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TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS

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COMMENTS ON TASKS OF MILITARY HISTORY IN THE U. S.

Moscow VOYENNO-ISTORICHESKIY ZHURNAL in Russian No 11, Nov 77 signed to press
27 Oct 77 pp 92-97

[Article by Col A. Yakushevskiy, Candidate of Historical Sciences: "On the Place and Role of Military History in the United States"]

[Text] The relation of forces in the world which has changed in favor of socialism is causing alarm among the ruling circles of the imperialist countries and, first of all, of the United States. They are experiencing fear because they are losing in the competition with socialism. A profound economic crisis, a growth in the rates of inflation and unemployment, and aggravation of the social contradictions in the world of capital are intensifying the anxiety of the imperialists even more. Statements by representatives of the U. S. military-industrial complex in favor of speeding up the arms race and increasing the military potential of the country and its allies in aggressive imperialist blocs are becoming more active.

In recent years, under conditions where the ideological struggle has become aggravated the military-political leadership of the United States is turning its attention to military history as a means for influencing society more and more .

On the basis of an analysis of American historical studies, statements by officials, and the nature of the administration's measures it can be concluded that the ruling circles of the United States are trying to raise the authority and role of their armed forces by means of broad and class-directed propaganda and the development of military history. Military history should contribute to the indoctrination of servicemen and the civilian population in a spirit of devotion "to the American way of life" and convince the people of the necessity for a further arms race and intensification of military preparations. "We still must have armed forces," declares the famous American historian, R. Wiley. "Therefore, military history is also needed to illuminate the path both for the professional soldiers and for the citizens whom they serve."¹

Bourgeois military history in the United States, just as in other capitalist countries, pursues two basic goals. On the one hand, it participates in the solution of military-theoretical tasks connected with preparation of a new war,

performs the role of an applied discipline, and contributes to the more effective use of the U.S. war machine. On the other hand, it is used by the ruling circles as a weapon for the political indoctrination of the armed forces personnel and the population and as a means for the ideological struggle against socialism.

In trying to render practical assistance to the dominant clique and the militarists, American military historians are seeking the most effective ways to generalize and use historical experience which would correspond to the changed situation in the world and the missions facing the armed forces under contemporary conditions.

The ruling circles of the United States reduce the ideological function of military history primarily to the whitewashing of imperialism as the source of wars, presenting it as the champion of peace and democracy and, simultaneously, slandering socialism and ascribing aggressiveness to it.

In the opinion of the military-political leadership, military history should instill in the American people a confidence in the necessity and significance of military force for the United States at the present stage of its development. A representative of the U.S. Navy, Vice Admiral E. Hooper, complained in one of his articles that the antiwar movement of the Americans in connection with the war in Vietnam discredited many of the Pentagon's efforts to increase the country's military might, led to a drop in the authority of the armed forces, and engendered doubts in the expediency of military service among the youth of the United States. "Thoughts such as these," Hooper concludes, "imperiously demand that we, as a nation, draw timely and all-encompassing conclusions from the lessons of history. The time has now come to attach special significance to military history as a whole."²

The striving of the U.S. ruling circles to adapt military history to the requirements of the contemporary situation was displayed with special force in connection with the celebration of the U.S. Bicentennial in 1976 and the 200th anniversary of the creation of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. In the course of this campaign the American bourgeois ideologists tried to use several actual revolutionary events in the history of the United States (for example, the war for independence) to convince the masses of the progressive nature of the present socio-political system and the goals and missions of the armed forces. However, these attempts contradict the actual state of things. As early as the first decades of its existence, the United States had set forth on the path of merciless exploitation of its own people as well as the peoples of other countries. Its armed forces were converted just as rapidly into a regular bourgeois army hostile to the working people and national-liberation forces. They now step forth as the main weapon of the American monopolies who have assumed the role of world gendarme and the guarantor and guardian of the imperialist system.

Recently, the reactionary circles of the United States are using the history of World War II to an ever greater degree, falsifying its events to belittle the role of the USSR in the defeat of fascism and minimize the significance of

our worldwide historic victory in the Great Patriotic War as well as to slander the great liberation mission of the Soviet Army, distort the sources of the Soviet people's victory, and thereby undermine the continuously growing authority of the first socialist state in the world and socialism as a whole. In a book recently published in New York, "The Fall and Rise of Europe," the American historian H. Pachter declares, for example, that "the Soviet Union alone could not achieve a turning point in the war."³ The turning point, according to his statement, was ensured only when the USSR had such mighty allies as England and the United States of America.

Another representative of the U.S. reactionary historians, University of Virginia Professor D. Shannon, in speaking of the United States' contribution to victory in World War II, stresses that allegedly "never before did the Americans have such decisive influence and play such a main role in the final outcome as in 1941-1945."⁴

It is proper for these historians to recall the words of the President of the United States, F. Roosevelt, who back during the war years gave a rather objective evaluation of the contribution of the USSR and the Western allies to the struggle against fascism. On 6 May 1942 he informed General MacArthur: "It should constantly be repeated that the Russian armies are killing more Germans than the remaining 25 states of the United Nations together."⁵ In a radio speech on 29 July 1943 Roosevelt stressed that "at this moment the most decisive battles are taking place in Russia."⁶

The growth in the attention to military history in the United States is connected not only with its more active use as a weapon for political indoctrination and ideological struggle, but also with some change in the views of the American military-political leadership on the nature of contemporary war and on the missions facing the armed forces and their personnel. Of interest in this connection are the materials of a special committee which was created in 1971 by the U.S. Department of the Army to examine the requirements of the American Armed Forces for the study of military history.⁷ Stating that despite the presence of nuclear weapons all wars in the last 30 years were waged with conventional weapons with the employment of old forms of armed conflict, the specialists of this committee are turning attention to the drop in interest in the study of these forms and their history which was observed in the United States in the 1950's and 1960's. In this period, according to the committee's data, the volume of the course in military history was reduced several-fold in comparison with the prewar period, which is a great error. In the future, it says in the committee's conclusion, the outbreak of wars and military conflicts without the employment of nuclear weapons is probable. The study of military history provides the opportunity under contemporary conditions to attract attention to the conduct of armed conflict with conventional weapons which received wide propagation in the years of World War II and the postwar period but was insufficiently comprehended as a result of the swift development of means of mass destruction.⁸

American military theoreticians are turning attention to the expanding ties of military problems with politics, economics, ideology, moral-political and

demographic factors, and the general condition of the country. The presence of military-political blocs, in their opinion, requires deeper knowledge of military, economic, and moral-psychological capabilities, military history, and traditions of both allies as well as potential enemies of the United States. Military history, in the views of U.S. military theoreticians, should help American generals and officers to work out the strategy and tactics which are most effective under conditions of contemporary war, solve successfully many problems which are important in the period of war and which often go beyond the framework of purely military activity, and to find ways to influence the population of the United States and the countries allied with her which is required by imperialist circles.⁹

The importance of military history in disclosing the multifaceted ties of the armed forces with various aspects of society's social life was recently pointed out by the journal of the Association of the United States Army, ARMY. "The Armed Forces are found together with the economic, social, and psychological factors of our life which determine the might (or weakness) of the nation," it says in the journal. "...Professional military men who are serving in the higher echelons and do not understand the importance of these ties unquestionably will be less skillful in accomplishing their duties which have exceptional significance for the existence of our nation. At present, these ties are learned through the study of military history."¹⁰ The October 1976 journal MILITARY REVIEW contained the article, "Military History--The Main Subject for Study in the Army." It stresses that the "constant study of military history has inestimable significance for today's officer."¹¹

Such thoughts are also expressed publicly by important military-political figures of the United States. Thus, speaking in 1976 at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College where they lectured on military history the Secretary of the Army, H. Calloway, and the U.S. Army Chief of Staff, General F. Weyand, persuaded the students to study military history deeply--a science which brought value not only to them themselves, but also to many prominent military leaders of the World War II period.

In recent years, the United States has implemented a number of practical measures directed toward expansion of the study of military history by servicemen and students. Since 1971, a special course, "Military History in New Dimensions," is being given for students at the Army War College in Carlisle to supplement the previously approved program on this question. In it, basic attention is devoted to evaluations of the achievements and capabilities of U.S. military historical science and its tasks for the future. The course points out the importance of studying military history "for the deep delving into the essence of strategic leadership." It stresses that the development of production, new types of weapons, and combat equipment has an influence primarily on tactics and the remaining principles of strategy are more or less stable. Therefore, as one of the lecturers stated, "military history is a mighty guide to strategy."¹²

Lecture courses in Carlisle have already been given by famous military historians as well as by prominent military figures. Among them are the Chief

Historian of the U.S. Army Military History Center, M. Metloff, former Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, General H. Johnson, Director of the U.S. Army Military History Collection and Research Center, Colonel D. Agnew, Professor of the University of Cincinnati, D. Beaver, and representatives of other universities. As a rule, the lectures which were given were published in the form of pamphlets and collections. In 1973-1975, a number of new departments of military history were established in the military educational institutions.¹³

The Pentagon is considering the proposal for the introduction of the teaching of military history at courses and in the schools of the combat arms and services for professional improvement and the retraining of officer and noncommissioned officer personnel. Furthermore, it is recommended to all officers of the regular armed forces that they study military history independently. For the leader personnel of the National Guard and the Army Reserve the organization of correspondence study of military history through the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College has been proposed. A special department with an appropriate printing base would be established for the reproduction of textbooks.¹⁴

The teaching of military history has been expanded for American students. At present, special courses on military history (altogether 150 courses) are being given in 110 universities and colleges of the United States. (Before the war, such a course was given only in the University of Chicago, and in 1954--only in 37 colleges and universities). The universities of the states of New Mexico and Alabama have correspondence departments for the study of military history. The number of graduate students and teachers occupied with problems in U.S. military history is growing. In 10 years (from 1961 through 1970) almost 500 dissertations were prepared in the indicated problem area alone. Ten percent of all dissertations on historical subjects in the United States are devoted to military history.

Such studies are encouraged in every possible way by the military departments. Thus, each year the U.S. Army Center of Military History and the Directorate of Naval History each offer two scholarships of \$4,000 each to competitors for the preparation of doctorate dissertations in the field of military history.¹⁵

To make official investigations in military history more active, in 1974 the Office of Military History with the Army Staff was transformed into the U.S. Army Center of Military History which, together with the subdivisions subordinate to it, now numbers about 250 highly qualified authorized fellow workers.¹⁶ The activity of the Air Force, Navy, and Marine military history services has expanded. The question of establishing a single big institution for all the U.S. Armed Forces which would be engaged in problems of military history is being examined.

The activity of the Collection and Research Center for military history which was established in Carlisle in 1966 has expanded in recent years. Since 1970 it has become the official center of the U.S. Army for the storage of documents and materials on military history. By the end of 1974, the center's book

holdings had increased to 300,000 volumes (in 1966 there were only 30,000 volumes) and they became the biggest in the country. The center has created its own archive holdings containing more than 3,600 boxes of documents as well as holdings of oral records which are tape-recorded interviews with American generals who retired to the reserves in the 1970's. Copies of all dissertations on military history which have been defended in the United States are sent here. American and foreign periodicals on military history are widely represented (more than 30,000 files).¹⁷

In Washington, a new historical research institute named for D. Eisenhower was established with the National Museum of History and Technology. It organizes seminars, symposiums, meetings, and conferences on problems of military history and contributes to the publication of military-historical literature. As a rule, the measures conducted by the institute are directed toward intensifying international tension and the "researchers" who participate in them often come forth with slanderous attacks against the Soviet Union, putting forth the completely unsubstantiated thesis of the "Soviet threat."

A new approach to evaluating the role of military history also appeared in the United States in a specific reorientation of the subject matter of military-historical studies. Many prominent figures and historians come out in favor of a deeper illumination of past wars and call for not being limited to the portrayal of campaigns, battles, and operations alone but for showing the connection of successes and defeats on the battlefield with what occurs within the warring countries in the field of politics, economics, socio-public life, and so forth.¹⁸

A number of famous American historians (R. Wiley, M. Metloff, W. Millis, and others) assert that military history is a part of general history and not "an auxiliary discipline of military science," and they point to the necessity to expand its sphere and consider not only the political and military factors, but also economic, sociological, legal, and other factors which influence the preparation and conduct of wars and the organizational development of armed forces.¹⁹ All this is to contribute to the illustrious American military might and propagandize the United States as the "bulwark of democracy."

M. Blumenson, as an example which American military historians must imitate, presents the official English-language history of World War II. He assumes that it combines successfully the illumination of the military, socio-political, and economic aspects of war. "War does not break out in a vacuum, but is caused by many historical forces," writes Blumenson. "The results of armed conflict reflect not only the valor and skill of its participants, but also the social system and the efforts of the warring countries.... The genuine study of war includes not only the portrayal of troop control, battles, campaigns, material and technical support, and strategy, but also political leadership in the course of the conflict and the influence of social, economic, intellectual, and other factors. In order to understand armed conflict, it is necessary to understand the more complex situation in which it occurs."²⁰ A professor of the University of Pennsylvania, U. Khassler [as transliterated], calls upon

American military historians to devote more attention to the "study of the enemy, what he did, what are his capabilities, and what are the abilities of his leadership."²¹

A new trend in military history also appeared in the activity of scientific conferences, seminars, and symposiums. In the United States, for example, a permanent inter-university seminar on the problem, "The Armed Forces and Society," has been created.

An analysis of the measures undertaken recently in the United States to increase the role of military history in the life of American society and the armed forces shows that they all have nothing in common with the genuine development of military-historical science and serve the narrow class interests of American monopoly capital. Their main goal is to justify the arms race, prevent further steps in the weakening of international tension, and make more active the preparation of the armed forces and the population for an armed clash with the socialist countries.

FOOTNOTES

1. "New Dimensions in Military History." San Rafael. 1975, p 14.
2. MILITARY AFFAIRS, February 1972, p 18.
3. H. Pachter, "The Fall and Rise of Europe." New York, 1975, p 255.
4. D. Shannon. "Twentieth Century America. Vol. 2. World War II and Since." Chicago, 1974, p 67.
5. M. Howard. "Grand Strategy." Vol. 4, London, 1972, p XVII.
6. ZA RUBEZHOM, No 19, 1970, p 5.
7. "Department of the Army Ad Hoc Committee Report on the Army Need for the Study of Military History." 4 Vols. West Point, 1971.
8. "New Dimensions in Military History," pp 11-14.
9. Ibid, pp 12-14.
10. ARMY, January 1975, p 36.
11. "The Military History: The Army's Pivotal Study." MILITARY REVIEW, October, 1976, pp 29-33.
12. "New Dimensions in Military History," pp 10-11.
13. Ibid, pp 1-10.

14. "New Dimensions in Military History," pp 1-14; MILITARY AFFAIRS, April 1972, p 63.
15. "New Dimensions in Military History," pp 8-12, 406-407; MILITARY AFFAIRS, October 1975, pp 93, 150.
16. O. A. Rzheshhevskiy. "Voyna i istoriya" [War and History]. Voenizdat, 1976, p 24.
17. MILITARY AFFAIRS, October 1975, pp 146-148; April 1977, p 93. From 1 April 1977 the center began to be officially called the U.S. Army Institute of Military History.
18. "New Dimensions in Military History," pp 387-410.
19. "Geschichte und Militargeschichte. Wege der Forschung." Frankfurt a/M, 1974, S. 160.
20. ARMY, January 1975, pp 35-36.
21. MILITARY REVIEW, October 1976, p 31.

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NEED FOR VIGILANCE IN ARMED FORCES STRESSED

Moscow VOYENNO-ISTORICHESKIY ZHURNAL in Russian No 11, Nov 77 signed to press
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[Article by Col I. Noskov: "High Vigilance--The Order of the Times"]

[Text] From the first days of the Soviet state's existence, the Communist Party has displayed untiring concern for the instilling of high vigilance in the Soviet people and the men of the Armed Forces. It constantly reminds them that as long as imperialism exists the danger of war's outbreak remains. The party required that the workers of our country vigilantly follow the enemy's intrigues, be vigilant, and not succumb to carelessness and indifference. "...The first precept of our policy," said V. I. Lenin at the 9th All-Russian Congress of Soviets in December 1921, "the first lesson which follows from our government activity...a lesson which must be assimilated by all workers and peasants, is to be on the alert and remember that we are surrounded by people, classes, and governments which are openly expressing the greatest hatred toward us."*

The Communist Party and the Soviet people accomplished this instruction of the leader in a sacred manner. The workers, peasants, and men of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army exposed and rendered harmless the enemies of the revolution, unmasked foreign agents, and decisively suppressed all their contrivances. Thanks to the assistance of the workers, our Chekists unmasked and arrested a number of agents of an espionage organization in 1919 which had been created in Petrograd by British intelligence. This organization transmitted information on the state of the city's defense to Yudenich's headquarters. In order to make this fact known, the Soviet government published in the newspaper PRAVDA of 31 May 1919 an appeal to the people with the call, "Beware of Spies!" This appeal was signed by the Chairman of the Council of the Workers' and Peasants' Defense, V. I. Lenin, and the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs, F. E. Dzerzhinskiy. It stated that since the Whites have a broad organization for espionage and sabotage, everyone must be at his post.

* V. I. Lenin. "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Works], Vol. 44, p 296.

"Redouble vigilance everywhere, consider and conduct a number of measures in tracking down spies and White plotters and their capture in the strictest manner.

"Railroad workers and political workers in all troop units without exception are especially required to redouble their precautions.

"All conscientious workers and peasants must stand and defend Soviet authority with their breasts, must rise up for the struggle against spies and White Guards traitors."*

During the years of the Civil War the men of the Red Army and Navy often helped the VChK [All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counterrevolution and Sabotage] to expose in time very dangerous plots by the enemies of the young Soviet republic. This permitted the prevention of many counterrevolutionary revolts. Soviet authority won and was firmly asserted in our country. However, the capitalist powers did not stop but, on the contrary, intensified their subversive activity against the Soviet state. Hitlerite intelligence operated especially actively. Preparing an attack against the USSR, Fascist Germany sent a tremendous number of its agents into our country to collect information on the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces and on the military-economic potential. It also tried to undermine our society from within. But the high vigilance of the Soviet people, men of the Army and Navy, and personnel of the state security organs frustrated the treacherous concepts of the fascists. The following fact shows the active hostile activity which Hitlerite Germany initiated against the Soviet Union. From September 1939 through December 1940 alone approximately 5,000 agents of German intelligence organs and espionage organizations were detained on the western borders of the USSR by our border guards with the assistance of the local population and a large number of armed Fascist bands were rendered harmless and destroyed.**

Questions of high vigilance have not been removed from the agenda even today. At the 25th congress of the CPSU L. I. Brezhnev said: "...our party will do everything necessary so that the glorious Armed Forces of the Soviet Union will have all necessary means in the future, too, for the accomplishment of their important mission--to be the guardian of the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the bulwark of universal peace." And actually, engaged in creative labor, the Soviet people are interested most of all in a strong and lasting peace. The Communist Party and the Soviet government are doing everything to ease international tension and prevent the outbreak of a new war. It is namely thanks to the efforts of our party and those of the General Secretary of the Central Committee CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, L. I. Brezhnev, personally, that in recent years a certain relaxation in the international situation has been attained.

* V. I. Lenin. "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy." Vol 38, p 399.

