, TECHNICALLY EQUIPPED ENEMY.

As noted by the Soviet Minister of Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, in his report at the 6th Army-Wide Conference of Secretaries of Primary Party Organization, even the most modern weapons and combat equipment "can provide the proper effect only in the case where they are in skillful and reliable hands and if their study and the mastery of the methods for combat employment are combined with the further improvement of the field, air, and sea training of the men, with the development of tactics and operational art, and with the combat coordination of subunits, units, and ships."

Among the most important conditions for maintaining the might and invincibility of the Red Army, V. I. Lenin allotted a special role to CONSCIOUS DISCIPLINE. "...Undertake self-discipline, obey come what may so that there is exemplary order..." Vladimir Il'ich willed. High organization and discipline, he stressed, ensure flexibility and continuity in the control of troops and their maneuverability and mobility on the field of battle. First of all, a deep analysis of the political, class content of war forms the basis for the Lenin evaluation of the role of

military discipline. Any war directed against a socialist state, Marxism-Leninism teaches, bears a clearly expressed class character. V. I. Lenin profoundly disclosed the class content of Soviet military discipline and showed its basic difference from the discipline of the bourgeois armies.

Discipline of a bourgeois army served and serves to ensure the supremacy of the exploiter classes. In contrast to it, Soviet military discipline is the tool for the unification and class rallying of the workers in the struggle for victory and the strengthening of the new social and state system. The remarkable Soviet military leader, M. V. Frunze, taught commanders: "Discipline in the Red Army should be based not on the fear of punishment and naked compulsion but on each one's voluntary, conscious performance of his service duty...."

HIGH MILITARY DISCIPLINE IS THE BASIS OF HIGH COMBAT READINESS OF THE ARMED FORCES. DISCIPLINE RALLIES PEOPLE, INCREASES THEIR STRENGTH TEN-FOLD, AND HELPS TO ATTAIN THE ASSIGNED GOAL WITH FEWER LOSSES AND MORE RAPIDLY. AND, CONVERSELY, A LACK OF DISCIPLINE ENGENDERS DISORDER AND DISORGANIZATION AND, UNDER CONDITIONS OF WAR, LEADS TO UNJUSTIFIED LOSSES.

The Communist Party, Soviet Minister of Defense, and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy require that commanders and political officers and party and Komsomol organizations continuously maintain firm prescribed order among the troops and raise the state of organization in the life and service of the servicemen. This was convincingly stated in the Greetings of the Central Committee to the participants in the Army-Wide Conference of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations and in the reports which were given at this conference by the Soviet Minister of Defense and the Chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

To struggle for strict military order in each unit and on each ship, to strengthen it and maintain it constantly--this is the most important political task of each man. Only the one who is guided daily and hourly by the following rule--not a step from the requirements of the regulations!--justifies with honor the high confidence placed in him by the motherland.

An exceptionally responsible task of tremendous political importance has been assigned to the armed defenders of the motherland--to ensure the security of the socialist fatherland and to be the reliable guard of the peaceful, constructive labor of the Soviet people and the bulwark of universal peace. In the monolithic formation of the Armed Forces, the men of all nations and nationalities are preparing worthy, soldierly gifts for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Closely rallied around the CPSU and its Central Committee, together with the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries they are reliably defending the achievements of socialism and maintaining combat readiness at a level which guarantees an immediate rebuff for any aggressor.

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ARMED FORCES

ADM SOROKIN ON MILITARY DISCIPLINE

Moscow SOVETSKIY VOIN in Russian No 17, Sep 82 (signed to press 16 Aug 82)
pp 2-3

[Article by Adm A. Sorokin, first deputy chief of Main Political Directorate of Soviet Army and Navy: "The Soldier's Discipline"]

[Text] Soviet citizens are implementing resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the May party Central Committee Plenum with great inspiration. Army and Navy personnel are in single formation for the building of communism and for strengthening peace together with all the Soviet people. Today they are faced with difficult and responsible missions. The United States and the NATO military bloc are shoving mankind toward a nuclear catastrophe with the complicity of Beijing hegemonists. They are carrying on a historically unprecedented arms race and developing scenarios of "demonstrative" and "first" strikes and for conducting a "limited" and "protracted" nuclear war. Under these conditions the USSR Armed Forces are doing everything to defend the peace and creative labor of Soviet citizens reliably, and they are quietly and confidently performing their constitutional duty, which requires them to be in constant readiness guaranteeing an immediate and crushing rebuff to an aggressor.

Military discipline plays a most important role among the factors which ensure the Soviet Army and Navy's successful fulfillment of their historical purpose. Representing the strict and precise observance of order and rules established by Soviet laws and military regulations on the part of all servicemen, discipline serves as an indestructible basis for effective, multifaceted activities of the personnel. There are no areas in military work which are not regulated by regulations and orders, by instructions and manuals. And it is only in the military collective where they are fulfilled and where established order and rules are followed strictly and precisely that real conditions form for attaining high combat readiness.

USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov said at the 6th All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries that "without firm discipline there is no combat readiness." These words contain very profound meaning. Without strict and precise observance of regulation order and rules tested by many years of experience it is impossible to maintain, operate and use weapons and combat equipment in optimal modes, let alone achieve teamwork and precise coordination in military collectives. An absence of discipline does not let a commander make decisions promptly and execute them successfully. Therefore the

conclusion can be drawn that discipline in the unit or aboard the ship is one of the basic elements of their combat might, an index of strength of the alloy of high technical outfitting, military expertise and indomitable morale.

Lenin believed firm discipline to be a most important condition for victories and demanded that it be maintained in every way in the Red Army. He taught that it is impossible to live in a modern society without discipline. The class struggle obligates one to this. The more difficult the conditions of struggle, the higher discipline has to be. Having in mind a strong and crafty enemy capable of adventures and desperate undertakings to destroy for the sake of destruction, Lenin wrote: "Military discipline and military vigilance taken to the highest limits are necessary in a struggle against such an enemy."

The meaning of military discipline rose a hundredfold in the era of the scientific-technical revolution, supersonic speeds, nuclear missiles and other kinds of mass destruction weapons. This growth is contingent on a very great deal. Equipment and weapons constantly become more complex. Their effects on the awareness and minds of people are becoming stronger and stronger. Forms and methods of military activities change rapidly. Intellectualization of military work continues. The collective nature of weapons and military equipment exacerbates the dependence of the overall result on precise actions and unconditional execution by each soldier-specialist separately. Meanwhile there is a relative reduction in the limit of training and duty time. The role of the factor of surprise is growing, which means an increased need for a steady improvement in combat readiness.

It is easy to discern that under these conditions the personnel are required to have a special composure and sense of responsibility for the assigned job, and precise, timely execution of official functions, orders, manuals, and instructions in every section and by every soldier. L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that "even isolated displays of carelessness and lack of discipline on the part of servicemen may lead to serious consequences."

We will state frankly that whoever commits violations or is indifferent toward them today willingly or unwillingly does harm to the Motherland's defensive capability and must bear strict responsibility for this.

The integral dependence of the effectiveness and quality of military work on discipline obligates every soldier to do everything possible to ensure that he and his comrades follow the procedures and rules established by laws and regulations as required by the interests of peace and security of nations. In order to develop a highly conscientious attitude of all soldiers toward their duty, one must improve constantly the effectiveness of our work to assure the highest level of discipline. This is far from a simple matter, since it has as its basis deep-seated military-technical and moral-psychological processes.

Not only the rules for maintenance of equipment and weapons, but the very conditions of military activity become increasingly complex and difficult along with the growing complexity of equipment and weapons. An acclimatization to danger and a dulling of the keenness of perception and evaluation of real situations as well as of one's conduct often is observed with an increase in

physical and neuropsychic stresses and overloads in the process of performing military duty. Along with an increase in responsibility, a natural need appears in servicemen to understand everything themselves and see the common sense of their own actions, and at the same time there is a reduction of opportunities for this.

We cannot help but see a lag behind the rapid processes of the development of military affairs on the part of forms and methods of the struggle against deficiencies as well as criteria of its evaluation in the fact that in places discipline does not fully meet modern demands. Success in the struggle for a further improvement in the level of military discipline is possible only on condition that all personnel, and chiefly our military cadres and the party and Komsomol aktiv, are well prepared for it.

Experience indicates that observance of order and rules depends on how soldiers understand the role of discipline and the need for maintaining it, how well they know regulation requirements, how well they are able to fulfill them, how the collective influences the individual's discipline, and how well the order of training, service, daily routine and rest of the people conform to the regulation. The relationship of discipline to these factors is so constant and profound that any change in any of them inevitably causes a change in people's conduct and activities. Where soldiers are persuaded and well trained, where they live in an atmosphere of mutual exactingness and under conditions of regulation order, there usually are no infractions of discipline. Absence or weakness of but one of these conditions almost always entails instances of a lack of discipline.

A person cannot be inwardly disciplined, no matter how much we would like this, if he has not perceived the usefulness and need for observing order and rules and if he doesn't know what to do and how to do it. It is senseless to expect people to fulfill those requirements which they do not know and for the observance of which they don't have the requisite skills. It is hardly possible for a soldier to have a high degree of execution if such execution is indifferent to those around him and sometimes even undesirable for some of them. It is difficult for a serviceman to follow procedures and rules strictly and precisely if the discipline of service and of people's everyday routine and rest constantly is being violated in the subunit. And any combination of these deficiencies merely aggravates the matter.

A detailed understanding of the relationship of discipline to behavioral factors permits commanders and political officers to get a better view of the reasons for successes and failures in indoctrinating personnel, correctly determine its objectives and means, and strive for soldiers' high personal example and firm moral help of the military collective as a whole.

The conscious nature of our discipline obligates the Soviet soldier to gain a deep understanding of its vital necessity and its role and place in his performance of the sacred duty to the Motherland. He is educated well enough to understand on his own, and not only perceive the simple truth of Lenin's words with his mind, but with his heart as well: "The strictest discipline is necessary in the Army." The higher is his conviction and understanding, the stricter and more precisely he observes procedures and rules.

But self-indoctrination alone is not enough. Officers, sergeants and petty officers play an important role in shaping every serviceman's high consciousness and conviction. These immediate organizers and indoctrinators of soldiers and seamen are the first to help subordinates understand the full acuteness of the military-political situation in the world and to explain to them Leninist ideals and provisions of party documents about the essence of conscientious discipline and its role in maintaining combat readiness and defending socialism's achievements.

They strive to make the personnel deeply aware that procedures and rules established in the Army and Navy serve the ideals of peace and communism, they are based on objective laws of war and the Army, they have been tested on the field of battle and correspond to the present-day level of development of military affairs, they are reflected in the military oath and military regulations approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and they have the force of law. These indoctrinators pay particular attention to explaining the full importance of those requirements which soldiers must carry out personally. When procedures and rules are understood in detail they become a standard of conduct which makes the soldier capable of performing his duty honestly and completely under the most difficult conditions.

At the same time discipline is a strictly concrete concept. Experience indicates that infractions often are the result of soldiers' lack of training and their lack of knowledge of appropriate duties and the material and moral consequences of their nonperformance. Sergeants, petty officers and officers above all are called upon to ensure that every soldier has precise knowledge of the range of his duties and has a concrete program for improving his disciplinary competency. The presence of such a program, determination in carrying it out, and official and social monitoring of its progress are an important condition for successful mastery of the requisite knowledge.

It has long been known, said L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, that truth is firmly assimilated when it has been experienced and not simply taught. This cannot be forgotten in organizing classes for studying functional duties and the requirements of regulations and orders. In the classes and daily practice it is advisable to create training situations which would allow the serviceman to "experience," gain a feeling for his duties to the depth of his soul, see with his own eyes the direct relationship of the overall result to his own specific work and conduct, and to understand what specifically is affected by his every success or failure, and how this happens. Only on this condition can knowledge become the motive of behavior and develop into a soldier's inner need to perform his duty in exemplary fashion.

But it stands to reason that a need alone is not enough. There also has to be ability and military proficiency, which cannot be formed by explanatory work alone. This comes through practice and constant exercises and drills. We emphasize the word constant! Hence the entire importance of concern by commanders, chiefs, and the party and Komsomol aktiv to ensure high effectiveness and quality of military labor and the effectiveness of activities shaping habits of observance of procedures and rules.

Of course, daily military activity, the execution of official duties, and observance of the requirements of the moral code of a builder of communism has a great effect on development of such habits. We note with regret that the moral code has begun to be referred to rarely in places during personnel indoctrination. Along with an explanation of its essence, it is important to ensure the systematic repetition (without a single exception) of strict, precise observance of procedures and rules and the exemplary actions by soldiers on duty, in the everyday routine and at rest. It seems advisable, for example, to transfer the abundant experience in motivating the personnel's actions in the performance of operational readiness duty and, in the Navy, of underway watches, to all servicemen's activities. Interesting forms of competition, social encouragement, and strict, precise observance of procedures and rules should appear here along with new criteria for evaluating the disciplining effect of Army and Navy practice.

Concern for firm knowledge and fulfillment of disciplinary requirements can be effective only if this is aimed at a specific person. This concern alone permits an objective assessment of each person's knowledge and skills and, based on this assessment, proper influence on him. This task is accomplished most successfully in the squad, team, crew and subunit. Many different measures are conducted aboard ships and in units in this regard. Most important is to improve their quality and effectiveness resolutely.

A struggle for discipline which meets modern demands is a general concern which assumes a steady increase in the collective's influence on an individual. This is a broad field of endeavor for all categories of personnel and all commanders, political entities, and party and Komsomol organizations. Here I would like to emphasize one important circumstance. The number of active fighters for strict, precise observance of procedures and rules should be expanded more persistently and purposefully. A special role here rests with Komsomol members. Speaking at the 19th Komsomol Congress, L. I. Brezhnev said that "the front line must be considered to be every sector where there are Komsomol members." The struggle for high discipline is a primary task for the Army and Navy Komsomol.

The training and indoctrination process is a lengthy one, but one cannot wait for enlightenment to come to the undisciplined. Firm discipline is necessary today, now! Therefore while enlightening and indoctrinating those inclined to violate discipline we must place them under conditions which preclude a lack of discipline. To this end it is necessary to overcome decisively the indifference toward misdeeds encountered in places and raise exactingness toward those who attempt to live under the principle of "that has nothing to do with me." We cannot view the position of an indifferent observer other than as a most intolerable violation of our Soviet morality.

It must be extremely clear to the Motherland's armed defender that constant, high combat readiness is necessary under the difficult circumstances of the international situation and overt preparations for war against the USSR and its allies by reactionary circles. A necessary condition of this combat readiness is discipline of the highest sort. It is the duty and most important obligation of every Soviet soldier to ensure such discipline and observe the procedures and rules established in the Army and Navy strictly and precisely.

ARMED FORCES

NEED FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING AIRED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 6 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by Col Gen N. B. Abashin, first deputy commander of Carpathian Military District, chairman of district sports committee: "Physical Culture and Sport: Each Soldier an Athlete"]

[Text] An army is strong in its people. This truth also is certain in our time, in an era of electronics and cybernetics, of superpowerful equipment and weapons. Steadfastness and patriotism, will and courage are the powerful factors which lead to victory in modern combat, for there are people, soldiers, at the consoles of missile launchers, at the instruments controlling supersonic aircraft, and at various other controls. Now, when minimal time is set aside for accomplishing very difficult tasks, the demands on physical training of every serviceman from the private to the general have grown considerably.

