JPRS 82375

2 December 1982

USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1724

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 82375

2 December 1982

USSR REPORT

MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1724

CONTENTS

ARMED FORCES

May Mailbag Reviewed
(KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 2 Jun 82) 1

Paper Comments on Summer Training Period
(Editorial; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 3 Jun 82) 3

'KRASNAYA ZVEZDA' on Individual Work With Subordinates
(Editorial; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 8 Jun 82) 6

Follow-Up Report on Criticism of Military Newspapers
(KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 12 Jun 82) 8

Follow-Up Report on Readers' Criticisms
(KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 18 Jun 82) 9

Commander's Administration of Responsibility for Legal Actions Discussed
(A. Zboyev; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 19 Jun 82) 11

Lt Gen D. Volkogonov on Spiritual Values
(D. Volkogonov; SOVETSKY VOIN, Aug 82) 14

Readers' Questions on Military Service and Draft Exemption Answered
(SOVETSKIY VOIN, Aug 82) 19

AIR FORCES

Mar Avn Kutakhov on Air Force Day
(P. S. Kutakhov; SOVETSKIY VOIN, Aug 82) 23

GROUND FORCES

Tank Units: Breakthrough Tactical Exercise
(B. Lyapkalo; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 23 Jul 82) 28

Artillery Units: Combat Training of Artillery Battery Discussed
(V. Timoshchenko; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 27 Jul 82) 30

Motorized Rifle Units: Combat Readiness Discussed
(M. Lishniy; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 14 Aug 82) 32

Junior Officer Awarded 'Hero of the Soviet Union' Gold Star
(Yu. Romanov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 6 Oct 82) 36

NAVAL FORCES

German Source on Krivak II Class Large ASW Ship
(Siegfried Breyer; SOLDAT UND TECHNIK, various dates) ... 37

CIVIL DEFENSE

Korzhavin Article on 50th Anniversary of USSR Civil Defense
(A. Korzhavin; AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA, Sep 82) 52

DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

Report on VIII Plenum of USSR DOSAAF CC
(KRYL'YA RODINY, May 82) 56

Importance of Flight Safety Stressed
(V. Solomko; KRYL'YA RODINY, May 82) 61

Latvian SSR DOSAAF CC Chairman on Strengthening Socialist State's Defense
(E. Evin; ZA RULEM, Oct 82) 64

ARMED FORCES

MAY MAILBAG REVIEWED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Jun 82 p 2

[Article: "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Mail"]

[Text] The editors received 7,899 letters from readers in May 1982, 418 of which were published in the newspaper. There were 256 responses to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA articles.

Important events in the life of our country and the Armed Forces occurred in May. There was the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which approved the Food Program. The 19th Komsomol Congress completed its work.

Responses are coming in from readers to the report by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the Plenum, entitled "On the USSR Food Program for the Period up to 1990 and Steps to Implement It." Maj V. Gorbatenko from the Northern Group of Forces, Capt 3d Rank G. Kolesnikov from the Pacific Fleet and others write about the profound feelings which the historic documents generated in the personnel. They report that the personnel fervently approve steps outlined by the party for successful resolution of the food problem.

Readers also tell in their letters about the great patriotic enthusiasm which Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the 19th Komsomol Congress evoked in Army youth. Sr Lt V. Danilov of the Far East Military District writes: "Today every Komsomol member of our outstanding tank regiment has a higher class rating and every other one has mastered a related specialty. Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the forum of our country's youth inspired soldiers to new successes in combat and political training."

The 6th All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries which was held outlined a broad program of measures contributing to a reinforcement of party influence on all aspects of the life of military collectives. Our readers' letters discuss the fact that work of implementing these measures has begun in units and aboard ships. Lt Col V. Aydynyan of the Leningrad Military District tells, for example, about a meeting of the unit party aktiv held with Hero of Socialist Labor Lt Col S. Pal'chuk, a participant of the conference, and about activation of party members' efforts aimed at a further improvement in subunit combat readiness.

In May the troops were making active preparations for the summer training period. The editors' mailbag has many letters containing a unique account of the personnel's successes in the first half of the training year, about preparations for military labor in the second half, and reflections on ways to achieve new success in socialist competition for a worthy greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

The closer this banner date comes, the more often we find letters where the authors speak proudly about the Soviet people's great achievements and the triumph of the Leninist policy of nationalities. Mass political work, the goals of which were defined by the CPSU CC Decree "On the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation," is assuming ever broader scope in units and aboard ships. "Our unit held an interesting theme night devoted to Uzbekistan," writes Maj N. Siruk of the Moscow Military District. "B. Khamidov, chief of the department of permanent representation of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers under the USSR Council of Ministers, and 19th Komsomol Congress delegates A. Khikmatov and Maj F. Sirotkin took part in it. Documentary films about Soviet Uzbekistan were shown during the theme night."

Readers' letters also reflect a feature of the past month such as the arrival of young replacements in units and aboard ships as well as the release to the reserve of those for whom prescribed periods of active duty have expired. In particular, Engr-Col A. Zenushkin of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany tells about the warm send-offs of privates and NCO's to the reserve in one of the units.

The past month's mail reflected various aspects of the many-sided Army and Navy life. The month also did not go by without letters evoking a feeling of bitterness. WO P. Rovnyy of the North Caucasus Military District says, for example, that he was recommended five times for receiving the initial officer rank and each time the documents were returned to the unit as being incorrectly filled out. The warrant officer also received no answer to a written appeal to the unit commander. Ten months already have gone by and the red tape continues.

There are also other complaints in the editors' mail. They again remind us of the need to improve work with letters and show more sensitivity and attention to people and to their needs and wants.

6904
CSO: 1801/04

ARMED FORCES

PAPER COMMENTS ON SUMMER TRAINING PERIOD

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "A Fighting Intensity for Summer Training"]

[Text] The summer training period has begun in the Soviet Armed Forces. Army and Navy personnel entered it in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm caused by resolutions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. In a report at the Plenum Comrade L. I. Brezhnev thoroughly analyzed results of development of the country's agro-industrial complex and revealed the basic directions for its further forward progress and ways and means for implementing the USSR Food Program for the period up to 1990. Soviet citizens perceived Plenum materials, the Food Program and decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on a further upswing in agricultural production and development of the agro-industrial complex as a new display of party concern for a steady improvement in the people's welfare and for strengthening our Motherland's economic might. Army and Navy personnel see their patriotic duty in responding to the party's concern with new achievements in military labor and with a multiplication of efforts in the struggle for a further improvement in combat readiness.

Combat readiness is the chief index of the qualitative status of Army and Navy forces. Combat readiness, stressed USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov in his report at the 6th All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries, cannot bear a temporary, seasonal character or be frozen at some level. It must be raised and improved constantly. The efforts of all Armed Forces personnel must be aimed at this.

The summer training period which has begun is called upon to be a new stage in accomplishment of the important task of further improving combat readiness. The key element here is to improve persistently the quality of combat training and the teamwork of units, ships and combined units; to instil high moral-political and combat qualities purposefully in personnel, develop political vigilance and reinforce military discipline; and improve the training of command cadres and staffs and the command and control of Army and Navy forces.

To ensure accomplishment of these tasks means to show constant concern for the quality of every class and make use of every training hour and day with maximum effect. The time-tested principle of learning what is needed in war must become an immutable law of combat training. Success of the matter depends

largely on how persistently and consistently this principle will be implemented in the daily practical activities of every commander, political worker and staff officer. Unfortunately there still are leaders who, while speaking out for this principle in words, often act in the face of its requirements, allow indulgences and oversimplifications in classes and do not make a fundamental assessment of instances where training time is wasted, where there is a lack of organization and where grades are inflated.

These are the reasons which go a long way toward explaining the fact that some units and ships ended winter training with low quality indicators and did not fulfill pledges in competition. We cannot be reconciled with this. It is the duty of every class instructor to place strict demands on himself: Is he personally doing everything to learn to fight himself and to teach this to subordinates in a genuine manner and without any allowances or oversimplifications? All training of Army and Navy forces must be carried out with consideration of the nature of modern combat and requirements of military art, and primarily in the field, in the air and at sea.

Officer cadres have a decisive role to play in improving combat readiness. Its status depends above all on the level of Army and Navy command and control and on the ability of commanders and supervisors to direct subordinate subunits, units and ships firmly and skillfully. It is a task of prime importance to improve the ideological and political conditioning of officer cadres and to raise the effectiveness of command training. Competency, a sharpened sense of new things, and an ability to assume responsibility for the accomplishment of difficult tasks, to recognize and support initiatives promptly and to mobilize the personnel's will and energy are the qualities which now are most needed by the Soviet military leader and for which the efforts of commanders, political entities, staffs and party organizations must be aimed above all at developing in officer cadres during summer training. Taking account of the specific nature of command and control in modern combat, it is also necessary to develop in the military leader of any rank an ability to think and act under conditions of an extremely rigid time limit and enormous moral-psychological and physical stresses.

The May CPSU Central Committeee Plenum emphasized the role of discipline, efficiency and personal responsibility in accomplishing assigned missions. Party demands in these matters are of special significance for the Army and Navy. There is no combat readiness without discipline. Firm military discipline, efficiency and order in all areas is a necessary condition for successful fulfillment of summer training missions and for assuring its high quality and effectiveness. We must ensure that there is a steadfast fulfillment of training plans and programs, the daily routine and class schedules. Even isolated manifestations of negligence and a lack of discipline are completely inadmissible. Special attention must be given to seeing that the work of strengthening military discipline bears an integrated, all-encompassing character and includes in all cases the precise organization of combat training, duties and the indoctrinational process.

Summer training will be a decisive stage in competition for a worthy greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation under the motto "Reliable

protection for the Soviet people's peaceful labor!" It is necessary to improve its effectiveness persistently, guide it purposefully toward achieving high end results in combat and political training and in the indoctrination of personnel, and present high demands for fulfilling pledges. We cannot be reconciled with a situation where the showy, external aspect of a matter still often prevails in competition organization and where there is a lack of genuine concern for maintaining a spirit of competitiveness in every class and exercise, giving mutual assistance, and disseminating and adopting foremost experience.

The effectiveness of summer training will be determined largely by the level of party-political work and by the activeness, initiative and principle shown in the work of party organizations. The central task of the day is a prompt explanation to every soldier and to make them deeply aware of documents of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum. It is important to make comprehensive use of the personnel's enthusiasm generated by Plenum resolutions and mobilize the masses of servicemen to attain high goals in military work.

It is each soldier's patriotic duty to mark summer training with new successes in the improvement of combat readiness.

6904
CSO: 1801/04

'KRASNAYA ZVEZDA' ON INDIVIDUAL WORK WITH SUBORDINATES

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Individual Work with Subordinates"]

[Excerpt] Each commander and political officer must realize deeply that the comprehensive study of the job and moral-political qualities of subordinates and the individual approach in indoctrination is his direct official duty. Unfortunately some officers show no concern for maintaining close, sincere ties with subordinates, they are rarely in the barracks, especially during off-duty hours, they do not hold individual talks with people, and they do not study their interests, aspirations, needs and wants. Such an officer naturally does not know how the enlisted men's barracks lives, what the relationships are among soldiers in the collective and which of the subordinates needs his advice, friendly word and support. As a rule, it is in such subunits that crude infractions of military order and deviations from regulation norms of life and routine of personnel occur.

The study of subordinates is a lively, imaginative process brooking no formalism or superficiality. One officer may familiarize himself with questionnaire data on a soldier and assume that he already knows everything about him. This is an error. Familiarity with documents describing a serviceman has to be supplemented with talks with him and with a study of him in the process of training and service, where a person's character traits and attitude toward military work, social work and comrades are revealed most fully. One must prepare seriously and thoroughly for every preplanned talk with a person. It is important that there be a detailed analysis of the subordinate's duty, a just appraisal of his merits and deficiencies, businesslike advice and concrete directions which will help the serviceman work better and more efficiently in his assigned area.

It stands to reason that it is not simple to come to know a person's inner world or find a key to his heart. This is an art which all commanders and political officers have to master fully. It is important for every officer to arm himself regularly with a knowledge of the bases of military pedagogics and psychology, to analyze daily the indoctrinational work practice in the subunit, unit or ship, and study and actively use foremost experience. Senior commanders are obligated to teach officers, warrant officers, sergeants and petty officers an individual approach in indoctrinating subordinates by personal example and good advice.

Certain mistakes and failures are possible in individual work, which by its nature is complicated and many-sided, and the whole question is how the officer treats them. If he is accustomed to a critical self-analysis of his work, then he unquestionably will be able to find the mistakes on his own and remedy their causes. It is worse when the indoctrinator does not notice his mistakes. Then they will take root and will have a negative effect on the results of his work.

As experience shows, a commander who relies daily on the party and Komsomol organizations achieves great success in political, military, moral and legal indoctrination of subordinates. Only with the help of the aktiv and the public can the commander bring literally all servicemen under his influence and assure a healthy moral climate in the collective. Party and Komsomol organizations can do much to arm officers, warrant officers, sergeants and petty officers with skills of individual work with people and of propaganda on the experience of the best indoctrinators.

To improve individual work with subordinates and improve its level and effectiveness means to contribute comprehensively to a further reinforcement of military discipline, successful fulfillment of training plans and programs and of pledges in competition for a worthy greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, and to an improvement in combat readiness of Army and Navy forces.

6904
CSO: 1801/04

FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON CRITICISM OF MILITARY NEWSPAPERS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jun 82 p 2

[Article: "Following KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Coverage: 'Indoctrinate Patriots'"]

[Text] A press review entitled "Indoctrinate Patriots," published on 9 April, expressed critical remarks about newspapers KRASNYY VOIN of the Moscow Military District and NA STRAZHE ZAPOLYAR'YA of the Northern Fleet, and provided recommendations on improving the content and quality of articles on a Komsomol theme.

Maj Gen L. Balashov, deputy chief of the Moscow Military District political directorate, informed KRASNAYA ZVEZDA that the criticism contained in the review served as a motive for a comprehensive analysis of the work of KRASNYY VOIN's editorial collective. A commission headed by Col A. Lopukhov, chief of the agitprop department and deputy chief of the district political directorate, worked in the newspaper editorial office.

The commission provided additional recommendations on reinforcing the party organization's influence on the work of the Komsomol department and other editorial departments, for improving work planning and for improving the professional expertise of journalists. A critique was performed based on results of the commission's work. Col Gen I. Repin, member of military council and chief of the district political directorate, spoke to editorial workers.

The press review entitled "Indoctrinate Patriots," states Rear Adm V. Polivanov, first deputy chief of the Northern Fleet political directorate, was discussed by the editorial board and in an editorial leaflet of NA STRAZHE ZAPOLYAR'YA. The editorial office drew up a long-range plan for propaganda and fulfillment of the resolutions of the 19th Komsomol Congress and for coverage of the most important issues of Komsomol work with consideration of recommendations expressed in the press review.

The fleet political directorate checked the work of the editorial staff. Steps were outlined for remedying the deficiencies identified.

6904
CSO: 1801/04

FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON READERS' CRITICISMS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jun 82 p 2

[Article: "Steps Taken in Response to Readers' Signals"]

[Text] "Several years ago a memorial was set up in the rayon settlement of Roven'ki, which is in Belgorod Oblast, for soldier-countrymen who perished in the Great Patriotic War. Either through oversight or for some other reason, the names of not all frontline heroes, including my two brothers, were given at that time. But when the rolls were updated I requested the ispolkom of the Roven'ki settlement soviet of people's deputies to correct the mistake. Unfortunately no answer came to my first letter or, by the way, to the second," wrote reader M. Timofeyeva to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

At the editorial staff's query A. Ponomarev, chairman of the ispolkom of Belgorod Oblast soviet of people's deputies, responded that the facts were confirmed. V. Flyayg, chairman of the settlement soviet ispolkom, was given a strict warning for a negligent attitude toward citizens' letters, petitions and complaints. The decision was made to set up a supplementary slab on the monument with the names of countrymen who died in the war years.

***

WO (Res) G. Kuz'min complained that the unit has not sent his personal file for five months. The unit commander to whom the letter was sent informed the editors that Comrade Kuz'min's personal file had been sent to Lyubanskiy Rayon military commissariat of Minsk Oblast. The officials guilty of the red tape were given disciplinary punishment.

***

Servicemen comrades Petukhov and Kostyukov wrote to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA that proper concern is not being shown for improving personnel living conditions in the subunit where they serve. In response to the editors' query the unit commander reported that the facts cited in the letter did occur. The shortcomings have been remedied as a result of steps which have been taken. Party member Maj A. Yurchenko, through whose fault the shortcomings were permitted, has been held liable to the party and has been given a strict reprimand.

***

WO N. Verokha wrote to the newspaper about the indifference of the unit command element to the needs of officer and warrant officer families living in a house to be demolished.

Engr-Col Yu. Nenakhov, to whom the letter was sent for examination, reported that, according to an agreement with the local city soviet ispolkom, a house had been leased for five years and residents from the dilapidated house would be resettled there. Steps have been taken to improve living conditions of other officer and warrant officer families. Subunit commanders Engr-Lt Col G. Mokshanov and Lt Col S. Krenta have been given a strict warning for sluggishness in resolving questions of living arrangements for their subordinate officers and warrant officers.

***

"Great Patriotic War participant V. Korol'kov was a Soviet Army employee for many years, a respected person in the military collective. But then he recently left for a deserved rest and was forgotten. He was not even permitted to visit the unit area," reader L. Volotovskaya wrote to the editors.

The unit commander to whom the letter was sent informed the editors that Comrade Korol'kov had been given apologies and had been issued a pass for admittance to the unit.