** S. I. Tsytov and N. F. Chistyakov. "Front taynoy voyny" [The Front of the Secret War]. Voenizdat, 1965, p 31.

However, we cannot forget even for a minute that there are forces in the world which are striving to hinder the cause of strengthening peace and stop the movement toward communism in our country and the countries of the socialist commonwealth. The successes of the Soviet Union in the development of the economy and culture, in raising the well-being of the Soviet people, in the further strengthening of the country's defensive capability, and in the growth of the Armed Forces' combat might are causing the malicious hatred of aggressive imperialist circles. Having no disdain, they are trying to harm the USSR and the other socialist countries by any means and to inflict damage on their defensive capability. The imperialist states, and primarily the United States of America, are sparing no means for the creation of subversive espionage organizations of all possible types, for the training of espionage personnel, and for the organization of various provocations and sabotage. They are spending billions on this. The United States has officially elevated subversive activity against the USSR and the socialist countries to the rank of state policy.

Many American military figures believe that one of the main reasons for the defeat of Hitlerite Germany is the fact that its intelligence was unable to obtain complete data on the military and economic might of the USSR. Therefore, American intelligence is giving the assignment to its agents to intensify the collection of information about the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces as well as the armed forces of the fraternal socialist countries.

Imperialist reaction is making subversive ideological work against the USSR more active in every possible way and is trying to distort the truth about our country, the Soviet way of life, and the goals and tasks of communist construction. The decree of the Central Committee CPSU of 31 January 1977, "On the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution," points out that "reactionary circles are organizing ideological sabotage against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, slanderous anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaigns, and are trying to interfere in the internal affairs of socialist and other countries." The enemies of peace and socialism are trying to poison the consciousness of the Soviet people and, first of all, the youth, and instill foreign views in them. They are using the most varied means for the attainment of their goals. A great number of radio stations are broadcasting to the Soviet Union and the socialist states and imperialist intelligence is scattering hostile literature in our country and leaving low-standard works of art. Tourists are widely used for subversive activity against the USSR and the countries of the socialist commonwealth. Last year alone, the appropriate organs detained more than 50 "tourists" who tried to import anti-Soviet literature into our country.*

The stations "Freedom" and "Radio Free Europe" financed by the U.S. Government have been spreading slander against the socialist countries for more than a quarter of a century already. Here is what Yuriy Marin, a Soviet journalist who worked on assignment in one of the intelligence institutes of the United States for several years and then at "Radio Freedom" relates about the activity

* KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, No 15, 1977, p 4.

of these poisoners of the ether, having returned to the Motherland. "The agents of the radio stations are trying to obtain part of the information about the USSR directly in contacts with Soviet citizens who travel to capitalist countries. Now the most productive sources of such information are those who travel from the Soviet Union to Israel. Furthermore, I could add that the radio station tries to obtain information through its collaborators who have acquaintances and relatives in the Soviet Union by using telephone communication. I know, for example, that a worker for 'Radio Freedom,' Vladimir Tel'nikov, worked very actively in this direction....."* This is why, in any case all Soviet people, including the men of the Soviet Army, should always be on the alert, especially in conversations with doubtful persons who are interested in various information pertaining to the sphere of work of institutions and troop units.

The radio station is espionage, intelligence, provocation.... These things are incompatible and unnatural for us. But they have become the moral standard in the bourgeois world.

Therefore, all Soviet people, including the men of the Soviet Armed Forces, must raise their political vigilance.

The vigilance of the servicemen is a component part of the Armed Forces' combat readiness. The high political consciousness of the soldiers, sergeants, and officers forms the basis for vigilance. It is expressed in the exemplary performance of service, in a deep understanding of their responsibility for the defense of the achievements of October, and in each serviceman's conscientious accomplishment of his duty, strict observance of all requirements of the regulations and manuals, and tireless improvement of combat skill. Proceeding from this, commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations of subunits, units, and large units are directing their efforts toward the upbringing of ideologically tempered servicemen and toward the molding of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook in them. They explain to the personnel the essence of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, the successes of the Soviet people in communist construction, and the decisions of the 25th Party Congress and the Central Committee Plenums, and they expose the aggressive nature of imperialism. All this develops in the men a sense of selfless devotion to the Motherland, the party, and the people, Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and a burning hatred for the enemies of peace and socialism.

Commanders, political officers, and party and Komsomol organizations use the most varied forms in their work on instilling vigilance in the personnel: lectures, reports, talks, thematic soirees, meetings with participants in the revolution and veterans of the Great Patriotic War, the viewing of motion picture films, listening to the radio, and much more. They call upon the men to protect military and state secrets strictly and they disclose the meaning of this concept. Information of a military nature for which the agents of

* "Razvedchiki razoblachayut" [Intelligence Officers Expose]. Moscow, Molodaya gvardiya, 1977, p 169.

imperialist intelligence are especially anxious includes everything which provides a picture of the state of our Soviet Army--organization, numerical strength, location, combat effectiveness of units and subunits, their armament and equipment, combat training, material and financial support, and so forth. Each serviceman must protect this information as the apple of his eye because the spies stop at nothing to attain their insidious goals. They are constantly seeking acquaintanship with servicemen, eavesdropping on their conversations in the streets and in city transportation, and are hunting for their letters. Therefore, one should not begin talk about service in the presence of strangers, say anything unnecessary himself, and should not let his comrades do this.

The guarantee of high vigilance in each subunit is exemplary internal order and the clear organization of the training process. They have an exceptionally great educational influence on the personnel. Our leading commanders are clearly conscious of this. And therefore, they persistently see that life in the platoon, company, battery, or battalion entrusted to them proceeds in an organized manner from reveille to recall. This is exactly how Captain G. Andreyev proceeds. He does not put up with any violations of the regulations' requirements. The officer took account of every minute of training time and constantly checks his subordinates. A young soldier, finding himself in such a situation, pulls himself up and tries to maintain the order which has been introduced. All this has a beneficial effect on the combat training of the men. It is not without reason that the battalion commanded by Captain G. Andreyev is the leader.

As is known, life in each unit and subunit is regulated by the daily schedule. It is established by the commander and envisages the most efficient distribution of time for training, work, and rest for the men. The daily schedule is prepared with consideration of the special features of location and the missions to be accomplished by the personnel. It contains everything important and everything mandatory for the soldiers, sergeants, and officers, and everything must be accomplished precisely and on time. The daily schedule is the unit commander's Order No 1 for the personnel. No deviation from it is allowed. Any, even the slightest, violation of the daily schedule introduces confusion into the normal course of the subunit's life, inflicts harm on the combat readiness of the troops, and dulls vigilance.

The outstanding performance of guard and garrison service has exceptionally great significance for the protection of military and state secrets and for ensuring the security of the troops. The regulation states that the performance of guard duty is the accomplishment of a combat mission. It requires of the servicemen the exact observance of the regulation's provisions and high vigilance and initiative. And skillful organization and a deep understanding of the importance of this question are necessary here.

The men of the company commanded by Guards Lieutenant V. Statskiy perform guard duty in exact conformance with the requirements of the regulation. It is a long time now since they remember cases in the subunit where one of the soldiers or sergeants accomplished his assigned duties poorly. The guards always stand at their posts vigilantly and guard the objects entrusted to them

reliably. In the unit they know that if subordinates of officer Statskiy go on guard, this means that everything will be in complete order. This reputation has been rightly confirmed for them. And this is primarily to the credit of the company commander. He personally prepares the detail and checks to see how the men have mastered the provisions of the regulation and instructions. As a mandatory requirement, the lieutenant checks to see how the men are performing their duty on the posts and how order is maintained in the guardhouse.

After the company returns from guard, Statskiy critiques the accomplishment of the combat mission, notes those who distinguished themselves, and points out the shortcomings which have been disclosed. He invites to this critique officers of the battalion and unit headquarters who inspected the guard. Such a serious approach to the organization of the detail permitted the company commander to achieve outstanding results in the performance of guard duty by all personnel.

The service of the regimental detail also has a large role in guarding military secrets. The overwhelming majority of the men who are appointed company duty men and orderlies accomplish their duties in an exemplary manner. They do not forget for a minute that the lives of the subunit's personnel and the protection of military property and equipment depend on them.

However, there are also instances of a different nature. Some duty men and orderlies violate the requirements of the regulation and display unconcern, if not to say even more, thoughtlessness. They allow strangers to enter the subunit area, are not interested in why they came, and do not check their documents. Individual duty men and orderlies permit soldiers to take weapons from the rifle racks and to take things from the premises without the permission of the company or battery first sergeant or commander. They do not see to the exact observance of the daily schedule and do not give the command for the start of lessons in time. As a result, precious training time is wasted. And this, in turn, hampers the men in the better mastery of some question or subject which, in the end, is reflected in the subunit's level of combat readiness.

The political organs and party and Komsomol organizations play a large role in the struggle for a high level of combat readiness and firm discipline in the units and subunits. They render comprehensive systematic assistance to the commanders in organizing the troops' exemplary service and tirelessly propagandize the requirements of the regulations among the personnel. Many party organizations, party committees, and party bureaus regularly discuss questions of vigilance and the strengthening of discipline and order in the units and subunits at their meetings and sessions. The communists deeply disclose the reasons for shortcomings and plan specific ways for their elimination. All this contributes to raising the combat readiness of the unit and subunit.

The political organs and party and Komsomol organizations devote fixed attention to ensuring the exemplary nature of the communists and Komsomol members in observing the requirements of the regulations and in the display of vigilance. And this is understandable. If they perform the duty of the daily detail and

guard and park duties in an exemplary manner, there can be no doubt that violations of discipline and order in the units and subunits will be reduced to nought. For communists and Komsomols comprise the absolute majority of our personnel; they are a mighty force in the collective and capable of solving the most difficult tasks in combat and political training and discipline. It is the duty of all commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations to utilize this force skillfully and correctly.

Vigilance is our stainless weapon. Realizing this deeply the Soviet servicemen, rallied closely around the native Communist Party, will henceforth, too, tirelessly improve their skill, strengthen the combat readiness of the units and subunits, and will vigilantly stand guard over the achievements of the Great October whose 60th anniversary is now being marked by the entire Soviet people and all our mighty socialist Motherland.

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RESULTS OF DOSAAF TRAINING DISCUSSED

Moscow KRYL'YA RODINY in Russian No 9, Sep 77 signed to press 11 Aug 77 pp 1-2

[Unattributed article: "Prepare Staunch Defenders of the Homeland."]

[Excerpt] The worthy replenishment of the Soviet Army. Under this slogan great and comprehensive work is being carried out by the many committees and by local and training organizations of the Order of Lenin Red Banner Defense Society [refers to DOSAAF]. One successful example of military-patriotic training and preparation of young people for service in the army is the activity of the DOSAAF committees of Sverdlovsk Oblast. At a meeting of the oblast defense aktiv mentioned especially were the successes of defense collectives in Kamensk-Ural'skiy, Nizhniy Tagil, Bogdanovich, and a number of other cities, as well as in sovkhozes in Kamyshlovskiy, Talitskiy, and Prigorodnyy Rayons. Following the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress and carrying out the decisions of the 8th Congress of the Defense Society, they are working very hard here on the military-patriotic training of the workers, and especially of the youth, on the development of military-technical sports and the preparation of draftees to serve in the ranks of the army.

The Order of the October Revolution local organization of the technical-production association "Integral" imeni 25th Party Congress in Belorussiya has accumulated interesting and instructive experience in military-patriotic work. In the association the commission for military-patriotic propaganda, which has organized numerous lectures, reports, readings of Lenin, excursions, public showings and discussions of films, is working successfully. The DOSAAF committee of this association is paying a lot of attention to work with youth. There are five youth dormitories here that house more than 4,000 persons. In these dormitories, mass defense work is reviewed, and improvements are made in military-patriotic propaganda and in the activities of military-technical sports circles and sections.

Komsomol members and youths of the association are getting ready for the worthy greeting of the 60th anniversary of the Great October; 260 Komsomol-youth brigades are striving for the right to bear the names of their heroes. Two hundred and one soldiers who were killed in action are kept on the rolls of the brigades eternally. This year, 34 rated sportsmen have been trained

in technical circles. There are 6 masters and 34 masters-candidates, together with beginners, in the model aviation circle. Young people are enthusiastically studying the flight theory of heavier-than-air craft, building original models of aircraft, and launching them into the air.

Thanks to the widespread propaganda of concepts of Soviet patriotism, to the comprehensive youth training activities in revolutionary, combat, and work traditions, and to the development of military-technical sports, draftees are entering the armed forces as politically confirmed defenders of the achievements of the Socialist Fatherland and armed with experience and knowledge in military-related sports. It is not an accident that many young people attracted to aviation sports in training and primary DOSAAF organizations are striving to enter aviation schools.

This year excellent replacements have entered the Borisoglebskoye Higher Aviation School for Pilots imeni V. P. Chkalov. Many cadets say that their choice of this profession was due to the well-organized work on military-patriotic indoctrination and the propaganda of aviation sports in the local DOSAAF organizations. Having access to aviation and understanding their duty to the Motherland and the people, they want to dedicate themselves to the noble cause of defense of the conquests of Great October and become winged heroes of the Fatherland like A. Pokryshkin, I. Kozhedub, N. Gastello, V. Talalikhin, and T. Frunze.

Who are these future military pilots and where did they first acquire this attraction to the skies? Private First Class Sergey Sirotin served 1 year in the paratroops, but before that he was in a DOSAAF parachutist circle. Also getting their "baptism of the air" in the Defense Society were A. Petrenko, V. Abramishvili, S. Misyurkeyev, and others too numerous to list. The examiners noted their excellent training and deservedly gave them high marks in the entrance examinations, wishing the youths great success.

Tens and hundreds of young DOSAAF trainees serve in the paratroops. As a rule, prior to induction in the army they trained in the parachutist circles of the air-clubs, completed several jumps, and now are improving their knowledge and skill in military subunits. The Guards-paratroopers in the subunit commanded by Guards Senior Lieutenant V. Chugunov followed just such a path. During recent training maneuvers these paratroopers, after jumping into the "enemy's" rear area, operated skillfully and successfully carried out the assigned mission. These Guards-paratroopers and their commanding officer V. Chugunov thankfully recall the air-clubs of the Defense Society where they gained their knowledge and experience as parachutists.

There are many similar examples in the armed forces of successful service by former DOSAAF trainees. They all serve as testimonials to the tremendous work of the Defense Society's organizations and committees in the training and education of the defenders of our native land and in the preparation of youths for military service; and they prove that these activities bear fruit.

All of these successes are obvious and indisputable. However, as the Party teaches, we are obliged to critically analyze our activities and in a timely manner expose shortcomings and mistakes, determine causes and origins, and take steps to eliminate the defects. Unfortunately, there are substantial deficiencies in the accomplishment of the main task assigned to the Defense Society. In a number of organizations work with youth is being conducted very badly and here and there in a formal manner without considering the specifics of the contingent or studying the youths' interests. Spot checks show that some young people inducted into the ranks of the Soviet Army did not meet the GTO [Preparedness for Labor and Defense] standards and do not have knowledge of and skills in military-technical sports.

Unfortunately, the level and effectiveness of the Defense Society's work still do not fully meet today's demands. In a number of organizations, military-patriotic work is not very effective. They are not taking into account growing demands in the area of preparing young people for military service, and they are not always providing high quality practical training of specialists for the armed forces. Some DOSAAF organizations do not exercise the necessary care in attracting a wide range of young people to military-technical sports. The lag in the development of motor and radio-technical sports is only slowly being surmounted. Sportsmen, and glider pilots in particular, are performing below their potential in some international competitions.

The substantial deficiencies and neglect which were noted at the Defense Society's 8th Congress unfortunately still have not been eliminated or, in some cases, are being eliminated very slowly, even though a lot of time has passed. All of this shows that there is an insufficient level of leadership in a number of DOSAAF committees where they have not demonstrated the necessary persistence in organizing implementation of the directives and decisions of higher organizations, as well as of their own obligations.

With each passing day a significant date draws closer--the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. To welcome this great holiday of the Soviet people and all progressive mankind with new successes in work and sport is our honorable and vital cause and the subject of concern and thought of every Soviet man. The DOSAAF committees, the local and training organizations, and the entire aktiv of the multi-million person Defense Society must eliminate the deficiencies, widely disseminate the experience of the leading members, and do everything in their power to ensure that military-patriotic work conforms to the decisions and requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress. We must remember that the main content of that work is to educate the workers in the spirit of Lenin's precepts, the CPSU requirements for defense of the socialist Fatherland, the further strengthening of the unity between the people and the army, and the heroic traditions of the Party and the Soviet armed forces. It is necessary to use all forms and methods of work among the masses to strengthen the consciousness of the Soviet people, and especially of the youth, in the concepts of Soviet patriotism and

socialist internationalism, in pride in our nation, and in the willingness to stand up in defense of the achievements of socialism.

The duty of committees, training and primary organizations, and all members of the Order of Lenin Red Banner Defense Society is to successfully solve the problems facing DOSAAF, and to fully and punctually carry out the obligations taken in honor of the Great October Jubilee.

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TASKS AND ACTIVITIES OF NAVAL HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Oct 77 p 2

[Article by Adm A. rassokho, chief, Main Directorate for Navigation and Oceanography, USSR Ministry of Defense: "The Hydrographer's Labor and Exploits: The Naval Hydrographic Service is 150 Years Old"]

[Text] While fulfilling the constitutional duty of defenders of the socialist homeland, military sailors are standing constant watch on the wide expanses of the world's oceans. Soviet hydrographers are carrying out the huge task of providing navigational, hydrographic and hydrometeorological support to combat ships and vessels of the cargo and fishing fleets.

The homeland's hydrography is 150 years old today. Its birth date is linked to the organization of the Main Naval Staff's Directorate of the Hydrographer-General in 1827; the management of all the Russian Navy's navigational and hydrographic support services was assigned to it.

The homeland's hydrography has a glorious history. Our seafarers' first attempts to study the ocean stretch into the depths of antiquity. However, systematic investigations--on the basis of which nautical charts were compiled and light-houses and compass science were developed--acquired a national significance only during the reign of Peter I. The discoveries of the expeditions by V. Bering, A. Chirikov, V. Pronchishchev, S. Chelyuskin and the Laptev brothers which then followed are comparable in importance to the voyages of Vasco da Gama and Columbus.

The famous names of Russian sailors who discovered, explored and mapped the shores of northwest America, many Pacific Ocean islands, the shores of the Arctic Ocean and who discovered the Antarctic and described part of the Antarctic islands--F. Bellinsgauzen, M. Lazarev, V. Golovnin, I. Kruzenshtern, F.

Litke, G. Nevel'skiy and many others--will live forever in the grateful memory of posterity. Adm S. Makarov was the first person in history to conduct a complex oceanographic study of the Pacific Ocean. With their selfless labor and truly heroic deeds in the name of science, our seafarers--hundreds of whose names are eternally inscribed on the world's maps--laid the foundation for the homeland's oceanography.

A new, unusually productive stage in the study of the seas and oceans began with the victory of Great October. The decrees of the Council of People's Commissars on hydrographic research which were signed by V. I. Lenin were truly momentous for the Hydrographic Service. Research was put on a planned basis which ensured a continual build-up in the work's scope and tempo. By 1935 its volume exceeded the pre-revolutionary level by 7 times and by the beginning of the Great Patriotic War--by more than 12 times. The research material made it possible to create new charts, manuals and aids to navigation. A lot of work was conducted on navigational aids and equipment.