Tens, hundreds of examples can be given where conditioning helped soldiers cope with very difficult assignments. The motorized rifle company commanded by Officer V. Novosel'tsev quite recently distinguished itself in an exercise. The motorized riflemen were assigned a mission of making a swift forced march into the "enemy" rear over contaminated terrain, delivering a surprise attack and holding the captured bridgehead until the main body's arrival. The soldiers crossed the rugged sector in the shortest possible time, broke the "enemy" defense and performed the mission successfully.

Was this difficult for them? Of course it was not easy, but superb physical training helped. And this is not surprising, for all privates, NCO's and officers to the last man are ranking athletes in this subunit, which repeatedly received highest praise from the command element. Next to emblems of military distinction athletic badges decorate each person's chest. They have among them their own record-holders and champions. And there are becoming more and more of such subunits in our Red Banner Carpathian Military District, where all soldiers to a man are on friendly terms with sports.

Time flies swiftly. Toward the end of a two-year period of service a majority of privates and NCO's become true combined-games athletes. It is very pleasing to see how confidently they assault the difficult obstacle course, accurately hit a target from the submachinegun or with a grenade, cross a water obstacle, perform gymnastic exercises easily and come to the finish in a multikilometer crosscountry race.

Lads come to manhood in the Army, but this process does not take place as quickly as one would like in everyone. This often depends on the training with which a new recruit has come into the Army. Unfortunately the work of physical conditioning for draft-age and predraft-age youth has not yet been placed at the proper level in all enterprises, educational institutions and kolkhozes. At times there is an attempt to substitute rush work for planned, systematic work, and there also are "additions" [to scores]. Then new recruits who have arrived in a unit and who on paper have fulfilled norms of the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] complex turn out to be poorly trained when checked. Commanders have to spend extra time for physical conditioning of such soldiers. Workers of sports committees, military commissariats, the DOSAAF and Komsomol activists must join efforts in an important matter such as is the development of future soldiers.

Collectives of military units also do not remain aloof. At the insistence of the district sports committee they are sponsoring youth collectives and helping to organize military-sports games, competitions and sports holidays. For example, the first games of the Ukraine were held successfully in the Uzhgorod garrison among draft-age youth in the GTO complex, with Carpathian military personnel providing great assistance in their organization. It is planned to reinforce such cooperation in the future as well. It was no accident that teams from oblasts, the territory of which includes the Carpathian Military District, took leading positions in the republic games of draft-age youth.

We welcome in every way the participation of Army teams in competitions for championship of rayons, cities and oblasts. There are many of our privates, NCO's and officers in composite teams of oblasts performing in republic championships. But the district command element and sports committee of the Carpathian Military District see their contribution toward development of physical culture and sport in western oblasts of the Ukraine not only in this. The magnificent sports complex of the Carpathian Military District SKA [Army Sports Club] always is made available at the very first request to leading athletes and teams of these oblasts. A unique center which brings together the strongest masters in different sports regardless of affiliation with an oblast, society or department has been set up at the initiative of the Carpathian personnel on the district's base.

The results were not slow in telling. Seventeen Army sportsmen representing composite teams of various western oblasts of the Ukraine fulfilled the norm for master of sport of an international class on the SKA firing range. Two of them--Nonna Kalinina and Aleksandr Ivanchikhin--became world champions and seven others became national champions. Gymnast Bogdan Makuts became a world champion, his young comrade Stepan Martsinkiv became champion of the All-Union Schoolchildren's Games, and a team of Carpathian Military District gymnasts became one of the leading teams in the country.

Sports in the Army are subordinated to the main task of ensuring proper combat readiness. Therefore in devoting much attention to developing athletes of a high international class, the district places the conditioning of all personnel in the foreground. Applied military sports are especially popular

among the troops: special combined games, crosscountry races with shooting and grenade throwing, forced marches, and militarized relay races. Sports work is arranged on the basis of the military-sports complex, which has much in common with the highest level of the GTO. Beginning this year competitions are being held in the district in the VSK [Military-Sports Complex] combined games. The officers are setting the tone, for in sports as in any other matter much depends on the commander and on whether or not he has the ability to say to his subordinates with full justification: "Follow me!" It is gratifying that the Khmel'nik Higher Artillery Command School is one of the "beacons" of mass sports in the district. Almost every graduate there receives a certificate as a first-category athlete together with his diploma. For a number of years now this school has been among the winners of All-Army reviews of sports work in the country's Armed Forces. The future officers are taught to be on friendly terms with sports at the L'vov and Kamenets-Podol'skiy military schools.

An athletic category in the Army is not an end in itself. Those in our Red Banner Carpathian Military District constantly remember the words of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev that physical culture has an enormous effect on development of a harmonious person and contributes to preserving people's health and creative activeness for long years.

6904
CSO: 1801/06

ARMED FORCES

ROLE OF MEDICAL OFFICER DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen Med Serv V. Vasin, chief of medical service of the Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District: "The Unit Medical Officer's Authority"]

[Text] Bent over maps, the officers were making notes concerning the upcoming march and taking note of locations for halts, the time for examining personnel, coordinates of proposed sites for deploying the regimental medical station, and other recommendations of Capt Med Serv L. Lyashchenko, chief of the unit medical service. It already has become the custom in this unit, where at a service conference the commander says with invariable respect:

"You have the floor, Doctor..."

The officers know that Lyashchenko will not take up their valuable minutes for nothing. The doctor realizes that the factor of time is of special significance under conditions of strenuous combat training. Therefore before presenting his recommendations he scrupulously goes over the plan for organizing medical support with consideration of the nature of the upcoming activity, whether it be a field exercise, equipment servicing or ordinary physical training classes. The high professional training of the medical service chief and his ability to subordinate all work of the service's personnel to an improvement in unit combat readiness and precisely word and make his recommendations known to all supervisory personnel permitted Capt Med Serv Lyashchenko to win high authority.

The question of concern for his authority is not a personal one for the unit medical officer. It is determined both by his official position and by his calling as a doctor. The unit medical officer has to combine within himself detailed professional knowledge with boundless love for people, be ready to give them this knowledge and experience and withstand the most difficult ordeals to save a patient's life.

That is how Capt Med Serv Lyashchenko performs his duties. The chief principle in his work is to be where the personnel are accomplishing the primary missions. Lyashchenko often can be seen at the range, in the combat vehicle pool or in the sports compound. His good knowledge of military working conditions, personal living arrangements and organization of messing of the personnel allows him to develop preventive measures competently and implement

them promptly, and actively influence the negative factors affecting the soldiers' health.

As a result of his purposeful work there have been no infectious diseases in groups of people in the unit over a number of years and the injury rate has dropped noticeably. Concrete measures to identify causes of the sickness rate and eliminate them directly in the subunits played a leading role here. Hygienic enlightenment work is widespread here. Lyashchenko has an excellent knowledge of the documents which regulate the unit medical service's work and he implements their provisions capably and promptly. His advice and recommendations are heeded and are accepted for strict fulfillment. Lyashchenko arranges the unit medical service's work so that all medical personnel from the medical instructor to the medical officer carry out their duties precisely in preventing illnesses, diagnosing them promptly, and providing early hospitalization and full-fledged treatment.

"A specific feature of our work," Lyashchenko often reminds his subordinates, "is not to sit in the office waiting for patients, but ensure their active identification by all available methods."

And the fact that he is constantly seen not only in the subunits, but also in the families of officers and warrant officers is a customary and understandable matter. Such a doctor is trusted and loved, and his recommendations are not doubted.

Capt Med Serv N. Skorodumov arrived in the unit quite recently. Although the duties of medical service chief also were being performed by an experienced doctor before him, the people immediately were drawn to Skorodumov, sensing that he was a knowledgeable and sensitive person who was utterly devoted to his work.

From his first days of independent work Skorodumov saw that the range of medical assistance in the unit was narrow and that some patients could be treated successfully at the medical aid station. He had to go over with medical personnel once again the requirements of guidance documents on organizing medical aid in troop units and conduct additional classes on diagnostics, clinical examination and treatment of certain illnesses. In a short period of time the unit medical service mastered the methods of functional diagnostics and expanded the scope of laboratory studies. The medical aid station room was refitted and now is used more rationally. There was an improvement in the outfitting of therapeutic and diagnostic offices with modern medical equipment. All this permitted a noticeable improvement in the quality of therapeutic and diagnostic work. As a result the length of time personnel were separated from combat training in connection with illnesses was shortened.

The unit medical officer's relationships with patients play an important role in establishing his authority. Each patient counts on an attentive, sensitive attitude toward himself. He would like those minutes the medical officer devotes to the patient to be given fully to hearing his complaints and anxieties. Only under those conditions can trust in the medical officer

originate and be reinforced and only in such an atmosphere does each meeting with him bring relief just in itself. An indifferent glance, scornful attitude toward the patient's complaints, unjustified haste and extraneous conversations do not help raise the medical officer's authority.

In the process of practical work the medical officer quite often has to give patients various kinds of advice and recommendations about the need for a solicitous attitude toward their health, a proper regimen of work, rest and diet, the harm of smoking and alcohol, and the benefit of physical training and sports. Here is where there often are striking discrepancies between what is persistently recommended by the doctor and what he himself does.

Once we came across an instance where an ill officer refused a radiologist's advice:

"The doctor is inebriated and I don't trust him."

Other patients also refused to trust Capt Med Serv I. Shirokov. We naturally took steps and tried in every way to impress on Shirokov that a gap between actions and words not only was causing contempt for his advice, but also was generating a skeptical attitude toward people in white robes. But Shirokov did not take account of the criticism nor did he heed his colleagues' opinions. Finally he had to be removed from his position.

Concern for reinforcing the unit medical officer's authority is one of the important concerns of the district medical service. We see our task in maintaining constant and close contact with unit medical personnel, providing them with necessary knowledge and experience, and helping them with timely, highly qualified recommendations and advice. The district regularly holds demonstration classes on the organization of a unit medical service and orientation courses with the participation of chief specialists, where foremost experience is carefully analyzed and generalized. Unit medical personnel receive the necessary special and methods literature from us. Their primary specialization is monitored by experienced specialists.

We see to it that in his work the unit medical officer is given a constant opportunity to maintain contact with post specialists and to consult with them; to ensure that unit medical personnel constantly perfect their knowledge and therapeutic practice in the post hospital, are active in practical science work, and take part in the work of conferences of doctors and medical societies; and to see that they take part in the unit's sociopolitical life.

All this contributes to improved skills in contact and work with people. The medical officer receives an opportunity to gain a better understanding of their needs and their duty and living conditions, and study the individual psychological features of servicemen in more detail. Active social work contributes to the medical officer's successful performance of functional duties and raises his authority.

"You have the floor, Doctor!" I hear in these words inspiring trust in the medical officer. It is a matter of honor for every unit medical officer to earn this trust.

ARMED FORCES

NEED FOR ECONOMY OF RESOURCES

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Lt Col A. Yakovlev: "For Economy and Thrift: On the Main Axis"]

[Text] It is generally known that the economic, thrifty expenditure of the combat equipment resource is directly dependent on effectiveness of the training and indoctrination process and high professional schooling of specialists permitting the accomplishment of difficult tasks with the most economic use of personnel and means. It is along this main direction that efforts by Lt Col A. Bobnev, radiotechnical battalion commander, and the party organization are focused. The battalion has developed a large detachment of persons who are outstanding in training and are specialists with a higher class rating.

The struggle for combat training quality and economy of equipment life requires subunit officers not only to perfect tested training methods constantly, but also perform an active search for new ways to improve operators', electricians' and radiotelegraphers' expertise. One of these ways is to train specialists in a training facility meeting modern requirements. The fact that it really is up to date in the battalion is shown if only by the following fact: Last year three exhibits prepared by rationalizers were shown at the USSR VDNKh [Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy] and earned high praise from specialists.

Let's take the operator training classroom set up in the company commanded by Sr Lt A. Panov. Here many training topics can be studied thoroughly using electrified diagrams and operating models and displays. The classroom makes effective use of programmed training elements and automated means. Simulators provide an opportunity to master the performance of special tasks at the level of first class operators. Here it is possible not only to learn to track air targets, but also to fix equipment troubles and practice the sequence in performing periodic technical servicing.

In the classroom operators come to the combat equipment as specialists who already are trained. That means it is not necessary to turn on costly radar equipment for training purposes as often, which is a considerable saving on its life. But this is not the only way.

The battalion devotes great attention to exemplary upkeep of equipment and to developing a high technical culture in specialists. Company commanders and station chiefs try to attract subordinates to technical creativeness and direct their efforts toward high quality in mastering effective techniques of servicing radar equipment. An orderly system for monitoring the technical condition of equipment has formed in the subunit. Its purpose is to arrange the maintenance and use of equipment in strict conformity with requirements of normative documents. This relates above all to the organization of periodic technical servicing and to material-technical and metrologic support.

For example, technical posts are set up in the subunit for performing periodic technical servicing of a frequent nature. Their duty is to perform the most difficult and labor-consuming technological operations and the welding and metal work. This reduces the time it takes to service the equipment.

As experience indicates, much time usually is spent in locating and fixing troubles in the equipment and this entails a significant expenditure of operating life. To reduce this time the battalion has come up with a number of steps, and the engineering-technical personnel keep strict watch over their implementation. Captains V. Gimborg and P. Antonov, WO V. Onopriyko and other specialists take an active part in conducting activities which prevent instances of equipment breakdown.

The experience gained in the battalion merits attention. Nevertheless, it cannot be said that everything has been done here for maximum economy of equipment life. There are reserves, and rather large ones.

The system of so-called adaptive monitoring of generalized parameters and a determination of the degree of standardization of troubleshooting provide a substantial reduction in expenditures of work time and service life for keeping equipment in good technical condition. Use of this system considerably reduces the number of parameters to be tested during periodic technical servicing with a low recurrence rate. What is needed to adopt this system? Above all, correct and accurate keeping of technical documentation. Unfortunately this is not yet being done in the battalion. For example, WO K. Popov fills in the log book only occasionally. For this reason it is difficult to gain a precise picture of the equipment's status and when troubles arise it is necessary to test many parameters, which is a superfluous expenditure of service life.

Negligence and carelessness also occur in working on the equipment and this also leads to excess expenditure of service life. For example, in daily servicing of the radar the team headed by Jr Sgt S. Venediktov did not check the condition of the trailer's undercarriage. Rust appeared which required both time and means to remove.

Quality of periodic technical servicing is inconceivable without calibrated monitoring and measuring devices. This is the truth but not everyone in the subunit remembers it. Measurements in one company, for example, were made with an unserviceable instrument.

The 26th CPSU Congress emphasized that a seemingly simple and very routine matter--a thrifty attitude toward public property and an ability to make full and expedient use of everything we have--is becoming the pivotal point of economic policy.

ARMED FORCES

MILITARY NEWSPAPERS CRITICIZED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Lt Col A. Perestenko: "On Newspaper Themes: An Attention Deficit"]

[Text] The editors of the large-circulation newspaper in this unit try to make the newspaper interesting and meaningful. There even are successes. In a discussion the personnel named a number of articles which carried bits of foremost experience, caused them to reflect, and were remembered a long while. Among them were: "A Difficult Attack Tempo," "How I Learned to Fire the Submachinegun Accurately," "Safeguard the People's Property" and others. It is praiseworthy that the large-circulation newspaper attempts to mobilize the personnel for exemplary performance of combat and political training missions and for a worthy greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

But it is extremely rare for it to gladden its readers with instructive and interesting articles. When one analyzes its articles one automatically experiences some kind of dissatisfaction. They often are superficial, do not contain a detailed analysis of facts and are written in an inexpressive language.