6904
CSO: 1801/04

COMMANDER'S ADMINISTRATION OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR LEGAL ACTIONS DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen Justice A. Zboyev, military procurator of Order of Lenin Moscow Air Defense District: "The Commander and the Law: The Procurator Made a Representation..."]

[Text] Not long ago during a check of a military hospital a commission noted that it was necessary to organize additional flower gardens and flower beds on its grounds, thus providing one more therapeutic factor of no small importance. The hospital leadership hastened to take appropriate steps, and Ye. Khaytovich, an employee of the billeting unit, purchased young tulip plants for several hundred rubles. He unloaded the plants in a cold room, however, and the tulips died.

The question of responsibility for the loss unfortunately was not raised immediately. And in time the incident of the unsuccessful planting of greenery probably would have been forgotten entirely had it not been for a procurator's inspection. It revealed not only the fact of a careless attitude toward the tulips, but also numerous other infractions of accounting for and using supplies in the organization where Khaytovich worked. Based on results of the inspection the chief of the district KEU [billeting directorate] was given a representation which served as grounds for taking strict steps toward spendthrifts and plunderers of state property. And Khaytovich not only had to repay the full cost of the plants which died through his fault, but also part with his position in the KECh [billeting unit].

Justice triumphed, as they say. Thus it would appear that the representation promptly introduced by the military procurator and which received correct settlement in other entities was of no small importance, and this is not surprising. As a procurator's review document, the representation specifically is intended to play an important role in fighting infractions of legality and law and order. By means of this document the procurator draws attention of appropriate officials to deviations from established norms identified in their activities or those of their subordinates, reveals the causes and conditions contributing to these infractions, demands their unconditional elimination and thus prevents the appearance of similar deficiencies in the future.

Hence it is clear that in the hands of a skilled, thoughtful commander or chief the work of implpmenting the procurator's representation becomes a

serious means for increasing discipline and efficiency of people and their responsibility for an assigned job, which means improving the job itself. It is very gratifying that the overwhelming majority of commanders and political officers in our district correctly understand the meaning and importance of this document and persistently implement the demands set forth in each of them.

Nevertheless, there are still some commanders who take a formal attitude toward examining the representations and who underestimate their role in reinforcing legality and law and order.

At one time a procurator's inspection uncovered serious infractions in indoctrinational work with personnel in the unit commanded by Lt Col V. Panov. Lt Col Panov was given a representation which not only indicated the causes of the negative phenomena, but also proposed specific steps to combat them. Some time later the procurator's office received a report about the implementation of these suggestions. Alas, a control inspection showed that this report did not conform to reality. Many soldiers continued to have a poor knowledge of their regulation duties, regarded them in a slipshod manner, and an atmosphere of connivance toward violators of military discipline reigned in the unit.

In short Lt Col Panov regarded the military procurator's representation as some kind of document of little importance. But the senior commander took a different view of what had happened. In reacting to the procurator's new representation, he took matters to completion and Lt Col Panov was removed from his position.

Well, it is a party decision of principle. Of course the paper with the stamp of the military procurator's office cannot give a commander joy. It indicates mistakes, deviations from established norms and other negative phenomena. But a person has to find within himself the strength to admit the justice of criticism which has been expressed, analyze the reasons for the omission strictly and fundamentally in a party manner and do everything possible to correct them. For it is not a matter of a worker of the procurator's office seeing deficiencies better, but a collective often becomes accustomed to them and so does not evaluate them properly. Thus the opinion of an experienced lawyer seemingly lights up a well-known problem in a new way, permits discovering new facets in it and thus serves as a caution. And it is the commander's duty to heed it carefully, sound the alarm immediately and say thanks that it was corrected in time.

I would like to note once again that many commanders proceed in this way. The reason that not yet all of them do this, it seems to me, is that in places the work of implementing a procurator's representations is taken little into account in evaluating the work of a particular commander or chief. It often happens that no one genuinely demands an accounting of officers who by service obligation must take very resolute steps to remedy deficiences discovered by workers of the military procurator's office, but do not do this.

Former unit commander Col B. Povelko repeatedly was given instructions on the very crude infractions of discipline among his subordinates, but he did not take

proper steps. Nevertheless, his superior commander Maj Gen Arty L. Nikolayev himself ignored such a scornful attitude of the unit commander toward the military procurator's representations. Numerous commissions which worked in the unit mentioned not a word about the fact that Col Povelko did not wish to react in any way to the military procurator's demands to put matters in order. The impression formed that the procurator's office was scribbling these pieces of paper and the unit commander was calmly shelving them. Of course the matter still had to be resolved, but at a time when the infractions assumed a clearly impermissible character. The senior commander had to admit belatedly that yes, at one time he unjustly had not supported the military procurator's just proposals.

Some comrades' incorrect attitude toward a procurator's representation sometimes is explained also by the fact that these questions are not yet being studied everywhere, for example, during command training. At times the commander also does not have appropriate documents at hand. And it must be admitted that our workers also make omissions in ensuring that a representation has high authority.

Take for example an instance where during investigation of an automobile accident it was learned that poor supervision was arranged in unit "X" over the use of motor transportation and persons of the daily detail were performing their duties in an unsatisfactory manner. Post procurator Lt Col Justice V. Solov'yev submitted a representation to the commander in which he demanded that proper order be imposed and persons guilty of the accident be punished. The unit commander in essence did not react to the document in any way. And what did the military procurator do? He simply forgot his own demand and recalled it only after the district military procurator's office intervened in the matter. The representation finally reached its goal, but how much time had been lost!

The procurator submitted a representation. This means that some questions in the life, combat training or routine of soldiers need serious attention and demand immediate and radical improvement. Therefore the attitude toward this document also must be unambiguous, as toward a document of primary importance.

6904
CSO: 1801/04

LT GEN D. VOLKOGONOV ON SPIRITUAL VALUES

Moscow SOVETSKIY VOIN in Russian No 15, Aug 82 (signed to press 14 Jul 82) pp 26-27

[Article by Lt Gen D. Volkogonov, doctor of philosophical sciences, professor: "Spiritual Values of the Soviet Soldier"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

> [Text] The Communist Party always attached primary importance to bringing up its people in a spirit of the noble ideas of the moral code of a builder of communism. This is eloquently shown in part by the historic resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress as well as materials of the May 1982 Plenum of its Central Committee. Carrying out the party's plans with inspiration, Soviet citizens are living a diversified, interesting and morally full life. This explains the fervent response in our readers' hearts evoked by the "Talks on Military Ethics" which has been conducted in SOVETSKIY VOIN for a number of years by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, Professor Lt Gen D. A. Volkogonov.
>
> The editors received many letters from their readers requesting a renewal of the discussion on what has become a favorite topic for them. In meeting your wishes, dear comrades, we are beginning publication of a new series of discussions by Dmitriy Antonovich Volkogonov about the Soviet soldier's spiritual values. We invite you to take an active part in the useful and entertaining discussion.

The memory of history is infinitely rich. Leafing through its pages, we often rest our gaze on those of its lines which tell us about the grandeur of spirit of the people and their most vivid, heroic representatives. Spartacus, Tomas Myuntser, Copernicus, Stepan Razin, Giordano Bruno, Tommaso Campanella... Yes, he. Campanella, who sat 27 years behind the thickness of prison stones, wrote a surprising book--"City of the Sun." Being imprisoned in a dungeon, the great utopian built a marvelous but ephemeral, ghostly society in his consciousness where all people had to be generously endowed with wisdom, justice, nobility and pure thoughts. The inflamed brain of the prisoner of the Inquisition tried to anticipate the future and lift the

curtain over it. Progressive mankind has not forgotten this spiritual exploit although at the basis of the thinker's dreams was a naive belief not reinforced by the power of true knowledge and great truth.

It was only after a century that the summer lightning of thinking of the classics of Marxism-Leninism illuminated the real laws of development of human society and development of an individual of a new, socialist formation. It is this individual who is the creator and bearer of new spiritual values, the significance of which is impossible to overestimate.

Look mentally into the depths of history, look about yourself in our existence of today and try to imagine the future and you will see that you admire and are delighted with only those people who are capable of doing good for people, struggling for justice and being honest and irreconcilable toward evil, and who are ready to perform an exploit of self-sacrifice for the sake of a great idea. These people whom you single out by virtue of their special spiritual, moral qualities are not necessarily the heroes of history. They may be your mother and father, a beloved teacher, close friend or commander. The rich spectrum of SPIRITUAL values which they possess and which they develop and establish can be seen in greatest relief in the make-up of these individuals. This is the most profound, most genuine treasure of an individual which does not age nor lose its importance for a person himself and the people around him. These are those intellectual, moral and emotional qualities of the individual without which a rich spiritual life is impossible, creativity is impossible, and the harmony of moral and physical forces is unattainable. In other words, MAN'S SPIRITUAL VALUES ARE THOSE QUALITIES WHICH HAVE POSITIVE SIGNIFICANCE AND ARE CAPABLE OF SATISFYING MOST FULLY THE NEEDS OF AN INDIVIDUAL, CLASS AND SOCIETY.

The true wealth of an individual consists of the presence of those qualities which are needed not only by him, but above all by the people around him: the collective, comrades, colleagues, near ones. These are the riches which are measured not by quantity of things an individual possesses but by what he is able to give others. The source of an individual's true riches is his creative abilities and gifts of talent. Therefore it is the calling, purpose and task of any person, wrote the founders of Marxism, to develop all his abilities comprehensively. And they can be developed, as confirmed by the abundant experience of indoctrinating the individual in a socialist society, only in struggle and strenuous labor for the good of the homeland. Many decades have flown over the earth, but the words uttered by the ingenious Pushkin are not tarnished in their significance:

> While we burn with freedom,
> While hearts are alive for honor,
> My friend, we dedicate to the homeland
> Superb impulses of the soul!

Only adherence to great, lofty goals permits an individual to acquire true spiritual riches. In our country, where there has been no exploitation of man by man for a long while, where the country's Basic Law has fixed and guaranteed rights and freedom of the individual, and where broadest opportunities are given for harmonious growth, very much depends on the person

himself. "We have great material and spiritual opportunities for increasingly complete development of the individual . . .," it was emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress. "But it is at the same time important for every person to be able to use them intelligently."

By their content the spiritual values of the Soviet citizen and Soviet soldier include a number of very important elements: PROFOUND KNOWLEDGE, COMMUNIST CONVICTIONS AND HIGH MORAL IDEALS. The most diverse facets of an individual's spiritual values are displayed in the unity and organic alloy of these principles: his ideology, culture, ideals, allegiance to traditions, an ability to create beauty under the laws and be irreconcilable toward everything alien and hostile, and much more.

Without PROFOUND, DIVERSE KNOWLEDGE it is impossible to indoctrinate a spiritually rich, comprehensively developed person. A person without the proper capacity and positive direction of knowledge is like a blind person in an art gallery or a deaf person at a musical concert. Scarcity of knowledge and, more important, the absence of a drive to acquire it, makes a person spiritually indigent and limited. It was not by chance that in addressing youth at the historic 3d RKSM [Russian Komsomol] Congress, V. I. Lenin uttered the words which probably every young lad knows today: "You can become a communist only when you enrich your memory with the knowledge of all those treasures which mankind developed." Knowledge is the intellectual platform of an individual's deeds and actions, one of the most important conditions for his spiritual growth.

An objection can be raised, of course, that knowledge can be used both for good and for evil. History remembers that by taking advantage of science the enemies of humanity helped the Hitlerites create the mobile gas chambers, helped the American aggressors wage chemical warfare in Vietnam, and helped Pinochet's underlings create refined tools of torture in Chile's torture chambers. Therefore it is obvious that knowledge only acquires moral value when it is illuminated by the warmth of humanism and when it serves for the progress of society and the welfare of nations.

Specialized knowledge which does not rest on a firm ideological basis might not be of use and might even become a source of "special self-conceit." The fact is, unfortunately, that it also happens where a person is technically erudite but the results of his work are low, he is arrogant toward comrades and displays narrowminded ways in everyday life. Only the combination of intellect and moral nobility makes knowledge a true spiritual value.

This spiritual value ALSO IS INCONCEIVABLE WITHOUT CRYSTALS OF IDEOLOGICAL PERSUASION of a person. Back in the middle of the last century K. Marx expressed it very profoundly and clearly about the role of true ideals in an individual's spiritual riches. He wrote that ideas "which take over our thought, subordinate our convictions to themselves and to which reason rivets our conscience are bonds from which it is impossible to break loose without tearing apart our heart..." But these "bonds" are not fetters, but a great organizing beginning which permits a person to achieve a unity of word and deed, of thought and acts. And this is what makes a spiritual value superb:

It is not simply the product of consciousness. It materializes in a good deed, remarkable feats and creative accomplishments. Shakespeare's words: "Where thought is strong, the act is full of strength" neatly grasp the essence of the matter.

Unfortunately this is not always how it is. The 26th party congress noted that we still have people infected with the virus of narrowmindedness, accumulation of riches, egotism and indifference. These all are antipodes of spiritual values. Such people recognize only material values, and then only those which they can possess. Often the weakness of such a person's convictions is cloaked in a shell of skepticism and nihilistic indifference. We will note in this connection that skepticism has a certain value only in scientific research where a scientist does not take particular propositions on faith, but subjects them to doubt and confirms his concept by irrefutable arguments. In all other cases skepticism is like moral lethargy. It is hard to see true spiritual values through the prism of skepticism.

Convictions permit spiritual values of an individual to be active and to be his conscience in action. And these convictions obligate us to be able to place demands on ourselves as well. Each of us has given and does give his word to a comrade, a son, a friend, a soldier or a citizen, a word to countrymen, his mother, his beloved, and his oath to this Motherland. And it is very useful (for all) at times to ask oneself: Do I turn all my pledges and promises into good deeds? How do they conform with high spiritual values? Sometimes even alone, even mentally, it is not a simple matter to evaluate oneself impartially. But a persuaded person is capable of this!

The spiritual values of the Soviet citizen and Soviet soldier always are inspired by high MORAL IDEALS. The individual sees in them his moral goal and bright model worthy of struggle for their attainment. Lofty ideals permit a person to concentrate his will, thought and feelings "in order to apply himself to one thing" in attaining a noble goal or approaching a moral ideal. There will not be one following wind for a person without ideals. For a young lad who has put on an Army or Navy greatcoat ideals usually are adorned in romantic colors, for at 18-20 years of age every person has his own "red sail." But life is very strict and at times even harsh with its routine, hardships, obstacles and contradictions. And only a person who does not keep in the background in the face of vicissitudes of life, who will not become a pawn of chance and who is able to resolve a conflict situation worthily forges genuine character and a "military vein." Life does not shatter true ideals, it only dethrones flabby illusions.

Of course it is simpler to wait for someone to take the necessary step for you (or in your place) or to show principle, firmness and courage. But the contemplator does not become stronger, will not be more noble and will not be elevated spiritually because of this. People who believe in their high ideals are always optimists. If something didn't work today, I'll achieve it tomorrow. Confusion, a weak will and a lack of resolve are poor allies of a person who wishes to become an INDIVIDUAL.

You won't borrow spiritual values or acquire them by chance. They have to be developed by the person himself in the process of work, service and intercourse within a collective. It is this collective which arms us above all with wisdom, awareness of honor, dignity, and responsibility. And we cannot underestimate constant independent work on oneself. It is important to take everything valuable, necessary and permanent from the enormous flow of information which falls upon our awareness. The code of selectivity is our ideology. I believe Babel' once remarked that it is enough for an intelligent person to read 5-6 genuine books in his lifetime. But it is necessary to read at least 20,000-25,000 other books in order to determine those which will "turn" a person "upside down" and leave an indelible trace in his awareness. This is a paradoxical thought, but to a great extent true.

The spiritual riches of an individual are especially seen in relief when they are combined with the flourishing of all his best moral qualities directed toward people, comrades and friends. "The true spiritual riches of an individual," wrote the classics of Marxism, "depend wholly on the riches of his true attitudes." This means that it is difficult for an individualist, egotist or self-lover to gain genuine spiritual values. They also are unattainable for a person who does not reckon with the interests of the collective and who is capable of degrading or insulting a comrade or colleague. Such instances should be viewed as a direct attack on spiritual values bequeathed us by older generations: solidarity, comradeship and friendship in arms. Our strength is in collectivism. It is a strength not possessed by bourgeois society or by its armies. And this is understandable, since a world in which everything is sold, from chewing gum to talent, is incapable of creating genuine spiritual values. All the high spiritual values in a capitalist society, wrote the classics of Marxism, "'virtue, love, conviction, knowledge, conscience and so on,' have become an object of trade." Cruelty, indifference and sadism rule in this world. In his book "Alone in a Crowd," American sociologist D. Cousins writes bitterly: "In the free world no one has anything to do with you if you are unfortunate. Your lot is a fruitless wait for a miracle which does not happen. The virtues of society always will have their backs to you. The choice left is to become a drug addict, criminal or alcoholic. These 'spiritual values' finish you off once and for all."

Two worlds, two moralities. Each world has its own inherent moral climate, its own concept of the existence of spiritual values. While we value collectivism highly, the "free world" values extreme individualism. While those who are capable of giving everything to people are esteemed in a socialist society, it is only the moneybags who are esteemed in the twilight of the bourgeois civilization. While we have a scientifically grounded conviction about the final triumph of communist ideals, prophets of the western world proclaim only cataclysms of the universe, the unavoidable Apocalypse, which deprives the world scene of all its actors.

We are optimists and so our spiritual values with which Soviet soldiers abound--truth, beauty, nobility, comradeship and conviction--help us not only create good on earth, but also defend it reliably. And there is hardly another kind of activity other than military service on which so much depends today: The future of millions of people, the future of coming generations to which our imperishable SPIRITUAL values are to be passed on as a heritage.