During the Great Patriotic War, all the hydrographers' efforts were directed at supporting the Navy's combat activity. Not one sea battle, not one fleet operation could have dispensed with their participation. The hydrographers were the first to walk on the ice of Lake Ladoga to lay the route for the Road of Life. During the stormy nights, they disembarked from boats on the shore occupied by the enemy in order to light the navigational signs to orient the landing parties. The hydrographers made the calculations for ship and shore battery gunfire; they supported minesweeping and minelaying and they conducted harbor pilotage for ships and convoys. Hundreds of hydrographers--and among them were leaders of the Hydrographic Service Ya. Lapushkin, V. Bubnov, G. Zima, A. Solodunov and G. Shadrin--were decorated with combat orders for their feats.

Having basically completed the systematic study of the homeland's seas and having created an up-to-date collection of nautical charts and manuals for navigation, the Navy's Hydrographic Service set out on a widespread, all-round study of the world's oceans in the postwar years.

The main purpose of these studies was to accumulate scientific knowledge on the world's oceans and to compile a reliable picture of the currents, seaways, temperature, salinity, submarine topography, magnetic and other geophysical fields. The results of these studies were the basis for developing reliable methods of predicting the interactive processes between the

ocean and the atmosphere for the purpose of ensuring safe navigation and aircraft flights.

The changing trend in research and its scale--which were linked to the creation of modern USSR military, cargo and fishing fleets and to their entrance to the world's oceans--required a radical reorganization of the activities of Hydrographic Service subunits and their technical reequipping. Soviet ship builders created new oceanographic and hydrographic vessels which were equipped with up-to-date equipment for open ocean research. The nature and scale of oceanographic research changed qualitatively and quantitatively. Their unified system includes surface vessels and underwater laboratories, platforms and aircraft, anchored and drifting buoys and deep-sea equipment. Electronic computers are widely used to process and analyze the material obtained from observations and measurements. A special Navy oceanographic scientific research institute was created.

New material was obtained on the ocean environment, submarine topography and geophysical fields thanks to the joint efforts of hydrographers, oceanographers and hydrometeorologists of the military, cargo and fishing fleets, the USSR Hydrometeorological Service and other organizations in cooperation with the USSR Academy of Sciences. Great successes were achieved in the development of technical navigational aids, different types of sea navigational equipment, radio-space navigation and in the improvement of navigational methods. Navigational, hydrographic and hydrometeorological support for defense and national economic requirements in the world's oceans has been raised to a new qualitative basis. The creation of the world's largest collection of nautical charts and sailing directions is complete.

Between 1950 and 1975, 579 lighthouses and radio beacons--including the country's first automated, multipurpose, nuclear-powered lighthouse--and 185 radionavigational systems were restored, built and reconstructed. Technical aids which support submarine navigation in all areas of the world's oceans--including underice navigation in the Arctic's near-polar regions--were created. The new systems make it possible to solve the most complex navigational problems and to develop navigational data for using ship's weapons with a high degree of accuracy.

The USSR Naval Hydrographic Service has businesslike ties with hydrographic services of other countries--first of all with the members of the Warsaw Pact and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance; it participates in the activities

of many international maritime organizations. The expansion of the international exchange of research results and also of scientific-technical information responds to the basic principles of the Soviet Union's foreign policy activity and to the spirit of the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. Currently, all major international studies of the ocean are conducted, as a rule, with the Soviet Union's participation.

"The Basic Directions for Developing the USSR National Economy for 1976-1980"--which was ratified by the 25th CPSU Congress--states: "Expand complex studies of the world's oceans. Effect the further development of methods for predicting weather and natural disasters." The collective of many thousands of Soviet hydrographers and oceanographers is enthusiastically working on the accomplishment of these most important state tasks. Like all Soviet people, they fervently and unanimously approve the adoption of the new USSR Constitution at the extraordinary session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and they are studying comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report at the session with enormous interest.

During these memorable days--when the entire Soviet nation is preparing to greet the 60th anniversary of Great October with outstanding work--the commanders and political officials, party, Komsomol and trade union organizations of the Hydrographic Service's ships and subunits are mobilizing personnel for the successful accomplishment of research plans and programs and for selfless labor on behalf of our homeland's prosperity and security. The oceanographic ships Faddey Belinsgauzen, Adzhariya and Semen Dezhnev are among the competition leaders.

Admirals and officers, scientists and specialists G. Bochkovskiy, N. Boytsov, K. Korotayev, Yu. Maksyuta, G. Obrastsov, N. Linnik, A. Yevlanov, A. Zhilinskiy, N. Timoshenko, V. Faleyev and many others are making a worthy contribution to the Hydrographic Service's successes.

Soviet hydrographers are honorably standing their watch on the seas and oceans.

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YEPISHEV ON NEED FOR CONSTANT COMBAT READINESS

Moscow SOVETSKIY VOIN in Russian No 20, Oct 77 signed to press 28 Sep 77 pp 1-3

[Article by Army Gen A. Yepishev, Chief of Main Political Directorate, Soviet Armed Forces: "Guardian of October's Achievements"]

[Text] Just as all the Soviet people, the men of the Army and Navy are greeting the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with tremendous enthusiasm. In marking this exciting historical event, they are rallied even more closely around the Communist Party, are identifying with the exploit of those who put an end to the authority of capital in our country forever in October 1917, are imbued with the high enthusiasm of the First Five-Year Plan's shock workers who laid the foundation for the economic might of the Motherland, and are inspired by the selfless bravery of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War who proved the socialist system's invincibility in the battle against fascism. The striving persistently to master military affairs, to guard vigilantly the communist creation which has been initiated on our soil, and to be always ready to smash any aggressor decisively is being strengthened more and more among the personnel.

The Communist Party and the people have entrusted to the Soviet fighting men what is most sacred for each citizen of the USSR--the defense of the Great October's cause and the freedom and independence of the first socialist Fatherland in history. The personnel of the Army and Navy perceive as the Motherland's combat order the lines of the Soviet Constitution which state that the Armed Forces of the USSR were created for the defense of socialist achievements, the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, and the state's sovereignty and integrity.

The Statutes of the Basic Law, in establishing the constitutional requirements in the field of the country's defense, seemingly accumulate all the heroic deeds of our people and its servicemen and those lofty, important missions which are now facing the Army and Navy. In them, in these statutes, the glorious past merges with the combat present of the Motherland's armed defenders and stimulates them to give all their knowledge and strength for the further strengthening of the country's defensive capability.

From the height of six decades which have been covered along the glorious path of October, it can be seen with special clarity that the mighty Soviet economy and rich culture, the Soviet way of life which has been confirmed among us, and everything which characterizes a society of developed socialism--all this could be created and was created under the reliable protection of the Armed Forces. The weighty share of the servicemen's heroic labor is found in each achievement with which the post-October period of our history is so rich and of which the Soviet people are properly proud.

The logic of the class struggle is such that the question of the reliable defense of the socialist revolution's achievements is an actual question concerning its fate and development and the workers' future. Soviet Russia had hardly been born when the crusade of international imperialism marched against it. What didn't the class enemy employ in order to return the authority and privileges which were lost in October 1917! Open armed action, military intervention, revolt, economic blockade--reaction threw in everything if only to put an end to the Republic of Soviets. Under such conditions, after the victory of October the workers of our country were forced to lay aside the tools of creative labor and rise up in combat formation for the defense of their revolutionary achievements.

In our time, we find among the various types of "Sovietologists" those who try to speculate about the fact that the Soviet state created a well armed and disciplined army. They are distressed about the fact that only several months after the victory of October the party of Bolsheviks, they say, began the creation of regular armed forces despite its declaration concerning the elimination of a permanent army.

It is clear that in the "studies" of such scientists you will find not one word about the crusade of international imperialism against the young Republic of Soviets, about how expeditionary corps of the United States, Britain, and France were landed on Soviet soil, how the rulers of these states armed and equipped the White armies of Denikin, Kolchak, and Wrangel....

It was just at that difficult time which the young Soviet Republic endured in the first year after the victory of October that V. I. Lenin, in analyzing the experience of the struggle against the combined counterrevolutionary forces, drew the famous conclusion that "Any revolution is worth something only if it is able to defend itself."

History convincingly confirmed the rightness and truth of the Lenin ideas concerning the defense of the revolution's achievements. Created by the party and V. I. Lenin, the Red Army was that strike force which crushed the hordes of foreign interventionists and White Guardists which tried to strangle the young Republic of Soviets.

A genuinely people's army and army of a new type, it became the vigilant guardian of the revolutionary achievements of our country's workers and the reliable bulwark of their creative labor.

Born by the Great October, the Soviet Army and Navy absorbed the treacherous blow of fascist Germany's war machine which had been equipped by international imperialism. One hundred and ninety divisions, thousands of airplanes, tanks, and guns were thrown against the homeland of October, the first state of workers and peasants in history. A fatal danger hung over it. Whether or not to be the first socialist state--this is how the question stood. And the Soviet people and their Armed Forces, led by the party of Lenin, gave a convincing answer to this question. Relying on the advantages of the Soviet social and state system, the workers of our country smashed the aggressor and not only defended their freedom and independence but also made a decisive contribution to the cause of rescuing European and world civilization from destruction by the fascist barbarians.

The great exploit accomplished by our people and their fighting men has remained forever in the memory of generations. On the days of celebrations devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Great October, the Soviet people are expressing their boundless respect and gratitude to those who forged the victory over the Hitlerite aggressors at the front and in the rear, who stood to the death at Moscow and Leningrad, who smashed the hated enemy at Stalingrad, on the Kursk salient, and on the Dnepr, and who hoisted the banner of victory above the Reichstag.

The Soviet servicemen are continuing today the cause of those who defended the achievements of October in fierce battles with the enemy. They are vigilantly guarding the revolutionary achievements in a single formation with the servicemen of the fraternal socialist countries. They are going along the road of their fathers. The same moral and political qualities are inherent to them, the servicemen of the seventies, as to all generations of defenders of the first workers' and peasants' state in history--revolutionary spirit, patriotism and internationalism, and constant readiness to smash the aggressor.

A great creation is taking place on the expanses of our Motherland. With tremendous enthusiasm, the Soviet people are implementing the tasks of the Tenth Five-Year Plan which were noted by the 25th Congress of the CPSU. With each passing year the material and spiritual riches of our society are being multiplied, the life of the workers is becoming richer and more beautiful, and the might of our country is becoming stronger. Suffice it to say that this year the gross national product will be 183 percent of that in 1967, industrial production--199 percent, agricultural produce--128 percent, and in 10 years the real per capita income will increase more than one and a half times.

Discussion of the draft of the new Soviet Constitution and fundamental questions in the development of the Soviet state and participation in it by the broadest masses of workers, kolkhoz workers, and intellectuals was a powerful accelerator of the people's energy and a stimulus to make all of the country's public life more active. It caused the new scope of the workers' socialist competition. On these pre-holiday days thousands of labor collectives are proudly reporting to the party about the accomplishment of the tasks for the second year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan and their socialist obligations in honor of October's 60th anniversary ahead of schedule.

With each new step forward, it becomes more and more clear for millions of simple people of the world that it is socialism which is accomplishing the historic mission of ridding the workers of social inequality and of all forms of oppression and is giving the working man confidence in tomorrow. In this we have the strength provided by the example of the Great October and the successes of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries in the building of a new society and convincing proof of the further strengthening in the solidarity of states of the socialist commonwealth.

The Politburo of the Central Committee CPSU, having examined the results of the friendly meetings of the General Secretary of the Central Committee CPSU and the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, with the leaders of the fraternal parties and states in July and August of this year, noted: "The exchange of opinions on a wide range of international problems which took place in the course of the Crimean meetings confirmed the resolve of the states of the socialist commonwealth to coordinate closely in the future, too, in the struggle for the attainment of common goals which correspond both to the national interests of each of them as well as to the common international interests of the socialist commonwealth and all the forces of peace and progress. The Politburo of the Central Committee CPSU stresses the importance of the conclusion expressed in the talks that despite the attempts of imperialism's reactionary forces to hamper the improvement in the international climate, the process of rebuilding international relations on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence is continuing."

Today the forces of socialism which are continuing the cause of October are mighty as never before and their authority in the world is exceptionally high. This does not suit our foes. Afraid of peaceful development under the conditions of detente and capitalism's further loss of positions, the forces of imperialist reaction have tried so many times to aggravate the international situation and halt the development of the peaceful revolutionary process at any price.

Intensification of the class struggle in the international arena is accompanied by anticommunist hysteria. In the United States and the other NATO countries the enemies of detente have initiated a bombastic campaign of fear of the "Soviet threat," the growth in the "military superiority of the USSR," and so forth. This campaign which is false and slanderous through and through forms the basis for the aspirations of its supporters to have a psychological influence on public opinion in the countries of the West from a "position of strength" and to "justify" the necessity for new appropriations for the arms race.

Under cover of hypocritical declarations about the defense of "forward positions" against the nonexistent "Soviet threat," the militarists of the United States, the FRG, and Britain are modernizing their armies and trying to make them more mobile and capable of conducting offensive combat operations for aggressive purposes. The NATO leaders are expanding their military efforts and creating new weapons systems. With each passing year the imperialist states are increasing appropriations for military purposes, the lion's share of which is going for the construction of the latest strategic bombers, nuclear submarines, cruise missiles, and new nuclear warheads.

Occupied by peaceful, creative labor the Soviet people cannot fail to consider the entire complexity of the international situation. Faced with the military threat which is emanating from the imperialists, the Soviet state has been forced to improve its defense. A peaceful disposition and a readiness to give a proper rebuff to the aggressor merge into one in its policy.

Our people have not forgotten anything concerning the perfidy and cruelty of imperialism. The Soviet country and all states of the socialist commonwealth are opposing the military preparations of the reactionary forces with their monolithic unity in strengthening the defense of the new system and the high combat ability and constant combat readiness of the fraternal armies.

The Soviet Armed Forces are reliably ensuring the creative labor of the builders of communism and are defending the revolutionary achievements of world socialism together with the armies of the fraternal states. "Nor should anyone have any doubts," noted Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 25th Congress of the CPSU, "that our party will do everything so that in the future, too, the glorious Armed Forces of the Soviet Union will have all necessary means for the accomplishment of their important mission--to be the guardian of the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the bulwark of universal peace."

The level of development attained by the Soviet Armed Forces is the result of the great strength of socialism, the tremendous advantages of our state and social system, and the tireless activity of the CPSU in strengthening the Motherland's defensive capability. The country's economic and scientific-technical might, the socio-political and ideological unity of society, the indestructible friendship of the peoples of the USSR--this is what comprises the firm foundation of the Armed Forces' high combat capability.

The Soviet state is expending for defense as many resources as is necessary to provide the Army and Navy with all types of modern weapons, weapons with which the imperialists could not fail to reckon. The combat might of the Armed Forces has grown in recent years. Their outfitting with contemporary weapons and combat equipment has improved and the quality of combat training and ideological tempering has increased.

Today, the entire life and activity of the Soviet servicemen are subordinate to the main thing--the accomplishment of the missions assigned by the Leninist party for strengthening the defensive capability of the country and the dependable defense of socialism's achievements. Considering their soldierly labor as a component part of the national struggle for accomplishment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, they are concentrating attention on the further improvement in quality indices of combat and political training and the strengthening of discipline and organization. The majority of the units and ships are completing this training year successfully. The leading units of the services in the Armed Forces--the initiators of socialist competition for a worthy greeting for the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--have kept their word.

Effectiveness and quality of work--this is the slogan of the socialist competition for the leaders of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. For the Soviet servicemen, this means operating on lessons and exercises with the full straining of forces, subordinating their daily deeds to increasing the combat effectiveness of the unit or ship, being ideologically convinced and able, and skillfully mastering complex weapons. It is just these characteristics which characterize the experts in combat and political training, those who are rightly called heroes of peaceful routine days in the Army and Navy.

The interests in raising the defensive capability of the country require that all servicemen be the equal of the leaders in combat and political training in their deeds and actions and deeply realize that the minutes and seconds in which the preparation of weapons and equipment for action is measured are filled with tremendous social meaning. In its political essence, constant combat readiness is the most important factor in ensuring favorable foreign-policy conditions for the accomplishment of our creative plans.

Commanders, political organs, and staffs are directing the training of the personnel, giving it a rigid rhythm, and ensuring the accomplishment of training plans and programs as well as of training schedules. Success in the matter depends on how weighty is the contribution made by each serviceman to the accomplishment of the missions being executed by the unit and ship and how intolerant each troop collective is toward instances of the inefficient expenditure of time and any deviations from the requirements of the oath and the regulations.

Young people with the enthusiasm and the thirst for knowledge, romance, and exploits inherent to them are serving in the Armed Forces. This is why the maintenance of a high level of combat readiness of the units and ships presumes a further increase in the activity of the Komsomol members and their example in training and discipline. The Komsomol servicemen are always where the success of combat training is decided, are mastering combat equipment stubbornly and persistently, and are improving their military skill.

Always being the equal of the communists and under their direct influence and leadership, the youth collectives are the leaders of many remarkable deeds. They originated many patriotic initiatives which were directed toward raising the political vigilance of the servicemen and the combat readiness of units and ships, the accomplishment of socialist obligations, and the rapid replacement of the young replacements in formation. Purposeful explanatory work should always be conducted among the men, there should be a timely reaction to the slightest deviations from the norms of communist morality by the servicemen, a situation of intolerance toward violators of military order should be created, and the Komsomols and public opinion should be mobilized for the struggle for strong, conscious discipline.

The proud words "Soviet serviceman" are filled with rich ideological and moral content. The workers of the USSR and our foreign friends are accustomed to seeing in his face a person who is boundlessly devoted to the socialist

Fatherland and is brave and determined. The defender of the homeland of October is the embodiment of honesty and truthfulness, vigilance and efficiency, and readiness to accomplish his sacred duty to ensure the safety of his people's creative labor in any situation in the best manner.

The Soviet servicemen are living in these pre-holiday days with the same thoughts as the people who are building communism and with the same concerns for the accomplishment of the tasks assigned the Army and the Navy by the Communist Party. And they have no higher mission than to serve the first socialist Fatherland in history selflessly and to give all their strength and knowledge to the cause of defending the achievements of October and the triumph of communist ideals.

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HIGHER MILITARY POLITICAL SCHOOLS: TASKS AND TRAINING RESULTS

Moscow AGITATOR ARMI I FLOTA in Russian No 17, Sep 77 signed to press
29 Aug 77 pp 10-15

[Article by Lieutenant General M. Shapovalov, Chief of the Personnel Division of the Chief Political Directorate of the Army and Navy: "Warriors of the Leninist Party"]

[Text] The higher military political schools of the Soviet Army and Navy are celebrating their tenth anniversary this year. It is noteworthy that this date falls in the year of the 60th anniversary of the Russian Revolution amid a national drive to put into practice the historic resolutions of the 20th CPSU Congress. The personnel of the schools and the entire Soviet people are laboring in an inspired way to fulfill the socialist obligations undertaken in honor of the glorious October jubilee. The resolutions of the May 1977 CC CPSU plenum, the sixth session of the ninth convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the decree of the higher organ of state power of our country on the election of comrade Brezhnev as Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet have incited a new surge of creative energy by the personnel of the higher military political schools. The students and instructors of the schools are proud of the wise policy of the Communist Party which is directed at the further flourishing of the fatherland, and the strengthening of its economic and defensive might.