The article entitled "On Soldier Friendship and Troop Comradeship" was published in one of the issues. It is a necessary topic, for soldiers of almost ten nationalities serve in the unit's subunits. One would think that the author would discuss what is being done in the subunit to make the military collective cohesive and would cite specific examples. There was nothing of the sort in the article. The editorial office also did not work on it, but merely arranged the paragraphs. For this reason an article was published with streamlined wording, trite words and stock phrases. Other articles also suffer from the same deficiencies: "They work purposefully" and "Inspire to activeness."

One of the reasons for poor quality of the published articles and reports is that journalists of the large-circulation newspaper are not always able to find an important theme, develop it well, enrich it with good-quality facts and write in a lively manner. There rarely is a collective discussion in the editorial office over the concept of an upcoming article and rarely is there consultation about what facts must be assembled and how to "play them up."

The impression forms that the unit political department rarely reads the newspaper, otherwise the people there would have noticed that it is not raising sharp issues and often is filled with secondary material. For example, one of the issues of the newspaper contained ten articles, but only three (!) of them were devoted to life and training of unit personnel. Unfortunately, even they did not touch on acute problems and they lacked persuasiveness and conclusiveness.

Relaxation of the political entity's attention to the large-circulation newspaper can be shown if only in the following example. You will not find a single paragraph or line in the political department's monthly work plan concerning the soldiers' newspaper.

"We record our work with the newspaper in a special register," explained Officer N. Mar'yashin.

We leafed through this register. There were only two entries dated 12 December last year and 20 March of this year. During these days a conference in the political department had listened to editor Maj V. Petrenko: "On newspaper coverage of the personnel's political training" and "On the large-circulation newspaper's participation in a contest for best district newspaper." But we did not succeed in learning what the editor spoke about, what the conferees discussed, what criticism was made of the editorial office and finally, what decision was made on the matters discussed, since no one made entries.

It cannot be said that the political department does not inform workers of the large-circulation newspaper about particular measures being conducted at the unit level, but this is not always done promptly and tasks are not always set for journalists to show everything new and foremost.

The political department does not always struggle persistently to implement even its own decisions. Once they came up with the idea of helping the editorial office organize a number of articles on the integrated approach to personnel indoctrination. They selected the authors and agreed with them on deadlines for submitting manuscripts to the editorial office, but one week passed, then another and a third, and articles still had not appeared in the newspaper. Why? It turns out that Officer Ye. Breslavskiy, whose article was to be published first, reassigned it to another comrade. The latter also had not written it, making reference to his work load. Officer Yu. Pavlov also let the editorial office down by not submitting an article. And so nothing came of a good idea. It seemed the political department would sound the alarm and demand a strict accounting of those who had a negligent attitude toward a party assignment and would take steps to carry the plan to its conclusion, but this didn't happen.

As experience shows, the personal participation of political department officers in a large-circulation newspaper is a good help to it. The fact is that they are better informed about the state of affairs in the unit and can provide both a criticism of shortcomings and a generalization of experience. It must be said that there are political officers who willingly write to the

large-circulation newspaper and try to find themes which would interest the readers. In particular party members officers L. Konovalenko and A. Prokop'yev are active in this regard. But Komsomol work instructors warrant officers V. Cherevno, L. Kushmiruka and other political workers have not established close contact with the editors and do not respond to the invitation to participate in print.

The active participation of unit staff officers in the newspaper must be noted. Their articles on the most diverse issues of life, training, everyday routine and leisure time of servicemen and their families are read with interest.

Another positive element is the fact that the editorial office has established contact with unit veterans and frontlinesmen and publishes their memoirs regularly. Each such article about combat traditions generates a response from readers, especially young soldiers. In their letters to the editors they approve of such articles and promise to resemble the heroes of past actions in everything and to perform their sacred military duty capably and with dignity.

But the fact that it is very rare that the newspaper publishes critical articles cannot help but be of concern. It is weak in struggling against deficiencies in combat and political training and in the organization of personnel competition, leisure time and everyday routine. For example, over the last two years only two critical articles have appeared in the newspaper, and they were written by the editor himself. Other editorial workers for some reason do not come out with critical articles. Some workers of the unit political department as well as some subunit commanders and political officers also do not take up such themes.

It was natural to assume that such a state of affairs also would alarm the political department, but again it must be said that issue still remained open. This leads one to the thought that some political entity workers underestimate the role of critical articles in the newspaper. They obviously are more suited to the position of nonintervention and they have a predominant desire not to burden themselves with extra troubles.

The following rubrics rarely appear in the newspaper: "Military Correspondent's Post Reports...", "Military Correspondent's Page," and "Prepared by the Non-T/O&E Department." It obviously also would not hurt the political department here to suggest the correct direction to the editors and to assist with businesslike advice.

There also has to be thought about improving the professional, political and military training of the large-circulation newspaper's journalists and providing them with transportation for travel to ranges and training fields. Everyone understands that you won't find a current topic, learn about foremost experience or learn of the shortcomings requiring immediate remedy by sitting in the editorial office. But often newspaper workers make their way to the range by hitching a ride.

We could continue discussing difficulties of the soldiers' newspaper, including unsatisfactory accommodations of the editorial office, printing plant specialist selection, and much more. But even without that, flaws in the unit political department's direction of the large-circulation newspaper and lack of proper attention toward it stand out rather prominently.

ARMED FORCES

JULY MAILBAG REVIEWED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Aug 82 p 2

[Article: "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's Mail"]

[Text] In July the editors received 6,684 letters from readers, 446 of which were published. There were 229 responses to our articles, and 21 reports also came in about steps taken in response to critical articles.

July was the second month of summer combat training. Letters received from Army and Navy personnel told of the wide sweep of socialist competition for a worthy greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and about the personnel's precise, skilled actions in accomplishing operational training missions.

Lt N. Gutsulyak of the Central Asian Military District reported on the high proficiency displayed in a tactical exercise by personnel of the motorized rifle battalion commanded by Capt A. Sshanov. Maj N. Starkovskiy of the Northern Group of Forces told about the victory of Sr Lt N. Gordiyenko's subordinates in the competition for accurate field launches. Capt 2d Rank A. Karpenko sent a report from aboard the ASW cruiser "Moskva" in the Atlantic about results of firings held under stormy conditions. Capt-Lt G. Imangaliyev's subordinates distinguished themselves here in particular. The navymen delivered an accurate salvo attack with depth-charge rockets against an underwater target.

A number of letters analyze the progress of combat training, analyze the reasons for deficiencies and failures, and criticize those who permit indulgences. For example, Capt A. Ivanov of the Transbaikal Military District reveals the reasons for an unsuccessful firing by personnel of the tank platoon commanded by Sr Lt B. Semenov. This platoon was considered the best, but suddenly it suffered a defeat in competition, receiving only a satisfactory mark. The author reports that fire was conducted at maximum ranges and with a heavy crosswind. Such conditions were unusual for the tankmen. In tank gunnery practices they would accomplish simpler fire missions and so did not learn to make corrections to initial settings properly.

These letters indicate that intolerance has risen in units and aboard ships toward violations of the principle "Teach troops what is needed in war."

The friendship and mutual help of soldiers of different nationalities and the solidarity of Army and Navy collectives striving to greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with new achievements in improving combat readiness show up clearly in the crucible of military labor and the joint surmounting of difficulties. Readers tell about many interesting activities they are conducting as this date approaches.

The focus of attention continues to be resolutions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the USSR Food Program. Many readers reported what steps have been taken in units to develop and improve productivity of kitchen and galley farms. The criticism of shortcomings in managing these farms has become sharper. There also are reports about assistance military personnel are giving to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in bringing in the harvest. Collectives of enterprises of the Ministry of Defense and of DOSAAF organizations are doing their bit to implement the Food Program.

"T/O&E organizations of our oblast's Defense Society," writes Lt Col (Res) M. Yaroslavskiy, senior instructor of the Kiev Oblast DOSAAF committee, "pledged to weed 200 hectares of sugar beets in kolkhoz and sovkhoz fields in 1982, prepare 1,000 tons of bulk greens, and transport 735 tons of vegetables and 1,500 tons of grain from the new harvest without losses. All work will be accomplished without detriment to the training process."

The number of frontlinesmen's letters dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the beginning of the Battle of Stalingrad rose noticeably in July. Memoirs of defenders of this city Maj (Ret) A. Kuz'min from Crimea Oblast, Lt Col (Ret) V. Pichugin of Moscow, who is a former scout of the 302d Rifle Division, and many other authors tell about the iron staunchness of Soviet troops at the Volga stronghold and about their unparalleled heroism.

Soviet citizens experienced first hand all the disasters and horrors of war, which makes their will for peace the more unbending and their hatred of those who forgot the lessons of history in our days even stronger. The July mailbag contains many letters with angry words addressed to the Israeli aggressors who impudently invaded Lebanon and who with U.S. support are carrying out a policy of genocide there. Such letters are coming in from all corners of our country, from people of various ages, professions and nationalities. They contain a stern warning to the Zionists and their overseas protectors who have gone too far.

6904
CSO: 1801/06

ARMED FORCES

ARMY GEN IVANOVSKIY DISCUSSES COMMANDER COMBAT TRAINING

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Army Gen Ye. Ivanovskiy, commander of Red Banner Belorussian Military District: "Command Training: The High Measure of Combat"]

[Text] We know what great attention now is given to improving officers' command training. I would like to read an article about the work being done in this direction in the Belorussian Military District and how present-day requirements for officers' command training and the experience of Exercise "Zapad-81" are being taken into account in the process.

(From a presentation by Capt B. Rybalov at a KRASNAYA ZVEZDA readers' conference.)

The majority of tankmen already have had occasion to accomplish missions similar to those which faced personnel of the Red Banner Tank Regiment imeni Leninist Komsomol in this exercise.

Nevertheless the exercise in question cannot be termed conventional. It represented one of the components of an integrated group exercise with combined unit commanders, their deputies, and chiefs of combat arms and services. It was the first time this form of training was used in our district in the command training system. The activity bore the nature of a study and a demonstration, if it can be thus expressed. Naturally it was not so simple to implement what had been planned--to give officers at the division headquarters level practice in performing functional duties as troops shifted from daytime to nighttime combat actions.

But the district staff was not wrong in assigning such an important job to Lt Col V. Lepikhov, commander of the Regiment imeni Leninist Komsomol. He managed to arrange everything so that the combined unit commanders, their deputies, and chiefs of combat arms and services received a real opportunity to reinforce their skills in combat work under conditions of an extremely rigid time limit and significant moral-psychological and physical stresses during the night tactical field fire exercise, which was the concluding phase of the integrated group exercise. The majority of them demonstrated an ability to apply frontline experience and the theory of modern combat creatively in practice.

Theory and practice in command training. How can they be merged as one and made a firm foundation of officers' professional development?

Looking at the history of the Army and Navy's development it is easy to see that this always was an acute issue. The revolution in military affairs, which entailed qualitative changes both in the means of armed struggle and in tactics of combat actions, made the issue even more urgent. And the experience of Exercise "Zapad-81" in particular also convinces us of this.

How is this experience beneficial when we examine it as applicable to officers' professional training? Above all, probably for the fact that it orients its organizers on reinforcing the practical direction of command training and on a more persistent implementation of the principle of learning what is needed in war. This is natural. No matter how sophisticated the technical control means with which troops now are equipped may be, the deciding role in combat rests with the commander, his knowledge, organizing abilities and his will.

It was no accident that USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov singled out in his report at the 6th All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries among the qualities which an officer most needs now those such as competency, a sharpened feeling for new things, and an ability to assume responsibility for accomplishing difficult missions, for recognizing and supporting an initiative promptly, and mobilizing the personnel's will and energy. As experience indicates, these are the qualities which to a decisive extent determine an officer's readiness for combat.

With respect to our district, questions of raising the professional expertise of military cadres and improving their work style are constantly within the focus of the military council, commanders, political entities, staffs and party organizations. We try to ensure that theory and practice are combined sensibly in officer training and that active forms of training predominate. No less than one-third of the topics are set aside for training officers to function in a position one level higher than their own.

By the way, the integrated group exercise mentioned earlier is one of these active forms which originated after Exercise "Zapad-81" as a result of a collective search for ways of further improving officers' professional expertise.

It stands to reason that the use of integrated group exercises is far from the only way to succeed in accomplishing this important task. The search continues. Meanwhile we are satisfied that this form of officer training, which previously was not used in the district, is becoming more and more widespread in troop units. To facilitate this a group of officers of the district combat training and military educational institutions directorate headed by Maj Gen Tank Trps P. Zaytsev drew up recommendations for organizing and conducting similar activities in combined units and units with officers at the regimental and battalion headquarters level.

What makes the integrated group exercise attractive? Above all the fact that it probably provides more practice in accomplishing different kinds of missions which might arise in combat. Whether it be a regimental commander or, let's say, his deputy for rear services, the intelligence officer or chief of the missile-artillery weapons service--all of them have an opportunity to train in performing functional duties both in their own position and in a position one level higher during the exercise in addition to deepening their theoretical knowledge. And also the collective development of decisions and participation of all chiefs of combat arms and services in this process contribute to tactical teamwork training of headquarters entities and development of people's sense of personal responsibility for the outcome of combat.

At the same time we realize that the level of officers' professional expertise depends also on an improvement in other active forms of training already tested in practice, such as, for example, command and staff exercises, special tactical exercises, short tactical training problems, and practice sessions.

For example, it was demonstrated long ago by practical experience, and the experience of Exercise "Zapad-81" reaffirmed this, that destruction of the enemy by fire in modern combat is accomplished by all-arms combat means with the participation of practically all kinds of weapons. Consequently the combined-arms commander also has to learn to control the fire not only of small arms and weapons mounted on infantry fighting vehicles, but also the fire of tanks, artillery and combat helicopters. The combined-arms direction in training of artillery officers, aviators, and officers of other combat arms as well as special troops gains more and more importance at the very same time.

It must be said that those in the majority of units and combined units understand this and arrange officer training with consideration of the combined-arms nature of modern combat. The command training groups directed by Maj Gen A. Chumakov, Col I. Koshel'kov, Col N. Petrov and Lt Col A. Osten can be given as an example. It is the practice here to hold joint classes for officers of different combat arms where they are taught to accomplish unified tactical missions in close coordination with each other. Commanders of motorized rifle and tank subunits learn to control the fire of attached and supporting artillery, artillery officers accomplish fire missions in the interests of combined-arms subunits, air defense personnel gain skills in operating directly in the combat formations of motorized riflemen and tankmen, and so on. All combat support problems are worked to the full extent in the process.

But unfortunately this is the case far from everywhere. The results of exercises conducted in the summer training period show that many officers of aviation, artillery and special troops subunits clearly lack combined-arms training. There is one solution here: As much attention as possible must be given this problem both in classes within the command training system and in all other problems and exercises.

Experience indicates that a commander's tactical boldness and his ability to make a thoroughly substantiated decision on his own in a difficult situation and employ all-arms forces and weapons effectively in combat are being determined to an ever greater extent by his level of military-technical knowledge. We also have unused reserves here.