6904
CSO: 1801/027

READERS' QUESTIONS ON MILITARY SERVICE AND DRAFT EXEMPTION ANSWERED

Moscow SOVETSKIY VOIN in Russian No 15, Aug 82 (signed to press 14 Jul 82) p 38

[Article: "The Soldier and the Law"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

> [Text] Letters are being received by the journal's editors. requesting information about performance of military duty by privates, seamen, sergeants and petty officers. We are responding to these questions.

Universal military obligation is the Law. Military service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces is the honorable duty of Soviet citizens. All male citizens of the USSR regardless of origin, social or property status, race or nationality, education, language, religious attitude, form or nature of occupation, or place of residence are obligated to perform active military service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces.

Male citizens who are 18 years of age by the day of call-up are drafted for active military service. Boys who have expressed the desire to study in military educational institutions can be accepted in these educational institutions on reaching 17 years of age or if they will be 17 in the year they begin studies.

Citizens accepted in military educational institutions are on active military service and are called cadets. Obligations established for first-term servicemen extend to them. They and their families enjoy the rights, privileges and advantages provided by existing legislation for first-term servicemen and their families.

PERIODS OF ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

--For privates and NCO's of the Soviet Army, shore units and aviation of the Navy, Border Guard and Internal Troops--2 years; and for privates and NCO's with a higher education--1 year 6 months;

--For seamen and petty officers of ships, vessels and combat support shore units of the Navy and naval units of the Border Guard Troops--3 years; and for seamen and petty officers with a higher education--2 years.

THE PERIOD OF ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE IS COMPUTED:

--For those called up in the first half of the year--from 1 July;

--For those called up in the second half of the year--from 1 January of the year following the year of call-up.

Basic military training is conducted everywhere without separation from production or studies with young men of predraft and draft ages before call-up for active military service.

Basic military training, including civil defense training, is conducted with student youths in schools of general education (beginning with the ninth grade), in secondary specialized educational institutions and in educational institutions of the vocational-technical education system by T/O&E military instructors.

Young men who are not studying in daytime (on-campus) educational institutions undergo basic military training at training points set up at enterprises, establishments, organizations and kolkhozes.

The call-up of citizens for active military service is conducted annually twice a year (in May-June and in November-December, and in April and October additionally for troops located in remote areas) by order of the USSR Minister of Defense.

On promulgation of the order for call-up to active military service, each draftee is obligated to report exactly on the date given in the order of the military commissar to the draft sector at which he is reigistered by place of residence.

The heads of enterprises, establishments, organizations, kolkhozes and educational institutions are obligated to release draftees from work (studies) for the time necessary for call-up, to call draftees back from detached duties and ensure their timely appearance at the draft sector.

No one is relieved of making an appearance at the draft sectors by order of military commissars. The following can be recognized as reasons for not reporting to the draft sectors:

--Illness of the draftee confirmed by appropriate documents;

--Obstacles of a spontaneous nature certified by the ispolkom of the soviet of people's deputies.

Councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics and executive committees of soviets of people's deputies are obligated to show concern for families of those called up for active military service and to take steps for strict observance of existing legislation on benefits and allowances for these families. They are to arrange jobs for wives whose husbands have been called up for active military service no later than one month from the time

of a request, and in this same time period they are to place their children in available nurseries and kindergartens regardless of the departmental affiliation of these children's establishments.

DEFERMENT FROM CALL-UP FOR ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE BASED ON FAMILY SITUATION IS GRANTED to those draftees who have dependent on them: a disabled father and mother or a disabled father and mother who are alone if they have no other ablebodied persons obligated, in conformity with existing legislation, to provide for their upkeep regardless of whether they are living together with or separately from the parents. Considered as parents unable to work are a father older than 60 years of age and a mother older than 55 years of age.

--A father and mother who are invalids of the first or second group regardless of age;

--Two or more children or a wife who is an invalid of the first or second group;

--A single ablebodied mother with two or more children up to 8 years of age who has no other ablebodied children who are obligated, in conformity with existing legislation, to provide for the mother's maintenance regardless of whether they live together with or separately from the mother;

--One or more related brothers and sisters up to 16 years of age, or older than 16 years but who are invalids of the first or second group, when they have no other persons capable of providing for their maintenance, as well as in the absence of an opportunity to place the brothers or sisters in children's homes, boarding schools or special medical establishments.

A deferment for the family situation is granted to draftees up to 27 years of age. If by their 27th birthday they have not lost the right to a deferment, then in peacetime these persons are relieved of active military duty and are placed on the reserve rolls.

DEFERMENT FROM CALL-UP TO ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION is granted: to students of daytime (on-campus) higher educational institutions included in the list of higher educational institutions approved by the USSR Council of Ministers. Students of these institutions are granted deferment from call-up on the condition that they continue studies there beginning with the first course. Persons expelled from the institutions for poor progress, lack of desire to study or for lack of discipline lose the right for another deferment for continuing education; pupils of secondary schools of general education, and secondary specialized educational institutions including evening and off-campus institutions, before their completion but not older than 20 years of age if they did not have a secondary education before entering the secondary specialized educational institutions; and pupils of daytime (on-campus) secondary specialized educational institutions engaged in a reserve officer training program, with the institutions included in the list approved by the USSR Council of Ministers.

DEFERMENT FROM CALL-UP FOR ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE FOR THE STATE OF HEALTH is granted to young men declared temporarily unfit for active military service because of illness. The deferment from call-up because of illness can be granted for three years, after which citizens who received the deferment, depending on their state of health, are called up for active military service, or are declared entirely unfit for active military service and are removed from registration for military service, or are placed on reserve rolls with their subsequent periodic medical recertification before attaining 27 years of age. Persons in the USSR Armed Forces reserve who have not reached this age and who are declared fit for active military service in peacetime after medical recertification can be called up for active military service on a universal basis by order of the USSR Minister of Defense.

Deferment from call-up for active military service based on the above reasons is granted by decision of the rayon (city) draft commission.

Servicemen who have performed the periods of active military service established by the Law are released from the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces into the reserve.

The release of privates, seamen, sergeants and petty officers is conducted by the military unit commander on the basis of a USSR Minister of Defense order on the dates set by the USSR Council of Ministers.

Servicemen who are on active military service can be released to the reserve ahead of schedule if they have been declared unfit for further performance of active military service because of health by military medical commissions.

Servicemen for whom the right for deferment from call-up has arisen in conformity with existing legislation as a result of change in family status while performing service, are released to the reserve.

Executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies and the heads of enterprises, establishments, organizations, kolkhozes and educational institutions are obligated to provide work for first-term and extended-term servicemen released to the reserve with consideration of their specialty no later than one month from their day of return. Persons called up for active military service while studying in educational institutions retain the right, on being released to the reserve, of being enrolled for a continuation of studies in that educational institution and that course where they were studying before call-up for active military service, and persons who before the call-up were working in enterprises, establishments or organizations retain the right of going to work in that same enterprise, establishment or organization on the conditions prescribed by the Law. Servicemen released from the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces are obligated to report to the military commissariat within three days after arriving at their place of residence for inclusion in military registration.

6904
CSO: 1801/027

MAR AVN KUTAKHOV ON AIR FORCE DAY

Moscow SOVETSKIY VOIN in Russian No 15, Aug 82 (signed to press 14 Jul 82) pp 1-3

[Article by Chief Mar Avn P. S. Kutakhov, CIC of Air Force, deputy USSR minister of defense, HSU: "Combat Wings of the Homeland"]

[Text] USSR Air Fleet Day, established by decree of the Council of People's Commissars dated 28 April 1933, has become a traditional holiday in our country for aviators and all the Soviet people. On this day the Motherland honors the creators and makers of modern aviation equipment, military aviators, Aeroflot workers, DOSAAF sportsmen pilots and everyone who by their selfless work has strengthened and is strengthening the Air Fleet of the Land of Soviets. Soviet aviation is the pride and glory of our people. It produced the first Heroes of the Soviet Union and today a famous galaxy of space trailblazers are its alumni.

This year Air Fleet Day is being celebrated in an atmosphere of enormous political and labor enthusiasm caused by the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, and in an atmosphere of monolithic solidarity of the Soviet people and their soldiers about the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, an outstanding party and state figure of modern times. The toilers of cities and villages labor selflessly to implement historic resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan, and they are preparing a worthy greeting to the grand jubilee. Resolutions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report "On the USSR Food Program for the Period up to 1990 and Measures for Its Implementation" caused a new surge of labor activeness and creative inspiration in the masses.

Under the Leninist party's direction our country has created a powerful economic potential, its defense might has grown and the people's material and cultural standard of living has improved. Comrade Brezhnev notes that "the labor of Soviet citizens is the most reliable basis for reinforcing our Motherland's might and prosperity."

The valorous USSR Armed Forces are a reliable guardian over the people's creative labor and a bulwark of universal peace. The Air Force, which began its

heroic history with the birth of the first socialist state in the world, stands in a single formation of armed defenders of the Land of Soviets. On just the third day of the Revolution the first Soviet aviation detachment of 12 crews was activated on personal instructions of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin and a provisional control entity was formed--the Bureau of Commissars of Aviation and Aeronautics. In accordance with the Decree on Organization of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, the mass activation of aviation detachments began on 28 January 1918.

The genuine foresight of the Revolution's leader, the fervent enthusiasm and selfless work of the liberated people and the enormous organizational work of our party and state were truly necessary to create and build up step by step the forces of Soviet aviation under conditions of military danger, extreme devastation and starvation. Party members--people of a special make-up utterly dedicated to the Revolution--were among the first Soviet aviators.

V. I. Lenin and the Communist Party showed constant concern for technical outfitting of the Red Air Force. Aviation plants and shops were rehabilitated and the training of aviation cadres began from among the people who had been trained in the 1st Moscow, Yegor'yevsk and Zaraysk aviation schools and in the Petrograd Military Air Observers' School.

Already in the Civil War our military aviation conducted active combat actions in defense of the young Soviet republic. Basic efforts of military aviation were concentrated in those fronts where the greatest danger threatened. In the summer and fall of 1918 Soviet pilots successfully operated in the fighting for Tsaritsyn, which marked the beginning of organization of close coordination between the Air Force and ground troops. The principle of aviation's massive employment was successfully implemented for the first time in fighting at Kazan' in August-September 1918.

The first generation of Soviet aviators spread their combat wings, their will became tempered, flying proficiency grew and combat traditions were born. During the Civil War Soviet aviation flew some 20,000 tactical sorties. There were 219 Red military pilots and air observers decorated with the Order of Red Banner for courage and heroism, and 16 of them were awarded this order twice, with five receiving it three times.

Successful implementation of Lenin's plan for building socialism and the creation of a firm industrial and scientific-technical base became the foundation for development of the USSR Air Fleet and permitted our country to become a mighty air power in a historically short time period.

The 9th Komsomol Congress held a special place in aviation's development. A decision was made on 25 January 1931 in the name of three million Komsomol members to assume sponsorship of the Air Force. This decision played an important role not only in the technical refitting of aviation, but also in the training of qualified flight cadres from among the best Komsomol members and foremost Soviet youth.

In the years of the first five-year plans Soviet pilots made a number of outstanding long-distance flights in Soviet aircraft and set over a third of the world air records. In 1934 pilots A. V. Lyapidevskiy, S. A. Levanevskiy, V. S. Molokov, N. P. Kamanin, M. T. Slepnev, M. V. Vodop'yanov and I. V. Doronin were the first in the country to receive the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union for their participation in the heroic epopee of rescuing the Chelyuskin personnel.

Our aviation grew stronger from day to day thanks to nationwide concern. In the prewar years the Air Force became a formidable weapon of the Soviet state's defense. Its increased combat might contributed to no small extent to the defeat of Japanese invaders at Lake Khasan and on the Khalkhin-Gol. Soviet pilots-internationalists demonstrated high moral-combat qualities in fighting for the freedom of the Spanish and Chinese peoples. But the might of Soviet aviation, the pilots' courage and valor, their boundless love for the Motherland, and dedication to the Leninist party and ideals of communism were displayed with special force in fighting against the fascist German invaders during the Great Patriotic War.

In the initial period of the war our pilots fought superior enemy forces with unparalleled courage. Thanks to selfless efforts of the Soviet rear, which in a short period of time managed to supply the front with first-rate combat equipment, Soviet aviation won air supremacy once and for all by the summer of 1943 in fierce air battles and engagements in the skies of Moscow, Stalingrad, the Kuban' and at Kursk and held it securely until the total defeat of Hitler Germany.

Large groupings of enemy troops at Stalingrad, Bobruysk, Minsk, Korsun'-Shevchenkovskiy, Kishinev, Breslau, Koenigsberg and Berlin were smashed in the most active actions by our Air Force.

During the war years the Air Force flew over three million tactical sorties and conducted hundreds of thousands of aerial fights. Soviet aviation destroyed 57,000 of Hitler's aircraft in the air and on airfields, which was over two-thirds of their losses at the Soviet-German front. The pilots of naval aviation also made a great contribution toward winning victory over the enemy along with pilots of the Air Force and air defense fighter aviation. They have two-thirds of the enemy ships sunk and damaged to their combat credit. On the night of 7/8 August 1941 the aviation of KBF [Red Banner Baltic Fleet] delivered the first bombing attack against Berlin, the capital of Hitler's Reich.

In the struggle against the homeland's enemies the winged sons of the people, with high moral-political and combat qualities, boldly entered into clashes against superior enemy forces and destroyed them mercilessly. They struck the enemy not only with the fire of the war machine. When the situation demanded, they employed the weapon of the courageous and fearless--the air ram. Over 500 enemy aircraft were destroyed in aerial combat by the ramming attack alone. Over 350 of our pilots and crews repeated the "fiery ram" of famed Soviet patriot Capt Nikolay Gastello.

The party and Soviet government appraised the aviators' exploits on their merits. Over 200,000 of them were decorated with orders and medals, 2,420 military aviators became Heroes of the Soviet Union, 65 received this high award twice, and famed Soviet aces, now Mar Avn A. I. Pokryshkin and Col Gen Avn I. N. Kozhedub, were recognized three times with this high distinction. Many aviation combined units and units were awarded orders, received honorary designations and became guards.

Soviet citizens have been working and living under a peaceful sky for the 38th year now. Today as never before our country's authority is high and its international position is firm. But as emphasized at the 6th All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries by USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, "it would be an unforgivable mistake to underestimate the real danger emanating from imperialist forces. It is impossible to ignore the fact that they possess impressive resources and rely on modern, comprehensively outfitted armies." Therefore the Communist Party and Soviet government are displaying constant concern for our Armed Forces. This concern also is reflected in the growth of the Air Force's combat might. It has fully everything necessary for life, combat training and performance of the missions facing it.

Missile-armed aircraft now comprise the basis of the Air Force. They are outfitted with the most up-to-date weaponry, means for detecting the enemy and controlling fire, and the latest navigation gear. New multipurpose aircraft with variable geometry wing and powerful vertical take-off and landing flying craft have been created of late. There also have been great changes in the aircraft inventory of military transport aviation, which now is equipped with up-to-date aircraft and different types of helicopters with a heavy lift capacity. Soviet aviation has taken long strides forward. It has become supersonic and missile-carrying, with modern weapons in its inventory. Its role in ensuring national defense has risen.

While attaching great importance to technical outfitting of the Army, Air Force and Navy, the Communist Party at the same time always has believed and does believe that weapons can be a powerful means of defense only if the personnel have a deep realization of their supreme responsibility to the Motherland and master weapons and equipment to perfection. Political indoctrination work performed among the troops contributes actively to the development of military airmen with high moral-political, combat and psychological qualities, utterly dedicated to the party, the Motherland and the people. Commanders, political entities, and party and Komsomol organizations proceed from the fact that communist conviction is the pivot of military character which has helped and is helping all generations of military personnel find within themselves the strength to overcome any hardships of military service and invariably accomplish assigned missions.

The high flying proficiency and profound understanding of their duty to the people was shown persuasively once again in the Exercise "Zapad-81" held in September of last year. It was a test of tactical schooling for aviation units and subunits, a check of their readiness to perform any assignment of the Motherland to defend socialist achievements and the Soviet people's peaceful labor.

Socialist competition which has unfolded among the troops for a worthy celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation under the motto "Reliable protection for the Soviet people's peaceful labor!" is an effective means for achieving high end results in training and service, for maintaining high combat readiness and for a further improvement in the effectiveness and quality of military aviators' air schooling.

The recent 6th All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries provided a new impetus in the work of Air Force party members to implement resolutions of the 26th CPSU congress. The activeness of our Komsomol members has risen. In the days when the 19th Komsomol Congress was in session they came out with a new patriotic initiative: "Komsomol concern for modern tactical aviation systems."

Leaders of socialist competition in the Air Force--the units and subunits commanded by officers V. Sadikov, V. Mokhov, V. Maley, A. Mikhaylov and others--achieved new goals in improving professional expertise and combat readiness in this training year.

The CPSU Central Committee and Soviet government highly value the military work of the soldier-aviators. The cream of the crop receive honorary titles "Honored Military Pilot of the USSR" and "Honored Military Navigator of the USSR." Each year hundreds of Air Force representatives receive governmental awards for outstanding indicators in combat and political training. The profession of aviator requires giving of oneself and at times genuine heroism even in peacetime. Our press has reported how a helicopter crew commanded by Maj V. Shcherbakov was in a difficult spot during a sortie in Afghanistan. Further accomplishment of the mission required it to take an extreme risk. Overcoming all difficulties, the aviators coped with the assignment but on returning to the airfield received a signal that another helicopter was in a critical situation. Shcherbakov took his craft to help and the crew once again underwent very fierce ordeals. Their combat comrades were saved. Maj Vasiliy Vasil'yevich Shcherbakov was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for exemplary performance of military duty and for the courage and heroism he displayed.