"The duty of the USSR Armed Forces to the nation," according to the draft of the new USSR Constitution, "is to defend reliably our socialist fatherland and to be in a state of constant combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate repulse to any aggressor." The successful fulfillment of the great and crucial tasks which the party and nation have placed before the army and navy personnel depends largely upon the level of party political work among personnel of the units and ships and upon the skills obtained by the officer political workers at the military schools. For the graduates of the military schools the Leninist directive that "where political work is carried out the most carefully among the troops...there is no slackness, the order and spirit is better there, the victories are greater there," assumes now a new and ever clearer sound.

The role of active, purposeful and effective party political work increases with the growth in the necessity of military and technical training of the personnel and their moral, political and psychological preparation under modern conditions. The fighting strength of the army and navy, as the Chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, General of the Army A. A. Yepishev notes, depends, to an even greater degree, on spiritual factors and on the standard of the whole system of party political work carried out under the leadership of the Communist Party. The party has always regarded and now regards party political work as one of the pivotal questions in administering the armed forces and it is therefore continuously concerned about increasing its quality and effectiveness.

Following the directives of Lenin, the Communist Party pays special attention to strengthening the companies and equivalent subunits, i.e., there where the success of combat and political training and the instruction and education of the troops have a direct impact.

The role of the subunit political worker was great during the Civil War and World War II. It is difficult to overestimate it even today. Combat duty with the missile and air defense troops, lengthy sea cruises, flights in supersonic aircraft, the operation of heavy armored equipment--all of this demands of the troops a great effort and high strong-willed qualities. The tasks of the ground forces, paratroopers and military construction and railroad workers have become complicated. The make-up of armed forces personnel has also changed significantly. In the armed forces today almost 100 percent of Soviet servicemen have at least an eighth grade education, and the proportion of servicemen with a higher and secondary education amounts to around 80 percent. This amounted to about 12 percent on the eve of World War II. In short, military service today makes increased demands on all officers, including the political educators of the troops.

Among the measures recently adopted by the party to improve the party political work in the army and navy, a special place is occupied by the decree of the CC CPSU "On measures for improving party political work in the Soviet Army and Navy" of 21 January 1967 as well as by the opening of an institute for the deputy commanders for political affairs of companies, batteries, squadrons and equivalent subunits. Another sign of the party's concern for improving party political work in the army and navy was the formation in 1967 of a number of higher military political schools including ones at Novosibirsk, Sverdlovsk, Donetsk, Simferopol', Leningrad, Kiev and Kurgan.

In creating the higher military political schools and determining the level and content of instruction, training plans and programs, they considered qualitative changes in the armed forces and their significantly increased tasks, including those in the field of party political work. In the schools the officers receive a four-year higher military political

education which opens up to them wide possibilities for fruitful work in the units and on the ships and prospects for service growth.

The higher military political schools are meeting their tenth anniversary in a strengthened position with highly skilled teaching staffs, a developed supply of training aids and technical training facilities.

Today's higher military political schools are characterized by a rise in the level of the training process, and the effectiveness and quality of each minute of instruction. This work is conducted in close contact with the military and political training of the future political workers. Everything is important in the formation of the political work officer. However, the core of his formation is the world outlook training, the ideological training.

During the years of their existence, the teaching staffs of the military political schools have accumulated a large amount of experience in training and instructional work. Moreover, basic attention is being paid to increasing the role of the social sciences in forming the communist world outlook and moral make-up of the students, to transforming acquired knowledge into deep ideological convictions, and to having the ability to coordinate theory with the practice of training and educating army and navy personnel. The attention of the departments to increasing the quality of lecture courses and seminars has grown noticeably. The training process assists in forming in the students independent work habits on primary sources, and in educating them in high party qualities.

The departments are paying a great deal of attention to party principle in teaching all disciplines, the intrinsic connection of lectures and seminars with the materials of the 25th CPSU Congress, the May 1977 plenum of the CC CPSU, the sixth session of the ninth convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the program speeches of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU, the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, comrade L. I. Brezhnev. The future officers, together with the teaching staff, carry out broad scientific research work in the area of military problems, social and economic discipline, military education, and the scientific bases of party political work in the subunits, units and on the ships. Many of the instructors are taking graduate level correspondence courses at the Military Political Academy imeni V. I. Lenin, they are rivals. It is noteworthy that while in 1967, 22 candidates in science worked in the departments of the higher military political schools, now almost all of the department heads and one fourth of the senior instructors have an academic degree.

Many talented teachers have been developed in the departments of the military political schools. Among them are the doctor of science, professor Colonel V. Skrobov, candidates of science, assistant professors Colonels I. Kiselev, I. Donskikh, M. Fentisov and G. Gnatko, Captain First Rank Yu. Zuyev, and Lieutenant Colonels G. Kostakov, A. Davydov, A. Burlakov, Yu. Barykin and others.

The military subjects departments have also been strengthened. Much is being done by their staff so that instruction answers all modern needs. The instructors are striving to insure that each exercise is marked by a clear professional direction, and that it equips the students with the amount of knowledge and practical skills which would permit them to determine accurately their situation in the subunit and on the ship in a difficult field situation, and also to pattern their behavior effortlessly on the total variety of combat training, life and activities of the military personnel. Many of the military training exercises take place on combat equipment in the field and on cruises with the use of simulation devices.

The military subjects departments are composed of friendly, hard-working personnel. Colonels V. Vasil'yev, P. Rubtsov, V. Mel'nikov, N. Zharikov, Ye. Abramov, Lieutenant Colonels P. Shapovalov and F. Serov, Captains Second Rank Ye. Borisov and V. Krotov and many others have proven to be genuine masters of their trade and experienced instructors.

The relationships between the school personnel and the troops, fleets and units deserve special praise. Instructors often attend exercises and maneuvers, go out for periods of training to staffs and political organs, and learn the advanced know-how of training and educating servicemen. The commanders and political workers of the leading units and ships visit the departments and student subunits. This brings them to a common understanding of the basic questions of party political work and combat training, to a correct union of theory and practice, to the introduction of everything new and foremost, and to an in-depth analysis of the positive experience of the activities of the schools' graduates.

The prestige of the higher military political schools has grown significantly during the past ten years. The experience of selecting and staffing the first courses indicates that youths, both in the army and in civilian life, have a great desire to master the profession of political worker and that young people are proud to serve in the armed forces of the USSR--a school of combat skill, ideological and physical training, discipline and organization. Recently the CC of the VLKSM [All-Union Lenin Young Communist League] adopted the resolution "On strengthening the work of the Komsomol organizations for the further development of ties with military educational establishments." The Komsomol committees of the higher military political schools are faced with the jobs of carrying out concrete measures for improving the military professional orientation and for the training, selection and direction of the youths in the military schools. The CC of the VLKSM has consolidated the republic, kray, oblast, city and rayon Komsomol organizations for military schools in order to improve the joint practical work with military educational establishments. Lenin Komsomol grants have been set up for the military educational establishments.

The higher military political schools have already graduated seven classes of young officers. The overwhelming majority of their pupils this year passed the state examinations with good and excellent marks, many graduated with honors and were awarded gold medals. The final stage in the studies of the present graduates has fallen at a time distinguished by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress which have influenced these students in a positive way. There is confidence that the knowledge and skills received will assist the young officers in honorably discharging the lofty duties of political educators of the troops.

The officer corps is being continually replenished by qualified political workers. More than 63 percent of the deputy commanders for political affairs of companies, batteries and equivalent subunits have a higher special military education. This has permitted a significant increase within the subunits in the level of political educational work, has strengthened military discipline, and increased combat readiness. About 90 percent of the companies and batteries where the graduates of the military political schools work, have good and excellent marks in combat and political training.

Having received solid theoretical training in the military schools, the young political workers do not cease learning while working in the subunits. As a result, a majority of the young lieutenants pass easily through the formative period in their jobs and earn advancement.

It happens, unfortunately, that the graduate, becoming a chief of other lieutenants in the subunit, is unable to build correct interrelationships with them. This adversely affects the activities of the military personnel. One political worker, instead of becoming more involved in organizing the party political arrangements of communists and Komsomol activists, undertook everything himself and, naturally, did not have time to be everywhere. Some at first are not in accord with pedagogy and psychology. Therefore, the instructors of the military schools must still work at this in training and educating future political workers.

An analysis of the activities of the higher military political school graduates among the troops and in the fleets shows that an absolute majority of them are performing well and contributing to strengthening the power of our fatherland in the communist and military training of army and navy personnel. About 85 percent of the graduates have been promoted. Especially noticeable are the promotions of the students of the Novosibirsk, Leningrad and Kiev military political schools. There are now already many graduates working as deputy commanders for political affairs for regular and artillery battalions, as unit propagandists, and others who have been selected for party work. They have started to move the best of them into positions as deputy unit commanders for political affairs. A number of young political workers have been promoted ahead-of-schedule for successes in work and for achieving high results in combat and political training. Some have been decorated for selflessness during the execution of training and combat tasks. Many graduates of the military political schools have become students at the Military Political Academy imeni V. I. Lenin.

Thanks to the continuous attention which the Party Central Committee and comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally pay to the training and education of the political workers, our armed forces presently have ideologically steady, politically mature and well-trained political staff personnel, capable of selflessly fulfilling the tasks facing them. Graduates of the higher military political schools, the young political workers Lieutenants N. Shishkin, G. Merkulov, A. Sin'ko, A. Kuznetsov, V. Kochin, A. Nikolayev and many others are earning praise. There is no way to list all those who labor selflessly and devote all of their energies to the further strengthening of the combat readiness of the units and ships. They know the situations in their subunits very well, always see the main link in the chain of tasks to be resolved, and build their work thoughtfully and creatively. These political workers do not act alone, but in close contact with the commanders. They are skillfully supported in all matters and undertakings by the communists, Komsomol aktiv, propagandists and agitators.

The army and navy political workers, together with the commanders, are directing their efforts at increasing the effectiveness and quality of military labor. Member of the Political Bureau of the CC CPSU, Minister of Defense of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov noted at a Kremlin reception in honor of the graduates of the military academies that this increase in effectiveness and quality of military labor is one of the main conditions for the successful resolution of the tasks before them. This means, in the first place, the dependable maintenance of the continuous combat readiness of the troops and naval forces and their capability to fulfill their tasks under any conditions. Secondly, to know perfectly, maintain immaculately and use skillfully the weapons and combat equipment entrusted to them. This also means to increase in every way possible the quality and effectiveness of the entire process of training and educating service personnel.

The higher military political schools are entering their second decade amid a tremendous labor and political enthusiasm in the country and the armed forces. The personnel of the schools are faced with great, responsible tasks resulting from the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress and the May 1977 plenum of the CC CPSU. There is no doubt that the school personnel, in fulfilling the tasks set by the party and nation in the area of strengthening the defense capabilities of the country, will, in the future, devote all energy and knowledge to the task of training highly qualified, ideological warriors of our party for the armed forces.

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RULES FOR WEARING ORDERS AND MEDALS

Moscow AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA in Russian No 18, Sep 77 signed to press
12 Sep 77 pp 25-26

[Article: "Rules for Wearing USSR Orders and Medals"]

[Text] Dear Editor!: I would like you to publish in
your magazine the rules for wearing orders, medals
and badges. (signed) S. Luk'yanov

USSR state decorations--orders and medals--are evidence of special combat and labor services by the decorated person. The rules for wearing USSR orders and medals as well as their ribbons have been approved by order of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on 19 June 1943. Decorations approved subsequent to this order are worn in an order determined by statutes and the situations.

An order of the USSR Minister of Defense has established the compulsory wearing by decorated servicemen of orders, medals and their ribbons on the military uniform (excluding the work uniform, jackets, greatcoats, raincoats).

Servicemen wear orders and medals on the full dress uniform.

Now let us talk right away about the sequence in which orders and medals are worn. Servicemen wear the Gold Star medal and the Hammer and Sickle gold medal on the full dress and everyday uniforms.

The Gold Star medal and the Hammer and Sickle gold medal are placed on the left side of the chest of the decorated person above all of the other decorations. Placed lower from right to left are the Order of Lenin, the orders of the October Revolution, Red Banner, Red Banner of Labor, Friendship of Peoples, the badge of honor, of glory (1st, 2nd, 3rd class), of labor glory (1st, 2nd, 3rd class), the medals of valor, Ushakov, combat service, distinguished service in guarding the state borders of the USSR, distinguished service in the maintenance of public order, Nakhimov, the 20th anniversary of the RKKA [Workers' and Peasants' Red Army], labor

valor, laboring excellence, heroic labor (for military valor) in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's birth, heroism at a fire, rescuing drowning people, serving as a partisan in World War II (1st and 2nd class), defense of Leningrad, defense of Moscow, defense of Odessa, defense of Sevastopol', defense of Stalingrad, defense of Kiev, defense of the Caucasus, defense of the Soviet Arctic, victory over Germany in World War II (1941-45), 20th anniversary of victory in World War II (1941-45), 30th anniversary of victory in World War II (1941-45), victory over Japan, the capture of Budapest, the capture of Königsberg, the capture of Vienna, the capture of Berlin, the liberation of Belgrade, the liberation of Warsaw, the liberation of Prague, valiant labor in World War II (1941-45), veteran of labor, veteran of the USSR armed forces, reconstruction of the ferrous metallurgy enterprises of the south, reconstruction of the Donbass coal mines, development of the virgin lands, construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad, in memory of the 800th anniversary of Moscow, in memory of the 250th anniversary of Leningrad, 30th anniversary of the Soviet army and navy, 40th anniversary of the armed forces of the USSR, 50th anniversary of the armed forces of the USSR, 50th anniversary of the Soviet police. Medals for exceptional service (1st, 2nd and 3rd class) are worn after the other medals.

The following orders are placed on the right side of the decorated individual's chest: Suvorov, first class; Ushakov, first class; Kutuzov, first class; Nakhimov, first class; Bogdan Khmel'nitskiy, first class; Suvorov, second class; Ushakov, second class; Kutuzov, second class; Nakhimov, second class; Bogdan Khmel'nitskiy, second class; Suvorov, third class; Kutuzov, third class; Bogdan Khmel'nitskiy, third class; Aleksandr Nevskiy; World War II, first and second classes; Red Star; service to the fatherland in the armed forces of the USSR, first, second and third classes.

The distinguished military service medal, first and second classes, is worn below these orders.

The ribbons for the honors and medals are worn on the left side of the chest of the decorated person in the following sequence (from right to left): ribbon of the Order of Lenin, ribbons of the orders of the October Revolution; Red Banner; Suvorov, first class; Ushakov, first class; Kutuzov, first class; Nakhimov, first class; Bogdan Khmel'nitskiy, first class; Suvorov, second class; Ushakov, second class; Kutuzov, second class; Nakhimov, second class; Bogdan Khmel'nitskiy, second class; Suvorov, third class; Kutuzov, third class; Bogdan Khmel'nitskiy, third class; Aleksandr Nevskiy; World War II, first and second classes; Red Banner of Labor; Friendship of Peoples; Red Star; service to the fatherland in the USSR armed forces, first, second and third classes; the badge of honor; glory, first, second and third classes; labor glory, first, second and third classes.

The medal ribbons are placed on bars after the order ribbons in the sequence in which the medals are worn. The distinguished military service medal ribbon, first and second classes, is placed after the ribbon of the medal "for heroic labor (for military valor) in commemoration of the 100th birthday of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin."

All of the chest badges and decorations are worn on the right side of the chest. The only exception is for the chest badges of the deputies of the Soviets of Workers' Deputies which are worn on the left side of the chest.

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COMPLAINT ABOUT LACK OF DOSAAF TRAINING FACILITIES

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 25 Sep 77 p 4

[Article by S. Aslezov, Grodno: "It Is Not Only a Matter of a Covered Slip"]

[Text] Motorboat sportsmen of the Grodno STK [Sports-Technical Club] sent a letter to the editors of SOVETSKIY PATRIOT which reported that they have been unable to attain the construction of a covered slip on the bank of the Neman for several years already. Deprived of opportunities to drill on the water, they have begun to withdraw from sports. They tried to turn to the society's oblast committee but, in essence, their requests and complaints remained unanswered. And the motorboating sports section is now on the edge of disintegration.

In Grodno, I showed this letter to the chief of the city STK, G. Kuzev.

"Everything is correct here, I completely agree with the letter," Grigoriy Yakovlevich declared decisively. "However, it is not only a matter of a covered slip. There are deeper reasons...."

Surprising, but true: up to now, in Grodno which stands on a bank of the Nemen, there are no structures for lessons in motorboat sport. Moreover, the decree concerning the construction of a municipal water station which was adopted several years ago by the local organs of authority has not been implemented.

But the sportsmen need only a small section of land to create their motorboat base. Here, they could construct a very simple structure for mooring the sports boats and where, after drills and competitions, they could rest and prepare the equipment.

Meanwhile, the motorboat sports section has already succeeded in making a good showing. The 6th Summer Olympiad of Peoples of the USSR was especially successful for it. Thus, Nikolay Rodnyy became the republic champion in the 500 cubic centimeter scooter class. Nikolay Smolenskiy won a Silver medal in the motorboat

class, finishing right behind such a strong motorboat driver as the master of sport USSR of the international class, world record-holder and Minskite Gennadiy Chernenko. Anatoliy Bondarevich was awarded the title of oblast champion in the 350 cubic centimeter motorboat class. Last year, Yuriy Pekun came in second in the republic championship in the heat for 500 cubic centimeter motorboats. The section has raised two candidates for master of sport and several first-class sportsmen.

And nevertheless, the motorboat sportsmen seem to be in the shade and are not receiving proper support on the part of the oblast DOSAAF committee. The STK which was established in the city is developing this sport to the limit of its strength and capabilities, but its capabilities are limited. The sports-technical club is only a third-class club and its sports methodologist-instructor works on a part-time basis. Even the DOSAAF oblast committee has no instructor on water types of sport. The motorboat sportsmen are actually deprived of qualified leadership.

Initiating paid training for the motorcyclists, the STK is earning a lot of money. Some of it is spent on sports. For example, hulls of sports vessels and outboard motors have been acquired for the motorboat sportsmen. But nevertheless, considerably less money is being released for sports than is deserved.

In preparing for the competitions, the sportsmen bring the hulls and motors to the required "condition" with their own hands. The motorboat drivers' shop needs a lathe, drilling, milling, and other machine tools. These, so to say, are problems of material support. But then, here are others just as important: in the Grodnenskaya oblast motorboating sport is still the lot of lone individuals. Meanwhile, as required by the decisions of the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Conference, it must and can become a mass sport. In addition to Grodno, there are lovers of motorboating in the cities of Lida and Mosty. They need assistance to stand on their own two feet, become strong, and gain confidence in their strengths and capabilities.

Of course, it can be easier seen locally how to proceed in each specific case. Perceptible impetus to the development of motorboating could be given to the Grodno movement, for example, by the opening of a DOSAAF naval school or the creation of an oblast sports-technical club for water types of sport. One thing is clear: it is necessary to undertake urgent measures and make the activities of the motorboating sport section more active.