Take for example the problem of raising officers' class ratings. It is a question meriting very careful attention by commanders and staffs at all levels, for an officer's class rating is the most important index of his professional expertise. We have units where noticeable successes have been achieved in this matter. For example, a majority of officers in that same regiment commanded by Lt Col Lepikhov are improving their class rating one level from year to year. There are many masters among them. All this largely results from the fact that the work of raising officers' class ratings in the regiment has been planned precisely and the plan is backed up by active organizational work.

But there are also other examples. For example, the staff of the regiment headed by Maj O. Kharlamov also drew up a plan for improving officers' class ratings, but it is often forgotten here in the course of daily training. The mobilizing force of competition is not being used to the full extent everywhere for the purposes of improving officers' class ratings. As we know, it presumes a struggle for highest results, but the pledges of some officers do not even orient them on fulfilling the plan.

And I would like to speak of something else in reflecting on ways for a further improvement in command training and for strengthening its practical direction. The matter apparently has to be arranged so that an officer views scheduled classes in the command training system as the beginning of extensive work on himself which has to be continued independently. Unfortunately some forget that independent training is one of the basic forms of officer training. A check showed that it has been neglected in some sub-units. An effective form of work such as individual assignments is not yet being used everywhere to improve officers' proficiency, especially that of young officers. In particular, we still have to ensure that interviews are held with officers and an appraisal made of their work everywhere based on results of individual assignments. But not all staffs have arranged a personal accounting of officers' progress as yet where results of command training, final inspections, exercises, performance of individual assignments and other indices would be reflected.

Both the district staff and the combat training and military educational institutions directorate have something to think about in this regard. It must be admitted that their representatives in the units do not always delve deeply enough into problems of command training and in its evaluation they are often guided merely by data present in accounts, which at times are far from the actual state of affairs.

One of the reasons for this apparently is that the representatives of such high echelons also sometimes lack competency.

"One can have confidence in a sector headed by a person who is knowledgeable, who is concerned for the job and who is able to work with people," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the report at the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. This party requirement also fully relates to each military manager. This is why we see a further improvement in the professional expertise of officer cadres and a strengthening of the practical direction of their training to be one of the chief ways to success in solving the major responsible problems facing the district forces in the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

6904

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ARMED FORCES

ARMY GEN SHKADOV ON OFFICER TRAINING

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Army Gen I. Shkadov, deputy USSR minister of defense for personnel: "The Officer's Professional Qualities: From the Standpoint of High Demands"]

[Text] The party has a constant concern for personnel. The 26th CPSU Congress re-emphasized the need for improving work with them. This also relates fully to military personnel.

In a report at the 6th All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries, USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov described in detail those qualities which the military manager now needs most of all. They are competency, a sharpened sense of new things, and an ability to assume responsibility for accomplishing difficult tasks, recognizing and supporting initiative promptly, and mobilizing the personnel's will and energy. The specific nature of command and control makes it compulsory for the military manager of any rank to have an ability to think and act under conditions of an extremely rigid time limit and under enormous moral-psychological and physical stresses.

This article, which meets the desires of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA readers, opens a new rubric entitled "The Officer's Professional Qualities." Articles under this rubric will tell how the best professional qualities of Soviet officers were manifested in the Great Patriotic War and how they are being displayed now in the struggle for high combat readiness of the Armed Forces; and about problems connected with a further improvement in training, indoctrination and the work style of Army and Navy personnel.

The motorized rifle division commanded by Maj Gen V. Semenov (he recently was advanced to a higher position) was repeatedly successful in the movement for foremost combined unit.

Many factors contributed, and among them of course were the division commander's professional qualities. In particular, as performance appraisals indicate, Maj Gen Semenov's service is characterized by high competency permitting him to direct subordinate units and subunits firmly and skillfully and resolve matters involving an improvement in their combat readiness in a qualified manner.

The generals, admirals and officers who are known in the Army and Navy as people with the highest degree of competency are too numerous to mention. They make up the majority of our officer corps. They are people of high ideological conditioning and true masters of their work.

I recently became acquainted with HSU Lt Col Yu. Kuznetsov, who achieved a high level of combat readiness in his subordinate subunits. Lt Col Kuznetsov is a politically mature officer distinguished by the ability to organize for combat, control organic, attached and supporting forces and means in a difficult situation, and make effective use of the high qualities of modern equipment and weapons in performing assigned missions.

I looked at Lt Col Kuznetsov and recalled my frontline roads and comrades in arms...

During the Great Patriotic War I had occasion to command the 52d Separate Tank Regiment for two years. In it I took part in the fighting at Stalingrad and in the Southwestern, Steppe and 3d Ukrainian fronts. There were so many times then that we had occasion to see the justice in the truth that success in combat rests with the officer in whom bravery of heart is combined with professional competency.

We had a tank crew commander, party member Lt R. Kryazhev. I recall that not many officers in the regiment could compete with him in knowledge of the tank. Like no one else, he was able to make complete use of the combat capabilities of equipment and weapons both in the attack and in the defense.

In a fight for one of the populated points in the Ukraine the tank commanded by Lt Kryazhev wedged deeply into enemy defenses. The fascists brought down a hail of artillery and mortar fire on the daring lads. Maneuvering skillfully, Kryazhev's crew diverted considerable Hitlerite forces onto itself, inflicted no small losses on them and helped in our subunits' seizure of a tactically important line. For that fight Lt Kryazhev was one of the first in our regiment to be awarded the Order of Patriotic War 1st Class.

The combat history of the Army and Navy knows so many of such examples! Examples which are vivid testimony to how high professional competency helped our commanders win victory over the enemy with fewest losses. It is gratifying to realize that today their work is being continued worthily by sons and grandsons such as Maj Gen V. Semenov; Capt 1st Rank V. Poroshin, as the first in the Navy to be full wearer of the Order "For Service to the Motherland in the USSR Armed Forces"; HSU Lt Col Yu. Kuznetsov; and thousands of representatives of officers of other branches of the Armed Forces and combat arms.

"To manage," said V. I. Lenin, "one must be competent, one must know all conditions of production fully and exactly, one must know the technology of this production at its contemporary level, and one must have a certain scientific education."

This thesis, which was reflected in resolutions of party congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums, relates fully to military cadres. It was no accident that competency was named among the qualities which, as stressed at the 6th All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries, now are most needed by the Soviet military leader.

An officer's competency is a many-sided concept. For example, there can be no thought of competency if an officer does not have a sufficient reserve of political, operational-tactical, military-technical, military-pedagogic and other knowledge and skills. It is impossible to lead people today without this. Competency also is the officer's ability to conduct systematic political and military indoctrination of personnel, conduct combat and political training qualitatively and efficiently, arrange subordinates' lives strictly by the regulations, provide them with prescribed allowances, and maintain discipline and military order at a high level.

But when we speak about the most concentrated expression of an officer's competency we above all obviously have to speak of the ability to organize for combat, to win victory over the enemy under all conditions and carry out an assigned mission.

It is to this facet of competency--an officer's professional training--that I would like to direct greater attention.

The fact is that now even the very concept of "professional training" has gained new content. Here is a very simple example. We know that the commander's decision for combat is the basis of command and control. It has to ensure performance of the assigned combat mission in extremely short time periods by the members of forces and means strictly necessary, and with fewest material expenditures and losses. That was the case in the Great Patriotic War, and so it is now. But in modern combat all these tasks will have to be accomplished under more difficult conditions, with a rigid time limit and with more significant moral-psychological and physical stresses.

Of course, the training level of Army and Navy personnel became much higher in postwar years, but qualitative changes in the means of armed struggle also involve changes in military art and in methods of personnel training and indoctrination, so that demands on officers' professional training grow constantly.

Reinforcement of the practical direction of their training now is gaining special significance among the range of problems involving a further improvement in personnel training. It is a question of developing their stable practical skills in organizing for combat and controlling Army and Navy forces.

Also to be considered is the fact that success in modern combat is achieved through the coordinated efforts of all-arms forces and means. For this reason the combined-arms commander must have a good knowledge of the features and methods of employing the weapons and combat equipment of other branches of the Armed Forces, just as officers of other branches of the Armed Forces and combat arms must know the principles of combined-arms combat. This is the starting point in planning the training process in military educational institutions. These principles are the guide in organizing command training among the troops and in fleets.

As noted at the 6th All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries, a new step in combat improvement of the Armed Forces was made in the current training year. Military councils, commanders, staffs, political and personnel entities, and party organizations of the Army and Navy did a great deal to improve the professional training of military cadres. Positive experience in this respect was built up in the Odessa and Volga military districts, in the Southern Group of Forces, in the Black Sea Fleet and in a number of other military districts, groups of forces and fleets.

For example, the experience in organizing command training in the combined unit commanded by Maj Gen A. Chumakov merits attention. Noteworthy here is the fact that the practical direction of officer training is achieved thanks to maximum approximation of their training conditions to those of actual combat and through capable organization of independent work. The experience of exercises, especially those such as "Zapad-81," is used extensively. Courses and classes are held with the officers in which they study the work experience of commanders and political officers who achieved best results in reinforcing discipline, maintaining internal order, and in the political, military, moral and legal indoctrination of personnel. All this contributes to the fact that a majority of officers in the combined unit are distinguished by high competency and an ability to apply knowledge in practice.

The level of officer training in combined units, units and ships depends to a decisive extent on the professional and methods preparedness of class instructors and on their sense of responsibility for the assigned job. Oversimplifications and indulgences unfortunately are allowed in a number of cases. This is especially noticeable in exercises when some senior commanders excessively coddle or even substitute for subunit and unit commanders in a difficult situation. A strict accounting should be demanded of those who manifest complacency and inertness in organizing command training and who reconcile themselves with indulgences and oversimplifications.

The role of officers' independent training should be emphasized in particular. This is one of the basic forms of command training, but unfortunately it still is far from everywhere that it is being used effectively. In particular, individual assignments for officers, generals and admirals for a further improvement in political, operational-tactical and military-technical knowledge is not yet a wide practice everywhere. In places there is no system to this. Performance of individual assignments is not strictly monitored, interviews are not always held with the officers, and at times an exacting appraisal of their work is not made.

It is of course impossible to be reconciled with this situation. We must be more vigorous in ensuring that every superior personally teaches every officer subordinate to him, including by means of individual assignments. At the same time there is great importance in instilling a sense of personal responsibility in every officer, general and admiral for keeping his own political, operational-tactical and military-technical knowledge at the level of modern demands.

This year another performance appraisal was made of officers in the Armed Forces. As a rule the appraisals objectively reflected results of professional training of the persons being evaluated and the state of affairs in their assigned areas. It is important that in implementing conclusions of the performance appraisals--sending someone for training, advancement to a higher position and so on--the officers possessing the requisite level of ideological conditioning and professional training be considered above all.

The tasks set by the party for the Armed Forces are difficult and responsible. But such is the nature of the Soviet citizen: to implement everything outlined by the party. There is no doubt that our officers, generals and admirals will be able to ensure the resolution of these tasks in the best manner. One of the most reliable ways for success in their work is a further increase in competency.

6904

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ARMED FORCES

EDITORIAL CITES NEED FOR INCREASED DISCIPLINE

Moscow AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA in Russian No 15, Aug 82 (signed to press 28 Jul 82)
pp 1-2

[Editorial: ["Discipline--The Concern of Each One"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

[Text] In close unity with the people, the Soviet servicemen are preparing to greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in a worthy manner. A persistent struggle for the accomplishment of socialist obligations assumed in honor of this significant date is under way in the units and on the ships.

The most important condition for the accomplishment of the important and difficult missions facing the Armed Forces is **ORGANIZATION AND DISCIPLINE AND FIRM KNOWLEDGE AND STRICT ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE REGULATIONS.** "There is no combat readiness without strong discipline," stressed the Soviet Minister of Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, at the 6th Army-Wide Conference of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations.

The significance of a high level of discipline and organization in the life of the Armed Forces always was great. V. I. Lenin noted that in the years of the Civil War "we led the Red Army to victory not only by agitation, but also by strict iron discipline" and "without this iron discipline we would not have created the Red Army" and would not have sustained the victory against the combined forces of the enemies of the revolution.

The high level of discipline and organization of the Soviet servicemen in combination with their selfless courage and combat skill was one of the conditions of our victory over fascism in the years of the Great Patriotic War.

A future war, if the aggressors unleash it, will be even more severe, fiercer, and strained and will require of the personnel the maximum straining of moral and physical strength. In addition, weapons and combat equipment have become considerably more complex. "NOW, WHEN THE DECISIVE ROLE IN MILITARY AFFAIRS BELONGS PRIMARILY TO CREW-SERVED TYPES OF WEAPONS AND WHEN THE SUCCESS IN THEIR EMPLOYMENT DEPENDS ON THE SKILLFUL AND COORDINATED ACTIONS OF MANY PEOPLE," notes Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE IS ACQUIRED BY A HIGH LEVEL OF ORGANIZATION, CONSTANT SELF-CONTROL, AND IRREPROACHABLE EXECUTION BY EACH ONE."

In the discipline of the soldiers, seamen, sergeants, and petty officers there cannot be any so-called trifles which, to one degree or another, would not influence the combat readiness of the entire troop collective. It is namely this which requires us to look upon deviations from the provisions of the regulations and the requirements of orders, instructions, and manuals with special strictness and intolerance.

A disciplined serviceman does not violate his pledge to the motherland and the requirements of the regulations at any time or under any circumstances. He himself not only serves as an example of the exemplary performance of his military duty, but he also restrains his comrades from violation of disciplinary requirements. The man to whom the interests of his combat collective are dear never commits such coarse violations of military discipline as drunkenness, absence without leave, insubordination, abasement of the dignity of a comrade in service, and failure to observe the established rules for the performance of combat duty, guard, and administration within the unit. As experience shows, the serviceman who actively comes forth against one or another violation of military discipline is supported by all personnel in the absolute majority of cases.

In order to observe military order and organization strictly and precisely, the requirements of the military regulations should be known well and comprehensively. In them many years of experience and activity of the troops are consolidated, the requirements of the people for their armed defenders are reflected, and the most expedient and effective procedures and methods for the organization of internal order and the entire tenor of military life are set forth. It is for this very reason that the Soviet Minister of Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, in giving a report at the 6th Army-Wide Conference of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations, demanded: "...SEEING THAT THE LIFE'S POSITION OF EACH SERVICEMAN IS DETERMINED BY THE CONVICTION THAT THE REGULATION AND ORDER ARE LAWS WHICH MUST BE ACCOMPLISHED ABSOLUTELY AND IMPLICITLY BY ALL WITHOUT EXCEPTION!"

In propagandizing the requirements of the regulations and ensuring the personal example of the men in discipline, the role of the agitator is great. Explaining to the personnel the essence and content of Soviet military discipline, its significance in the life of the Armed Forces and in the accomplishment of the specific missions facing the subunits, and the requirements of the party and the people for its strengthening, showing the actual harm which various violations of military discipline and deviations from the regulations inflict on the collective--all this should occupy one of the central places in the activity of each oral propaganda activist.

Of course, here he himself is called upon to serve as an example of discipline and industriousness, the strict observance of the standards of communist ethics, and a conscientious attitude toward the accomplishment of his constitutional duty. Personal example is the most convincing and intelligible method of agitation.