The country is proud of its winged heroes. They are capable both of defending our Motherland's sacred borders and the roads of interstellar routes. The present generation of Soviet aviators worthily continues the combat traditions of fathers and older brothers--heroes of the Great Patriotic War.

Soviet aviators, like all Armed Forces personnel, celebrate USSR Air Fleet Day with new successes in combat and political training. In fulfilling their sacred constitutional duty they are ready to come to the defense of their homeland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, at the first call of the Communist Party and at the Motherland's order.

6904
CSO: 1801/027

GROUND FORCES

TANK UNITS: BREAKTHROUGH TACTICAL EXERCISE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Engr-Col B. Lyapkalo, Red Banner Kiev Military District: "Report from a Tactical Exercise: Breakthrough"]

[Text] The tankmen had to penetrate the "enemy" defense in a narrow sector after making a march over difficult swampy woodland and capture a favorable line in the designated area.

The battalion commanded by Maj Ya. Kostyak was operating on the right flank of the regiment's first echleon. On receiving the mission he tried to decide which company to move to the left flank, onto the axis of main attack. Perhaps he should move the 5th Tank Company commanded by Sr Lt V. Timoshenko there? The company was rather well trained and Timoshenko had proven to be a competent commander, although he had taken over the position not long ago. The Order of Red Star on the officer's chest said a great deal. He had received this high government award for courage displayed in performing an international duty.

"The 5th Company will operate on the battalion left flank," Maj Kostyak announced his decision. "On the main axis."

Then the tanks began to move out to the line of attack. Maj Kostyak moved closer to the left flank. The company commanded by Sr Lt Timoshenko had deployed into a skirmish line. Meanwhile tanks of 6th Company took cover in a hollow and its commander, Capt Gvozdenko, came up in communications and reported:

"I'm on schedule."

On schedule meant he had reached the next control point along the route, which had been broken down by time earlier.

First echelon companies entered combat in concert, at a good speed and with smooth coordination. When the intensity of fighting abated in his sector, Capt Gvozdenko gave attention to the fact that Sr Lt Timoshenko's subordinates had not hit a dangerous target. Gvozdenko immediately retargeted one of his company's crews to this target. Later, when the "enemy" offered fierce resistance to 6th Company in turn, Timoshenko helped it with the fire of his own crews.

The tankmen functioned impetuously. Nevertheless 5th Company's further advance began to be held up. The "enemy" counterattacked. Then the battalion commander committed the 4th Tank Company commanded by Sr Lt V. Boldyrev at the junction between the 5th and 6th companies. This measure proved timely. Maj Kostyak's resolute action and the constant feeling of close contact between the company commanders permitted the battalion to accomplish the breakthrough of a well fortified "enemy" defense filled with weapons successfully.

This is but one factor which largely predetermined success. Above all it indicated the officers' responsible attitude toward personal training in the command training system. Maj Kostyak named one other condition for success:

"Teamwork, good relationships in the crews and the desire to work in the best way possible."

It stands to reason that the battalion commander is correct. But these qualities do not appear in the collective of themselves. They are instilled by constant painstaking work and by the ability to trust people and thus get from them faultless performance of their duties. A struggle goes on for full interchangeability and mastery of related specialties during socialist competition in the crews.

The next phase of the practice combat ended. A protracted and not very summerlike rain continued, but the tankmen did not even think about hiding from it. They stood at the vehicles, discussed exercise episodes in a lively manner and listened to the roar of motors. The tank battalion commanded by Maj A. Chirkov was operating there beyond the forest. It was the battalion with which Maj Kostyak's subordinates were competing. It was understandable that they themselves waited to see what results their rivals in competition would show after having successfully performed the mission themse ves.

We will say at once that the battalion commanded by Maj Chirkov fell into a difficult spot. After dashing across a small bridge Maj Chirkov stopped his tank and emerged from it. The bridge did not inspire trust and, as a matter of fact, one section of the bridge collapsed under the following tank driven by driver-mechanic Pvt V. Dedyura. Thanks to Dedyura's experience they managed to get the tank onto the surviving part of the bridge, but the rate of attack dropped.

After reporting what had happened to the regimental commander Maj Chirkov began to estimate what could be done. Use improvised means? But roundabout were only scanty bushes, and those couldn't be reached because of the marshes.

But the tankmen displayed intelligent initiative in that situation. They reinforced the bridge with their own resources, using logs intended for self-recovery. Here is where the skills the soldiers had acquired during strenuous tactical and engineer training problems came in handy! The regimental commander also approved the tankmen's actions. On the whole they successfully performed their mission in breaking through the "enemy" defense.

The high results demonstrated by personnel of the battalions commanded by Majors Kostyak and Chirkov were noted in the exercise critique. Competing with each other, these subunits were successfully fulfilling pledges in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. This was reaffirmed by the tactical field fire exercise which took place under difficult conditions.

6904
CSO: 1801/011

ARTILLERY UNITS: COMBAT TRAINING OF ARTILLERY BATTERY DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Maj V. Timoshchenko, Order of Lenin Transbaikal Military District: "Artillerymen Compete"]

[Text] District competitions of artillery battery commanders took place under difficult conditions. They had to function in a situation of limited visibility, under fire of "enemy" aviation and artillery. All this required the battery commanders to have composure, precision in their actions and a high degree of artillery fire training.

We will say at once that Capt A. Starikov's fire was an ornament for the competition. Narrative problems came in one after the other during the officer's work at the OP. In particular, optical instruments were "disabled" at the most intense moments and telephone communications with the firing positions were interrupted. It became necessary to function without the gun position officer. Now and then questions would arise: Which target should be neutralized first and what method of registration or kind of shell or fuze to select in order to perform the mission as quickly as possible?

Running ahead, I would like to say that Capt Starikov became district champion in artillery fire training among battery commanders. Captains N. Sayenko and O. Povst'yanov, who took second and third places respectively, also took an imaginative approach to the firing and demonstrated high proficiency.

Just what were the components of success for prizewinners of the district competitions? We already mentioned their ability to orient themselves correctly in the most difficult combat situation. The commanders' responsible attitude toward improving weapons schooling and artillery fire training in those units where they serve can be called a decisive factor here. There is a good training facility there. For example, in preparing for district competitions, Capt Sayenko had an opportunity to practice various tasks of preparing ground artillery subunits on the artillery smallbore range during scheduled classes and in practice sessions.

We will note that the range was improved through the initiative of party members officers S. Dubodelov and N. Shchukin. Devices were prepared here by rationalizers for the performance of fire missions under nighttime conditions and for firing a high-burst registration point with the help of an artillery fire simulation kit.

These units give much attention to regular conduct of artillery fire drills. They usually take place against a difficult tactical background, with the accomplishment of unexpected narrative problems and under near-combat conditions. Many young artillery officers who took part in the competitions received a graphic lesson of professional expertise.

But I would like to mention something else. Unfortunately the training of personnel of the battery commanded by Capt M. Kiktenko, which serviced these competitions, was not of the best. For example, while Sr Lt A. Korolev was performing the fire mission Capt Kiktenko's subordinates made several crude mistakes. In the final account this affected the quality of the officer's work.

I won't enumerate these mistakes, but will mention only two facts. Battery officers had to assume, for example, the functions of communicators. At the moment of firing there was no supervision over the teams' actions on the part of gun position officer Sr Lt I. Prishchak or weapon platoon commander WO A. Inozemtsev.

In short, the district competitions of artillery battery commanders highlighted many omissions in the training of personnel in servicing subunits. In creating difficult conditions of actual combat for the firers, their organizers did not place high demands on those who were preparing the gun crews for competitions. The fact is that competition, especially those on such a scale, have to be a school of expertise not only for the commanders, but for all personnel.

6904
CSO: 1801/011

MOTORIZED RIFLE UNITS: COMBAT READINESS DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Lt Col M. Lishniy: "A Military Publicist's Notes: Readiness for Combat"]

[Text] The motorized riflemen were preparing for supper, but then the assembly signal sounded. The regimental commander who arrived in the unit area was informed that the unit was to be in a tactical exercise.

There had been no talk about this regiment going out for an exercise because more than half the personnel were in a training center tens of kilometers from the military post. Personnel of the neighboring unit were preparing for the exercise, but the senior commander suddenly changed his decision.

Then the infantry fighting vehicles already were leaving the post with a rumble of tracks. The commander headed the column and led it to the designated area while the deputy regimental commander set off for the training center. A second column under his leadership was to head for the exercise area directly from there. After making a march of many kilometers the columns rendezvoused at the stipulated location and, having been supplied with everything necessary for combat, the regiment continued performance of the mission.

To the motorized riflemen's honor, they withstood the test worthily, which was noted by district staff officers. Battalions commanded by majors K. Tyan and D. Yakubovskiy functioned successfully in the exercise. The officers displayed resourcefulness and the ability to find the expedient decision quickly in a difficult situation on the march, in the attack and on the defense.

The work of combat equipment was distinguished by high reliability. Not one vehicle broke down although there were heavy stresses.

Of course not everything went smoothly. There also were rough areas, but on the whole the personnel demonstrated a high level of readiness for combat.

Combat readiness... This is a specific concept. Behind these words in particular lies the readiness of the commander and all personnel to perform an assigned mission and under any conditions, including without preliminary preparations. It is no accident that appropriate guidance documents envisage surprise inspections.

The uncommon, nonstandard situation in which a particular officer or subunit ends up and the factor of surprise prompts people to think, develops creative initiative and permits a more accurate determination as to what a commander and the subunit he heads is capable of.

I once was witness to an indicative episode in this respect.

The senior commander assigned surprise control problems for the tank regiment where one of the battalions was commanded by Maj V. Yemel'yanov. The tankmen arrived at the range after a march. Here they had to perform an exercise of the Firing Course with the authorized round. The first shift of firers took their places in the fighting vehicles and the tanks moved off from the starting line at a signal. Targets appeared and two vehicles opened fire. Officers K. Belov and V. Yemel'yanov opened fire on other targets after hitting the first ones, and they also hit these. But the third tank still had not fired a single round against the first target, which soon disappeared. A second target in the third lane also was not fired on. It was only against the third target that the tank in which Capt R. Akmanov was the firer opened fire, and then with a great delay.

On returning to the starting line Capt Akmanov reported that it was not his fault he had not been able to begin firing on time. Immediately there were officers who began to express sympathy for the captain, saying the equipment had not been prepared.

The general who was conducting the firing personally clarified the reason for the delay and poor firing results.

I won't dwell on details of the conversation which occurred right there between the inspector and the regimental commander. I will say only that it bore a fundamental character and that it was not a discussion of trivial matters, as some officers thought, but about combat readiness and officers' responsibility for their own schooling and for the status of equipment and weapons.

After this the next shift of firers took their places in the vehicles. Senior lieutenants V. Konyakhin, V. Rossel' and A. Matveyev made ready for firing, but then smoke pots began smoking and smoke puff charges began bursting not far from the firing lanes. A narrative problem was received: The "enemy" was conducting intense fire and the tank driver-mechanics and commanders had been put out of action. New ones arrived in their places and the firers were ordered to change crews and vehicles.

"An officer must be able to fire accurately from any tank and with a crew unfamiliar to him," said the inspector.

The sudden narrative problem forced the officers to display a maximum of attention and composure. Nevertheless none of them was able to receive an outstanding grade. Being in a situation which differed from one to which they were accustomed, the officers acted with a certain constraint. For example, no one was able to keep within the norm for an outstanding grade. It is

important, however, that everyone received a good practical lesson and drew certain conclusions. In particular they realized how important it was to avoid stereotypes, indulgences and oversimplifications in combat training and to be ready always to accomplish opportunity missions.

Of course the cohesiveness of a crew or team acquired in the course of exercises and firings and the people's knowledge of each other have great meaning. It is also clear, however, that people will be disabled in combat and others will take their places. Therefore any officer and NCO has to be ready to function with subordinates unfamiliar to him, develop the ability not to become confused under difficult, extreme conditions, be psychologically conditioned and always be oriented on the maximum, on victory. In other words, they must develop within themselves an inner readiness for any surprises, for only a person in whom this readiness is based on firm moral conditioning and tactical proficiency is capable of holding out and winning.

Modern combat is characterized by a complicated, abruptly changing situation, and demands decisionmaking in a rigid time limit. Naturally victory on the battlefield also will be determined to a great extent on a soldier's ability to act faster and better than the enemy under these conditions. It follows that it is very important to develop in people a readiness to accomplish opportunity missions, along with the development of other moral-combat qualities.

There is no question that practice combat and any problem or exercise has conditionalities, but the capable, thinking officer will be able to reduce them to a minimum and ensure that subordinates acquire the qualities needed in combat.

I recall how Lt Col I. Maralov (he now is a colonel and has been advanced in position) developed in his subordinates the habit of being used to the uncommon when he was an artillery regiment commander.

An exercise was under way. Battery commander Sr Lt A. Brusenskiy received a mission to neutralize an "enemy" mortar battery. The night was pitch-dark. The sky was covered with stormclouds and it was drizzling. The conditions were not the easiest, as they say. But hardly had the officer managed to prepare the map and instruments when the regimental commander gave a narrative problem: The "enemy" was firing chemical shells against the command-observation post. The senior lieutenant had to put on a protective mask, abandon a well-lit area under a canopy and occupy a small damp trench. After adjusting a lantern Brusenskiy began preparing firing data but again a narrative problem came in--change the KNP's [command-observation post's] location and control battery fire from a small hill located 800 m to the left. After making a "forced march" to the designated area the officer also quickly settled in there. He performed the mission of neutralizing the "enemy" battery excellently. After this the regimental commander sent his vehicle back to headquarters and he set off for there on foot with a group of officers. Suddenly some kind of flashes shone in the darkness several kilometers away. They lit up a small trig point. Sr Lt Brusenskiy started his stopwatch out of habit. Soon the sounds of some kind of bursts carried to him. Turning on

the flashlight, Brusenskiy glanced at his stopwatch and wrote something on the map. They reached the staff tent and here the regimental commander asked:

"Did you see the flashes?"

"Yes sir."

"Did you intersect them?"

Three officers were silent, but Brusenskiy responded for everyone: "We did."

"Not 'we did,' but 'I did'," the lieutenant colonel corrected him and added: "An 'enemy' battery is conducting fire on the KNP from there. Carry out the mission of destroying it."

Brusenskiy alone accomplished the mission. He was able to determine coordinates of the "enemy" battery quite accurately. By the light of flashes the officer had been able to make out the trig point and, using the stopwatch, he fixed the time it took for the sound to arrive. He figured the distance and then found this point on the map without difficulty.

This episode indicates a great deal, above all the fact that Sr Lt Brusenskiy had developed an inner readiness for immediate action in any situation. This is a great credit to the regimental commander above all. It was he who assigned missions to his subordinate and saw that they were carried out in an unusual, complicated situation, and developed in him such qualities as resourcefulness and the ability not to become confused under any circumstances.

That is how it should be. "Not everything goes according to plan in war," writes L. I. Brezhnev in "Malaya Zemlya" [The Novorossiysk Base of Operations]. "Fights often break out not quite, and sometimes even not at all as depicted on staff maps. Then valor, dedication and initiative of every commander and political officer and of every private and seaman become truly invaluable."

Three examples were given in these notes from combat training practice. They are at first glance different and not connected with each other, but they also have much in common. Above all it is the imaginative, thoughtful approach of the commanders toward developing in subordinates such an important quality as readiness for any surprise and the ability to emerge from a difficult spot with honor. A readiness to enter combat and win.

6904
CSO: 1801/011

JUNIOR OFFICER AWARDED 'HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION' GOLD STAR

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Lt Col Yu. Romanov: "Presentation of Awards to Hero"]

[Text] At a ceremonial meeting of M.V. Frunze Military Academy personnel, the Commander in Chief of the Ground Forces and Deputy USSR Minister of Defense Army General V. Petrov, in the name of the USSR Supreme Soviet, awarded Captain R. Anshev, a first year student, the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star of Hero of the Soviet Union. Communist R. Aushev earned the country's highest award for exemplary fulfillment of military duties and demonstrated courage and heroism. [End of editorial introduction]

Prior to entering the academy Captain Ruslan Sultanovich Aushev was the commander of a motorized rifle battalion.

Since childhood he had dreamed of becoming an officer, as did his two brothers Adam and Boris. They too are officers.

Ruslan's dream came true. He entered the Mar SU A. I. Yeremenko Higher Combined Arms Command School in Ordzhonikidze. After graduation he commanded a platoon and then a company... The subunits under the command of the young officer achieved excellent ratings.

The top-level officer became deputy chief of staff and later commander of a motorized rifle battalion. Under his command the battalion became one of the best in the district. During training exercises the motorized riflemen attacked successfully in the difficult conditions of the high mountains, skilfully participated in helicopter assault landings and stormed "enemy" strong points. And invariably, during all phases of the exercises Communist Captain R. Aushev skilfully commanded the battalion, demonstrating high examples of personal courage and bravery.