Not far distant is the 7th Olympiad of the Peoples of the USSR whose program also includes competitions in motorboating. Consequently, it is necessary to work for the long range, with the sights on the olympiad.

And I should like to end the correspondence where it began--with the building of a base for the motorboaters. A decision has now been adopted concerning its construction in the area of Melovyie Gory, alongside the Osvoda rescue station. But the problem is that here the Neman's current is too swift. And the racers need calm water. And the base, evidently, should be built on one

of the lakes of which there are more than 150 in Grodnenskaya oblast. Thus, is it really impossible to find a convenient body of water where the DOSAAF racers could sharpen up their skill and prepare themselves for the approaching sports battles?

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DOSAAB PREDRAFT TRAINING TASKS AND RESULTS DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 28 Sep 77 p 3

[Article by Lt Gen A. Shilin, Deputy Chairman of the Central Committee, DOSAAF USSR, twice Hero of the Soviet Union: "Outstanding Specialists for the Army and Navy"]

[Text] The new training year in the schools of the defense society is beginning at an illustrious time. The draftees are beginning their lessons in a situation of national political and labor enthusiasm caused by preparations for the 60th anniversary of the Great October and the national discussion of the draft new Constitution of the USSR. Recently, the Central Committee CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR considered the question, "On Further Improvement in the process for the training and indoctrination of pupils in the system for vocational and technical education." The decree which was adopted requires the teachers of the youth to achieve the organic unity of the training and educational process and to instill in the trainees lofty ideological and political as well as moral qualities and a love for their profession. These requirements of the party and the government pertain in full measure to the teachers and masters of the DOSAAF training organizations.

The teachers of the future servicemen face the task of training highly qualified specialists for the Army and Navy and molding high moral qualities in the youths. The DOSAAF Central Committee and the local committees of the defense society are adopting all necessary measures so that good replacements go to the Armed Forces. The organizational structure of the DOSAAF schools has been improved recently. Consolidation of the training organizations has been conducted. The majority of the automobile, technical, radio engineering, sea, and combined technical schools of the society now meet contemporary requirements both for material and technical equipment as well as for the level of the training and indoctrinational process.

Now many schools are housed in comfortable buildings. A considerable number of driving grounds, radio ranges, specialized classrooms and laboratories, and trainer complexes have been put into operation. The training of technical specialists has received a clearly expressed practical direction. Recommendations of science and contemporary technical instructional means have begun to be employed more widely in the training process. The teachers and masters

are conducting a creative search for new methodological procedures to conduct lessons and drills.

In the 1975/76 training year 94 percent of the draftees completed training in the DOSAAF schools with excellent and good grades. Ninety-two percent of them passed the norms of the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] complex and 70 percent have received sports ratings. Best results in training specialists for the Armed Forces were attained by the DOSAAF organizations of the Belorussian SSR and Tul'skaya oblast, Yegor'yevsk airplane club (Moskovskaya oblast), the third Moscow city airplane club, and the Khabarovsk DOSAAF naval school. These collectives have been awarded the Challenge Red Banners of the Ministry of Defense USSR. And the DOSAAF organizations of the Lithuanian and Ukrainian SSR's and Volgogradskaya and Kuybyshevskaya oblasts have been awarded Challenge Red Banners of the DOSAAF USSR's Central Committee.

The most important task consists of the comprehensive introduction of the experience obtained by the leaders and the decisive struggle against shortcomings in organizing the training process.

We still have omissions in the training of technical specialists for the Armed Forces. Individual graduates of the DOSAAF schools have a low level of practical training. For example, they cannot drive vehicles confidently as part of columns or under difficult road conditions, conduct ship damage-control operations, and so forth. It is not by chance that during the check of training organizations in Moldavia, Uzbekistan, the Mordvinian ASSR, and Stavropol'skiy kray individual training organizations received unsatisfactory grades.

Clearly, we cannot overlook such facts. For the collectives of the defense society's schools improvement in the quality of draftee training in the new training year is problem number one. In what ways can it be solved?

Experience shows that the struggle for high quality in the training of technical specialists must begin with the selection, assignment, and indoctrination of teachers, masters, and instructors. To a decisive degree, the high and steady progress of the students and their comprehensive preparation for service in the Army and Navy depend on the ideological tempering and special and political knowledge of the future servicemen's mentors.

The training and indoctrination of specialists for the Soviet Armed Forces is a rather complex process. It requires that the teachers have high professional skill, a broad technical horizon, style in working with the youth, and the ability to display tact and endurance. These qualities do not come to a person by themselves. They must be constantly acquired. At one time the great Russian teacher, K. D. Ushinskiy, said that a teacher stops being a teacher if he himself does not learn.

This is why from the first days of the new training year it is necessary properly to organize methodological work in the DOSAAF schools with teachers, masters, and instructors and to be able to combine its collective and individual forms in

practice. Here, it must not be forgotten that the basic means for increasing special and pedagogical knowledge of the teachers, masters, and instructors always were and remain independent study and the teachers' painstaking mastery of everything new and advanced which is generated in the course of training and indoctrinating the draftees.

An important role in the retraining of personnel of the defense society's training organizations and committees is played by permanent courses with the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR and the Central Committee of DOSAAF Ukraine. Now, almost all deputy chairmen of union republic DOSAAF central committees and of the society's oblast and kray committees have increased their qualifications in military-technical training as have more than 70 percent of the leader personnel of automobile, technical, sea, and radio engineering schools. The teachers are obtaining great benefit from training-methods assemblies which are conducted regularly locally prior to the start of lessons with the schools' pupils.

However, in some places the approach to the training of the teachers of future servicemen is formal. For example, the DOSAAF oblast committee of the Mordvinian ASSR did not organize training-methods assemblies on the eve of the last training year for teachers and masters engaged in the training of radio specialists. At times, private teachers are not attracted to the assemblies although there are many of them in the society's schools. Individual masters do not have certificates of completion of courses on the procedure for teaching vehicle driving.

There should be a more attentive approach to the selection and assignment of supervisory personnel. Those who, in their military, general educational, and political training meet the requirements imposed on the leader of one or another sector of the work should be advanced to these posts.

All measures should be adopted to see that there is no rapid personnel turnover and, first of all, of teachers and masters. For the leading role belongs to them in the training of technical specialists. And those DOSAAF committees which constantly display concern about raising the ideological-theoretical level and the special and methodological knowledge of the teachers proceed absolutely correctly.

In the new training year, just as formerly, reliance is being placed on strengthening the practical training of the students. For example, for the automobile and technical DOSAAF schools driving in a column with the accomplishment of a 100-kilometer march has been introduced. For certain groups of training organizations, lessons on driving will be accomplished within a network of schedules which requires especially clear planning of the training process. In the programs for the year 1977/78 a certain number of hours have been allotted for the study of combined-arms training. This requires the personnel of the DOSAAF committees and the leaders of training organizations to become more involved in questions of increasing the material-technical base and its improvement.

The matter should be organized in such a manner that training in classrooms for practical laboratory lessons, especially on the maintenance of vehicles, proceeds with full return and so that drills on developing the students' skills in damage control in a ship, in tracking targets by radar operators, and in establishing communication on radio lines of communication are accomplished in an organized manner, without indulgences and simplification. For these purposes, it is necessary constantly to think of how to increase the efficiency of the training equipment in the classrooms and its throughput capacity and how to make more efficient use of training machines and assemblies, mechanisms, and devices of every possible type.

Recently, the presidium of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee adopted a decree on the further improvement of political indoctrinational work in the training organizations. The presidium required that republic, kray, and oblast committees raise the level of all political indoctrinational work with the future servicemen further, achieving their exemplariness in training, work, and discipline.

Leaders of schools and teachers should not forget about the physical and moral-psychological training of the future specialists. It is necessary to develop in the youths strength, dexterity, and a readiness to endure the difficulties of military service steadfastly. It is desirable that a very simple sports base be created in each school which ensures that the draftees pass the military-applied physical training norms of the GTO complex.

An improvement in the quality of the training process is unthinkable without strict monitoring of the course of the lessons on the part of the school leaders and personnel of the society's committees. It is very important to see that each lesson and drill begins and ends on time and proceeds effectively, on a high organizational and methodological level, without conventionalities and simplification. The role of the pedagogical councils as collective and advisory organs with the school principals should be raised in every possible way. Unfortunately, instances are encountered where sessions of the pedagogical councils in the schools are rarely conducted and the questions discussed on them do not pertain to the urgent problems of the training and education of technical specialists. The role of the pedagogical council has been weakened recently in the Akhtubinsk automobile school of Astrakhanskaya oblast, in the Abakan automobile school of Krasnoyarskiy kray, in the Gur'yev sea school of the Kazakh SSR, and in several other training organizations.

The collectives of the DOSAAF schools are beginning the new training year in a situation of unprecedented political and labor enthusiasm. It is the duty of school leaders and DOSAAF committees to direct this enthusiasm toward the further development of socialist competition and an improvement in the comprehensive preparation of the youths for military service.

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CSO: 1801

RESULTS OF MASS DEFENSE WORK IN UKRAINE DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 2 Oct 77 p 3

[Article by A. Chumak, chief of the department for administrative organs, Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party: "Party Attention to Mass Defense Work"]

[Text] Guided by the Lenin behests concerning the defense of the socialist Fatherland and the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress on questions of strengthening the defensive might of our Motherland, the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party and party organizations of the republic are allotting an important place in their activity to mass defense work, the military-patriotic indoctrination of the population, the preparation of the youth for military service, and the improvement of civil defense.

A clear system of party leadership of this work sector has developed in the republic. The primary attention of the Ukrainian Communist Party's Central Committee is concentrated on organizing the implementation of the decrees of the Central Committee CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR on questions of mass defense work. In recent years, the Central Committee has examined a number of questions connected with the implementation of the law of the USSR, "On the universal military obligation," on improving the preparation of the youth for service in the Armed Forces of the USSR, and on improving the activity of the DOSAAF organizations and civil defense. These questions are examined regularly at sessions of party committees and conferences of secretaries of party organizations and leaders of soviet and administrative organs.

The strengthening of party influence on the state of mass defense work is furthered to a considerable degree by the conduct of seminars of secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms and chairmen of gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms. Their participants become familiar with the leading work experience of party organizations in the indoctrination of predraftee and draftee youth. As a rule, the first secretaries of party obkoms, chairmen of oblispolkoms, and representatives of the command and political organs of military districts, large units, and units take part in the work of these seminars.

Among the forms and methods of party influence on the status of mass defense work, an important place is occupied by the organization of socialist competition.

the workers, and primarily of the younger generation, was and remains one of the most important party tasks."

Therefore, the party organizations are constantly concerned that the entire arsenal of forms and methods for ideological influence on the minds and hearts of the workers and youth is utilized in full measure and that an active and aggressive effort is made to see that each youth and girl finds his or her place in life more rapidly. Also, that their life's position withstands the test for industriousness and bravery, spiritual beauty, and ideological maturity. The conduct of lessons on bravery, months and weeks of mass defense work and civil defense, thematic soirees, motion picture festivals, and readers' conferences is widely practiced in labor collectives, higher and secondary special educational institutions, general educational schools, vocational and technical schools, and DOSAAF training organizations. Thousands of universities and clubs for the future serviceman are presently functioning in the republic and detachments of young seamen, border guards, pilots, and tankers have been created with many schools and secondary special educational institutions. Lecture propaganda on the heroic achievements of the Soviet people has received wide distribution.

Attention is merited by the work of the university for military-patriotic knowledge created on the decision of the Dneprovskiy party raykom with the Kiev model DOSAAF naval school. Delegates to the 25th Congress of the CPSU and the 25th Congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party as well as party veterans regularly appear before the students. Meetings are conducted here with Heroes of the Soviet Union and former navy men.

A weighty contribution to the cause of military-patriotic indoctrination is made by Komsomol organizations and DOSAAF organizations and veterans of the Great Patriotic War. To them belongs the initiative in the conduct of youth trips to places of revolutionary, combat, and labor glory. More than 6 million youths and girls of the republic took part in the 8th stage of the All-Union trip devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Great October alone. Veterans also take part in these trips together with the youth.

The youth will retain for its entire life the memory of meetings with Twice Heroes of the Soviet Union A. Fedorov, Ye. Kungurtsev, Z. Slyusarenko, and other famous heroes. Forty-four Heroes of the Soviet Union, 13 wearers of three degrees of the Order of Glory, and 84 participants in the Victory Parade live in Zaporozhskaya oblast. And all of them, just as the majority of the frontline fighters, participate actively in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth at the calling of their hearts.

The heroic-patriotic subject finds its constant reflection on the pages of the republic and local press and in works of literature and the arts of Ukrainian authors. Television almanacs, "Soldier Glory," are produced weekly for the republic's television viewers. The Molodaya Gvardiya radio station is conducting an important conversation on the heroic style of the past and present.

A readiness for the defense of the socialist Fatherland, as is known, along with deep convictions also combines within itself the necessary skills for the accomplishment of the sacred duty to the Motherland. Primary military training and the training of the youths in military-technical specialties are being improved in the republic from year to year and their general educational level and physical tempering are being raised.

The party organizations constantly hold these problems in their field of view and are directing the efforts of the organs for popular and vocational and technical education, pedagogical collectives, and DOSAAF committees toward raising the quality of the lessons being conducted and the generation of practical skills in the youths which are necessary for military service. In many cities and rayons it has become a tradition to conduct an olympiad of draftees and sports competitions on the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] all-around combined tournament and military-technical types of sport.

Important significance is attached to work with the youth in the summer time. This year, hundreds of defense-sports improvement camps functioned in the republic. Many of them have a quality training-field base to include rifle ranges and shooting galleries, engineering and sports cantonments, tactical fields, and drill areas. The republic has many examples of a creative approach to the solution of problems in preparing the youth for military service and of the striving to conduct this work with high effectiveness.

The party organization and pedagogical collective of the Zhitomir model DOSAAF automobile school are constantly directed toward the search for new ways to increase the effectiveness and quality of training for technical specialists. Here, work on improving the methodological skill of teachers and masters of production training has been thought through in an organized manner and an exchange of experience in the training and indoctrination of the students is conducted regularly. Rationalization work is well developed in the school. On the initiative of teachers and masters and with the active participation of the students displays, models, and diagrams have been set up. Training forms and methods are constantly being improved. All this provides the opportunity to equip the youth with firm knowledge and practical skills in operating and servicing contemporary equipment.

In the Ukraine, there are many oblasts, cities, and rayons where, thanks to the constant attention of party organs to the solution of problems in the preparation of the youth for military service, high results are attained in this work from year to year. Thus, for successes which have been obtained the Dnepropetrovskaya oblast has repeatedly been awarded Challenge Red Banners of the Central Committee, Ukrainian Communist Party and the Council of Ministers, Ukrainian SSR and the Minister of Defense USSR. For last year's results, Donetskaya oblast has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the Central Committee, Ukrainian Communist Party, and the Council of Ministers, Ukrainian SSR, and the pennant of the Minister of Defense USSR. Good indices are had by L'vovskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Khmel'nitskaya, Khersonskaya, and a number of other oblasts.

The party organizations are thoroughly studying the experience of the leaders and see as their task that the best achievements become the broad property of all those who are called upon to work with the future servicemen. Last year, the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party generalized and disseminated the positive experience in the work of party organizations of Dnepropetrovskaya oblast in preparing the youth for service in the Soviet Armed Forces. Much has been done in generalizing and propagation of experience in the training and indoctrination of youths and girls by a number of obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms of the party.

The ceremonial send-off of the youth for military service has become a good tradition for us. At enterprises, in institutions, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and assembly and induction stations meetings and assemblies and other measures are conducted on the days of call-up in which the secretaries of party committees, chairmen of ispolkoms of Councils of Workers' Deputies, leading trade union and Komsomol workers, production leaders, and veterans of the war and labor take part. Many labor collectives maintain close ties with troop units in which their alumni are serving, enter on their Boards of Honor the soldiers and sergeants who are experts of combat and political training, and display the necessary concern for the men who have been released to the reserve.

Whatever direction we may take for mass defense work, the great contribution of the DOSAAF organizations is noticeable in all matters. The republic organization of the defense society is constantly improving its working style and is doing much so that the DOSAAF collectives are converted into genuine centers of mass defense work. For 7 years in a row it has emerged the winner in the All-Union Socialist Competition and been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the All-Union Central Trade Union Council, the Komsomol Central Committee, and the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR. Now this banner has been given to the republic defense organization for permanent retention.

The content of the mass defense work has been enriched to a considerable degree through active participation in it by the command, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations of large units and units of the Kiev, Odessa, and Carpathian Military Districts, the Black Sea Fleet, and the Western Border District which are stationed on the republic's territory and with which close ties of friendship and mutual assistance have been formed for a long time among the workers of the Soviet Ukraine. Many troop collectives are rendering considerable assistance to the DOSAAF educational institutions and schools in the training and indoctrination of the youth. The servicemen are taking an active part in the lecture propaganda among the population. The republic's party committees value all this highly and, for their part, are adopting measures so that the ties with the troop units, which are a brilliant expression of the unity of the army and the people, are constantly strengthened and developed.

In giving their due to what has been done and to what is being done, the party organizations of the Soviet Ukraine are evaluating critically the results which have been attained. Proper attention is still not being devoted in all oblasts of the republic to personnel who are engaged in the military-patriotic

indoctrination of the youth. At times the schedules for the construction of DOSAAF installations are not met. Individual Komsomol committees put up with the fact that study groups on military-technical types of sports have not been created at their enterprises or in the kolkhozes, institutions, and training institutions. There also are other omissions. The republic's party organization sees them and is working purposefully on their elimination and the further improvement of mass defense work and instilling in the workers lofty patriotism and the striving to give their strength and energy completely to the cause of strengthening the economic and defensive might of our beloved Motherland.

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SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL CONFERENCE ON MILITARY-PATRIOTIC INDOCTRINATION

Editorial Introduction

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 23 Nov 77 p 3

[Introduction to conference report: "Indoctrinate Patriots and Internationalists"]

[Text] On the eve of celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference on Military-Patriotic and International Indoctrination of Schoolchildren took place in Rostov-na-Donu in light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. It was conducted by the Ministry of Education USSR, the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR, and the Rostovskaya Oblast committee of the CPSU.

The conference's work continued for 3 days. During this time, its participants discussed urgent problems in the military-patriotic and international indoctrination of school children, exchanged leading experience in work in this field which had been acquired by the organs of popular education, DOSAAF and Komsomol committees, and principals and military instructors of schools, and practical measures were outlined. These measures follow from the decisions of the 25th Party Congress, the October 1977 Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU, the 7th special session of the Supreme Soviet USSR, and the new Constitution and concerned further improvement in the content, forms, and methods for the military-patriotic and international indoctrination of the students. Supervisory personnel of a number of party organs, Councils of People's Deputies, and representatives of trade unions, the Komsomol, and public organizations took part in the conference.

Some of the materials from the scientific-practical conference are published below.