It is necessary to bring to the deep consciousness of each soldier, seaman, sergeant, and petty officer that it is namely by his soldierly labor that he realizes

the requirements which the people have for the personnel of the Armed Forces and the conceptions of commanders that the degree of combat readiness of the subunit, unit, and ship and the success in accomplishing the missions assigned to the motherland's armed defenders depend on the state of discipline of the men. This is an important but exceptionally noble mission. It is the duty of the activists of oral propaganda to accomplish it successfully.

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6367

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ARMED FORCES

PUBLICATIONS OF 'VOYENNOYE IZDATEL'STVO' REVIEWED

Moscow SOVETSKIY VOIN in Russian No 18, Sep 82 (signed to press 30 Aug 82)
pp 34-35

[Article by Maj Gen V. Lavrent'yev, chief editor of Voyenizdat, candidate of historical sciences: "Main Theme of Military Literature"]

[Text] Less than three years remain until the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's Victory in the war against Hitler Germany. The scars on the land flaming with the fire of battle healed long ago and cities and villages rose from the ruins and ashes. More than half of our country's population was born and grew up since the war ended, but interest in events of the Great Patriotic and the scope and depth of their coverage in Soviet literature grow each year.

This is quite natural. The war against fascist Germany and imperialist Japan was both a most serious ordeal and a school of courage for all nations of the USSR. The immortal exploits of our people in defense of the socialist homeland were, are and always will be an inspiring source of patriotism for many, many new generations of Soviet citizens being born.

In this regard it is simply difficult to overestimate the role of books devoted to the Great Patriotic War. L. I. Brezhnev remarked at the 26th CPSU Congress that "the works of authors true to the military theme teach love for the Motherland and staunchness in ordeals."

The USSR Ministry of Defense Voyennoye Izdatel'stvo also makes a modest contribution to the publication of literature on the Great Patriotic War. We will be publishing a number of new military-political, military-historical, memoir and fictional works for the 40th anniversaries of outstanding victories of Soviet troops in the Great Patriotic War, and especially for the 40th anniversary of the Victory.

One of Voyenizdat's leading themes is propaganda of Lenin's ideological-theoretical heritage and the CPSU's organizing role in military organizational development and in winning victory in the Great Patriotic War.

Books in the "Officer's Library" series--"V. I. Lenin i Sovetskiye vooruzhennyye sily" [V. I. Lenin and the Soviet Armed Forces], "KPSS o Vooruzhennykh Silakh sovetskogo soyuza" [The CPSU on the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union], and the collection of Brezhnev's works entitled "Na strazhe mira i sotsializma"

[Guarding Peace and Socialism]--have become very popular in the Army and Navy. New books in this series are in the stage of being prepared for publication, including "Marksistsko-leninskoye ucheniye o voyne i armii" [Marxist-Leninist Teaching on War and the Army] and "Partiyno-politicheskaya rabota v Sovetskoy Armii i Voenno-Morskoy Flote" [Party-Political Work in the Soviet Army and Navy]. Along with other problems, these publications reveal the enormous experience of CPSU leadership of Soviet military organizational development, especially in the Great Patriotic War. This same theme is the leading one in the series of books published by the izdatel'stvo under the rubric "Implement Resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress."

Our party's many-sided work of reinforcing national defense and improving the Armed Forces combat readiness is thoroughly covered in a recently published monograph edited by Army Gen A. A. Yepishev entitled "The CPSU and Military Organizational Development." The book "Leninskoye ucheniye o zashchite sotsialisticheskogo Otechestva" [Lenin's Teaching on Defense of the Socialist Homeland] and a number of other theoretical works are being prepared on this same theme.

Military-political literature as well as our other publications broadly reflect the theme of friendship of Soviet nations and the combat unity of all nations and nationalities of the USSR in the war years. I would like to mention a recently published book by V. A. Muradyan entitled "Odnoy boyevoy sem'yey" [As a Single Combat Family] among the publications on this subject. It tells about party-political work at the front to rally soldiers of various nationalities into a single combat family and about heroic exploits of fighting men and commanders. Books by N. I. Matyushkin "Sovetskaya Armiya -- armiya druzhby narodov i proletarskogo internatsionalizma" [The Soviet Army: Army of Friendship of Nations and Proletarian Internationalism] and V. S. Andriyanov "Soyuz nerushimyy" [An Indestructible Union], published for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, are devoted to this same theme.

The publication of military-historical works holds an important place in creation of heroic annals of the Great Patriotic War. Publication of the 12-volume "Istoriya vtoroy mirovoy voyny 1939--1945" [History of World War II: 1939-1945] is a major event in military-historical literature and has great sociopolitical significance. At the present time the concluding 12th volume of the publication, devoted to the war's results and lessons, is in production.

The single volume "Velikaya otechestvennaya voyna Sovetskogo Soyuza 1941--45. Kratkaya istoriya" [The Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union of 1941-45: Brief History], prepared by the CPSU CC Institute of Marxism-Leninism and which came out for the 20th anniversary of the Victory, received approval from the widest circles of readers. We will publish a new issue of this book for the 40th anniversary of the Victory. A collection of documents about the Soviet Armed Forces liberation mission and books about city-heroes also are being prepared for publication.

A number of books will come out for the 40th anniversary of outstanding victories of Soviet troops over Hitler's invaders. This year, for example, readers will receive a military-historical essay about the Battle of Stalingrad.

Special publications will be devoted to the Battle of Kursk, the liberation of Belorussia, the Berlin Operation and other banner events of the war.

Publishing plans envisage the issue of journal-type albums devoted to the most prominent battles. Two such albums--"The Battle of Stalingrad" and "In Fighting for the Caucasus"--already have come out. Subsequent publications will be devoted to the Battle of Kursk, the Battle for the Dnepr, the defense of Leningrad, liberation of the Right-Bank Ukraine and the Crimea, and defeat of Hitler's troops in Belorussia, liberation of the Soviet Baltic and the Berlin Operation. A separate album is devoted to the Soviet Armed Forces' liberation mission.

The issue of military-historical essays about campaign records of formations and combined units and about generals and military leaders of the Great Patriotic War will continue. The book "Vosemmdtatsataya v srazheniyakh za Rodinu" [The 18th in Battles for the Motherland] about the campaign record of the 18th Army in which L. I. Brezhnev was political department chief came out this year. Military-historical essays about the Belorussian and Ural districts, the Northern Fleet and the campaign record of a number of armies, corps and divisions are in the process of preparation for publication. It is planned to publish a collection about front commanders in the final stage of the Great Patriotic War as well as individual books about famed military leaders and generals.

Extensive development of the genre of war memoirs is one of the characteristic features of war literature. The value of war memoirs is that they bring the reader the living breath of wartime, pass on the experience of history to new generations and familiarize us with many details of war events which could not be recorded either in documents or in wartime periodicals. And this obviously is why war memoirs are being used more and more often by historians and masters of fiction for their works on the Great Patriotic War.

Some 500 books of war memoirs have been published in Voenizdat in postwar years. Our plans for the next few years include the output of 18-20 war memoir works annually. There is every basis to assume that readers will be interested in the recollections of Twice Hero SU Army Gen A. P. Beloborodov entitled "Proryv na Kharbin" [Breakthrough to Harbin], of a member of Chkalov's crew HSU Lt Gen Avn A. V. Belyakov entitled "V polet skvoz' gody" [In a Flight through the Years], Twice HSU Col Gen Tank Trps V. S. Arkhipov entitled "Vremya tankovykh atak" [A Time of Tank Attacks], HSU Col Gen Engr Trps A. F. Khrenov entitled "Mosty k pobede" [Bridges to Victory], HSU Lt Gen I. N. Russiyanov entitled "V boyakh rozhdennaya" [Born in Battle] and others. To be published in the near future are books by Twice HSU K. A. Yevstigneyev, HSU's army generals A. L. Getman and I. I. Fedyuninskiy, Vice Adm V. M. Kulakov, Lt Gen V. R. Boyko, and Reichstag Military Commandant Col F. M. Zinchenko. The memoirs of Col Gen L. M. Sandalov entitled "Posle pereloma" [After the Turning Point] are being prepared for publication. Army generals Ye. F. Ivanovskiy, S. P. Ivanov and P. A. Kurochkin, Adm N. M. Kharlamov and other well-known Soviet military leaders are working on memoirs about Great Patriotic War events.

Considering the readers' numerous requests, the izdatel'stvo will put out new publications of a number of the most popular war memoir books for the 40th anniversary of the Victory.

Memoirs by Mar SU K. K. Rokossovskiy entitled "Soldatskiy dolg" [A Soldier's Duty], Mar SU I. S. Konev entitled "Zapiski komanduyushchego frontom" [Notes of a Front Commander], Mar SU K. S. Moskalenko entitled "Na yugo-zapadnom napravlenii" [On the Southwest Axis], Mar SU B. M. Shaposhnikov entitled "Vospominaniya. Voyenno-nauchnyye trudy" [Memoirs: Military-Scientific Works], and Army Gen S. M. Shtemenko entitled "General'nyy shtab v gody voyny" [The General Staff in the War Years] already have been republished. In 1983 it is planned to republish memoirs of Mar SU K. A. Meretskov "Na sluzhbe narodu" [Serving the People] and Mar SU V. I. Chuykov "Missiya v Kitaye" [Mission in China]. At a later time it is planned to republish memoirs by Mar SU N. I. Krylov about the historic defense of Odessa, Sevastopol' and Stalingrad.

Output of the "Frontlinesmen Tell It" series will be continued, as will that of the collections "On the Ground, in the Sky and at Sea," where representatives of various combat arms present short reminiscences.

The best-published collection entitled "About War, Comrades and Oneself" will be of undoubted interest for a broad range of readers. War memoir books about the Great Patriotic War which have been published or republished in the last five years are annotated in it.

More than three and a half decades have gone by since the war's end. During these years many banner events and radical changes in equipment and weapons and in personnel training have occurred in the life of the Soviet Armed Forces. It would appear that the time has come to tell the readers about many of these events. We already have published the first books with a memoir genre about postwar Army and Navy life. Reminiscences of HSU Vice Adm N. V. Usenko "Okeanskiy maksimum" [The Ocean Maximum] tell about the first around-the-world voyage of Soviet nuclear-powered submarines. Engr-Col Gen A. N. Ponomarev writes in the book "Pokoriteli neba" [Conquerors of the Sky] about test pilots who gave a start in life to the first jet aircraft. This year will see publication of the book by Col Gen I. M. Golushko "Soldaty tyla" [Soldiers of the Rear]. The author reveals the role of logistical support to troop life and combat activities and paths of improvement of different rear services in post-war years. Adm V. M. Grishanov is working on memoirs about the Navy's development after the Great Patriotic War.

In essence all fictional literature published in the izdatel'stvo is connected to a certain extent with the Great Patriotic War. The theme of the Soviet soldier's heroic exploit at fronts of the Great Patriotic War passes not only through publications devoted directly to war events, but also through many works about the present-day life of the Army and Navy. The spiritual ties of today's defenders of the Motherland with people of the older generation to whose lot fell the war ordeals are clearly traced in works published of late about the modern Army by Vladimir Vozovikov, Aleksandr Demchenko, Viktor Stepanov and other authors. This is quite natural, for the mass heroism of our soldiers on the field of battle is a moral reference for soldiers of the 1980's.

We have published hundreds of fictional works about the Great Patriotic War and it is simply impossible to list them all.

The publication of selected works of authors working on military-patriotic subject matter has been undertaken in recent years. A majority of these books is dedicated to the Great Patriotic War. Among the publications which have come out are the three-volume works of Mikhail Alekseyev, Gennadiy Semenikhin and Nikolay Gorbachev, the two-volume works of Vladimir Karpov and Nikolay Kambulov, and single volumes by Ol'ga Kozhukhova, Leonid Reshetnikov and Viktor Ust'yantsev. To be published in the next year or two are selected works by Georgiy Berezko and Mikhail Kolesnikov in three books, and two-volume works by Ivan Lazutin, Ivan Paderin and other authors. Our permanent and long-standing author Ivan Stadnyuk is working on a continuation of the novel "War," which received wide renown at home and abroad. Three books of his novel came out in the current year with a printing of 400,000 copies.

In the near future we are counting on receiving a new book about the Great Patriotic War from Mikhail Alekseyev, with whom the izdatel'stvo also established close creative ties long ago.

To be published for the 40th anniversary of the Victory are works on the war by Mikhail Sholokhov, Aleksey Tolstoy, Aleksandr Tvardovskiy, Rasul Gamzatov, Nikolay Gribachev, Yuriy Bondarev, Grigoriy Konovalov, Anatoliy Anan'yev, Vsevolod Kochetov, Boris Lavrenev and many other masters of the word. A collection is being prepared of the best poems about the Great Patriotic War as well as a collection of songs entitled "Where are You Now, Friends and Countrymen..."

World War II events will be reflected in our leading publications. In particular there will be a collection of fictional works by foreign authors devoted to the Soviet people's heroic struggle against Hitler Germany.

It stands to reason that books about the Great Patriotic War do not exhaust the heroic-patriotic theme. The izdatel'stvo constantly publishes books about the Civil War. Following "Dauriya" by Konstantin Sedykh, we will publish the novels "How Steel was Tempered" by Nikolay Ostrovskiy, "The Commission" by Sergey Zalygin, "Formula of Fire" by Oleg Kirillov and others. Each year there will be works of fiction about our Motherland's heroic path. In the next two or three years it is planned to publish a novel by Oleg Mikhaylov entitled "General Yermolov" and novels by Yuriy Loshchits entitled "Dmitriy Donskoy" and by Amiran Shervashidze entitled "Bagration."

Great Patriotic War history now has become an arena of fierce ideological struggle. Bourgeois falsifiers of history strive to distort the lessons and results of the war, the chief one of which is that the Soviet Union made the decisive contribution to the defeat of German fascism and Japanese militarism. Our plans include the publication of a number of works revealing fabrications by the falsifiers of history. The monograph entitled "The Truth and Lies About War (Criticism of Bourgeois Historiography of World War II)" and a number of other publications are devoted to this theme in particular.

The Great Patriotic War has become part of the Soviet people's life forever. It taught us a great deal and reminds us constantly of much, above all about relentless vigilance toward intrigues of the imperialist aggressors and the need to be on guard always. This lesson is especially current in our days, when the world situation has become considerably exacerbated through the fault of the U.S. ruling circles.

Questions of raising vigilance and improving personnel indoctrination in a spirit of constant combat readiness and struggle against bourgeois ideology naturally occupy an important place in publishing plans. In 1983 alone readers will receive the books "Psikhologicheskaya voyna imperializma" [Imperialism's "Psychological Warfare"], "Neokolonializm v voyennom mundire" [Neocolonialism in a Military Uniform], "Blizhnevostochnyye zhandarmy" [The Near East Gendarmes], "Maoisty -- vragi mira i sotsializma" [Maoists: Enemies of Peace and Socialism] and others.

According to Aleksey Tolstoy's apt expression, the Great Patriotic War will remain the starting point for all arts for hundreds of years. As an active party fighter, each book about the Great Patriotic War serves faithfully to indoctrinate soldiers and all Soviet citizens in a spirit of fiery patriotism and proletarian internationalism, in a spirit of constant readiness to rebuff any aggression no matter where it originates.