CSO: 1801/057

GERMAN SOURCE ON KRIVAK II CLASS LARGE ASW SHIP

Frankfurt/Main SOLDAT UND TECHNIK in German Nos 9, 10, Sep, Oct 82

[Article by Siegfried Breyer: "The Krivak II Class"]

[No 9, Sep 82, pp 501-511]

[Text] Part 1

Eleven years ato at the beginning of June 1971 a new type of a larger Soviet surface combatant made its debut: The KRIVAK Class, whose units were at that time designated by NATO as DDGM = Destroyer, Guided Missile, and by the Bundesmarine (FRG Navy) as FK-Zerstorer (Guided Missile Destroyer), while it was listed by the Soviets as BPK = Bolshoye Protivolodohnye Korabl = large antisubmarine ship. When from 1977/78 a change was made in the Soviet nomenclature that these units were redesignated as SKR = Storozhevoye Korabl: escort ships (and in this regard the units experienced a certain "degradation"), NATO also responded with a downgrading and then designated these units as FFGSP = Frigates, Guided Missile SUM/Point Defense. The significance of this Soviet revision in the nomenclature became apparent only some years later, when new classes of considerably enlarged surface combat units entered service, which are intended for long-term deployment. Those units which previously had destroyer standards in the Soviet Navy have been enlarged to cruiser size, and the cruisers have increased to the dimensions of previous battleships, so that as a result a distinction might have to have been made between the large antisubmarine ships (UDALOY Class) and large guided missile ships (SOVREMENNY Class) and the smallest of the large antisubmarine ships to date--those of the KRIVAK Class--from the perspective and intent of a navy which was expanding and is intended for a permanent oceanic presence. Despite their designation in the Soviet Navy as "escort ships" and similarly despite the categorization in NATO as "FFGSP-Frigates," upon closer inspection the KRIVAK Class appears to be the development of typical destroyers, but this analysis on

the basis of current analysis requires qualification. The determinative factor for the previous designation as "destroyer" was probably the erroneous estimation of the main guided missile system, to which initially a ship-to-ship capability had been assigned; this missile system was listed with the NATO code designation "SS-N-10." Therefore the primary mission of this new class appeared to be operation against surface ships, on the basis of this analysis the assignment to the destroyer category--of the modern contemporary type--could be justified. Only after quite some time (and even then not with complete acceptance) it had to be realized that this class of ships is not equipped primarily for combatting surface units, but that its primary mission is actually ASW (Anti-Submarine Warfare), and that it is equipped not with the previously assumed SS-N-10 ship-to-ship missile, but with the SS-N-14 weapons system, which is designed for the antisubmarine role. Instead of a destroyer in contemporary configuration, this class is rather a ship which should be assigned to the category of escort ship. On this basis it can be noted from what epoch the type conception and design of this KRIVAK Class derives: not from the era of the "antiaircraft carrier" concept, but from the anti-POLARIS era, which succeeded it.

The KRIVAK Class is currently subdivded into the KRIVAK I variant as its original version and into the further developed KRIVAK Ii version. The KRIVAK I Class appears to be complete with 20 units after a construction period of ca. 13 years, and to date there are 11 units of the KRIVAK II version. Construction of the KRIVAK II was initiated in approximately 1973, and the first unit entered service in 1976. While the construction of all KRIVAK I units was distributed over three shipyards--beginning in East Prussian Konigsberg (current Soviet designation "Kaliningrad" at the "Yantar Shipyard"), then in the Black Sea at the "Zaliv Shipyard" in Kerch/Kamysch-Burun, and then at the Leningrad Zhdanov Shipyard, the construction of the KRIVAK II units has been restricted to the Konigsberg shipyard.

Upon closer examination (and in most regards this also applies for the original KRIVAK I version), it is apparent how well this Class is adapted to the requirements of coordinated ASW-operations. In the following discussions the attempt will therefore be made to develop a perspective upon their design and thereby to make conclusions in regard to their internal configuration--so to say in regard to their "anatomy."

Ship Hull

In analyzing the ship hull, it can be noted that the requirement for a high degree of seaworthiness was assigned a particularly high degree of priority: For the first time in Soviet naval design for ships of this size the decision was made for a long forecastle deck with a short stern step--the ratio of both to each other is ca. 3:1. At the bow the freeboard is somewhat more than 7 meters, at the center of the ship it is 5 meters and at the stern it is 2.5

meters. The average molded depth is 7.5 meters up to the main deck and approximately 10 meters to the forecastle deck. From the main deck the ship hull descends in the center third of the ship downwards--this makes the expansion of the knuckled hull form (chine-type frames) which can be noted there apparent, so that on the basis of the hull width to be assumed in the design water line (DWL) a length-to-beam ratio can be deduced, which should be at ca. 8.4, a dimension which is characteristic for fast ships. The very projecting foreship terminates with a slightly crescent foresteven, whose pronounced indentation (ca. 8 m) suggests bow sonar dome. At the stern the hull terminates in the usual angled transom stern. The rear third of the hull manifests reinforcement beams. The purpose of these beams might be to counter stresses on the structural members (and possibly moreover of the VDS-system) caused by vibration from the propulsive system, and therefore might well be intended to enhance the structural strength of the hull. It can be assumed with a fair degree of certainty that fin stabilizers are provided to compensate rolling and to provide the most stable possible weapons platform.

The Ships of the KRIVAK Class

Hull No	Name Shipyard: All built at Yantar Shipyard Kalinengrad	Building Dates	Assignment
1	RETIVY (The Wild One)	1974-76	Northern Fleet
2	REZKY (The Sharp)	1974-76	Pacific Fleet
3	RAZYTELNY (The Conspicuous)	1975-77	Black Sea Fleet
4	GROZYASHSCHY (The Threatening)	1976-78	Pacific Fleet
5	NEUKROTIMY (The Intrepid)	1976-78	Baltic Fleet
6	BESSMENNY (The Resolute)	1976-78	Northern Fleet
7	GROMKY (The Strong)	1977-79	Northern Fleet
8	GRODELIVY (The Proud)	1977-79	Pacific Fleet
9	RYANY (The Robust)	1978-80	Pacific Fleet
10	REVNOSTNY (The Eager)	1978-80	Pacific Fleet
11	PYTLIVY (The Daring)	1979-81	?

Based upon the external configuration four decks inside the hull would have to be assumed. In this regard it is not certain whether or not a double bottom is provided. Similarly on the basis of the external design it can be concluded that there is an internal compartmentation, as illustrated in Figure 1. The subdivision would provide approximately 15 water-tight compartments, which would be commensurate with the usual standards.

Figure 1 caption [figure not reproduced]

Longitudinal section of an FFGSP-frigate of the KRIVAK II Class with assumed internal compartmentation.

Key: A = Artillery; B = Bridge; E = Electrical system; FK = Guided missile system; GTU = Gas turbines; M = Ammunition; P = Propeller; R = Rudder; W = Crew accommodations; VDS = Variable Depth Sonar

As differentiated from the KRIVAK I, in the KRIVAK II the aftership is configured slightly differently: The stern step is shorter by 3.5 meters; however, the forecastle step is extended by the same distance astern, so that the same total length as in the KRIVAK I is retained. Originally it had been erroneously assumed that the KRIVAK II Class had a slightly greater length. The reason for this modification in design was the artillery armament, for which somewhat more room might have been necessary than was the case with the KRIVAK I Class. If this assumption is valid, then other space would have been sacrificed, because, as mentioned, there was no enlargement.

Propulsion and Ship Operation

The KRIVAK Class--including the KRIVAK II variant--is the second type of larger surface combatant exclusively with gas turbine propulsion, which Soviet naval construction has produced to date. This development had begun with the design based on the KASHIN Class in the late 1950's, whose two-shaft system is driven by four gas turbines of the same power. In addition four gas turbines of lesser power are provided, which provide the power for requirements for electrical power for the ship operation, the electronics and the weapons systems. The four propulsion gas turbines provide a total power of 70,610 kW (= 96,000 HP) for a speed of at least 35 kn. The two-shaft system provided for the KRIVAK Class would probably be technologically similar to that of the KASHIN Class, but with the difference that separate, i.e., gas turbines of different power are provided for high speed and for cruising, of which the high-speed turbines deliver 2 x 17,895 kW (= 48,640 HP) and the cruise turbines deliver 2 x 8,950 (= 24,300 HP, together ca. 54,000 kW or 73,000 HP, which corresponds to a total of 76 percent of the power generated in the KASHIN Class. Thereby the KRIVAK class, which are lighter by some 1,000 tons, reach ca. 32 kn at operational displacement, and are only slightly slower than the KASHIN Class, which make ca. 35 kn. Doubtless the KRIVAK propulsion system has the advantage of less space requirement; the exhaust uptakes, which are in a pronounced astern position, suggests the spatial extent of the propulsion system: on this basis the two main gas turbines would be located side-by-side in the center of the ship and the cruising turbines behind them, all of them in a compartment near the stern, which again provides the advantage of shorter propeller shafts. Two rudders are probably provided.

Whereas in the KASHIN Class there is a "pure" gas turbine system, the propulsion system in the KRIVAK Class is probably a typical CIGOG/COGAG system, most likely in very compact design. It appears however that the Soviets have not yet succeeded in the KRIVAK II Class in reducing the fuel consumption in the gas turbines, which is considerably higher than in Western gas turbine designs, and on this basis the conclusion might be drawn that the endurance of these ships is not very economical. One possibility for increasing the sea endurance slightly would be the technique used in the KASHIN Class of operating with only one shaft, and letting the other shaft run uncoupled in the wake. However, this is only an assumption with reference to the KRIVAK Class.

There is not information available in regard to the power plant which is used to generate electrical power, so no statement can be made in this regard.

Armament

The units of the KRIVAK II Class have five weapons systems: three for ASW, one for engaging air targets and another as conventional artillery. The SS-N-14 guided missile weapons systems is regarded as the main armament. The four "SILEX" missiles carried are in cylindrical starters ca. 9 meters long and with an internal diameter of 1.6 meters, which are combined in a quadruple group and can be turned 360° on a pedestal with a diameter of not quite 3 meters and can be elevated to a maximum of 20°. In the front and rear these starters have lid covers, which are open from the top for loading and starting.

The SILEX is an aerodynamic missile ca. 8 meters long of somewhat over 0.8 m cell diameter with a solid fuel engine and with two discarding solid fuel boosters. Their short stub wings are folded inside the starter and are deployed automatically to ca. 2.3 m upon release from the starter. As the "payload" this missile carries an AS-torpedo, which is ejected at a precalculated position, floats down on a parachute to the surface of the water, separates automatically from the parachute and assumes a search pattern, for which purpose it is equipped with a homing head (acoustically activated?).

The start weight of the SILEX is estimated at ca. 2,500 kg; its maximum speed is just below MACH 1, and the range might be ca. 30 sm. The SILEX performs its flight path with radar guide beam assistance; it appears to change its altitude constantly according to a specific program, whereby it is probably capable of underflying hostile radar detection for at least a part of its trajectory.

Figure 2 caption [figure not reproduced]

BESSMENNY, photographed in the Norwegian Sea in the fall of 1981.

The SILEX load is limited to four missiles per ship. There is no reload capability in action, because there does not appear to be any room for reserve missiles, and in addition reloading with on-board facilities alone would cause considerable problems. At base reload is effected with a special loading platform (this is carried on board only in special situations--for example, on deployment cruises or change of station). For this loading platform on both sides just behind the quadruple starter group on deck guide rings each of ca. 3 meter diameter are provided on which the loading platform and with which it can be brought into the corresponding loading position for the starter group turned towards it, whereby the insertion of the missiles can be performed probably without major difficulty on the horizontal plane.

The "limited surface target capability" which is assigned variously to the SS-N-14 guided missile weapons systems to date does not appear to be confirmed. Such a capability could however be realized--at least theoretically--if instead of an AS-torpedo a surface-target torpedo would be deployed in the same manner as the AS-torpedo. The second guided missile weapons system--which has the NATO code designation SA-N-4--is exclusively of a defensive nature and is used for close-range and close-in defense against air attacks, whereby in addition to low-flying manned aircraft and/or helicopters "sea skimmer" missiles are included, and it might therefore be qualified as an

antimissile system. This is a "navalized" version of the SA-8, the mobile army anti-aircraft system, which has been in service with Soviet ground forces for several years. The single-stage solid-fuel missile with the NATO codename GECKO is used, which has a length of 3.2 m and a cell diameter of 0.64 m. Its warhead is probably a ca. 20 kg charge of conventional explosive. The GECKO, which has a start weight of ca. 200 kg, attains a speed of MACH 2.5, and has a range which is listed variously in different sources. FLOTTES DE COMBAT 1982 states a range of 12,000 m, including the intercept zone, which begins at 60 m and ends at 900 m. The control is provided in the initial flight phase by radar guide beam, thereafter probably by radio control.

The KRIVAK Class has two SA-N-4 systems, each of which consists of a cylindrical silo magazine with a retractable double starter. This silo housing is today the beginning of the attempt for below-decks guided missile systems, which are installed in the latest Soviet surface combatants; with this principle considerable advantages are gained, if it is considered that extensive protection from the effects of weather are obtained thereby, maintenance can be performed independent of the weather and an optimum degree of operational availability can be maintained.

The SA-N-4 silo magazine has an approximate height of 5 meters (which corresponds to ca. two deck heights) and a diameter of ca. 4 meters. Its base in the KRIVAK Class is on the main deck. It has a capacity of 20 missiles, which are arranged in vertical position around the inner wall of the silo and from there can be moved so far to the center of the silo, that they engage the exactly vertically positioned arms of the retracted double starter and after it has been elevated are ready for starting. The double starter is mounted on a platform of ca. 2.5 meters diameter, which can move as a type of lifting stage at the level of the inside of the silo, which can be effected only with vertically positioned starter arms. Above the silo is closed by a two-part protective cover. For releasing the starter both halves of the cover are shifted approximately half a meter towards the outside. In both systems devices are provided, which deflect the exhaust blast of the missile at the moment of its start so that other systems are not endangered.

Figure 3 caption [figure not reproduced]

The stern of the GROZYASHSCHY with the two new 100 mm turrets and the modified VDS-chamber.

The artillery armament of the KRIVAK II Class differs considerably from that of the KRIVAK I Class, in which the armament consists of four 76 mm L/52 guns, a model which was introduced at the beginning of the 1960's and is installed on many Soviet ships. These four 76 mm guns have been replaced and became operational in the mid-1970's. This is very likely a DP-gun, with which both sea and air targets can be engaged. The tube manifests the typical features of liquid cooling, which indicates a high rate of fire. Generally this is estimated at 40 rounds per minute. Automatic loading would be necessary. According to all information available to date--which appears to be based exclusively upon estimates--the maximum range is estimated at 15,000 m and the effective range at 8,000 m. The turret-shaped spherical cap over the gun does

not appear to be made of plastic, as is the case in more recent Western turrets, but of steel plate. The slot-shaped indentation in the front center of the turret indicates that the elevation range exceeds 70° to 75°. The installation of the rear 100 mm turret in the KRIVAK II Class is unusual, because it has a considerably high firing level than is the case in the preceding KRIVAK I Class. This was probably caused by the requirements for ammunition supply, probably because it requires a certain minimum height. As opposed to this, the forward (Y) 100 mm turret is installed at the same height as in the KRIVAK I Class, and as a result its tube intersects with the deck of the following, so that it can overshoot the deck with safety only with +5° tube elevation, but this situation would occur only very rarely. The two triple 533 mm torpedo tubes, which are located amidship on the side decks, can each be turned and fire both conventional surface-target torpedoes and probably also 400 mm AS-torpedoes. Whether or not additional torpedoes are carried as reserve in addition to those in the tubes is not certain. The possibility for this would certainly be available, for example in the lower bridge superstructures, from whose port rear side a track leads. This could be an indication that in the space behind it a torpedo regulation facility is located. Several reserve torpedoes could be stored in it quite easily. There would in any event be a necessity for such storage, if both surface-target torpedoes and AS-torpedoes are carried, in order to accommodate both alternative situations. A pair of tracks which is located on the port side deck meets in the suspected torpedo adjustment shop the track reserved for the torpedoes. Small lorries presumably run on this on which torpedoes being taken on board can be placed and then can be brought to the tubes for reloading.

The third and last AS-weapons system--two RBU-6000 rocket launchers (previous NATO designation MBU 25-0A)--is located directly before the bridge complex slightly elevated behind the front SA-N-4 system. Both are separated from each other by a perforated longitudinal wall which serves as a blast deflector, when the rocket groups fire in the abeam position.

Each of these groups consists of 2 x 6 tubes each 1.6 m long with 250 mm diameter, which are arranged in a quarter-circle arc superimposed over each other, which are firmly attached to each other and have an elevating range from 0 to +50°. Nonguided rockets are fired from them up to a range of 6,000 meters. These rockets are estimated to have a weight of 90 kg, of which the warhead would consist of 55 kg. The reloading of the rockets is performed automatically from the magazine located directly below the starter group, for which purpose the tube (barrel) group must be erected until it is exactly vertical and the rockets can be inserted from below. Firing is effected in paired sequences.

Electronics

According to Western opinion combatants like the KRIVAK Class do not have such sophisticated control systems as is the case in many comparable Western ship types. This is generally due to the fact that such units are controlled by command centers located ashore. If this is the case, then the KRIVAK Class must be a prime example of this, because they neither manifest such features externally for such systems nor would they have room for such systems.

One of the most conspicuous electronic features of all units of the KRIVAK Class is the LONG FOLD lattice mast inclined 10° to the rear behind the main mast. It carries several antenna systems, a HIGH POLE B cage antenna of the IFF-system, below it a HIGH POP frame antenna for RT-transmission and then another cage-type angenna, which is also used for RT-purposes, and in addition a CROSS LOOP direction finding loop antenna and several other sensors and effectors of smaller design. On the mainmast ca. 20 meters above the water-line a long-range air/sea omnidirectional HEAD NET C radar operating on E and F frequency bands is located, whose detection range is ca. 20 sm for surface ships and ca. 60 to 70 sm in the case of larger aircraft. The antenna system consists of two ORANGE PEEL parabolic reflectors, which are only 6 m long and 1.5 m wide, which are suspended opposed to each other on a 2.50 m column, one in exactly horizontal orientation, the other tilted between 28° and 30°, probably because it is used as a vertical range finder. The horn antennas of the two reflectors, which protrude very conspicuously below, are particularly noticeable. The turning radius of this antenna system is ca. 7.30 m. In addition to this radar the KRIVAK Class also has two navigation radar systems available, specifically one, the DON KAY (it is located on the cross-tree of the mainmast below the HEAD NET C radar) and another DON KAY-2 on a projecting bracket above the front of the bridge.