Deputy Minister of Education Report

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 23 Nov 77, p 3

[Excerpt from the report of F. Shtykalo, Deputy Minister of Education USSR: "A Matter of State Importance"]

[Text] We consider the military-patriotic and international indoctrination of the students to be a matter of state importance which is based on a firm scientific basis. In the course of such indoctrination the young citizens of our country receive the political, psychological, and military-technical training necessary for future military service. Influencing the youth by a complex of various indoctrinational measures, we mold in them a scientific, Marxist world outlook, profound communist convictions, firm moral principles, an understanding of state interests and the essence of the policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet government, and consciousness of the necessity for constant readiness for the armed defense of the Soviet Motherland.

Guided by the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the requirements of the law, "On the universal military obligation," the Soviet school and organs of popular education in collaboration with the Komsomol, DOSAAF, trade unions, and other public organizations are actively conducting military-patriotic work among the students. An important condition in making this work more active was the introduction of the system of professional technical education in primary military training in the secondary general educational schools, secondary special educational institutions, and educational institutions. It is pleasing to note that its specific system has already been created today. It includes not only planned lessons in accordance with approved programs, but also several out-of-school measures and many-faceted military-patriotic and mass defense work.

However, we have no right to be satisfied with what has been attained. There are also substantial shortcomings in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the students. Unfortunately, we still encounter schools where military-patriotic measures are organized only prior to famous dates and holidays. At times, many measures are conducted in some schools but the proper concern is not manifested for their quality and effectiveness. Teachers are still encountered who do not quite clearly understand the importance of the military-patriotic indoctrination of their pupils and believe that only the military instructors should be engaged in this matter. Up to now, we still do not have well worked out theoretical works and scientific recommendations which are extremely necessary for the schools' military instructors and teachers.

The decisions of the 25th Party Congress, the October 1977 Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU, and the requirements of the new Constitution of the USSR concerning the defense of the socialist Fatherland dictate to us the necessity for further improvement in the military-patriotic and international indoctrination of the students. We must concentrate attention on raising the ideological-political and organizational level of military-patriotic measures. We must

render assistance of every possible kind to the teachers and military instructors in their work. The military-patriotic and international indoctrination of the students must be conducted by the joint efforts of organs of popular education, pedagogical collectives, Komsomol and DOSAAF committees, and other public organizations.

In a number of places public councils have now been created which combine the efforts of many public organizations under the direction of party organs. They assist in working out scientific-practical recommendations on military-patriotic indoctrination and in drawing up work plans, and they coordinate the activity of pedagogical collectives, DOSAAF committees, and the broad public, monitor the conduct of mass measures with the students, and so forth. Such councils have been created, for example, in Kursk, Moldavia, Lithuania, and with the Ministry of Education RSFSR. The activity of these and other such councils must be developed and improved.

A scientific council on problems in the military-patriotic indoctrination of students is also functioning with the presidium of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences USSR. We have the right to expect that it will have a constant effect on the improvement of this work's content in the country and will provide theoretical generalizations and practical recommendations on the basic directions in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth as soon as possible.

Our teachers, military instructors, school principals, organs of popular education, Komsomol and DOSAAF committees, and the public, by conducting important and fruitful military-patriotic work, are making an inestimable contribution to the overall system for the communist indoctrination of the Soviet people and our youth. To raise loyal sons and daughters of the socialist Motherland who are ready to stand up for the defense of the achievements of the Great October at any moment--what can be loftier and more honorable than this mission!

DOSAAF Central Committee Member Report

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 23 Nov 77 p 3

[Excerpt from report by M. Stegantsev, chief of administration for mass organizational work and military-patriotic propaganda of the Central Committee, DOSAAF USSR: "By Harmonious, Joint Efforts"]

[Text] The primary DOSAAF organizations which have been created in the general educational schools unite about 15 million teachers and pupils and are one of the active forces participating in the great and important work on the military-patriotic indoctrination of the students. In analyzing the status of this work, there is every basis to state that it became noticeably more active after the 25th CPSU Congress.

It must be noted that thanks to the measures adopted by the Ministry of Education USSR, the Komsomol Central Committee, and the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR the state system of primary military training for students of the senior

classes in recent years began to be supplemented more actively by military-patriotic measures and varied forms of mass defense work conducted by DOSAAF and other public organizations during hours for out-of-school lessons.

Great experience in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the students has been accumulated in Volgogradskaya Oblast. The oblast DOSAAF organization, together with the organs of popular education, is conducting purposeful work with youths--pupils. Here, a harmonious system of military-patriotic indoctrination has been developed and an entire complex of measures has been defined for the broad attraction of the students to the study of the Lenin behests concerning the defense of the Socialist Fatherland and to lessons in military-technical types of sports.

Specialized detachments and clubs are functioning with the DOSAAF training organizations: "Young Radio Operator," "Young Cosmonaut," "Young Seaman," and "Young Motorist." Seventy youth clubs and associations have been created in the oblast with the house management offices and the housing operation offices. The youth clubs unite thousands of schoolboys from 14 to 16 years of age. Marksmanship, radio, motorcycle, and various model and other sections function in each club. Children motion picture clubs enjoy great popularity among the youth. More than 60 percent of the students in general educational schools are engaged in various forms of mass defense work and military-patriotic propaganda in Volgogradskaya oblast. It is not by chance that many of their graduates elect the profession of officer and enter the military schools.

Experience in efficient collaboration of DOSAAF committees, organs of popular education, and Komsomol, trade union, and other public organizations has also been accumulated in a number of oblasts, krays, and republics. It shows that the great effect of military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth is attained where veterans of the party, the Komsomol, and Armed Forces, participants in battles for the Motherland, heroes of labor, and men of the Army and Navy who are experts of combat and political training are actively attracted to this cause.

The further improvement in mass defense and military-patriotic work in the general educational schools was promoted by the All-Union Competition of DOSAAF Primary Organizations of Schools, many of which became genuine centers of mass defense work among the students, which was conducted in 1976-1977.

The all-union trip of Komsomols and the youth to places of revolutionary, combat, and labor glory of the Soviet people, Leninist lessons and lessons in bravery, the "Zarnitsa" and "Orlenok" sports games, the activity of children's and youth's military-patriotic associations, military-technical types of sport, and the participation of students in the work of technical study groups are utilized widely and effectively in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the schoolboys.

Everything which has been said shows convincingly that certain positive results have been attained in the joint work of DOSAAF committees and organs of popular education. However, in some places the level of military-patriotic indoctrination does not yet meet the requirements which have been imposed. There are

many serious shortcomings in the organization and content of this work and some organizations conduct it without planning, unsystematically, and without proper purposefulness. Therefore, it is necessary to continue to improve the system for the training of organizers of military-patriotic indoctrination, to help them to exchange experience more broadly, and to arm them with the necessary methodological elaborations and recommendations. The DOSAAF committees and organs of popular education together with other interested organizations are now undertaking additional measures to strengthen and expand the material-technical base in the schools for mass defense work with the students.

In organizing the heroic-patriotic indoctrination of the schoolboys, it is necessary to make wider use of the capabilities of military sponsorship work. There are many good examples where school principals and Komsomol and DOSAAF organizations rely widely on the assistance of the staffs and political organs of military schools and troop units in their military-patriotic activity among the students. The conduct of open-door days has become a good tradition in a number of troop units. The students of the senior classes become familiar with the life, training, and living conditions of the men and with the combat equipment directly in the unit and they attend demonstration lessons. Such military-patriotic work contributes to the strengthening of discipline in the school and to the students' deeper mastery of the principles of military knowledge and training programs. This also meets in full measure the requirements of the new Constitution of the Soviet State.

North Caucasus MD Representative Report

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 23 Nov 77 p 3

[Excerpt from the report by Maj Gen P. Fedorov, First Deputy Chief of the Political Directorate, Red Banner North Caucasus Military District: "The Replacements Which We Expect in the Army"]

[Text] In the matter of the military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth, it is difficult to overestimate the role of the Lenin Komsomol, DOSAAF schools, and other public organizations whose activity, under the fruitful influence of the decisions and ideas of the 25th CPSU Congress, has become considerably more active in recent years, been enriched with new content, and received broader scope. The numerous mass measures conducted by the Komsomol, trade unions, DOSAAF, sports organizations, councils and sections of Soviet war veterans, the all-union trip of the youth to places of revolutionary, combat, and labor glory of the Soviet people, the "Zarnitsa" and "Orlenok" military sports games, the creation of sports improvement camps, detachments of young friends of the Soviet Army, military-technical study groups, and sports sections, the conduct of military-sports holidays and weeks and months of mass defense work--this and much more received universal recognition and propagation. We military people sense the usefulness of this work from the improvement in the replacements which the Army and Navy receive twice each year.

However, we also cannot fail to mention the negative aspects in the training of the future servicemen. Sometimes, youths come to us without a sufficient

impression of the nature of military service. Not all of the newcomers have a sense of dignity, independence in opinions, and independence which are combined correctly with a sense of duty, consciousness of personal responsibility for the defense of the Motherland, and a readiness to obey orders and the requirements of the regulations.

These and negative aspects similar to them testify to the fact that some of the draftee youth remains outside the influence of the school, Komsomol, DOSAAF, and other public organizations which are engaged in the indoctrination of the younger generation. Of course, Army and Navy commanders and political officers eliminate these shortcomings in the indoctrination of their subordinates.

It is no secret that at times there are people among us who often permit a simplified approach in the very interpretation of the problem of military-patriotic indoctrination. Sometimes, the matter is presented in such a way that the heroic-patriotic indoctrination was dictated by supposedly purely professional, bureaucratic considerations. Unquestionably, we are all interested in the good training of the youth for service in the army. But we are speaking not only about the mastery of military knowledge and skills. The main thing is the comprehensive molding of a citizen, a flaming patriot, who is able to remain an active fighter of the Motherland and its loyal son in any situation, however difficult it may be.

Meanwhile, in some places the social content of patriotism is disclosed in a somewhat muffled manner in work with the rising generation. In such cases the love of our man for the birches, the flowers, the rivers, and rural nature is thrust to the foreground. But this is insufficient because the basis of our patriotism is formed by the love and devotion of Soviet people to the socialist Fatherland, our social and state system, the Soviet way of life, and the great cause of communism. It is here that we find the main and determining factor which must be kept in mind when we disclose to the youth the essence of Soviet patriotism.

At the same time, it is important to achieve the clear understanding by each young boy and girl, by each pioneer and schoolboy, that the security of the Motherland and the happiness and flourishing of the people are ensured by the strengthening of its defensive might. Therefore, the Lenin ideas for the defense of the socialist Fatherland and the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress on strengthening the defensive might of the Soviet state should be propagandized more actively.

We are expecting youths for our ranks who are ideologically tempered, conscientious, and have the military knowledge necessary for the start of their service.

Rostov CPSU Oblast Committee Secretary Report

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 23 Nov 77 p 3

[Excerpt from report by M. Teslya, secretary of the Rostovskaya CPSU oblast committee: "The Key to Success is in Party Leadership"]

[Text] The military-patriotic and international indoctrination of the youth is constantly at the center of attention of the oblast party organization and is a subject of special concern of party, Soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs and of the entire public of the oblast's cities and rayons. Problems connected with improvement in the forms and methods of ideological-political, labor, and moral indoctrination of the youth and improving the physical, military-patriotic, and international indoctrination of the students are considered systematically at sessions of bureaus and plenums of the party's oblast, rayon, and city committees. This year, for example, a decree of the CPSU obkom's bureau was adopted on the question of a further improvement in the training of draftees for service in the Armed Forces of the USSR.

Broad party-defense activities and seminars of secretaries of raykoms and gorkoms of the USSR are conducted regularly in the oblast at which problems in the military-patriotic and international indoctrination of the youth are discussed deeply and comprehensively. All this permits conducting work with it systematically and purposefully.

The Councils of People's Deputies conduct this work and supervise it actively. For example, the oblispolkom adopted a decision on the results of the call-up of the youth for active service in 1976, about improving the quality of primary military instruction of the schoolboys in the oblast, and about their civil defense training in pioneer and specialized camps and the passing of the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] norms. Questions of military-patriotic and international indoctrination of the youth are regularly examined at sessions of the permanent commissions of oblast, city, rayon, village, and rural Councils of People's Deputies and the departments and administrations of their ispolkoms.

Party and soviet organs of the oblast, cities, and rayons are displaying great concern for the strengthening and expansion of the material base for the primary military training of the schoolboys. In the general educational schools of the oblast 233 shooting galleries, about 200 engineering training grounds, and 250 guard rooms have been equipped and 1,500 mass defense study groups have been organized in which more than 63,000 students are occupied. Our network of school sports structures is also growing. During the Ninth Five-Year Plan alone, 214 gymnasiums were put into operation in new schools in the oblast and 78 gymnasiums were added to schools which formerly did not have them.

These are only individual examples of the systematic work of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs, departments of popular education, schools, and DOSAAF organizations on the creation of the best conditions for the military-patriotic and international indoctrination of the youth.

The larger the number of organizations and persons joining in the military-patriotic and international indoctrination of the youth, the more urgently does the question of coordinating their actions arise. We have created coordination councils in the oblast's cities and rayons for the solution of this problem. Sections for military-patriotic and international indoctrination function in them.

An integrated approach to the formulation of the entire matter of indoctrination, as the 25th Congress of the CPSU pointed out, is the main line for the accomplishment of tasks in ideological work at the contemporary stage. It requires the close unity of ideological-political, labor, and moral indoctrination. This requirement of the oblast congress of party organs is being steadily implemented, directing the military-patriotic and international indoctrination of the students which is inseparable from labor indoctrination.

In the period of the strained harvest time on the Don last year, a remarkable movement of the schoolchildren was born--the creation of school harvest detachments and teams.

Problems in the further improvement of labor training of pupils in schools and vocational and technical schools were examined in October 1976 at the plenum of the party obkom. Its decree was a program for the activity of party, soviet, and administrative organs for a further improvement in the ideological-political, labor, and moral indoctrination of the youth and for the training of worthy replacements for the working class and working peasantry and loyal defenders of the socialist Motherland.

Reports of Other Conference Participants

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 23 Nov 77 p 3

[Reports of four conference participants under the heading: "Conference Participants Say"]

[Text] V. Rudov, secretary of the Krasnoluchskiy gorkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party: "The work of the conference was not contained only within the walls in which the plenary and sectional sessions took place," said V. Rudov. "It is very good that we, the participants in the conference, were given the opportunity to visit schools in the city of Rostov-na-Donu and become acquainted on the spot with their experience in military-patriotic and international indoctrination. I saw much that was interesting and instructive, for example, in Secondary School No 72. Here, indoctrinational work was organized very clearly, seriously, and on a scientific basis. Returning home, I will certainly turn over to our school workers the experience of our Rostov comrades and everything that I managed to obtain at the conference."

R. Gadzhiyev, deputy chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee, Azerbaydzhan SSR: "The conference correctly directed the DOSAAF committees toward the rendering of daily and effective assistance to the school primary organizations of the defense society in their work on the military-patriotic

indoctrination of the students," said R. Gadzhiyev in a talk with a SOVETSKIY PATRIOT correspondent. "Even earlier we did not lose sight of the school defense collectives. But sometimes our attention was insufficient. To work with them constantly, raise their activists carefully, make the experience of military-patriotic indoctrination in the best schools the property of the other school organizations of the society--this is the duty of each DOSAAF committee."

Professor I. Sushkov, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences: "The 25th congress of the CPSU worked out the problems of communist indoctrination of the workers and substantiated an integrated, systems approach to indoctrinational activity and the unity of ideological-political, moral, and labor indoctrination.

"The military-patriotic and international indoctrination of the youth is the most important component part of ideological-political indoctrination and is inseparably connected with moral and labor indoctrination. It is impossible to imagine integrated indoctrinational activity without the active military-patriotic and international indoctrination of the workers, especially the youth. This is why I consider this conference, which is scientifically generalizing everything done by the school, organs of popular education, the Komsomol, the defense society, and other organizations in this field, very important."

V. Shind, deputy chief of the Tashkent Oblast department of popular education: "The contemporary content of school education and the problems now introduced and functioning are opening up broad opportunities for close interrelationships in military-patriotic indoctrination on lessons in all subjects. Of course, the leading place belongs to primary military training. Considering this, we are coordinating the actions of the military instructors and all teachers. The forms of this coordination are varied: through school and interschool group methods associations, practical-work seminars, and other measures.

"In our republic and oblast, scientific-practical conferences on primary military training have become traditional. They are prepared and conducted under the direction of the party obkom and the Ministry of Education of the Uzbek SSR. Representatives of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District, civil defense, DOSAAF, and military commissariats also participate in their work. Leading experience in military-patriotic indoctrination is generalized and propagated at such conferences."

From the Conference Recommendations

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 23 Nov 77 p 3

[Excerpts from conference recommendations]

[Text] ...Concentrate the attention of pedagogical collectives on the students' detailed study of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the report of the General Secretary of the Central Committee CPSU, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, and Chairman of the Constitutional Commission, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 7th special session of the Supreme Soviet USSR, Ninth Convocation, other documents of the session, the new Constitution of the

USSR, and materials devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

...Consider as the main element in the attainment of effectiveness in indoctrinational work an integrated approach, ensuring close unity of ideological-political, military-patriotic, labor, and moral indoctrination with consideration of the special features of various student groups.

...In the course of work on the military-patriotic and international indoctrination of the students, consistently disclose the role of V. I. Lenin and the Communist Party in the creation of the multinational socialist state and the strengthening of its defensive capability. The students should know the Constitution of the USSR and the features of a developed socialist society well.

Devote special attention to improving the quality and effectiveness of primary military training. Make wider use of out-of-school forms of work with the youth. Combine military-patriotic and mass defense work more closely with the labor indoctrination of the students....

Strengthen the ties between the schools and enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, troop units, DOSAAF organizations and clubs, and veterans' councils.... Raise the role of primary DOSAAF organizations of schools in the conduct of mass defense work and military-patriotic work among the students.

...Organize visits by students to military-educational institutions, units, and subunits, acquaint them with the armament and equipment and with the life and living conditions of cadets and soldiers, and organize open-door days and quizzes on knowledge of military equipment.

Make more active the work of clubs of young friends of the army, aviation, the navy, border guards, and cosmonauts. Instill a love for the profession of Soviet officer in the students.

Relying on the support of trade unions, the Komsomol, and DOSAAF training organizations and clubs the organs of popular education are to conduct systematic work on the creation of a firm military-technical base in the schools for mass defense work with the students.... To render practical assistance to the schools in organizing military-patriotic and mass defense work, make wider use of the capabilities of Palaces of Pioneers, stations of young technicians, children's sports clubs, DOSAAF Houses, and the society's training organizations. Devote attention to the organization and conduct of reviews of military-patriotic work and ensure their mass nature and effectiveness....

In accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the special 7th session of the Supreme Soviet USSR, and the requirements of the Constitution of the USSR, persistently improve the matter of communist indoctrination of the students and implement more actively measures for the further improvement of military-patriotic and international indoctrination of the students.

6367
CSO: 1801

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION ON DOSAAF TECHNICAL TRAINING

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 30 Nov 77 p 2

[Discussion conducted by V. Sorokin, special SOVETSKIY PATRIOT correspondent, Moskovskaya Oblast : "Via the Routes of Universal Compulsory Technical Training" -- Participants' names set off by slantlines]

[Text] Our newspaper's editorial board conducted a "round table" discussion on how specialists are trained for the national economy in Naro-Fominsk, the home of the originators of the patriotic initiative "A Shock Finish to the Jubilee Watch!"