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6904

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GROUND FORCES

LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF TANK TROOPS L. VTORUSHIN ARTICLE ON TANK TROOPS DAY

Moscow AGITATOR ARMIY I FLOTA in Russian No 15, Aug 82 (signed to press 28 Jul 82)
pp 7-11

[Article by Lt Gen Tank Troops L. Vtorushin, chief of political department of Military Orders of Lenin and the October Revolution, Red Banner Academy of Armored Troops imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union R. Ya. Malinovskiy: "The Fatherland's Armored Shield"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface]

[Text] On 12 September, the Soviet people and their Armed Forces note a traditional holiday--Tank Troops Day. It was established by an Ukaze of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet in the first postwar year to mark the outstanding services of the armored troops of the Soviet Army in the Great Patriotic War as well as the services of the tank builders in equipping the troops with armored equipment. On this day, our multinational motherland honors the glorious tanker soldiers, veterans of the tank troops, creators of combat equipment--all those who gave and are giving their knowledge and labor to the strengthening of the main shock force of the Ground Forces. The Soviet people fervently love the tanker soldiers and are proud of their immortal exploits on the fields of battle and of their successes in soldierly labor in days of peace.

This year, Tank Troops Day is being marked in an atmosphere of high political uplift and labor enthusiasm of the Soviet people caused by important events--preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the work of the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the 19th Kom-somol Congress, and the 6th Army-Wide Conference of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations. Closely rallied around the Communist Party and the Leninist Central Committee, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee led by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the workers of the Country of Soviets, and the men of the Armed Forces are persistently struggling to realize the historic decisions of the 26th Party Congress. The scale of socialist competition for the successful accomplishment of the plans for the 11th Five-Year Plan is expanding everywhere.

The establishment and development of our tank troops are inseparably connected with the name of V. I. Lenin and with the Communist Party. In creating an army of the new type, Vladimir Il'ich attached great significance to its technical equipping as the material basis of the troops' combat capability. He pointed out that in war "THE ONE WHO PREVAILS IS THE ONE WHO HAS THE GREATEST EQUIPMENT, ORGANIZATION, DISCIPLINE, AND THE BEST MACHINES...." On his initiative, in January 1918 the central organ was created for the control of all armored forces of the Red Army--the Council

of Armored Units (Tsentrobron') which was assigned the task for their formation, training, and direction of combat operations. Already by the end of 1918 the Red Army had in its inventory more than 20 armored trains and more than 30 armored detachments which numbered more than 150 armored cars. However, as combat experience showed, the available armored forces were insufficient. V. I. Lenin and the party assigned the task to create Soviet tanks. Under the unbelievably difficult conditions of the Civil War, when hunger and devastation reigned in the young Republic of Soviets, the workers of the "Krasnoye Sormovo" plant produced the first tank of Soviet production.

In their technical specifications, the first Soviet tanks were the equal of the best foreign models of that time. They played an important role in the smashing of the combined forces of the foreign interventionists and internal counterrevolution on the fronts of the Civil War.

After the victorious conclusion of the Civil War our people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, began peaceful socialist construction. Following the behests of the great Lenin, the party displayed tremendous concern for the strengthening of the country's defensive capability and the combat might of its Armed Forces, including the armored troops. The achievements of socialist industrialization permitted the creation of a firm material and technical base for the rapid development of Soviet tank building. Soviet designers and tank builders created several types of tanks for various combat purposes which were first-class for that time: the T-35 heavy tank, T-28 medium tank, and BT-7 and T-26 light tanks, and in 1940, the KV heavy and T-34 medium tanks.

The rapid increase in the tank fleet of the Red Army provided the opportunity to begin the formation of mechanized large units for the first time in military practice. By 1936 the following were created in the Army: four mechanized corps, 6 separate mechanized brigades, and six separate tank regiments. The might of our armored troops, the lofty moral-political and combat qualities of our glorious tankers, and their skillful mastery of the first-class combat equipment were graphically demonstrated in battles on the KVZhD [Chinese-Eastern Railroad], at Lake Khasan, on the Khalkhin-Gol River, and on the Karelian Isthmus.

In implementing the course for the technical rearmament of the armored troops, the Communist Party devoted great attention to the training and indoctrination of command and technical personnel. Tank commanders, driver-mechanics, chiefs of gun sections, and radio operator-machinegunners were trained in training subunits and schools for junior command personnel. Middle-level command and technical personnel were trained in military educational institutions. The main forge of tank specialists with higher qualifications was the Military Academy for Mechanization and Motorization of the RKKA [People's and Peasants' Red Army] (now the Military Orders of Lenin and the October Revolution, Red Banner Academy of Armored Troops imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union R. Ya. Malinovskiy).

Hitlerite Germany's treacherous attack on our country on 22 June 1941 interrupted the peaceful socialist construction. "DURING THE SEVERE YEARS OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR," it is stressed in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," THE BROTHERLY PEOPLES ROSE UP TO DEFEND THE MOTHERLAND SHOULDER TO SHOULDER, DISPLAYED MASS HEROISM AND INFLEXIBLE WILL FOR VICTORY, SMASHED THE FASCIST AGGRESSORS, AND SAVED THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD FROM ENSLAVEMENT AND DESTRUCTION."

A significant role in the winning of the great victory over fascist Germany also belongs to the glorious armored and mechanized troops as they began to be called from December 1942. Coordinating closely with the infantry, artillery, and aviation, the tankers mercilessly smashed the enemy in all battles and on all fronts.

The Soviet tankers covered themselves with immortal glory in the battles at Moscow. About 800 tanks and self-propelled mounts participated here. The force of the strikes of the armored and mechanized troops of the Red Army increased continuously. In the counteroffensive at Stalingrad there were already 1,500 armored vehicles, in the battle on the Kursk Bulge more than 5,000, and in the storming of Berlin a truly steel avalanche came down on the enemy--more than 6,000 armored vehicles. In this we have the tremendous service of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intellectuals who gave all their strength so that our army had everything necessary to smash the fascist aggressors. During the war years, the tank industry produced 102,800 tanks and self-propelled artillery mounts.

The Soviet tankers, just as the men of the other combat arms, inscribed unforgettable pages in the heroic chronicle of the Great Patriotic War. Brought up by the Communist Party, as a rule they operated at the spearhead of the main effort of the attacking troops, slashed the enemy front, emerged in his rear, and smashed his personnel and equipment. Most typical in this regard are the Battles of Stalingrad and Kursk, the Korsun'-Shevchenkivskiy, Belorussian, Yassko-Kishinev, and Vislo-Oder operations, and the battles for Berlin and Prague.

In the battles with the fascist aggressors the tankers displayed insuperable steadfastness and miracles of bravery and heroism. Their immortal exploits were highly evaluated by the motherland. More than 250,000 soldiers, sergeants, officers, and generals of the armored and mechanized troops were awarded orders and medals of the USSR, more than 1,000 men were awarded the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union, and 16 of them earned this title twice. Two hundred and four tankers became full bearers of the Order of Glory. Many tank large units and units were converted to Guards and received honorary designations.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY WAS THE ORGANIZER AND INSPIRER OF THE SMASHING OF THE HATED ENEMY. UNDER EXCEPTIONALLY DIFFICULT CONDITIONS, IT MANAGED TO MOBILIZE THE SOVIET PEOPLE AND THEIR SERVICEMEN FOR THE SACRED STRUGGLE WITH THE FASCIST AGGRESSORS, BRING ABOUT A FUNDAMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE COURSE OF THE WAR, AND ENSURE ITS VICTORIOUS CONCLUSION. The tankers considered it the highest honor for themselves to go into battle as communists. The cementing force which gave them bravery and steadfastness were the party organizations. The Komsomols followed the example of the communists. By personal example and invocatory word, they carried their comrades on to soldierly exploits in the name of the fatherland.

After the conclusion of the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet people began peaceful, constructive labor. In an historically short time the appearance of the Country of Soviets was transformed unrecognizably, its economic and defensive might was strengthened even more, science and culture received further development, and the well-being of the Soviet people was increased. "A RESULT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY-TRANSFORMING ACTIVITY OF THE PEOPLES WHO WERE UNITED UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE USSR," it is noted in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist

Republics," "WAS THE BUILDING OF A DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY." A new historical community of the people--the Soviet people--was formed in the country. The commonwealth of socialist states was born and strengthened.

In leading the building of a communist society, the Communist Party is consistently and steadily waging a struggle for peace on Earth and for the security of the peoples. The 26th Party Congress again confirmed the steadfastness of the course of the Leninist peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet state which is directed toward the elimination of the threat of a new world war, deepening detente, and curbing the arms race. "TO DEFEND THE PEACE," stressed Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, "NOW THERE IS NO MORE IMPORTANT TASK IN THE INTERNATIONAL PLANE FOR OUR PARTY, OUR PEOPLE, AND REALLY FOR ALL PEOPLES OF THE PLANET.'

However, the most reactionary circles of imperialism, taking cover behind the fiction of a "Soviet military threat," are speeding up the arms race, developing new types of death-dealing weapons, and organizing ideological sabotage and slanderous anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaigns against the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries

Under these conditions, the Communist Party and the Soviet government are displaying tireless concern for the security of our state and its allies. Thanks to the unremitting attention of the party and the government and the selfless efforts of the workers, technicians, engineers, and scientists the tank troops have first-class equipment and weapons. Contemporary tanks are capable of accomplishing marches of many kilometers, conducting combat actions under any terrain conditions and at any time of the year, and crossing zones of radioactive and chemical contamination swiftly. All this permits drawing the conclusion that, as formerly, tanks are retaining the role of main shock force of the Ground Forces.

The tank forces are strong not only with first-class combat equipment and weapons, but also with remarkable people who are their main force and pride.

Serving in the units and subunits are experienced officer personnel who are boundlessly devoted to the party and the people and who are trained by the higher military educational institutions of the Soviet Ministry of Defense. Our Academy of Armored Troops is also making a large contribution to their training. Recently a new detachment of tank officers with the highest qualifications received a send-off to the troops. They will continue the glorious combat traditions of the older generation in the training and indoctrination of the personnel and in strengthening discipline.

The tankers are proud that at one time the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Chairman of the Soviet Defense Council, Marshal of the Soviet Union and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, began his military service in a tank unit.

The advice and recommendations expressed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at meetings with the men as well as those contained in his works mobilize the tankers for the attainment of new positions in improving military skill, raising vigilance and combat readiness, and accomplishing successfully socialist obligations in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The high social activity of the Soviet tankers finds its convincing expression in socialist competition. This year, it was initiated under the slogan, "Reliable protection for the peaceful labor of the Soviet people!" Many troop collectives are accomplishing successfully the tasks of summer combat training. Take, for example, the Guards Tank Proskurovskiy-Berlin, Order of Lenin, Red Banner, Order of Kutuzov Regiment imeni G. I. Kotovskiy--which has the same age as the Great October Socialist Revolution. Nineteen Heroes of the Soviet Union were brought up in it. The regiment's personnel have been awarded the Pennant of the Soviet Minister of Defense for courage and military valor. The tank unit commanded by a graduate of our academy, delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress, Guards Lieutenant Colonel V. I. Yakushev, is famous for the high field ability of the personnel and masters of accurate fire.

Great successes in socialist competition for a worthy greeting for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR were also achieved by units and subunits where officers V. Verbitskiy, A. Volosnikov, V. Dyuzhev, V. Zolotukhin, and V. Makarov serve. Thanks to the joint efforts of commanders, political officers, and party and Komsomol organizations socialist competition has become an integral part of the entire process of training and indoctrinating the personnel in these collectives.

It was with great interest that the tankers perceived the materials of the 6th Army-Wide Conference of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations. In light of the recommendations set forth in the reports of Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Minister of Defense Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov and the chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, Army General A. A. Yepishev and the decisions of the conference, the party organizations are helping commanders even more actively in the struggle for high combat readiness, the strengthening of military discipline, and the improvement of ideological and intraparty work.

In marking their traditional holiday, the Soviet tankers, just as all men of the Soviet Armed Forces, assure the Communist Party that, in the future too, they will be worthy of the heroic achievements of their multinational people and the lofty title of armed defenders of the Country of Soviets, and they are ready at any moment to give a crushing rebuff to any aggressor who dares to disrupt the peaceful labor of the Soviet people--the builders of communism.

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AIR DEFENSE FORCES

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'AIR DEFENSE HERALD' NO 9, 1982

Moscow VESTNIK PROTIVOVOZDUSHNOY OBORONY in Russian No 9, Sep 82 (signed to press 7 Sep 82) p 2

[Passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source.]

[Text] Contents

Multiply Grand Combat Traditions.....	3
26TH CPSU CONGRESS: PROBLEMS OF THEORY AND POLICY	
T. Osetrov - In the Family of Fraternal Nations.....	6
OPERATIONAL READINESS	
V. Shvyrev - Operational Readiness Discipline.....	11
SOCIALIST COMPETITION	
I. Vyval'nyuk - Using the Indoctrinational Role of Competition.....	14
ANTIAIRCRAFT COMBAT: PROBLEMS AND OPINIONS	
L. Goncharov - Tactical Coordination and Its Role in Performing a Combat Mission.....	17
COMBAT TRAINING: TRAINING AND INDOCTRINATION	
B. Dukhov - Creativeness in a Commander's Combat Activities.....	21
V. Chagovets - High Night Schooling for ZRV [Surface to Air Missile Troops] Teams.....	24
P. Ivantsov and V. Zabava - Intercept of a Group Air Target.....	28
V. Smakhtin - Radar Operators' Actions with Enemy Use of OMP [Mass Destruction Weapons].....	31
N. Starokozhev - Special Tactical Training of Signal Officers.....	34
V. Kholodul'kin - How Officers Compete.....	37
FACETS OF THE OFFICER'S PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE	
A. Kornetov - Ability to Maintain Regulation Order.....	40
Force of Personal Example.....	42

MILITARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

I. Motorichev - On the Path to Individual Training..... 44

PARTY-POLITICAL WORK

A. Pozdnyakov - Raise Effectiveness of Komsomol Work..... 47

V. Beydin - Headquarters Party Members Introduce Foremost Experience..... 51

F. Minakov - People's Control Entities
in the Struggle for Economy and Thrift..... 55

THE ENGINEER AND COMBAT EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

I. Shaykhiyev - Aviation Engineering Support to Tactical Exercises..... 59

V. Vasil'chenko - Features in Maintaining
Hydraulic Systems in the Fall-Winter Period..... 63

ROSTRUM OF FOREMOST EXPERIENCE

I. Inozemtsev - With Consideration of Tactical Problems..... 67

Recommended for Adoption..... 70

UNIT REAR PRACTICE

M. Bobkov - For a Tangible Contribution by
Military Personnel for Implementation of USSR Food Program..... 73

AIR DEFENSE TROOPS HISTORY AND TRADITION

M. Artemenko - Guarding the Arctic Sky..... 76

In the Wake of Our Coverage..... 36, 69

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6904

CSO: 1801/035

NAVAL FORCES

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'NAVAL DIGEST' NO 9, 1982

Moscow MORSKOY SBORNIK in Russian No 9, Sep 82 (signed to press 10 Sep 82)
pp 1-2

[Passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source.]