The DON KAY radar, which was first observed in 1967, has a ca. 2 meter long and 0.5 meter wide closed parabolic reflector, carried by a fork-shaped frame, which is swivel-mounted on a pedestal housing, from which a horn antenna projects only slightly forward. The turning radius of this radar has a diameter of 2 meters. Its detection range is estimated as being ca. 15 to 17 sm. More recent units have in place of the DON KAY radar a PALM FROND radar, which appears to be developing into the standard navigation on Soviet ships. This model, which has been known since the mid-1970's, insofar as the design and antenna is concerned, is similar to the DON KAY, but its reflector has a more elliptical basic surface. It operates on the I-band.

Figure 4 caption [figure not reproduced]

View of the bridge superstructures. From left to right there can be noted: one of the two RBU-6000 AS-rocket launcher groups, then the POP GROUP fire control radar of the forward SA-N-4 guided missile weapons system, above it the two EYE BOWL fire control radars of the SS-N-14 guided missile weapons system, then the DON KAY sea surveillance radar and on the mast head the HEAD NET C air search omnidirectional radar. Behind it there is a LONG FOLD lattice mast with additional antennas. Somewhat lower behind it the rear POP GROUP guided missile fire control radar and on the far right edge of the photo the KITE SCREEN artillery fire control radar.

In regard to the DON-2 radar, which operates on the H and I frequency bands and which has been in service since the beginning of the 1960's, it is a slot radiator ca. 2.7 meters long and ca. 12 cm edge width, which is mounted on a 1.25 meter wide bracket, which again is mounted on a box frame. The height of the system is not quite 1 meter; there are no figures available for its range.

The SILEX missiles of the SS-N-14 weapons system are controlled by means of two radar systems (NATO code name EYE BOWL), which operate on the F frequency band. The two radars are located on the low four-leg binder mast mounted on the bridge at a height of not quite 17 meters above the waterline. In regard to these on the basis of their external shape they are designs which are known from various artillery fire control radars: three adjacent box-shaped elements are on a slender pedestal; on their front side there is a parabolic reflector of more than 1 meter diameter with a rod radiator exactly in front of the center, and behind they have two parallel stabilizer fins, which as differentiated from other comparable systems are not stayed. The entire radar system is ca. 1.8 meters high and has a turning radius of 2.5 meters diameter.

The fire control radars for the SA-N-4 guided missile weapons system, which operate on the F, H, I and J-frequency bands--their NATO codename is POP GROUP--are located above the bridge at a height of 12 meters and on a quadrupod mast at the center of the ship at a height of 14 meters above the waterline. The POP GROUP radar consists of a cube-shaped solidly built lower cabin (in which the operating personnel are probably located) of ca. 1.5 m edge length, and of a smaller rotating housing mounted on top of the cabin ca. 1 meter high, on whose front side two differently sized dish reflectors are installed--the larger dish has a diameter of ca. 1 meter, the smaller only half as large; they are located side by side. Whether or not this upper part can be oriented for elevation cannot be determined from the photographic material available to us, but this possibility can be assumed. On its roof in addition a ca. 2 meter wide parabolic segment reflector is mounted, which presumably rotates independently of the radar.

As the artillery fire control system, a presumably fully stabilized KITE SCREETCH system, is provided, which is quite similar to the EYE BOWL radar, but is considerably larger than it is. Here as well a somewhat cylindrical column is used as the rotating pedestal, on it is the box-shaped housing which is oriented in elevation with a parabolic reflector of somewhat more than 2 cm diameter (with a pot radiator held exactly in the center by two brackets against it) and this is equipped with two stabilier fins which are stayed and point to the rear. The entire system is a good 3.3 meters high and has a turning radius of almost 5 meters.

In addition, 10 whip antennas arranged in pairs of various length and a SPRAT STAR antenna on the bridge complex can be sited. Those systems which are located on both sides below the main mast are BELL SQUAT systems which have an EW-function and the same applies for the BELL SHROUD systems on both sides of the front edge of the bridge.

The KRIVAK Class have in addition as other EW-systems four chaff dispensers, which each have 16 rockets. These are in boxes ca. 1 meter long, 0.7 m high and 0.5 m wide and are mounted angled on the outer wall of the superstructure deck at ca. 10° at the rear SA-N-4 system, whereby the forward chaff dispensers fire to the front and the rear dispensers fire on the beam.

Sonar System

The KRIVAK Class has sonar systems: this includes both a VDS towed sonar array, which operates in the frequency range of 10.5 kHz and a bow sonar which operates in the frequency range 2 to 4 and 8 to 9 kHz.

The VDS (Variable Depth Sonar) is located in a ca. 3 meter high chamber, which protrudes above the upper deck by ca. 1.8 meters, and to accommodate this the upper deck is cut in from the middle of the stern to a width of 2.8 meters. The VDS hangs on a bridle which is also located in the chamber and which can presumably be moved and is unwound over this as soon as it is released from the chamber. The chamber opening is closed by a flap lock. Apparently, a bulge design was provided for the bow sonar.

This is suggested by the very indented (constricted) foresteven, in which the bow hawse hoes are located almost at the furthest end. This configuration is intended to prevent damage to the sonar dome (bulge) when the anchor is dropped and when the ship swings around the anchor chain. In the general opinion of Western experts sonar systems built by the Soviets do not yet have the large ranges, which are characteristic for Western systems--particularly American systems.

[No 10, Oct 82 pp 575-577]

[Text] Part 2

Superstructure

In comparison to the size of the ships, the superstructures appear to be rather meager. One fact is particularly conspicuous in this regard: On the one hand, the low silhouette of the ship, on the other the apparent attempt to avoid excessive topweight. The latter feature certainly does not appear to be a usual configuration in Soviet naval design; the Soviets have constantly been confronted with such problems, when several post-war ships are considered for comparison.

On the foreship a high wavebreaker is installed, which with its height of almost 2 meters should be capable of deflecting large quantities of water coming from forward and of keeping the foreship dry, a factor which is of critical importance for the main guided missile system mounted there, because this system has to be operational under any weather conditions and in rather severe seaways. A deckhouse which is almost 2 meters high, 3.5 meters long and 3 meters maximum width is located in front of the guided missile system and integrated into the wavebreaker. The access to the inside of this deckhouse is in front of the wavebreaker from both sides; the oblique wall which can be noted on its rear side makes apparent that a companionway is located there, which probably leads to the spaces under deck at the front of the foreship. Behind the SS-N-14 container group the superstructure follows, which is used for the forward SA-N-4 system and the two following RBU-600 AS-rocket projectors. The bridge complex beginning behind this has a length of almost 20 meters, a width up to 12 meters and reaches a height of up to 5 meters. Its volume can

be estimated as being more than 1,000 m^3, and its floor space, which is distributed over two decks is certainly more than 400 m . The deckhouse which is mounted on it, with a length of 8.5 meters, a width of 5 meters and a height up to 2 meters, should also be mentioned; this provides another ca. 80 m^3 of space and 42 m^2 of surface. On this basis it can be assumed that the bridge complex has sufficient space to accommodate all facilities which are required for the operation of the ship and of the weapons systems. The actual bridge is located on the bridge deck and is enclosed. Sixteen glassed window panels provide good visibility forward and abeam. Other windows one deck lower on the starboard side indicate areas for the crew--perhaps messes for the officers and noncommissioned officers; the absence of windows on the opposite side suggest technical facilities, particularly since a rail track leads through it, which might be associated with the suspected torpedo servicing workshop at another point. At a short distance a two-story asymmetrically configured deckhouse follows as a facility for weapons fire control instruments. What is contained inside cannot be definitively stated, however, it could be imagined that electronics facilities or systems which directly or indirectly serve power supply are located there--for example, a power station, switching point or control console.

The stack, which has an almost square configuration--its basic surface at the opening is ca. 25 m^2 is terminated by a deflector fin extending far to the rear. Its height above deck is only slightly more than 5 meters, whereby it is extraordinarily low. Numerous ventilation slots run around its lower half, and on its base numerous large-area openings can be noted for drawing in the combustion air for the gas turbines.

Then the rear superstructure deck follows, which contains the SA-N-4 system installed there. In contrast to the KRIVAK I Class, this has a different floor area structure, which has been increased considerably in width, so that the rail track laid on the port side deck ends immediately in front of it. Similarly differing from the KRIVAK I Class, the chaff projectors (v. Electronics Section) have different positions, specifically no longer at both sides of the VDS-chamber, but somewhat further forward, specifically on both sides of this after superstructure deck.

Immediately behind the after SA-N-4 guided missile weapon system the forecastle deck terminates, which--as the so-called spar deck--is constricted here towards the inside on both sides. Shortly thereafter another superstructure deck follows of not quite circular configuration, but only ca. 1 meter high as the substructure for the after 100 mm gun turret (in the KRIVAK I Class this semihigh superstructure deck is not present, because the after 76 mm gun turret is located directly on the upper deck).

The VDS-chamber is also differentiated from the KRIVAK I Class: the issue is less that they differ in their floor area volume from each other, but the floor area structure is different; however, this would not have to be necessarily caused by a newer VDS-system (as was initially assumed), but could be caused--and this is the more probable solution--by modification of the individual system elements, perhaps because more room was required for the new tube weapon systems and their ammunition magazines, conveyor systems and other facilities.

All KRIVAK's are equipped with three quadrupod trellis masts each of different height. In this regard the trellis mast top mast (LONG FOLD) has the greatest height, 15 meters, and a height above the waterline of 25 meters; this mast construction is combined with the 6 and 18 meter high mainmast. The forward mast located on the bridge has a height of 5 and 15 meters, the after mast located in front of the stack has a height of 2.5 and 12 meters.

Ship's Boat and Rescue Equipment

All KRIVAK's have two ship's boats, specifically an oar-propelled boat pre ably of wood and a motor-powered boat, which is possibly made of glass-fiber reinforced plastic. The oar-powered boat could be regarded as a yawl on the basis of its length of ca. 6 meters and its six oar positions. The boat is located on the port side near the stack, where there is a pair of gravity davits, with which the boat is lowered and lifted. Exactly opposite this on the starboard side is the location for the ca. 8 meter long motorboat, on the basis of dimensions and form it would be designated a motor cutter in German naval terminology. Its lowering and lifting are provided by a boat handling gear, which is mounted on the starboard side of the amidships superstructure directly behind the torpedo tube mount.

The actual shipwreck group rescue systems are the inflatable rescue islands provided, of which there are 16, each designed for 15 persons. This figure certainly does not correspond to those obligatory rules in regard to provision of rescue facilities for up to 150 percent of the crew strength on each side of the ship in the sense of the corresponding international agreements (which the Soviets observe strictly in their merchant ships*), but it could be designed for the complete crew strength and include a certain reserve. The concentration of these rescue islands--respectively eight on each side of the bridge complex--is contradictory to current principles of ship safety** and also suggests considerations in other regards.

Protective Facilities

In combat ships of the size of the KRIVAK's, the scope of the protective systems to be considered cannot be particularly large. Basically these are essentially two protection functions, if the standard systems such as fire protection, collision protection, etc., are not included. These protective systems are underwater protection and ABC-protection.

A certain, not at all always completely satisfactory underwater protection should be realized by the greatest possible subdivision of the ship's hull into a number of watertight compartments, in order to maintain flotation even during water penetration. A double bottom is also advantageous, particularly because of hazard from mines, which the Soviet Navy has to anticipate on a

---

* Cf. Fregattenkapitan (Commander) Ludwig Stoll, "Sea Rescue Systems of The Warsaw Pact Navies" (SOLDAT AND TECHNIK) 2/82, pp 92 ff. [Translater's Note: Article translated by this translator and available from USNI.]

**Stoll, cf. cited reference, p 94

regular basis. Since in this regard no definitive information is available in this regard about the KRIVAK's, no definitive statements can be made in regard to this area.

The ABC-protection of this Class would probably be restricted to a citadel in the interior of the ship, which includes only the essential facilities, which are supplied with filtered external air. This can, to an extent, be "read" on the ship's hull, and specifically in reference to the bull's-eyes, which at least in the majority of them would belong to the crew accommodations. On this basis it can be assumed that the crew accommodations are not included in the ABC-protection system, and again it can be concluded from this that the Soviet Navy has taken a different route in regard to ABC-protection than most Western navies, which often extend the ABC-protection over the entire ship. However advantageous (and convenient for the crew) this may be, it is also difficult and full of problems to maintain the hermetic seal condition overall on a controlled basis--particularly when a single hit, and not necessarily a serious hit, could incapacitate such a protective system.

Figure 5 caption [figure not reproduced]

View in a crew quarters of a KRIVAK II FFG frigate with triple-deck bunks.

Figure 6 caption [figure not reproduced]

Crew members during instruction, which is conducted in crew quarters.

Figure 7 caption [figure not reproduced]

A view of the galley of a KRIVAK II frigate

As opposed to this, the restriction to an "ABC-citadel" has the advantage that the sealed situation is more apparent and therefore is certainly easier to control, however unpleasant this may be for the crew, when it has to remain at battle stations during a protracted ABC-alarm and cannot use crew quarters.

The presence of an efficient "wash-down" system can be assumed. Certainly, to date, no accessible photographic material has been available which would demonstrate the operation of such a system, but it has to be assumed that the Soviet Naval Command would not have dispensed with such systems.

Another requirement in modern naval ship design--the requirement for the most possibly smooth and sealed surfaces of the superstructures--has been inaugurated. The sidewalls of almost all superstructures are slightly slanted, and their edges are rounded off in high curve radius, whereby the intent is that radioactive fall-out and other ABC-particles should be prevented from collecting in corners and angles can be washed overboard relatively easily. This does not appear to be realized in all instances, when it is noted that frequently not all external hatches are flush with the oblique surfaces, but project from them, because they are mounted in vertical position, which results in corners and edges, which actually should be prevented.

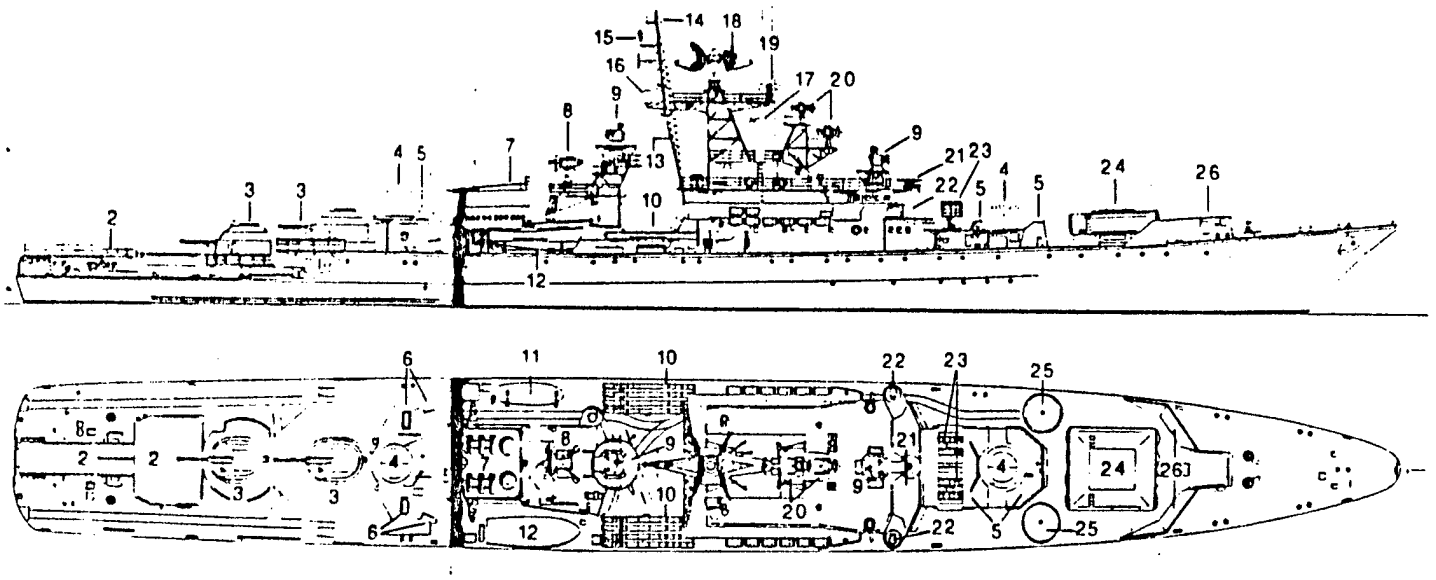

Figure 8. Two-Perspective Drawing of the KRIVAK II Class

Key:

1. VDS-opening
2. VDS-chamber
3. 100 mm gun
4. SA-N-4 double starter
5. Blast deflector
6. Decoy rocket projector
7. Stack
8. KITE SCREECH artillery fire control system
9. POP GROUP guided missile fire control system
10. Topedo tube group
11. 6-meter yawl
12. 8-meter motorboat
13. LONG FOLD lattice mast
14. HIGH POLE B antenna
15. POP ART antenna
16. CROSS LOOP direction finding antenna
17. RT-antenna of the CAGE family
18. HEAD NET C omnidirectional air search system
19. DON KAY sea surveillance and navigation system
20. EYE BOWL missile fire control system
21. DON 2 navigation radar
22. BELL SHROUD system
23. RBU-600 AS-rocket projector
24. SS-N-14 container group
25. Guide ring for loading platform
26. Wavebreaker

Standard displacement	ts	ca. 3,000	Normal draft	m	ca. 4.7	Number of shafts		2
Operational displacement	ts	ca. 3,800	Maximum draft	m	ca. 6.0	Rudder		2
Length at waterline	m	ca. 115.0	Propulsion system		4 gas turbines	Crew	men	220-230
l.o.a.	m	121.5	Power	kW(HP)	43,690 (72,964)	Fuel supply	t	700-800
Beam at waterline	m	13.4	Speed	kn	ca. 32	Range	sm/kn	ca. 4,500/14 and 1,600/31
Beam over upper deck	m	14.2						

Armament: 1 x 4 SS-N-14 (4 missiles); 2 x 2 SA-N-4 (2 x 20 missiles); 2 x 1,100 mm guns; 2 x 4 533 mm torpedo tubes (8 or more torpedoes; 2 x 12 RBU-6000 AS-rocket projectors; Mine carrying capability.