Participating in the large, comradely discussion were P. Dronov, deputy chairman of the Moskovskaya Oblast DOSAAF committee, G. Zakharov, chairman of the Naro-Fominsk DOSAAF gorkom, Yu. Bessonov, chief of the Naro-Fominsk STK [Sports and Technical Club], V. Shishkin and S. Butalov from Naro-Fominsk, both graduates of the sports and technical club, A. Krasotkin, chairman of the Balashikha DOSAAF gorkom, V. Masterskikh, chief of the Zhukovskiy STK, I. Shur, teacher from the Dmitrov DOSAAF Automobile School, and N. Kozhakov, chairman of the DOSAAF committee at the Podol'sk Machine-Building Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze.

We also invited Naro-Fominsk's close neighbors from Kaluzhskaya Oblast to share their opinions -- P. Mel'nitskiy, chairman of the Obninsk DOSAAF gorkom, and V. Platonov, STK chief. Our special correspondent V. Sorokin conducted the "round table" discussion.

/SP [SOVETSKIY PATRIOT]/. Naro-Fominskiy Rayon is the home of the patriotic initiative "A Shock Finish to the Jubilee Watch!" As is known, the entire country has picked it up. Fervently supporting and developing the good initiative, DOSAAF members from the Ryazan' Radio Plant and Krasnaya Presnya Model DOSAAF Automobile School in Moscow, having weighed and discussed their capabilities, made higher pledges. They are appealing to all DOSAAF collectives under their slogan "A Shock Finish to the Jubilee Year!"

We have gotten together today to discuss how you are training specialists for the national economy, what gains are you making today? There are deficiencies, surely, in this tricky and complex business. We will discuss these also.

The floor is yours, Georgiy Stepanovich.

/Zakharov/. The Naro-Fominsk city organization of the Society fervently picked up the patriotic initiative and, along with all the workers of the city and of the rayon, made new, increased pledges which are being successfully fulfilled. During the year, we in the city STK usually graduate 250 drivers of all categories. So, we decided to increase the output of motorists. The material and technical base still impedes us. You see, it is modest. We have four training cars and five motorcycles. We will soon get another car, a Moskvich.

The situation with technical classrooms is still bad. True, the ispolkom is allotting us an additional 30 square meters of area, so we will soon be opening three new classrooms. We are now selecting teachers and beginning to get the groups together.

/Dronov/. How are you doing that?

/Zakharov/. Here is how we are getting the groups together, Petr Mikhaylovich. We are sending letters to the secretaries of party organizations and chairmen of DOSAAF committees. We request they send primarily Society activists for the training. Moreover, it is rather complicated, let's say, to bring category "B" drivers to the courses. There are many who wish to come. Therefore, all things being equal, we give preference to DOSAAF members, to those who are active participants in the life of the defense Society.

/Dronov/. I dare say that's correct. But if the activist lives, as they say, far, far away, what then? He would love to come to the lessons, but it is a long trip.

/Zakharov/. That is certainly true. You don't travel 40 kilometers for the lessons. Therefore, we decided to set up as many of the technical courses as possible not only at the rayon center, but in settlements and villages too.

/SP/. Naro-Fominskiy Rayon is not only an industrial, but an agricultural area as well. We would like to hear, Georgiy Stepanovich, how the STK assists rural organizations in the training of cadres.

/Bessonov/. I guess I am the best one to answer that question. There are 16 sovkhozes and one kolkhoz in the rayon. Youths from these farms, which are located relatively close by, drive to the rayon center to study during the evenings. The management of 50th Anniversary of the USSR, Druzhba, and Voskhod sovkhozes assigns transportation which delivers the students. Also, the club aids in organizing courses right in the villages. I recently went to Nara sovkhoz. An agreement was made to set up, within the Society's primary organization, a group wishing to attain the profession of chauffeur. We are assigning a training vehicle to this group. Youths in Veselovskiy sovkhoz are learning to drive tractors. We are providing visual aids and textbooks to the courses. By the way, the course lessons usually started in October but, this year, we began them in September to fulfill our pledges as quickly as possible.

/SP/. We hope the young people successfully complete the training and maintain ties with the STK. But, as sometimes happens, a person completes the courses, receives a certificate, and then is gone. He will not remember and won't be back.

/Bessonov/. That is not how it is with us. Graduates write letters too and they come back. Take today. They heard that a "round table" discussion would be held and they jumped at the chance. Meet our graduates Shishkin and Butalov.

/Shishkin/. I learned to drive both a motorcycle and a car at the STK. I am very grateful to my teacher Nikolay Grigor'yevich Kukovenkov and master of technical driving Vladimir Ivanovich Rozhanskiy. I am now working at the Naro-Fominsk Silk Combine imeni October Revolution as chief of the transportation section. The work is tricky but interesting.

/Butalov/. I previously worked as an electrician. I then attended the STK courses, got my driver's license, then drove a truck. I am now working as a traffic safety engineer at the Naro-Fominsk Integrated Dispatch Office.

/Dronov/. People advance and that is pleasant. Yes, and the clubs get stronger every year. This can be addressed by Vitaliy Georgiyevich Masterskikh, chief of the Zhukovskiy city STK.

/Masterskikh/. Our STK is located in a basement, but this is temporary. To have a building, even a very good one, is far from being the determinant of success. The main thing is how we approach our task, how we agonize over it, how we search for unused reserves.

We warmly supported the initiative of the people from Naro-Fominsk and it could be said that we are approaching the finish of the jubilee year in shock worker fashion. We equipped the technical classrooms well and updated our visual aids and textbooks. We have four trucks, four cars, and five motorcycles. We renovated the old vehicles. We have additionally 100 TV sets, more than 40 typewriters, and a collective radio station. We graduate radio and TV repairmen, radio operators, as well as chauffeurs and motorcyclists. We have a radio designer section and are thinking about organizing courses for truck crane operators.

/Platonov/. How do things stand with you as far as training group "B" drivers is concerned?

/Masterskikh/. We trained more than 400 this year. And, the number of those desiring training is not subsiding.

/Platonov/. Then, perhaps you need to try and expand the network of courses for this category of drivers?

/Masterskikh/. One does not impede the other. If we get even one more car, we will certainly increase the output of chauffeurs. But, today we are discussing training specialists for the national economy. And, our city's enterprises sorely need crane operators. Their training is far from being widespread. That is why we decided to train crane operators.

/SP/. Are you also graduating radio and TV repairmen and secretary-typists, taking the city's requirements into consideration?

/Masterskikh/. Yes, we are primarily considering our own needs. But, even if there is some sort of excess, this is no disaster. There are many enterprises and farms near Zhukovskiy where these specialists are needed.

Things are more difficult when you are dealing with putting together courses for category "C" drivers. Who is it that attends courses for higher qualification? Most often workers or those who have just completed school. Enterprises, especially transportation enterprises, are permitted to pay for the cost of training their workers in those instances where the administration sends them for the training. But, a hitch develops here. We trained 24 vehicle operators for Motor Transport Office No. 18. A year later, only six drivers remained at the enterprise. The rest got themselves jobs in a motor transport column [avtokolonna] or went other places. Office chief Comrade D'yakov now does not want to hear about paying for workers' training for they will get their driver's licenses and also leave.

/Krasotkin/. That is understandable.

/Masterskikh/. Is it? We must not forget that drivers will work at Soviet automobile enterprises, not just anywhere. Secondly, Comrade D'yakov must put some thought on why the people are leaving. They often leave because the novices are assigned old vehicles. First, get them in shape and then take the wheel. Moreover, the graduate is not a mechanic. This is what happens. They toss them into the water and tell them to swim. If you don't swim, you only have yourself to blame.

I would like to dwell on the training of radio and TV repairmen. We are having difficulties in Zhukovskiy with putting these courses together. We thought about starting radio and TV repair courses in Lyubertsy. But, Comrade Onishchenko, chairman of the Lyubertsy DOSAAF gorkom, objected. You are taking away our bread and butter, we will start our own courses.

We did not object. However, Onishchenko has yet to start the courses.

/SP/. Life is often like that. A city or a rayon organization is strong, while another located nearby is just getting on its feet. But, who will object if the strong one assists the weak one in organizing various courses and allocates the material and technical base?

/Masterskikh/. It goes without saying. We will share our know-how on setting up the material and technical base, the universal compulsory repairman training, the conduct of various competitions, and do so in a fraternal manner. Come and observe our technical classrooms with the illuminated road signs and other visual aids, with the cutaways of engine parts, and assemblies.

/Shur/. It is very good that the STK has such a relatively strong material and technical base which permits the output of varied specialists.

I am speaking of the Dmitrov DOSAAF Automobile School. Along with the training of draftees, we also graduate specialists for the national economy. In the past 3 years, we trained 3,000 persons. Our classrooms for driving rules, vehicle construction, practical laboratory work, and technical maintenance are excellently equipped.

/SP/. Tell us, Igor' Zinov'yevich, do you also train tractor drivers?

/Shur/. Yes, we do. Our rayon is agricultural. Therefore, we maintain close ties with the defense Society's sovkhoz primary organizations, assist in setting up in-place training, selection of teachers, and in equipping classrooms with visual and other aids.

/Krasotkin/. In Balashikha, we are also building a Military-Technical Training Home [DVT0]. As they say, there are a number of concerns involving financing, technical specifications, equipment. Sometimes it is the general contractor that lets us down, other times it is the subcontractors. Things do not go on as they should. But, here is the positive side. We will double, and maybe even more than that, our output of specialists for the national economy when the installation goes into operation. We are building a 20-position firing range in a building next to the DVT0.

We had to agonize over the selection of the design for the DVT0. Unfortunately, we have no standard DVT0 designs either for cities or for settlements. And, given the contemporary scale of construction, it is extremely necessary to have such a thing.

/SP/. We are told that the construction control and technical expertise section of the USSR DOSAAF CC already has a standard DVT0 design. It is a 2-story building in two variants, prefabricated reinforced concrete and brick. It is computed for an STK. At the present time, the design is being reviewed by RSFSR Gosstroy.

N. F. Kozhakov, chairman of the DOSAAF committee of the Podol'sk Machine-Building Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze, is here with us. Tell us, Nikolay Fedoseyevich, how your collective trains cadres for the national economy.

/Kozhakov/. I will also start with the material-technical base. Management and the plant trade union committee assist in providing us with training equipment. We now have cars, motorcycles, sporting boats, aqualungs, TV sets, and telephones. Well, if you have the facilities, it is not difficult to set up the courses. We graduate chauffeurs, boat operators, radio and TV repairmen, and skin divers.

I also would like to discuss construction. Some like to think that collectives a few rungs down the ladder don't do much. I think that is an incorrect opinion. The youth of our plant, for example, on the voluntary service principle built a building for the motorcycles, we are building a garage, and a base for the boat operators on the Pakhra River. We are trying to find such buildings in residences in order to conduct technical training based on place of residence.

/SP/. How are things going with those of you in Kaluga?

/Mel'nitskiy/. I have been listening to the discussion with interest. Our city organization is closing out the jubilee year in shock worker fashion. We fulfilled our annual pledges on training specialists for the national economy by the 60th anniversary of Great October. This is the seventh year in a row that we occupy first place in the socialist competition among the oblast's city organizations.

Earlier, our STK were located in basements. But, we now occupy an excellent building. The building was erected using our own resources. We created a Komsomol brigade and the boys and girls working during their leave time for several days each. After a little over a month, the walls were up and the roof was in place. Well, as to how the city STK operates, we will let its chief cover that.

/Platonov/. We have 14 training vehicles. This is a lot. For this reason, we fulfilled the pledges on specialist training ahead of time. Motorcyclists and chauffeurs study in five spacious classrooms. In the main, we train these specialists for the national economy. We organize and conduct in the city competitions on marksmanship, map reading, the biathlon, "find the fox," swimming underwater, and of course motorcycle and car racing, automobile multiple events, and motorcycle figure driving in the primary organizations.

/SP/. And now, Petr Mikhaylovich, we request that you give us your opinion on the problem we discussed and encapsule our discussion.

/Dronov/. Several comrades here have talked about what specialists need to be trained for the national economy and how many. One stressed the availability of training equipment, others emphasized enthusiasm. I must say this. The oblast party committee tasks us with training cadres for the national economy based upon requests from enterprises, construction projects, sovkhoses, and kolkhoses. The universal compulsory technical training program gets stronger and gathers force with each passing year. Judge for yourselves. Approximately 17,000 specialists were trained in the oblast in 1972 for the national economy and the 1976 figure was more than 25,000. And, in all for the Ninth Five-Year Plan, we graduated about 100,000 chauffeurs, tractor drivers, radio and TV repairmen, motorists, welders, etc.

And now, many DOSAAF committees increased the output of specialists for the national economy and tried to the end to use reserves. In the oblast's cities in recent years, 10 large installations have gone into operation -- in Pushkino, Serpukhov, Orekhovo-Zuyev, Pavlovskiy Posad. Large DOSAAF installations are being built in Balashikha and Kolomna. In addition, we are continually increasing training area through use of old buildings, adapting them as classrooms and garages.

In the oblast, there are 21 city and rayon STK which are training cadres for the national economy and military-technical types of sports are being developed. True, things involving sports are somewhat worse and attention must be paid to this. Moreover, sport facilitates labor.

And finally. We need to develop the technical creativity among teenagers and youths as widely as possible. The 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress requires us to more widely attract youth, and primarily school children and students in professional and technical schools, as well as students, to work in technical hobby groups, laboratories, and clubs, to systematically conduct reviews, competitions, and exhibits of DOSAAF members' technical creativity.

The proper approach is that taken by those STK and the committees of primary organizations which sponsor schools and institutions. In School No. 12 located

in Bronnitsy, Ramenskiy Rayon, 100 kids are studying in radio electronics hobby groups opened with the aid of sponsors. DOSAAF committees and sports and technical clubs would be well served to maintain closer ties with young technicians' stations and pay more attention to teenagers. Everything must be done to insure that, having begun with a technical toy, a youngster growing up is drawn in more and more to the fascinating world of mighty technology.

7869

CSO: 1801

TANK UNIT COMBAT TRAINING

Tank Crew Gunnery Training

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 9, Sep 77 signed to press 22 Aug 77 pp 10-11

[Article by Sgt V. Kovalev, tank commander: "Maximum Range, Sniper Accuracy"]

[Text] Assuming lofty socialist obligations in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October, the tankers of our company decided to learn the skillful conduct of fire by all methods day and night and to destroy any targets with the first rounds and with the first machinegun bursts. Many tank-fire snipers appeared in the stubborn socialist competition for high grades in firing. As the October celebration approaches, an ever larger number of tankers are accomplishing difficult firing exercises on the range with a high grade.

Our crew, just as the entire subunit, is persistently struggling for effectiveness in firing training. "Maximum range, sniper accuracy" is our slogan for combat competition in accurate firing.

We are attaining high accuracy in firing through the deep study of the principles and rules of firing and the improvement of skills by all crew members. We consider these two important aspects of combat training in organic unity, not separating theory from practice. In this plane, we are given unlimited possibilities by tank-firing drills which are properly called the laboratory of firing skill.

In order to destroy any target accurately and dependably, the crew must be able, first of all, to find it quickly on the battlefield and determine accurately its nature and direction and speed of movement. Furthermore, in the shortest possible time it must be able to prepare errorless initial data for the first round, load the weapon in time, aim accurately, and fire a preemptive round.

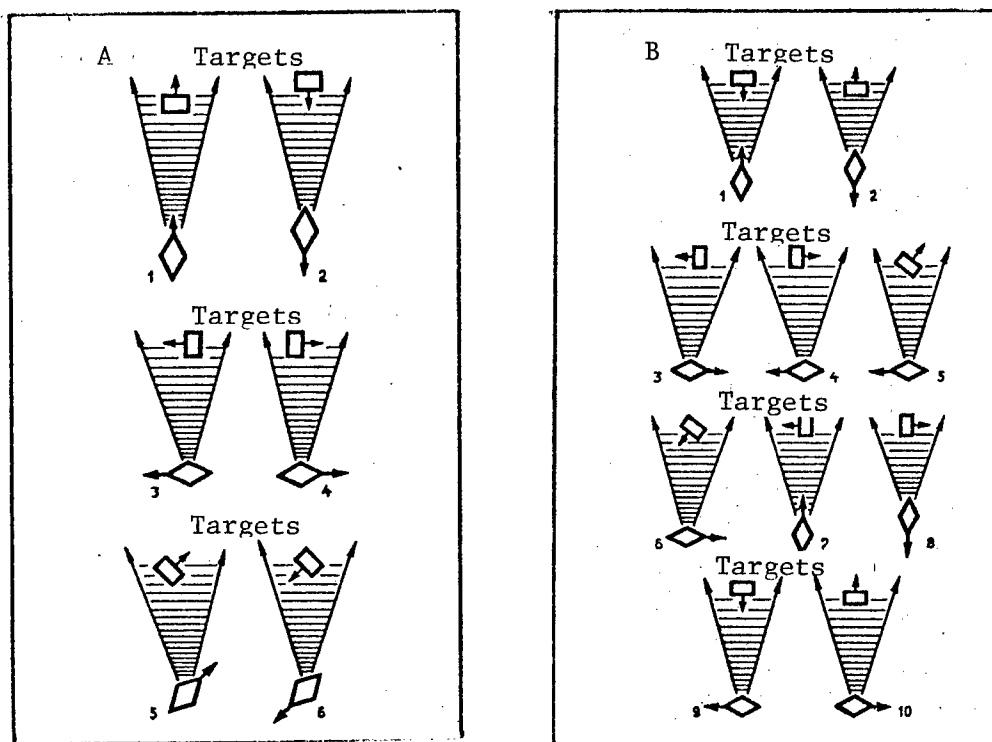
It is not by chance that I stressed the word "errorless" initial data since we attach exceptionally great significance to the first round. For, in essence, it decides the outcome of the duel in battle with a dangerous target. Preempted--won. Missed, and the enemy will prevail over you.

This is why I see on all lessons and drills that all crew members, including the driver-mechanic and the loader, conduct target reconnaissance and are able to provide competent target indication in any most difficult situation, having determined the exact range to the target. Of course, natural errors are possible in the accuracy of each tanker's calculations. But I, as the commander, studied the individual features of my subordinates well by repeated analytical calculations on drills and can consider various deviations in giving target indications. The following detail is of interest. In measuring range, driver-mechanic Guards Private First Class V. Kravtsov constantly underestimated range when measuring it. He explained this by saying that in driving the vehicle forward he sees fluctuating objects in the field of view. And their approach creates the illusion of short distances. The loader, Private L. Gashuka, has a different shortcoming. He observes forward and to the right through the viewing instrument. As a result of longitudinal and transverse vibrations of his tank and the unstabilized field of view (in contrast to the gunner), the speeds of the targets moving along the right side always seem greater to him than they actually are. At times, the gunner's error in calculations was 50 percent. With such results, naturally, we could not count on the effectiveness of the first round. How could the deficiencies be eliminated? In addition to planned lessons on the firing grounds I systematically drilled the driver-mechanic and loader at the very first favorable opportunity: I utilized any trip in the field with the materiel, trips with the equipment, or simply movements on vehicle transport where there are unlimited opportunities for drilling in visual estimation under the natural conditions of a road situation. The subordinates' skills in determining distances improved gradually, accuracy and speed increased, and the results of the firing were improved at the same time.