[Text] Contents

Tactical Proficiency is an Index of the Commander's Maturity.....	3
IMPLEMENT 26TH CPSU CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS!	
V. Pavlov - Developing Party Members' High Sense of Responsibility and Discipline.....	9

There was a Fight, the Last Fight.....	14

Naval Chronicle.....	16
THE NAVAL ART	
N. Sergeyev - Combat Actions of the Volga Naval Flotilla During the Battle of Stalingrad.....	19
PARTY-POLITICAL WORK AND MILITARY INDOCTRINATION	
S. Mokrousov and V. Oppokov - Until the Mooring Lines are Let Go.....	27
L. Gorozhanin - Socialist Competition on a Long Deployment.....	31
Ye. Alkhimin - Legal Indoctrination on a Long Voyage.....	35
COMBAT TRAINING	
V. Lebed'ko - Using Past War Experience in Operational Training.....	37
V. Sinegubov and F. Chausov - Components of a Torpedo Team's Success.....	41
L. Mitin and V. Koltunenکو - On New Rules for Navigating the Bosphorus and Certain Features of Its Passage.....	46
V. Minakov - Aviators Laid Mines.....	49

G. Bakharev - Tactics is the Key to Victory.....	52
PAGES OF HISTORY	
Ye. Morozov - Through the Ice to the Arctic.....	56
September 1942.....	59
Earned in Fighting for the Motherland.....	62
N. Vauchskiy, N. Anfimov and G. Stavrov - A Prominent Soviet Fortifications Scientist.....	64
Weapons and Equipment	
I. Kuz'min - Noise Level of Submarines and Antisubmarine Warfare.....	67
Individual Protective Gear for Painters and Welders.....	72
NATURAL PHENOMENA AND OCEAN LIFE	
A. Plakhotnik - Icing of Ships and Vessels.....	73
IN FOREIGN FLEETS	
M. Solov'yev and V. Markov - One More Direction in the Naval Arms Race....	79
"Kidd" Class Guided Missile Destroyer.....	84
CRITIQUE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY	
V. Kozlov - A Heroic Epopee.....	85
G. Pravilenko - A Book about the Legendary "Noviki".....	86
A. Alkhimenko - Geography of the Pacific Ocean.....	88
Through the Pages of Journals.....	90
LITERARY PAGES	
Veniamin Kaverin - Two Tales.....	91

New Books.....	96

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6904

CSO: 1801/035

LOGISTICAL SERVICES AND SPECIAL TROOPS

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'REAR SERVICES AND SUPPLY OF THE SOVIET ARMED FORCES'
NO 9, 1982

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(signed to press 14 Sep 82) p 2

[Passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source.]

[Text] Contents

Lead Article - Our State's Basic Law.....	3
N. Shestopalov - Preserve and Develop the Housing Fund.....	7
A. Sorokin - Party Concern for the Food Program.....	11
TOWARD THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE USSR'S FORMATION	
V. Konovalov and Yu. Zakharov - V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on the Military-Economic Alliance of Soviet Republics.....	16
S. Volodin - Sons of the Same Homeland.....	21
E. Frolenkov - Distinguished in Exercises.....	22
COMBAT, POLITICAL AND SPECIAL TRAINING	
N. Kozlov - An Important Element in Training.....	24
O. Sedykh - Reference Point: Combat Readiness.....	28
FOR THOSE WHO INSTRUCT	
V. Generalov - Special Tactical Exercise of a Veterinary-Epizootic Detachment.....	31
IT WAS IN THE WAR YEARS	
A. Klimovitskiy - Water Routes in the Battle for Stalingrad.....	34
THE ECONOMY MUST BE ECONOMIC	
N. Berkanov - From the Example of the Thrifty.....	37
ECONOMIC WORK STYLE: EXPERIENCE, EXPLORATION, PROBLEMS	
A. Galdin - Not by Enthusiasm Alone.....	40
OUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE FOOD PROGRAM	
A. Kalinayev - What a Subunit Can Do.....	43

K. Semenov - Under Far Eastern Conditions.....	46
LOGISTICAL AND MEDICAL SUPPORT, FINANCING, TROOP ROUTINE	
N. Kobelev - Culture of Shipboard Routine.....	48
V. Zintsov - We Shift to New Accounting.....	51
EXEMPLARY ROUTINE FOR EVERY GARRISON	
B. Shkibtan - In a Taiga Garrison.....	52
P. Kovtun - From Consumers' Orders.....	55
D. Valerianov - Strictly for Its Purpose.....	57
Yu. Mamchich - Tempering.....	59
N. Chumakov - With Light Steam?.....	60
ADVICE AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
A. Kuznetsov - Fitting Military Clothing and Footwear.....	61
LINES OF COMMUNICATION, TRANSPORTATION, SUPPLY, LOGISTICAL SUPPORT	
V. Kovalenko - Fuel Cleanliness is a Guarantee of Accidentfree Equipment Operation.....	65
V. Tkachenko - Airfield Fire Safety.....	69
TO ASSIST THE COMMANDER	
S. Fedorov - Loading a Troop Train.....	71
AT THE USSR VDNKh [EXHIBITION OF ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY	
O. Vasil'yev - Young Innovators' Contribution.....	74
L. Galin - Recognized by the USSR VDNKh Gold Medal.....	75
Recommended for Adoption.....	75
LETTERS TO THE EDITORS	
A. Popov - For Whom are the Recommendations?.....	76
Yu. Sychev - Earthly Concerns.....	76
A. Marchik - An Unforeseen Incident.....	76
Chronicle.....	78
The Artist's Humor.....	79
The Journal Spoke, What Was Done?.....	80

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

PRE-SOLO FLIGHT TRAINING DISCUSSED

Moscow KRYL'YA RODINY in Russian No 7, Jul 82 (signed to press 11 Jun 82)
pp 8-9

[Article by Yu. Utkin, chief of aviation training and sports directorate of USSR DOSAAF CC: "For Flight Safety: When It is a Special Incident"]

[Text] Viktor Yerokhin, a cadet at the Kinel'-Cherkasy Air Club, was performing his first solo circuit flight in a jet aircraft. Behind him were introductory flights with an instructor pilot and strenuous work. Ahead lay the acquisition of experience and proficiency.

A circuit flight in general is not very complicated, but the first solo flight requires special attention, caution and vigilance. The cadet knows he has to be on guard. A flight is a flight and surprises are quite probable. That is what happened. In the difficult situation which arose suddenly the cadet did not become confused, reported this to the ground without delay and immediately gave his location. Knowing the aircraft's location and altitude, flight controller A. Solov'yev quickly evaluated the situation at hand and gave the only correct command, which was executed immediately. The flight ended safely and the reason for the equipment malfunction was identified.

But everything does not always end well. For example, when the situation became complicated in one air club the flight controller was not able to estimate the situation quickly and correctly, and he delayed in issuing necessary commands. The pilot's report caught him unawares and by virtue of his psychological unpreparedness for actions in special cases he lost valuable time and was not able to give effective assistance.

The flight controller is the central figure in the entire flight training process and in the entire complex of measures for its organization. The heaviest load of responsibility for flight safety rests on him. In order to anticipate how a particular pilot will act in an unexpected, complicated situation he has to have a good knowledge of his training level, character traits, individual flying characteristics, interests, aspirations and soberness in evaluating his capabilities. He also is obligated to know the air and meteorological situation both in the flying area of his own airfield and those of alternates, be able to control crews on the ground and in the air firmly and confidently, and be ready to give qualified assistance to a pilot at any moment. In other words he must be a true guardian of laws for flight operations as set forth in USSR DOSAAF guidance documents.

But an analysis of preconditions for flying accidents shows that some flight controllers are not always up to modern demands. Preconditions for flying accidents still occur through their fault. This is connected both with their personal lack of discipline and violation of the requirements of documents regulating flying operations, and with poor preparation, a lack of knowledge and skills and sometimes even insecure moral-psychological qualities. An instructor without knowledge or experience at times not only cannot localize an emergency situation which arises suddenly, but often he himself becomes its source and aggravates the situation at hand.

This is why an improvement in the training of this category of leaders now is being advanced as one of the most important problems in combating preconditions for flying accidents.

Let us examine what goes into the work with flight controllers. First is the development of a sense of responsibility for flight safety and of execution and high demands on strict fulfillment of flying norms and rules established by manuals, instructions and methods aids. The most varied forms are used: classes both during courses of instruction and while mastering new exercises of the flight training course, and critiques of preconditions which occurred in one's own and other air clubs.

Second is the development of skills and psychological stability toward an emergency situation. These are group classroom exercises, OJT's, and full-scale drills using operating communications gear.

That is the general direction of training, and it took shape long ago in DOSAAF aviation organizations, especially on a theoretical plane. Guidance documents, safety rules while flying in the vicinity of an airfield and an air terminal, instructions on using radiotechnical equipment for flight control and so on are studied in courses of instruction.

Meanwhile, for objective reasons the work of developing the flight controller's skills and ability to estimate the situation, make a decision and coolly control crews in an emergency is somewhat poorer.

As a matter of fact, despite the extensive scope of drills, they sometimes do not produce the necessary effect since they basically are conducted under simple, conventional conditions. Actions in an emergency situation are practiced only during group exercises and drills using operating communications equipment, i.e., periodically and usually at courses of instruction where the maximum possible number of special cases is not introduced in the training process, but only a portion of them, due to a lack of time. Consequently, it is necessary to have those forms of flight controller training which contribute to a greater extent to the development and reinforcement of necessary skills. Just what can be recommended?

To answer this question we have to picture the conditions in which a flight controller finds himself when an emergency situation arises. First of all an emergency situation always comes up suddenly regardless of the flight section time and the aircraft's location. Secondly, it can arise in an aircraft

controlled either by a beginning pilot or an experienced one. Thirdly, it complicates the situation to the maximum, is distinguished by highly dynamic events and consequently requires swift actions both of the pilot and the flight controller.

What is the chief, deciding element in such a situation? It is the flight controller's constant readiness to evaluate it and make a decision quickly and his ability to control the crews. But the swiftness of the estimate depends on the time complete information is received from aboard the aircraft. The pilot is obligated to report what happened without delay and without losing a second, but before reporting he has to estimate the situation correctly.

Let's assume that an instrument shows a drop in turbine rpm. Is it the engine or the instrument that is malfunctioning? A mistake is inadmissible since in this case and depending on the situation the controller can give the following quite distinct commands: either to come in quietly for a landing, or switch on the isolating valve, or eject.

And so in an emergency situation time is an exceptionally important factor and it is our task to achieve a reduction in the time needed to localize the situation. This can be achieved above all through supplementary drills for actions in special cases. This means a full-scale joint training session for the flight controller and flight personnel. Such training sessions are successfully held in the Kaluga Air Club, where the belief is that a comprehensive training session can be held both to train pilots and controllers and to check their readiness for upcoming flights. Based on this the training session can be conducted during preliminary training in the time set aside for this, but best of all during a readiness check. The important element here is for the training session to be held just prior to each flying day.

Additional equipment is needed for a full-scale training session--wire facilities for communications of the simulator classroom and the flight controller training classroom, i.e., for communications with the crews "flying" on the trainers. Participating in the training session are the flight controller, cadets and instructor pilots. The air club chief, his flight training deputy or the commander of the subunit preparing for flight can head up the full-scale training session.

The training instructor's place is in either of these classrooms. As a variant it can be at one of the pilot simulator consoles fitted with a receiver for monitoring conversations with the crews. From here the training instructor gives narrative problems to the pilots "flying" the simulator by switching off instruments or introducing troubles in the equipment's work. The pilot reports malfunctions to the flight controller and follows his commands. Their actions are monitored by listening to the radio traffic over a conference-call circuit and from instrument readings at the instructor console.

Full-scale training sessions represent one of the most effective forms for advanced training of a flight controller. All actions are worked in real time, in the dynamics of events and under near-real flight conditions, i.e., the crews work exercises from the planning table drawn up for the next flying

day. At the same time there is an opportunity here, where necessary, to stop a "flight," critique it and repeat performance of a particular element.

Full-scale training sessions considerably improve the quality of all flight personnel's training and permit a more effective check of readiness for a flying day.

Unfortunately not all clubs have such simulators. Where they are lacking the comprehensive check can be made by the gaming method. The air club chief (or his deputy or assistant) who is checking readiness includes in his plan narrative problems for pilots and the flight controller, and for himself as well if he is to head the flights. In this case, as he performs a particular function he focuses his attention not on the actions of the inspector but of the flight controller, i.e., he directly controls crew actions just as in upcoming flights.

Can conventional flights be used to practice actions in special cases? They can and must be used for this, but not when there are many aircraft up and cadets are flying. You will agree that a report about an equipment malfunction in the air disturbs people, diverts them from performing a flight assignment and forces them to worry about the outcome of the incident. It is best to perform such training during weather reconnaissance.

This has become a unique tradition in the Kinel'-Cherkasy Air Club where G. Oleynichenko is the chief. Oleynichenko himself, his assistants and the sub-unit commanders train as flight controller and a pilot "in an emergency," and all personnel engaged in flying participate in these practices. The dynamics of actions by the controller and pilot, the commands and reports are relayed over a loudspeaker network.

Training conducted under actual flying conditions is brought up for a critique. The actions of both parties--the pilot and the flight controller--are evaluated, as is their reaction to the emergency, correctness in estimating the situation, the time taken to make the decision, precision of reports and commands, accuracy of execution and so on.

The incident described at the beginning of this article--correctness in actions by the flight controller and pilot--was the result of training sessions under real conditions. It is a poor situation where we still have no instructors or norms for training sessions preparing for actions in special cases. For now the chief's personal experience is the main criterion for an evaluation.

And finally I would like to go into more detail about the radio exchange between the flight controller and crews under complicated conditions. The time the controller needs to localize an emergency depends on many factors, but above all on completeness of information from aboard the aircraft, from the pilot in distress. He is obligated to report his callsign, location, flight altitude and essence of what is occurring quickly, precisely and calmly, i.e., provide the flight controller with all necessary data for a situation estimate and for making the decision, which then will be transmitted to the aircraft in the form of a command.

We say report "precisely and calmly," but this is not so simple. Try to remain calm if the engine's operations deteriorated abruptly after a take-off in your aircraft. Nevertheless, despite anything else, a pilot must report what occurred clearly and precisely. This unquestionably requires self-control, intensity and willpower. In order for a pilot to be able to concentrate his will he needs a certain acclimatization to this situation, which is developed by regular training sessions. There must be constant, purposeful indoctrinational work, which begins with the cadet's first meeting with the instructor and ends with detailed, comprehensive flight preparation.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

JUMP SCHOOL DESCRIBED

Moscow KRYL'YA RODINY in Russian No 9, Sep 82 (signed to press 11 Aug 82)
pp 20-21

[Article by P. Storchiyenko, Honored Master of Sport of USSR, Honored Coach of USSR, Moscow: "Pages of the Defense Society's History: The Soviet Parachute School"]

[Text] The Soviet parachute school has firmly won a leading spot in the world. We always have had and do have a majority of world records both in landing accuracy, in aerial acrobatics and in jumps from greatest altitudes. As of 1 January 1982 of the 45 world achievements recorded by the FAI [International Aeronautical Federation], 33 belonged to the USSR and 12 to the United States.

Honored Master of Sport HSU Yevgeniy Andreyev performed a true sports exploit. Separating from the gondola of the balloon "Volga" at a height of 25,485 m, he fell for 270 seconds--24,500 m!--without opening his parachute. This outstanding world record, set 20 years ago, has not been surpassed to this date.

Of the 14 world championships in which Soviet parachutists took part, the men or women were winners of the team title 14 times, won FAI silver medals 9 times and bronze medals twice.