Electronics: Air surveillance and search radar; sea surveillance radar; navigation radar; missile control radar for SS-N-14; missile control radar for SA-N-4; IFF-equipment; EW-equipment; 4 decoy rocket projectors; bow sonar: Variable depth sonar (VDS)

Living Accommodations

The positions of the bull's-eyes in the ship hull indicate where the crew quarters are; the majority are in the foreship, there are two crew decks, and a small number amidships. Hammocks for the enlisted personnel apparently belong to the past. The few interior photos available to date make it apparent that bunks are available for the crew, which are installed triple-deck end-to-end, lockers are stacked six high, and are of small dimensions as is customary in naval ships, and the accommodations are as close as usual. Photos on board a KRIVAK-II make it apparent that instruction is also accommodated in the living quarters, as is frequently the case on naval ships.

A publication which appeared in the communist sphere of influence states that there are combined galleys in the KRIVAK's, in which the food is prepared for officers and men together; included in the official duties of the captain is the daily "taste test," which is always performed before the food is issued. In the same publication it is stated that there are radio, television, a movie projector, baths and a sauna on board.

Names and Assignments

All KRIVAK II units like those of the KRIVAK I units have names which are derived from adjectives. In this regard they are often traditional names, which to an extent were already customary in the czarist navy. From the Table in Vol 9/82, p 502, their names with the English translation, their building dates and their assignments (to particular fleets) are listed.

Summary

The units of the KRIVAK II Class, like those of the KRIVAK I Class, are designed as modern, balanced surface combatants for operation in littoral seas and for oceanic operations. Their AS-capability is their primary mission. However, the absence of an on-board stationed AS-helicopter is particularly conspicuous in this regard. This does not appear to be regarded as being a particular disadvantage by the Soviet Naval Command, since as a rule the KRIVAK's operate with the "Large AS-Ships," whose equipment as known includes such helicopters. Whether or not this cooperation can be sustained in operational combat conditions, which may not allow the consolidation of such coordinated groups, remains in abeyance.

The inclusion of an on-board stationed AS-helicopter would have been possible only by restricting other weapons systems:

▼ Either by completely eliminating the artillery armament or
▼ by reducing the artillery armament and the ship-to-air guided missile systems by half.

The fact that the Soviet Naval Command did not opt for either of these two alternatives might on the one hand indicate it assigns the artillery of this Class important missions (for example, in the forcing of narrow straits by surpressing land targets) and on the other hand wants to provide the Class the best survival probabilities insofar as possible against air attack and therefore provides two ship-to-air guided missile systems.

CSO: 1826/5

CIVIL DEFENSE

KORZHAVIN ARTICLE ON 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF USSR CIVIL DEFENSE

Moscow AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA in Russian No 17, Sep 82 (signed to press 30 Aug 82) pp 18-20

[Article by Maj Gen A. Korzhavin: "On the 50th Anniversary of USSR Civil Defense: Guarding Peaceful Labor"]

[Text] USSR Civil Defense, the semicentennial of which is celebrated on 4 October of this year, is an important component of our state's overall system of defense measures.

Since the first days of its existence the Soviet state has been concerned with reliable defense against enemy air attacks on the population of frontline areas. During the Civil War local Soviet authorities in Petrograd and other cities also included the population in air and chemical defense.

Development of the means of armed struggle and a steady increase in capabilities of delivering strikes against installations in the deep rear demanded a further improvement in the organization of defense for people and the economy and for a broader and more active participation of the local populace in it.

On 4 October 1932 the USSR Council of People's Commissars approved the Statute on Air Defense of USSR Territory. Along with tasks and the organizational structure of national air defense, it defined directions of activity and the organizational structure of local air defense. This date is customarily considered the birthday of MPVO [local air defense], the predecessor of USSR Civil Defense.

In the prewar years the Communist Party and Soviet government devoted great attention to development of local air defense and improving the population's military training as it strengthened the Army and Navy. Over 40 million persons were trained in the rules of PVKhO [air and chemical defense] and GSO ["Ready for Medical Defense"], and more than 25,000 MPVO formations and some 15,000 self-defense groups were formed.

The Great Patriotic War against the fascist German invaders was a stern test of the strength and staunchness of the Soviet multinational state, of our people's will and spirit and of our Armed Forces combat might. In the very first days of war the fascists counted on disorganizing our rear by mass air attacks.

When the enemy's intensive air raids on Moscow began, people of all ages and professions joined in air defense of the capital, displaying courage and selflessness. For example, V. Grigor'yeva, chief of a self-defense group in Moskovskiy Rayon, extinguished 14 incendiary bombs during one of the enemy air raids. Moscow was the only one of the European capitals inaccessible to the Hitlerites not only from the ground, but from the air as well.

Speaking of MPVO's role in a Leningrad besieged by Hitlerites, poet M. Dudin wrote that the four letters--MPVO--symbolized boundless courage, contempt for death and an insurmountable will to win during the blockade days. This appraisal can relate to all local air defense.

The Motherland highly esteemed the contribution of MPVO formations to defense of the population and the national economy against fascist air raids. Leningrad MPVO, the firefighting service of the city of Lenin, and the 4th and 7th MPVO engineer-chemical defense regiments were awarded the Order of Red Banner.

The high title of Hero of the Soviet Union was bestowed on I. Kharchenko, who personally neutralized 1,250 aerial bombs and shells. He is living in Kiev and takes an active part in mass defense work.

Over 300,000 fighting men and commanders of MPVO were decorated with orders and medals for courage and valor in the defense of Moscow, Leningrad, Stalingrad, Sevastopol', Odessa, Kiev, as well as the Caucasus and the Soviet Arctic.

The salvos of World War II had not yet managed to die out when western powers headed by the United States began building up their military potential, planning to direct it against the progressive movement of socialism. In 1949 American strategists drew up the "Dropshot" Plan, according to which it was planned to drop 300 atomic bombs in a first strike in 1957 against major installations in our country and eliminate the Soviet Union by force of atomic weapons.

Under these conditions the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet government took necessary steps to reinforce national defense. The Strategic Missile Forces, which became a means of active opposition to the aggressors, were created.

Urgent steps also were taken to strengthen protection of the country's rear areas. In June 1961 MPVO was transformed into USSR Civil Defense, which became a component of the system of statewide defense measures carried out in peace and war to protect the populace and national economy against mass destruction weapons and other means of enemy attack, as well as to perform various rescue operations.

The goals and tasks of our country's civil defense bear a humane, popular character. Its strengthening and improvement is a vital job for all Soviet citizens and all toilers of cities and villages. Recognizing the complexity of the international situation, they are persistently mastering modern methods of defense against mass destruction weapons.

An example of the high state of training and moral-psychological steadfastness of CD units and nonmilitarized formations might be their actions in mopping up

the aftermath of natural disasters. When a typhoon of colossal destructive force fell on the island of Sakhalin in August 1981 civil defense staffs informed local party and soviet entities of the situation at hand. The staff of the city of Korsakov headed by Lt Col A. Budanov efficiently organized the work of its formations. Because of this the threat that a reservoir's banks would be washed out was averted and the city's lower part was saved from inundation.

Thousands of men and women and Soviet soldiers displayed remarkable qualities of Soviet citizens in those difficult days--collectivism, courage and steadfastness.

The fighting men and commanders of nonmilitarized CD formations and soldiers of CD units fought a selfless struggle against fire in the summer of 1981. Formations of the Glukhov Cotton Combine imeni V. I. Lenin and of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes took an active part in putting out forest fires in the central oblasts of the RSFSR. Bulldozer operators N. Shornikov, S. Sitnikov and N. Baranov tirelessly used their vehicles to block the fire's path.

Scorning danger, Lt S. Kozlov, Jr Sgt I. Rakhimov and Pvt E. Dautov dismantled a pumping station, took it through a burning field to a safe place and again put it to work.

The fame of the Soviet Motherland's defenders is passed from generation to generation. This fame inspires Soviet citizens to perform exploits. By making a contribution to strengthening the Soviet state's defense might, civil defense personnel together with all the Soviet people are preparing a worthy greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR. At the call of personnel of the military unit commanded by Lt Col I. Shkrobot'ko, servicemen, workers and employees of CD units and staffs have joined actively in socialist competition.

A comprehensive installation exercise at the Voroshilovgrad GRES [State Regional Power Plant] was conducted successfully thanks to well organized competition. The nonmilitarized formations here quickly placed protective facilities in full readiness. There are too many examples to list. Soviet citizens everywhere, competing for a worthy greeting to the semicentennial of the country's Civil Defense and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, are striving to become outstanding persons in civil defense, are mastering related specialties in nonmilitarized formations, and are successfully passing the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] norms.

Inspired by resolutions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, civil defense personnel are ensuring that all tasks are performed on time and with good quality. Many of the civil defense measures, and above all those such as the use of protective facilities in the interests of agricultural production and others, will contribute to successful implementation of the USSR Food Program.

Under direction of the Communist Party USSR Civil Defense has covered a long and glorious path of development. At the dawn of its development it accomplished individual local tasks, and now it does so on a countrywide scale. It has been given an honorable and humane task: reducing to a minimum the effects

of injurious factors of modern weapons by implementing measures in defense of the population and national economy.

The specialists in antisoviet slander interpret our steps aimed at assuring security of the peaceful population in case of war as a sign of the Soviet Union's "aggressiveness." Comrade Brezhnev said this on this account: "We do not want war and are not preparing war. But . . . too often we hear discourse from the other side regarding readiness to deliver 'powerful, destructive, preemptive strikes,' and so on, not to take any measures of protection. Only the notorious slanderers can discern in this preparations for attack on who knows whom."

In fulfilling resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, USSR Civil Defense personnel are bending a maximum of effort to perfect methods of defense and are improving reliability and efficiency of protective measures.

6904
CSO: 1801/030

DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

REPORT ON VIII PLENUM OF USSR DOSAAF CC

Moscow KRYL'YA RODINY in Russian No 5, May 82 (signed to press 12 Apr 82) pp 3-4

[Article: "Improve Execution and Control"]

> [Text] The 8th USSR DOSAAF CC Plenum was held in April 1982. It discussed the tasks for a further improvement in planning and reinforcement of the discipline of planning and execution in DOSAAF organizations in light of demands of the 26th CPSU Congress.
>
> The plenum's report, the presentations there and its resolution outlined practical steps to improve the organizational work of committees, the level of planning, and control over the decisions which are made. Implementation of the plenum's resolution will permit an improvement in the quality and effectiveness of military-patriotic, mass defense, training and sports work and an improvement in the role of socialist competition in DOSAAF organizations in honor of the USSR's 60th anniversary.
>
> The USSR DOSAAF CC Plenum adopted a resolution to convene the next, 9th, All-Union DOSAAF Congress in February 1983.

The All-Union Volunteer Society for Cooperation with the Armed Forces entered the 1980's enriched with experience of practical work in implementing demands of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers for improving DOSAAF work under present-day conditions. Over the last ten years and especially during the years of the last five-year plan profound quantitative and qualitative changes have occurred in the Defense Society. They are characterized by a considerable growth in DOSAAF ranks and popularity and by the strengthening and increased activeness of defense organizations. The scope and complexity of tasks being accomplished have risen. There has been a further improvement in the quality and efficiency of the work.

The Society's size presently is over a hundred million persons. There has been an increase in the number of primary organizations and a continuation in the process of their organizational reinforcement. There has been some

improvement in the ideological-political content and effectiveness of military-patriotic indoctrination of Defense Society members and positive experience has been gained in comprehensive resolution of this task.

There has been a noticeable rise in the level of specialist training for the USSR Armed Forces from among draftees, and of cadres of mass technical trades for the national economy.

Technical and applied military sports, direction of which is the responsibility of the Defense Society, play an ever greater role in developing worthy Army and Navy replacements and in the moral-psychological, physical and technical preparation of Soviet citizens for defense of socialist achievements. Over 30 million persons who are engaged in these sports are acquiring qualities and skills needed for highly productive labor and for constant readiness to defend the Motherland.

DOSAAF committees, enterprises and organizations have performed considerable work to develop the Society's material-technical base, to perfect production and economic activity, and to improve its economic effect. There has been an improvement in the quality of products manufactured by DOSAAF enterprises for the needs of defense organizations.

DOSAAF organizations of the Ukraine, Georgia, Moscow, the Tatar ASSR, Volgograd and Rostov oblasts, and other prizewinners of All-Union Socialist Competition achieved high results in their work.

The growth in the Society's activeness and its success in work result from the daily party leadership and DOSAAF's close, businesslike interworking with trade unions, the Komsomol, military units, military commissariats, the Znaniye Society and other public and state organizations. There continues to be an improvement in the level of organizational work of committees and many workers and activists of the Society. The practice of work planning is being improved and supervision over decisions which have been made is arranged more precisely. The Omsk Oblast DOSAAF committee where G. Kustov is chairman can be given as an example. The obkom capably directs the work of rayon committees and primary organizations. Seminars are held regularly with the chairmen, with the topic being issues of daily life and work of the committees. All this work is being done on the basis of thoughtful planning. The DOSAAF obkom analyzes in detail the progress in implementing decisions, regularly hears briefings from the chairmen of raykoms and large primary organizations, and helps them organize the work. All this assures high quality and effectiveness of military-patriotic and mass defense work.

Meanwhile tasks of improving work quality and efficiency have been resolved fully in far from all DOSAAF organizations. There are certain shortcomings in the primary directions of DOSAAF work. For example, demands of the CPSU CC Decree "On a Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work" are being implemented slowly in a number of places and the practice of comprehensive resolution of indoctrinational tasks is not being mastered with sufficient persistence. Not all the committees are accomplishing

tasks of improving training quality, and especially the practical schooling of specialists for the Armed Forces and the national economy, and development of the mass nature of technical and applied military sports purposefully and on a planned basis.

For example, there were serious shortcomings in organizational work in the Tambov Oblast DOSAAF organization. For a number of years now it has lagged seriously in many indicators, particularly in sports work. There is one reason: no planned basis or system in the struggle to improve the quality and efficiency of mass defense work. Instances of a lack of discipline of some workers, sometimes even managers, preconditions for flight accidents, and violation of the requirements of documents regulating flight service still are not a rarity in DOSAAF aviation organizations.

Everyone knows the principle of training of going from the simple to the complex. This is the law in aviation, but G. Meshcheryakov, commander of a flight at the Frunze Air Club, gave no regard to this law. In assigning a flight mission to Cadet S. Ugryumov he violated the sequence of performing exercises of the flight training course. In essence he allowed a practically incompletely trained cadet who was not prepared for this flight to perform advanced flying. The result was a precondition for a flight accident and a major moral trauma for the collective.

A study and analysis of the state of affairs in local areas and a critical appraisal of results achieved and unresolved problems indicate that the basic reason for these and a number of other deficiencies is poor organizational work, an imperfect work style and methods, and a still insufficient check of execution of decisions and plans which are made. The 8th USSR DOSAAF CC plenum targeted Defense Society organizations on a struggle against these deficiencies.

The steps it outlined stem from Comrade Brezhnev's instructions that the resolution of problems facing us and the use of capabilities which we possess largely depend on the level of leadership of the national economy and the level of planning and management. The 26th party congress and the November 1981 CPSU CC Plenum set the task for a consistent improvement in management with consideration of the growing scales of production, the increasingly complicated economic ties, and demands of the scientific-technical revolution for the purpose of making maximum use of capabilities and advantages of the economy of mature socialism.

These party requirements, the scope and complexity of tasks assigned to DOSAAF, the qualitative and quantitative changes in the work of Defense Society organizations at the present stage, and an improvement in the material-technical base advance new demands for committees, organizations and their heads. These demands generate an insistent need for a further improvement in management of DOSAAF affairs, for a thoroughly grounded, scientific approach to current and long-range planning, an improvement in the discipline of planning and execution, and an improvement in the responsibility shown by cadres and the public aktiv for the assigned area of work.

It is necessary to carry out steadfastly in fact the directions of the party, which teaches that reinforcing the discipline of planning means first of all drawing up the plan promptly by established deadlines and ensuring good coordination and balance of assignments in all indicators and elements; secondly; strictly carrying out the assignments envisaged by the plan for all indicators without exception; thirdly, establishing business-like daily supervision over progress in fulfilling plans and demanding a strict accounting of those who violate planning discipline.

"All our decisions must be backed up by well-conceived, precise organizational measures," states Comrade Brezhnev. "What has to be done where and by what dates, who specifically is responsible for a given work area and who--and again, specifically, who--checks the execution."