The title of absolute world champion was won by I. Bedchishin (1954), N. Pryakhina and P. Ostrovskiy (1958), L. Yeremina and V. Krest'yannikov (1966), T. Voinova and Ye. Tkachenko (1968), L. Yachmenev (1970), N. Sergeyeva and N. Ushmayev (1974), V. Zakoretskaya and G. Surabko (1976), I. Terlo (1978) and N. Ushmayev (1980).

Not one other country has known such a mass development of parachuting sport.

The rapid development of aviation required creation of reliable survival aids and development of methods for their practical use. Beginning in 1930 our Soviet industry began series production of different parachute systems, which

solved the problem of saving flight personnel in an emergency situation, and subsequently solved the problem of widespread development of parachuting sport. Designers and engineers M. Savitskiy, N. Lobanov, F. Tkachev, I. Glushkov, A. Petrichenko, L. Kalabukhova and others made an important contribution toward the creation of first-rate parachutes.

Military pilots L. Minov, Ya. Moshkovskiy, A. Stoilov, K. Zatonskiy, I. Povalyayev and I. Mukhin were the first enthusiasts in mastering parachutes. Their jumps on 26 July 1930 near Voronezh is customarily considered the birthday of mass Soviet parachutism. The following year the first group of parachute instructors already had been trained and soon their number reached 70. Some of them were fascinated from the very beginning with high-altitude and delayed jumps. In 1932 N. Yevdokimov made a 14-second delay in opening his chute and later he was in a free fall 132 seconds, covering more than 7,000 m.

Mastery of delayed jumps was made necessary not at all by a pursuit of acute sensations, but by stern necessity. The terror of war was gathering head and our aviation was preparing intensively for it. The ceiling and speeds of aircraft grew and, given combat at high altitude, one must learn to use the safety parachute so as not to become a defenseless target in the air. It is necessary to approach the ground in a delayed jump and open the chute at low altitude, but this proved to be not so simple. Here is what one of the most experienced parachutists of that time, N. Yevdokimov, tells about his record delayed jump from an altitude of 8,100 m (1934):

"The red light flared up--prepare for jump. A second later both lights went on.

"I fell downward through the hatch feet first, managing to press the stem of the stopwatch. The first sensation was that it was cold, very freezing. I threw back my head and saw the aircraft already above me. I looked downward, but the ground couldn't be seen as clouds enveloped it.

"At a height of 6,000 m I penetrated the first cloud layer and here entered a most terrible spin. I was 'lying' on my back with the center of rotation somewhere around my neck. My legs were making a big circle, and my head a small one. I was being rotated with terrible speed and had to get out of the spin or it would be bad for me. I made reverse jerks, threw out my right arm and emerged from the spin with difficulty, but couldn't see the ground.

"The second cloud layer was at a height of 4,000 m... I didn't even know the position in which I was falling. The blood was ringing in my ears. I tried to sing to equalize its pressure, but the song didn't come out. Then I simply roared the first word which came to me like one possessed, and my calm returned.

"At a height of 3,500 m I entered the clouds again, flew through them, but still the ground wasn't there. I entered yet another spin. I could see nothing after losing my orientation. I was tossed from side to side, spun and somersaulted. I was deafened and couldn't imagine what I had to do to stop this torment. My hand already extended to the ring, but the clouds ended and

the ground appeared below... Enough. I placed my hand on the ring. There was a jerk and the parachute opened. I inspected myself and saw a loss--there was no felt boot on one foot. Another second and I landed in a dense oat field."

It naturally was too early to introduce delayed jumps among personnel. First it was necessary to curb this violent spin. We know that it arises with the uncontrolled fall of a parachutist who, lying on his back (because of a shift in the center of gravity), experiences an uneven blow-past of the air flow. Depending on the height and time of fall, the flow velocity changes within the range of from 50 to 100 or more meters per second.

In 1940 the heads of parachute services of Army and naval aviation gathered in the Crimea for the "fight" against the spin. The assembly was directed by a remarkable organizer who already at that time had been awarded the Order of Lenin: Vasilii Ivanovich Kharakhonov, chief of parachute service of naval aviation. He was assisted by Vasilii Grigor'yevich Romanyuk and Igor' L'vovich Glushkov.

The first practice jumps began. The methods talent of Vasilii Ivanovich Kharakhonov was displayed to the full extent in those jumps.

How had delayed parachute jumps been mastered before this? The first was 5 seconds, then 6, then 7 and so on. They were performed from low altitude, as prescribed by instructions. Of course it is an unreal job to learn to control the body in 5-10 seconds, especially when it is only a few hundred meters to the ground. The first delay at the courses was 500 m, the second 1,000 m, and they were jumping from a height of 2,500 m. The delay increased with each jump, but the height of canopy opening of 2,000-1,500 m remained unchanged. No one of course avoided a spin in the first jumps and each one tried to overcome it as best he could.

I did not even try to find "my own" method for emerging from a spin, but relied wholly on the experience of senior comrades who had several hundred jumps each. V. Romanyuk was the most experienced.

On one of the next jumps I succeeded in "catching the air"--flying face downward. Here my fall probably could be compared with the actions of a beginning bicyclist: He is riding even though a wide street still is not enough for him, but he already knows that he is riding himself. I was tossed from side to side and rocked, first face downward, then feet first. Nevertheless, although the fall remained confused, I basically flew headfirst. A feeling for the "air" appeared and my body gradually began to heed its "rudders"--the arms and legs. I already was seeing the parachutists falling beneath me not with a glimpse, but clearly.

The delays increased to 4,000-5,000 m. Here quite another problem arose. During such a fall the arms and legs were very strained and tired quickly. We fought and argued a great deal and tried to remove this tension. That is how the natural and most comfortable fall for long delays, which was designated the "Russian style," gradually developed--arms and legs spread to the sides, half-bent at the elbows and knees.

By the end of the monthlong course all participants had mastered a stable fall in a prone position, face downward, after which the stall into spin ceased. This made it possible for the heads of the course to begin attempts at setting records in group delayed jumps.

On 18 May 1940 a group of 15 persons, of which I also was a part, left the aircraft at a height of 8,400 m and opened parachutes a kilometer from the ground. On 19 May this same group performed a night group delayed jump. Barograms showed the average height of fall to be 4,242 m. On the following day N. Patrakov, V. Kharakhonov and V. Romanyuk were in a free fall already for 8,848 m.

The free fall is determined from barograph readings. It is also easy to establish the nature of a parachutist's fall from it. If he stalls into a spin, yaws or generally falls unstably, a zigzag line results on the barogram.

Lines on a majority of the barograms of the group night jump at the courses in Sarabuz were as if drawn by a ruler. These and other record barograms are kept to this day in the USSR Central Air Club imeni V. P. Chkalov.

Participants tried to pass on the experience gained in the courses as quickly as possible to flight personnel and sports parachutists. Mastery of a stable fall was of great importance--this actually was a controlled "flight."

The attainment of such results would have been inconceivable without the remarkable back-up instruments made by the Doronin brothers and L. Savichev. The Doronin instrument opened a parachute automatically after a certain time and Savichev's instrument did so at a given altitude. Later these designers made a joint semiautomatic device which became widespread not only among us, but in many other countries as well.

Mastery of delayed jumps saved the lives of many Soviet pilots in Great Patriotic War fighting. The further perfection of man's actions in a free fall continued even after the Victory. And while the first stage--the fight against the spin and development of stability in falling prone, face downward--fell to the lot of military parachutists, development of a methodology for controlling the body in a free fall and its widespread adoption by masses of sports parachutists became the job of the All-Union Voluntary Society for Cooperation With the Armed Forces.

In late 1949 the experience gained by that time in delayed jumps was examined at courses for commanders of parachute sections of air clubs in Moscow. Later a special methods aid was published. Inspectors of the parachute department of the Defense Society's Central Committee flew to many of the country's air clubs in an Li-2 aircraft and conducted classes and drills. After ground training the air club instructors performed jumps. The first delay was of 50 seconds and back-up devices were set for an opening altitude of 1,500 m. Of course prior to that the instructors already had jumped with a delay of 20-30 seconds. After several such jumps the instructors and sportsmen usually already fell more or less stably.

In addition to the training of instructor personnel, such flights permitted identifying capable sportsmen who were candidates for a national team in outlying areas.

In the fall of 1950 a course was conducted in Bogodukhov with attempts to set world records in delayed jumps. In addition to experienced masters of sport Ye. Vladimirskaia, G. Pyasetskaya and A. Gusarova, the group of women also contained young parachutists V. Seliverstova, A. Sultanova and I. Konyayeva. These girls set a world record for a night group jump, falling an average of 3,500 m without opening the canopies. The men's team of P. Kosinov, A. Kalinin, V. Maryutkin, K. Popov and Ye. Naumenko covered 5,400 m in a free fall. These records showed that the methodology being used to train parachutists for lengthy delays in opening the parachute was accessible to a wide range of sportsmen.

This methodology was constantly improved, refined and developed, and it spread everywhere. Appropriate provisions also were made to statutes on parachute competitions. Previously only one indicator--the free fall time--was evaluated in all delayed jump competitions, with no attention taken of how the sportsman fell. Now however a grade also was introduced for the style of fall. The parachutist had to perform not just a delay of 30 seconds, but fall stably in a horizontal position with arms and legs spread. Penalty points were imposed for errors--dips, yaws and turns.

The very same requirements were placed on participants of the 2d World Parachute Sport Championship in which Soviet sportsmen participated for the first time. The author of these lines was entrusted with coaching our team. In that memorable year of 1954 I. Fedchishin became absolute world champion. Soviet sportsmen also won the team title. This was the first but far from the last outstanding victory of Soviet parachute school in the international sky stadiums.

Since then the red flag has risen and the anthem of the Soviet Union has played many times in honor of a victory of the Soviet parachutists. The expertise of sportsmen is improving and the competition program is becoming more complicated. There was a transition in delayed jumps from consideration of the style of fall to performance of acrobatic figures, and then to group acrobatics. But this is already another topic requiring a separate look.

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

COMMENTARY ON U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Moscow AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA in Russian No 15, Aug 82 (signed to press 28 Jul 82)
pp 30-32

[Article by Col G. Zhavoronkov, candidate of military sciences: "Chemical Weapons of the U.S. Army"; published under the rubric of "On International Subjects"]

[Text] In his appeal to the second session of the UN General Assembly, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, declared in the name of the entire Soviet people: "With the entire danger which nuclear weapons carry with them, we cannot forget that other means of mass destruction also exist in the arsenals of states, including chemical weapons. It is terrifying to think but, you see, it is a fact that several kilograms of toxic agents of those dozens of tons which are in the inventory of several countries are sufficient to kill several million people. And in addition to this, new programs are being initiated for the production of even more highly refined death-dealing types of chemical weapons.

"It is necessary to do everything so that there is no place left on Earth for chemical weapons. The Soviet Union is a convinced supporter of this. We are ready to negotiate without delay concerning the total prohibition of chemical weapons and the elimination of its stocks."

This appeal presented the entire program of the USSR's new, peaceful initiatives which are very important for the cause of peace and which are directed toward the strengthening of detente, mutual understanding, and confidence between the peoples of the entire world and the restraining and cessation of the arms race. At the second special session of the UN General Assembly the Soviet Union introduced for consideration a memorandum in which, along with other proposals, it is proposed that the production and development of chemical weapons be prohibited and that its stocks be destroyed with effective monitoring measures.

However, despite the will of the peoples of the entire world, the U.S. government is proceeding along the dangerous path of building up arsenals of various types of weapons of mass destruction.

During almost only one year, the United States announced the start of the large-scale production of neutron ammunition, announced a plan for the development of strategic nuclear armaments unprecedented in its scale, and proclaimed a multibillion-dollar program for the "chemical rearming" of the army.

The U.S. Defense Department intends to bring the number of chemical weapons to five million units, substantially update and expand the base for their storage, and replace chemical rounds primarily with rounds having binary filling. It is planned to initiate the production of the latest binary ammunition, as declared recently by the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense, (J. Wade) at a plant under construction in the vicinity of the city of Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Upon completion of construction, this plant will produce monthly about 70,000 charges. It is planned to expend 2.5 billion dollars on the conduct of studies and research on combat chemical agents during the next five years. Total expenditures on the chemical reequipping of the U.S. Army is estimated at 4-10 billion dollars.

Even now, the United States has the biggest reserve of chemical weapons in the world which is sufficient for the destruction of everything living on our planet. These reserves, in their basic and dangerous types of chemical agents, are estimated at more than 150,000 tons and include about 3 million shells, tens of thousands of aerial bombs, hundreds of thousands of mortar rounds and land mines, and a great number of other types of chemical ammunition (rockets, instruments, grenades, and so forth).

The basis of the U.S. Army's chemical weapons consists of toxic agents of several designations which are known even from the times of World Wars I and II and possess various effects on the human organism. They are mustard gas (vesicant effect), prussic acid (nerve and paralytic effect), and adamsite and chloracetophenone (irritant effect). In the postwar period, the United States has taken more dangerous and faster acting toxic agents into the inventory--sarin, VX (nerve-paralytic action) and CS (irritant). The United States is now continuing studies on the creation of psychochemical compounds which influence the behavior of people.

It should be noted that almost all the toxic agents listed above possess a combined and specific nature of action on the human organism, which complicates the protection system and leads to a fatal outcome.

To carry out the program of chemical rearming, the U.S. militarists also appropriated the biggest scientific centers of the country such as Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Chicago, Harvard, Columbia, Stanford, and California Universities. Many laboratories such as Livermore in California and the laboratory in Los Alamos, New Mexico, have been transformed into "think tanks" which are working for the Pentagon.

The U.S. Army has a wealth of experience in the conduct of combat operations with the employment of chemical weapons. During the aggression in Southeast Asia, American troops employed chemical weapons in 41 operations.

In South Vietnam alone, they used more than 100,000 tons of chemical agents. More than two million Vietnamese as well as tens of thousands of Americans themselves who, after the war, fathered children with various defects, suffered from them. Chemical weapons and napalm destroyed all vegetation on 1.3 million hectares of land or 43 percent of the areas being used. And now various exercises are being conducted on the territory of the United States and the FRG with the employment of toxic agents.

Now Israel, with the assistance of American imperialism, is employing chemical ammunition manufactured in the United States during the aggression against Lebanon.

Last year, a secret conference took place at Fort McClellan where 250 senior officers representing the chemical subunits of the American army attended. A program for training the army for chemical warfare was worked out and approved at the conference.

The chemical rearming of the U.S. Army envisions placing stocks of chemical weapons not only in the United States, but also far beyond the limits of its territory. Seven American depots where about 2,000 tons of toxic agents with various effects are stored are located in the area of Rhein-Main (FRG). The United States has supplies of chemical weapons in Japan and in the Pacific (Johnson Island). In addition, the Pentagon plans to place toxic agents on the territory of Great Britain and Italy. Is it necessary to say much about how dangerous this is for millions of people who inhabit the Earth?!

The presence of a powerful arsenal of chemical weapons in the U.S. Army, the policy of the leadership of the United States which is short-sighted and dangerous for the cause of peace, and the specific shady business and steps of the United States which are directed toward intensification of confrontation and an unrestrained arms race, including chemical weapons, as well as the kindling of a war psychosis require that the Soviet people and the men of the Armed Forces be vigilant and ready to defeat the intrigues of imperialism at any moment.

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