As stressed in the CPSU CC Decree "On a Further Improvement of Control and the Check of Execution in Light of Resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress," Lenin considered the proper organization of control to be one of the necessary conditions for socialist transformations. There is special significance in Lenin's statement that a check has to clarify actual execution of decisions. Herein is the guarantee for the successful accomplishment of planned tasks.

DOSAAF committees and auditing commissions and the heads of organizations, including aviation organizations, must establish the order and periodicity of checks of corresponding work areas, a system for broad discussion of their results and a system for carrying out steps for remedying the deficiencies uncovered. During this work there has to be a sharp improvement in the discipline of execution and we must resolutely rid ourselves of workers who allow instances of indifference, an uncritical attitude toward mistakes and omissions, and who are inclined to eyewash and false information.

It is exceptionally important to follow these demands steadfastly in DOSAAF aviation organizations. An analysis of facts which degrade the quality of specialist training and which lead to aviation incidents shows that their sources were manifestations of carelessness and lack of discipline of some persons. This was the result of a relaxation of indoctrinational work and an insufficiently detailed study of cadres.

When V. Safonov, a graduate of the Volchansk DOSAAF School, arrived in the Kostroma Air Club to take over the position of instructor pilot, the managers and above all former flight commander S. Gnevashev did not at all see immediately that the new worker prepared poorly for flights, violated safety measures and displayed personal lack of discipline. They took no note of his negative qualities, did not react and did not take steps to remedy deficiencies. They later began to indoctrinate the person, but it already was too late. A number of serious infractions of discipline followed and the young specialist was fired. Such facts unfortunately are not isolated and the seriousness of their consequences cannot be underestimated.

Control and the check of execution must become a most important component of daily organizational work of any element of the Defense Society. DOSAAF

committees and organizations should examine systematically the status of accomplishment of the tasks set for the Society by the party and government, and realization of their own decisions.

This work is skillfully arranged, for example, in Defense Society organizations of Volgograd Oblast. The DOSAAF obkom and many rayon and city committees regularly analyze progress in implementing decisions. These issues are brought up for discussion by committee plenums and at conferences and seminars with the aktiv. All this helps resolve the assigned tasks successfully.

An atmosphere of high exactingness and efficiency, criticism and self-criticism, and irreconcilability toward shortcomings must be created in DOSAAF primary and training organizations. It is well for DOSAAF committees and primary organizations to hear regular accounts and reports from Society workers and activists about work they are performing, accomplishment of tasks assigned by higher entities, and about implementation of decrees.

***

In fulfilling 26th CPSU Congress resolutions, the Defense Society will continue to improve the quality and effectiveness of work, improve discipline and efficiency, and multiply the contribution toward a strengthening of the socialist Motherland's economic and defense might.

6904
CSO: 1801/033

DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

IMPORTANCE OF FLIGHT SAFETY STRESSED

Moscow KRYL'YA RODINY in Russian No 5, May 82 (signed to press 12 Apr 82) pp 4-5

[Article by V. Solomko, chief of aviation sports club, Tambov: "A Worthy Greeting for the USSR's 60th Anniversary!: Flying Without Accidents is Problem Number One"]

[Text] For many years now our aviation sports club has been among the top ten. Planned assignments and socialist pledges are fulfilled completely. For example, last year the aircraft flight developed two masters of sport, instructor pilot A. Popov and aviation sportsman Yu. Smagin. The club parachute team consisting of masters of sport V. Kaznacheyev (the captain), V. Petin, Yu. Sukhorukov, A. Pervushin, N. Arkhipova, T. Burtseva and Candidate for Master of Sport Ye. Yakunina also was successful. Under the direction of coach S. Ivanov it took first places at a match in the city of Ivanovo for the "Motherland of the First Soviets" prize and at interdepartmental competitions for the cup named for USSR Honored Master of Sport and world recordholder I. Savkin, a veteran of parachute sport; and we were second at a zonal tourney. The club was awarded second place from results of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. We also began this training year in an organized fashion. Socialist competition for a worthy greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation unfolded widely in the subunits and training groups. The collective is struggling for successful implementation of planned assignments and socialist pledges which envisage a further improvement of flying expertise of instructors and sportsmen.

All our work's basis is constant concern for safety of flying and parachuting, which is a matter of state importance, problem number one. For over 20 years now the club has not had any flying accidents. At times I am asked how the collective achieves stable results. It is of course impossible to give an answer in one word. Mention should be made of such components as constant, goal-oriented indoctrinational work performed by the leadership and the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations. It is aimed at assuring proper exactingness, high discipline, exemplary order and precise execution of all documents regulating flight training.

It is generally known that in order for a young person to enter an aviation sports club he needs a positive recommendation from his place of work or study. Club workers maintain constant ties with enterprises and educational

institutions which gave a boy or girl a recommendation for aviation sports activities. At the beginning of the training year we invite parents and relatives, cadets and sportsmen to organizational meetings and familiarize them with the training program and high demands placed on the sportsman. Flight safety depends above all on instructor training. Methods conferences, technical flying conferences, instructional methods classes and methods flights are conducted for this purpose. We went over the documents regulating flight work and conducted OJT with flight controllers. In addition to myself, ours are the deputy chief of the club for flight training, the flight commanders and the navigator.

Party and Komsomol members are in the vanguard of the struggle to fulfill pledges and to ensure flights without flying accidents. I'll mention among the leaders the shock workers of communist labor: V. Kozodayev, deputy chief of the club and coach of the club aircraft sports team; flight commander A. Podkhvatilin; flight instructors I. Zadremaylov, S. Kharitonov and S. Berezenko; and parachute instructors S. Ivanov and V. Kaznacheyev.

The renewal and improvement of the training facility are constantly the focus of our attention as being one of the most important conditions for precise execution of flight assignments. Displays in the club classrooms show the airframes and equipment of the Yak-50 and Yak-52; elementary and advanced flying; actions in special flight situations; and safety measures on the ground and in the air. There also is an electrified diagram here of circuit flying depicting the sequence of circumspection from the moment of take-off until the landing, and calculation of instrument altitude safety in all variations. A film projector and epediascope help make the theoretical classes intelligible. Each instructor of an aircraft flight at the airfield has a classroom fitted with necessary models and other visual aids.

Rationalizers participate actively in improving the training facility. Their most valuable projects include an electrified system for sending color and light signals to observers and the flight controller. This is in case a pilot forgets to lower the undercarriage or flaps when coming in for a landing. A reversible electric screwdriver is of interest. It permits making the laborious jobs of preparing equipment for flight easier.

During flying days there is a moving classroom at the starting line with necessary literature, documents, posters and diagrams as well as a trainer aircraft.

We have seen that a high level of training is impossible without an appropriate training methods facility, for the reason for flight accidents lies specifically in an underestimation of such a facility. We had to work especially hard when we were mastering the Yak-50 and Yak-52 aerobatic sporting aircraft and the PO-9 parachute.

With the assistance of the DOSAAF obkom we partially renovated special motor transportation, paved 10 aircraft hardstands with reinforced concrete slabs and made a 50 m sand circle for parachutists in a short period of time. Four bays were built at the airfield with central heating for special motor

transportation, a workshop, fixed control tower, a buffet pavilion, a dining hall and artesian well. A high-voltage underground power line was laid, making it possible to set up a mobile control tower at any location depending on the layout of the start, as well as to perform objective monitoring of parachute jumps with the help of a video tape recorder.

The SKP-9 [type of control tower] with new receiving and transmitting equipment and objective monitoring equipment installed in it has undergone a major overhaul this year already. This makes the work of the flight controller easier and lets him perform his difficult duties precisely, continuously and reliably. We are also putting into service a two-story brick building at the airfield made by our own resources which will contain a workshop for engineering-technical personnel, a laboratory for regulation inspections of parachute landing equipment, and a room for political enlightenment work. All this unquestionably contributes to the rhythmic work of sections and services.

Forms and methods of servicing aviation equipment and periodic technical servicing constantly are being improved in the club. When troubles are detected there is a detailed analysis of the reasons for their appearance and methods for remedying these reasons are determined. Here is a typical example. A. Ovchinnikov, a Yak-52 technician, detected a crack in the bracket securing the automatic pressure control to the fire wall in good time. Malfunction could lead to a rupture of the bracket, which in turn would have knocked out the air systems and created an emergency situation in the air. We conducted a specific inspection of brackets on other aircraft and discovered one other similar defect. And so flight accidents were averted thanks to Ovchinnikov's vigilance.

Here's another example of a conscientious attitude toward one's duties. Technician and brigade leader V. Drobin discovered a crack in the attachment of the fin to the fuselage during an inspection of the aircraft. The defect was remedied promptly. Another time technician and brigade leader Drobin noticed that the aircraft control stick stop had not been fully tightened. This could lead to a jamming of the aircraft's controls. This fortunately did not happen thanks to high sense of responsibility for the assigned job.

We are working constantly and daily on the thorough, comprehensive preparation of equipment and crews for flying, high-quality performance of planned assignments and socialist pledges within established time periods, and unconditional assurance of flight safety.

Club workers are bending efforts to conclude the training year with good indicators and worthily greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

6904
CSO: 1801/033

DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

LATVIAN SSR DOSAAF CC CHAIRMAN ON STRENGTHENING SOCIALIST STATE'S DEFENSE

Moscow ZA RULEM in Russian No 10, Oct 82 (signed to press 30 Aug 82) p 12

[Article by E. Evin, chairman of Latvian SSR DOSAAF CC: "On the Threshold of the 9th DOSAAF Congress: A Responsible Function"]

[Text] The end of this year is full of major events. The Soviet people are celebrating the 65th anniversary of the Great October and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. For us who are workers in the multimillion-member DOSAAF, preparation for banner dates means a further upswing in mass defense work, new undertakings, and new initiatives aimed at one goal--reinforcement of our socialist homeland's defense might. Classes in technical and applied military sports, direction of which is the responsibility of the Defense Society, also serve this goal.

The sports direction in DOSAAF work is gathering more and more strength and becoming one of the main yardsticks for the level of activeness of DOSAAF collectives. I would like to speak about sports work as an important element of mass defense work as applied to the experience of our republic DOSAAF organization and with consideration of the fact that we have entered a very important stage of the Defense Society's work--the period of preparation for its 9th congress.

In our time, marked by the unprecedented scale of technology's progress and of its permeation into literally all walks of life, these sports develop true experts of sophisticated machines and motors who are able to control them masterfully. The best example of this is automotive sport. But technical sport has, I would say, one other responsible function. Thanks to its attractiveness and popularity and thanks to the growing attention paid it by the mass media it perhaps more than any other contributes to a growth in DOSAAF's authority among the youth and the population and attracts numerous lovers of technology and sport into the ranks of its activists.

Lines from the September CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree about the need to increase attention to technical and applied military sports, especially automotive, motorcycle, parachute and shooting sport, underlined the party and state interest in their mass development. It is now a practical question of how to achieve genuine massiveness. It is quite clear that the republic DOSAAF organization, even the most powerful one, is incapable of accomplishing this task alone. It needs allies and assistants, and

many of them can be found if the heads of ministries and departments, administrative leaders and trade union workers become aware of the concrete benefit in the production, social and indoctrinational sense from, let's say, automobile and motorcycle sport and face it squarely. This is the interaction on which we are oriented by party and soviet entities of Latvia, which are devoting serious attention to the development of technical sports in the republic.

Readers of ZA RULEM know that automobile and motorcycle sport in the Nakotne Kolkhoz, which is headed by Hero of Socialist Labor A. Chiksta, has been put at the service of agricultural production and how with its help the problems of improving the qualification and labor productivity of kolkhoz machine operators and drivers and questions of keeping young cadres in the village and provicing beneficial leisure time are being resolved. But this is far from the only example of this sort. I could name the Adazhi Kolkhoz (by the way, its motorcycle soccer team is participating in the USSR championship), the Lachplesis and Marupe kolkhozes, the fishery kolkhozes imeni 9 Maya and Sarkana Baka, and a number of others.

I recently was told how Kharriy Buls (himself a master of sport in motor touring), young director of one of the Selkhoztekhnika enterprises in Yelgava, took a serious approach to setting up a young cart racers section, which he sees as a good school for training cadres of future machine operators and repairmen, and a school of indoctrination, patriotism and love of the agricultural worker's profession.

It stands to reason that I didn't begin with agricultural examples by chance. Bread, meat and milk are the result of highly productive labor and skillfully arranged free time of rural toilers. As we see, automobile and motorcycle sport can be a support in both cases, which means its scope and the extent of its spread can rightly be viewed from the position of a very important document adopted by the party and government--the Food Program--and we have the right to do everything possible to see that it as well as other technical sports take part in the process of further social and economic development of rural rayons.

In Latvia now you probably won't find a rayon center or major settlement (I am not even speaking about cities) where there is no enthusiasm for automobile and motorcycle sport and where there are no rallies or contests in cart racing, motocross, "skiyoring," automobile combined games or motorcycle trials. Suffice it to say that the republic has 44,000 automobile-motorcycle sportsmen, and not just on the rolls as still happens, but who perform constantly and are active in DOSAAF clubs and sections.

And now we come up to the main point--conditions for development of mass automobile-motorcycle sport. This requires much expenditure, special equipment and tracks. We pay much attention to cooperating on means with other organizations. The republic DOSAAF CC Presidium lately adopted joint decrees with boards of the ministries of education, agriculture, consumer services, trade and others on an improvement of mass defense work. The ministries are allocating funds for construction of sports facilities and equipment acquisition and are giving the DOSAAF committees old vehicles and spare parts. This

cooperation in the means and efforts of various organizations multiplied by the initiative of DOSAAF workers and its aktiv is producing remarkable fruits (please don't take this as immodesty). Now those who wish to take up automobile and motorcycle sport have at their service nine automobile and technical schools, one children and youth technical sports school, over 50 technical sports clubs, a thousand sports motorcycles, and hundreds of automobiles, carts and other equipment. There are motocross tracks in almost all cities and rayon centers and in a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Special asphalt tracks for cart racing have been built in Rezekne, Smiltene, Kandava and other locations. The Bikerniyeki complex in Riga is the republic's sports pride.

Speaking of sports facilities, I would like to direct attention not even to the quantitative side, but to how the attitude toward DOSAAF sports construction has changed in recent years in the heads of ministries and departments and rayon level managers. The overwhelming majority of our proposals for building facilities to train drivers, motorcyclists and other specialists and for conducting training sessions and competitions is finding fervent support almost everywhere. We see in this above all implementation of the republic party leadership's line toward comprehensive development of mass defense and sports work of DOSAAF.

Nevertheless, in giving a positive appraisal of what has been done, we now must use new yardsticks to approach the concepts of the mass nature and accessibility of automobile-motorcycle sport and with consideration of this move it directly to the enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, educational institutions and establishments--in other words, directly into DOSAAF primary organizations--and see that permanent sections and teams are created in them. The best way here is suggested by experience: an expansion in the network of technical sports clubs under large primary organizations and under the territorial principle. The STK's [technical sports clubs] are capable of resolving complex issues independently, including organizational, material-technical and others. This is why we plan to open another 20 new technical sports clubs in the present five-year plan. The other, parallel path is an expansion in the list of generally accessible competitions, including in one's own vehicles, for which the journal ZA RULEM has spoken out repeatedly. I would like to single out among such competitions the motorcycle trial, which is obligated for its birth in our country to the initiative of motorcyclists from Yelgava and, more precisely, the Sigma Club.

We also have far from exhausted a mass source such as youth sport and accustoming children right from the schoolbench to competitions at the controls of the moped, cart, motorcycle and automobile, and to automobile model building. There is an outlet in them for the children's sports energy and their technical and sports knowledge gained in technical circles and sports sections of many secondary schools and PTU [vocational-technical schools], Young Pioneer palaces, and young technicians' stations. We now are "running in" one other innovation. Experimental classrooms in automotive combined games have been set up at the Riga 25th School of General Education. The meaning of the experiment is to prepare qualified drivers with sports skills during years of training in the 9th-11th grades.

The problem of massiveness has one other aspect--the need for creating conditions for a growth in sports proficiency, for the transition from participation in simple competitions to more advanced ones, and then to the most serious ones--republic and national championships. In this connection we should mention the open training courses for automobile track racers organized by the Riga technical sports club. They are open because everyone who wishes is invited there if he has a first category. Experienced specialists and masters of highway racing conduct the classes. Some 2,000 sportsmen have taken these courses and almost 300 have fulfilled norms of a master of sport. One of the components of success in the mass development of automobile-motorcycle sport is reliance on the broadest public aktiv, on federations, and on the corps of sports judges, instructors and coaches. Their initiative and enthusiasm is a powerful factor in the sports life of DOSAAF organizations. It is very important here to have the actual and not ostentatious trust which our activists sense, support and encouragement for their useful initiatives. Our federations do not experience petty coddling, but resolve many important issues on their own. And we see a great credit to the sporting public of the republic DOSAAF in the fact, for example, that in 1981 we won 17 gold, 17 silver and 22 bronze medals in technical and applied military sports in all-union championships.

It is understandable that we are not satisfied by everything. There still are rayons in Latvia where an insignificant percentage of the population is included in technical sports. We also are disturbed by the fact that sports work still is poorly developed in our technical and automobile schools and passing of the GTO norms sometimes is a matter of formality there.

Now the 8th Games of USSR Nations is gathering tempo in the cities and villages of Latvia and we figure on drawing to its starts as many participants as possible of automobile and motorcycle competitions so that new thousands of drivers enter the orbit of automobile-motorcycle sport, so that it gains new friends in the republic and better serves labor and defense.

6904
CSO: 1801/033

END