In contemporary dynamic and fluid battle the tank crew must accomplish a great number of the most varied difficult fire missions. One can imagine how many versions in the positions of the targets of every possible type can be found in relation to the tank gunner. And is it possible to distinguish and classify these versions somehow so as not to become confused in any situation and to hit the target accurately when accomplishing one fire mission or another intelligently? It turns out to be completely possible. Just look at the diagram of the versions for firing at targets. In the left part (A) those cases are distinguished where, with given combinations of movement by the target and the tank (under the condition where $V_{tgt} \approx V_{tk}$), the crew conducts fire according to the rules for the conduct of fire against stationary targets from in place. This is very important. For this method of firing is easiest and does not require complex corrections.

The second part of the diagram (B) provides an impression of the most typical difficult versions for the position of the tank gunner and the target. Here, the gunner must have firm knowledge of firing principles and the rules for fire adjustment. These versions must be firmly remembered and he should have excellent knowledge of how to proceed in one case or another. On tank gunnery drills, I achieve clear, irreproachable actions by the trainees and, most important, rapid reactions, and I place my subordinates under difficult conditions--working in the gas mask and other protective equipment with smoke

screening, and with illuminating instruments completely turned on. Here, I impose more rigid requirements from lesson to lesson.



One of the main conditions of any fire mission is the ability of the crew to discover targets at great ranges. Here, it is true, it is necessary to recognize that due to unclear outlines of target configurations individual tankers are inaccurate in estimating its nature. Thus, an antitank guided missile at a distance of 2,500 meters or more can easily be taken for an antitank gun, and a dug-in tank--as a recoilless rifle on a vehicle. What sense would it make if a crew managed to discover the enemy quickly, determine the range to him, prepare correct initial data for the first round and, taking it for a recoilless gun, fired a machinegun burst instead of a shell? In this case, the weighty word belongs to the gunner on the gun who is equipped with a more effective observation instrument--a sight. This is why when a target appears in the tank's sector of fire at great or maximum range I remind the gunner to set the sight for the greatest magnification and to try to identify the nature of the target.

Firing from a tank at great and maximum range requires, first of all, that the gunner have a jeweller's touch. Here is what happened in practice: the crew did everything correctly for the first accurate round and the shell was lost "in the blue." What happened? The gunner disregarded an elementary working rule--uniformity in laying. If the method of laying the weapon plays virtually no role at short ranges, at long distances even the slightest deviation in the

position of the bore as a result of the natural free play in the laying mechanisms leads to substantial deviations.

In our crew there is an immutable rule which everyone follows--to observe the very same method for laying the gun on the target at any ranges without exception: from left to right and from bottom up. Some gunners bring the gun on from top to bottom, considering that this method is also acceptable. In my opinion, it is less effective. When the gunner lifts the tube upward in order to bring it down smoothly after this, he is already losing fractions of a second. This is the first point. Second, the gunner who employs this laying method loses the targets from his field of view for a time.

Defensive battle requires a high state of training from us, the tankers. The following case occurred on a tactical lesson. One of the sergeants, a tank commander, prepared a range card carelessly. He did not take the trouble to measure the azimuths to the indicated reference points or the lateral vertical angles. And for the graphical combat document to "meet the standard," he placed the figures by guessing, as they say, off the ceiling. But the tactical situation changed suddenly. The "enemy" attack, which was expected at dawn, began at midnight. And the crew, naturally, could not conduct fire.

In preparing the range card I try to measure the azimuths and lateral vertical angles carefully and I indicate numerical data clearly, without corrections. Here, I write the figures big so that they can be easily seen under night conditions. I enter on the range card not only the reference points and information about them, but also the exact readings to individual very important local objects. For example, a bridge may be marked on the range card. It is destroyed, cannot be observed, and therefore cannot be designated as a reference point. But really, isn't this an important element of the terrain? An "enemy" equipment column may rush toward the bridge and then the subunit commander orders the opening of concentrated fire on the group target. This is what that unseen reference point means. We are doing everything to utilize all opportunities to attain high results in firing from a tank.

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Instructions for Conducting Tactical Exercises

Moscow ZNAMENOSSETS in Russian No 9, Sep 77 signed to press 22 Aug 77 pp 12-13

[Article by Maj Gen N. Sergeyev: "How To Conduct a Tactical Lesson"]

[Text] Combat coordination is developed on tactical lessons and the commanders' skills are improved in organizing the battle and in controlling subunits in the accomplishment of combat missions.

Tactical lessons with a crew are organized and conducted by the commander of the platoon (warrant officer [praporshchik] or officer) as part of a subunit. As a rule, one tank and a wheeled vehicle (APC) [armored personnel carrier] with a portable radio to provide communication with the trainees are detailed on them.

One of the crews works out actions in a tank and the other two follow along with the platoon commander in the vehicle and accomplish similar missions. In the course of the lesson the warrant officer or officer directs the actions of the sergeant by radio and the latter trains his subordinates over the TPU (tank interphone). The other soldiers who are in the vehicle or APC conduct reconnaissance of the terrain and local objects, and drill in target detection, giving commands to open fire, and making decisions.

The crews change places after working out one or two planned problems. To economize in utilization of vehicles, with incorrect actions by the trainees the platoon commander stops the tank at the position which has been attained, dismounts his subordinates, and works out the procedure "dismounted but like a tank." Then the personnel continue the lesson on the materiel.

In preparing for the lesson, the platoon commander clarifies the subject and content, determines the goals for the trainees, and plans training problems.

The time calculation is performed with consideration of the total duration of the lesson, its content, and the soldiers' degree of preparedness. Then he studies the provisions of the regulations, manuals, and handbooks.

Selecting the terrain sector and defining the situation in detail, the leader determines the order for working out the training problems and designating the "enemy," designates the route for his subunit and adjacent units, and conducts measures to prepare the training field.

Completing his work on the ground, he prepares the plan for the conduct of the lesson and presents it for the company commander's approval two or three days before going out to the field.

Let us examine the procedure for conducting a tactical lesson on the subject "Tank in the Attack."

1. Assigning the mission to the crew, moving out to the line of attack, attack of the "enemy" FEBA [forward edge of the battle area], and keeping to the assigned direction [in boldface].

The trainees move out to the attack position--Temnaya Woods--by the indicated time. Here, the platoon commander assigns the mission:

"We are in Temnaya Woods. My tank is located here, the second--at the pit, and the third near the brush (he indicates these places). Position the tanks with their fronts toward the road in a "herring-bone formation," camouflage, and smooth out the traces from the tracks. Each crew is to prepare cover. The sergeants are to assign the missions to their subordinates and report for reconnaissance at 0930 hours.

"The first crew is to be ready to operate on the tank."

Then the crew commanders assign the missions to their subordinates: "The driver-mechanic is to emplace the tank with the stern toward the birch; the gunner and loader are to camouflage it with field expedients and the camouflage net. Dig cover (he indicates the place). I am taking off on reconnaissance. The gunner takes my place."

Arriving at the indicated place the platoon commander leads the sergeants into the tactical situation by issuing a combat order:

"We are on the northern edge of Temnaya Woods. A lone tree is to the north. Peschanaya Hill is ahead and Laptevo is 3 kilometers to the left. Reference points....

"An 'enemy' motorized infantry platoon occupies a strong point on Peschanaya Hill, Hill 120.7, and the southern outskirts of Laptevo. A minefield is in front of the FEBA.

"Weapons discovered: machinegun--on the southeast slope of Peschanaya Hill, antitank gun--on the southwest slope.

"The 2d Tank Platoon operates as part of the company and has the mission of destroying 'enemy' weapons and personnel by an attack from the march in the direction of Peschanaya Hill, Hill 111.2, and Kruglaya Hill. It subsequently attacks in the direction of the hill with the mound. The line of attack--Mound 3.0-lone tree. The 1st Tank Platoon attacks on the right, and the 3d--on the left.

"The second tank moves in the center of the platoon combat formation and by fire from short halts in coordination with the adjacent tanks destroys a dug-in antitank guided missile in the depth of the strong point. It subsequently attacks in the direction of the hill with the mound and Sosnovyy Forest.

"Time to be ready for the attack--1030 hours.

"My deputy--commander of 2d tank."

After this, the leader of the lesson organizes coordination, indicates the signals for control, warning, and mutual identification established by the senior commander, and issues instructions for support of the battle. Then he demands that the tank commanders report their decisions.

Having accomplished the measures for organizing the battle, he returns to Temnaya Woods where he checks the work of his subordinates. At this time, the tank commanders assign the combat missions to the crew members.

Receiving the readiness report from the commander of the second tank, the leader gives the signal for the trainees to move out to the line of attack. The commander of the third tank orders the vehicle driver to move behind the crew to the northern edge of Temnaya Woods. When the tank reaches the line

of attack, simulation of the fire preparation and the showing of targets are called up by the established signal.

The platoon commander maintains communication with the crew of the second tank by radio, follows the actions of the subordinates moving on the vehicle, and receives an oral report from one of the sergeants.

Working out the attack of the "enemy" FEBA, the leader of the lesson attains the combination of fire and maneuver in the attack. Intensifying the situation and showing additional targets, he requires the trainees to discover them quickly and the sergeants to report in time about the situation and their decisions to cross the minefields.

With incorrect actions by the crews, the platoon commander stops the lesson, points out the errors, and repeats the attack.

On reaching the northern slope of Peschanaya Hill, the trainees who are moving on the vehicle conduct observation of the battlefield and the sergeants report the situation and their decisions. For example: "Reference point 3, right 200, dug-in tank, 200 farther--antitank guided missile. I decided: to destroy the dug-in tank from short halts, then the antitank guided missile."

If the crew which is operating in the tank utilizes the terrain incorrectly in selecting cover, the platoon commander issues a special situation by radio in which the materiel has been put out of action by a direct hit and the sergeant was wounded. Then he checks to see how the wounded man is given aid, how fire is conducted, and how the malfunction is eliminated.

Obtaining correct actions by the subordinates, the lesson leader changes the crews.

2. Actions by the crew in the destruction of tanks, antitank guided missiles, and other weapons. Maneuver to reach the "enemy" flanks and rear [in boldface].

With the tank's approach to Hill 111.2, the platoon commander gives the signal to show the targets, seeing that the crews discover them quickly and that commands are given to the gunner to open fire. At the same time, he sees to the correctness in working out training problems by the other trainees. Then he assigns the mission to destroy the "enemy" on Kruglaya Hill by an attack from the rear. Accomplishing it, the crews again change places.

3. Crew's actions in crossing a contaminated terrain sector and during an air attack with the employment of incendiaries. Change in the direction of attack [in boldface].

In working out this training problem, the platoon commander is located with his crew in a tank and the sergeants follow in the vehicle with their subordinates, study the situation, and report their decisions by radio.

When the crews reach the northern slope of the hill with the mound, the platoon commander gives the signal, "Gas," and detonates a smoke grenade. At this time, he checks the correctness in accomplishing the norm for protection against weapons of mass destruction.

To work out the crew's actions when incendiaries land on the tank, on order of the leader one of the crew members places boxes with flamethrower fuel on the armor and fastens them.

On the signal, "Air," they are ignited. The loader repels the air attack and the others extinguish the fire. Then all trainees work out this problem.

Subsequently, the platoon commander intensifies the situation and changes the direction of attack. Satisfied that the tactical procedures have been executed correctly, he works out all elements of offensive battle during movement to the attack position. On arriving in Temnaya Woods, the leader declares the lesson ended and conducts a brief critique. After recalling the subjects and training problems, he indicates how the goal was attained and general typical shortcomings, announces the trainees' grades, names the winners in the competition on the lesson, and issues the assignment for self-study.

"APPROVED"

Commander, 1st Tank Company
(rank, signature)

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Plan for the Conduct of a Tactical Lesson with the 2d Tank Platoon

Subject: "Tank in the Attack."

Training goals: 1. To improve the tank commander's skills in controlling the crew during an attack against a defending "enemy."

2. To achieve coordinated actions by subordinates in the course of a combat mission's accomplishment.

3. To mold high psychological qualities in the personnel in offensive battle.

Time: 3 hours.

Place: Tactical training field.

Aids: Combat Regulation for the Ground Forces (platoon, squad, tank), procedure for tactical training of a crew, platoon. Norms for combat training of ground forces.

Material support: tank--1, wheeled vehicle--1, targets--10, smoke-puff charges--6, flamethrower fluid 4 kg, smoke pots--4, markers--6.

Training Problems and Time Diagram of Situation Platoon Commander's Actions

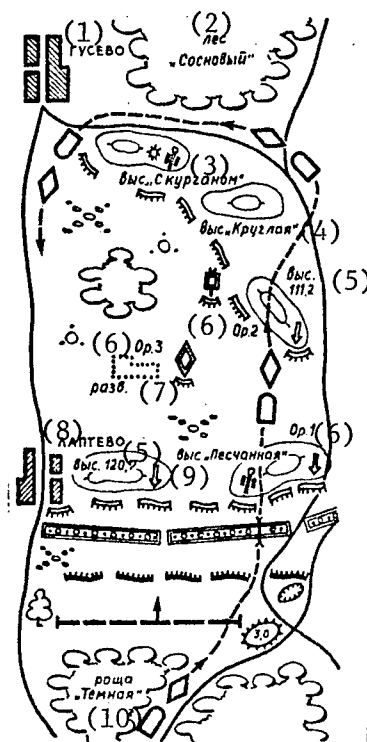
3. Crew's actions in crossing "contaminated" terrain sector, air attack employing incendiaries. Change in direction of attack -- 60 minutes.

Critique of lesson--
10 minutes

2. Crew's actions in destroying tanks, antitank guided missiles, and other weapons. Maneuver to reach "enemy" flank and rear -- 40 minutes

1. Organization of lesson -- 10 minutes

Assignment of mission to crew, movement out to line of attack, attack of "enemy" FEBA, keeping to assigned direction of attack--60 minutes



I give signal, "Gas!" and determine time to accomplish the norm. I drill the crew in repelling "enemy" air attack and in combating incendiaries

I sum up results of lesson and announce each crew's grade

I give the signal to show targets and receive reports from tank commanders on their destruction

I check readiness for the lesson

I give tactical situation and combat mission to crew No. 2. I check its assimilation and give the command to start movement. I receive reports of trainees and follow the tank's actions

Key:

1. Gusevo
2. Sosnovyy Forest
3. Hill with mound
4. Kругlaya Hill
5. Hill
6. Reference point
7. Ruins
8. Laptevo
9. Peschannaya Hill
10. Temnaya Woods

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Tank Crew Operations Described

Moscow ZNAMENOSSETS in Russian No 9, Sep 77 signed to press 22 Aug 77 p 14

[Article by WO V. Yevreyev: "Over Difficult Routes"]

[Text] Company tactical exercises took place recently in our subunit. The personnel encountered many difficulties on them which were connected with conditions for the summer operation of tanks: dust and high temperature and air humidity. This required the tankers to mobilize all their ability and physical and moral strength. It was especially difficult for the young driver-mechanics for whom these were the first exercises. The subunit accomplished a march under night conditions over heavily broken terrain with swampy sectors.

A night march is a serious test for servicemen. Whether the combat vehicles move with night vision instruments or with the blackout lights turned on, dust is one of the tankers' chief enemies. Therefore, the coordinated work of the entire crew is especially necessary at night. Each one must observe the road. Here, for example, is how the crew whose tank commander is Sergeant Ye. Run'ko operated. Over the length of the entire path the men attentively followed the route and helped the driver-mechanic to maintain orientation. In addition, on simple sections of the route the commander or the gunner, Junior Sergeant A. Gordeyev, who can also drive the combat vehicle well, replaced their fatigued comrade. The coordination of this collective has brought good results in combat training for a long time: Junior Sergeant Run'ko's crew is the leader in the socialist competition.

The rate of march of the entire subunit depended to a great degree on the ability of the driver-mechanics. The tone was set here by the men in their second year of service who have great experience in the practical driving of the vehicles.

Thus, Junior Sergeant N. Burykin drove a tank masterfully when moving over heavily broken terrain and did not permit sudden lurches of the machine. He attained this by making skillful use of the fuel feed pedal depending on the movement of the tank's nose: he smoothly released the pedal at the moment when the hull rose when riding up on a rough spot in the road and pressed it smoothly when the machine dropped.

Sergeant G. Yefremov proceeded differently. He crossed individual road obstacles without severe impact, using his brakes and turning the machine through a small angle on the crest. After contacting the ground with the entire plane of the track, he immediately restored the former direction of movement. All this made it unnecessary to shift to lower gears. As a result, both driver-mechanics maintained the optimum speed of movement.

The tankers used night vision instruments for the duration of all exercises. True, driver-mechanic Private N. Boyko committed an error in working with the TVN [expansion unknown] instrument while accomplishing a task independently.

Later, it was learned that he had not opened the diaphragm on the head of the night vision instrument. The soldier was driving the tank under nighttime conditions independently for the first time and, because of excitement, he forgot everything that he had done on drills. Assuming that the instrument had malfunctioned, he oriented himself for a time through the prism telescope on the running lights of the tank moving in front of him. Then he lost them from view and drove the machine toward the lights of a populated place. Moving on false reference points, Boyko left the route. As a result, the crew did not accomplish its assigned mission.

This case served as an object lesson for all tankers in the subunit. They understood how important it is to be attentive and self-collected when in a combat vehicle.

The tankers crossed the swampy terrain sectors skillfully. It is well known that it is impermissible to move along one track in a column under these conditions: you land on the trail of an adjacent tank and you set the machine down on its bottom. Therefore, the driver-mechanics were especially attentive. The machines moved smoothly, without jerks and sharp turns. But nevertheless, one of them bogged down. Private First Class B. Gureyev of Junior Sergeant A. Shilin's crew, in shifting gears, stepped on the fuel feed pedal abruptly. The tracks stripped away a thin layer of hard ground and the tank started to skid.

But the tankers did not become confused. They quickly removed the log for self-extraction. They connected it to each track with two short cables. The driver-mechanic started the engine and the machine began to ride up on the obstacle. When the log was behind the tank, it was already standing on firm ground.

The personnel operated without error on the tactical field. The tankers confidently crossed fords, deep ditches, and craters. Each driver-mechanic remembered that when crossing ditches with water and fords, it is necessary to move in low gear at a constant speed without shifting gears and not make sharp turns. It is also undesirable to kill the engine in the case of a forced halt.

The men had not yet forgotten the case which occurred in the subunit on last year's exercises. In crossing a ford, Junior Sergeant V. Slepov's tank came out on the bank. Skidding a little, the machine began to roll backward. The tanker was unable to press the clutch pedal. The engine choked and the machine rolled backward turning the crankshaft in the opposite direction. As a result, water got into the cylinders through the exhaust pipe. It was necessary to tow the machine to the motor pool and repair it there.

This time, no such disruptions occurred. The driver-mechanics demonstrated high skill in a most difficult situation. Thus, rain poured on one of the sectors of the route. The tanks negotiated sharp turns with difficulty: they skidded on the shoulder of the road. However, the experienced servicemen drove the machines competently and provided a graphic lesson for the young driver-mechanics.

Sergeant Yu. Volkov selected the time to start the turns skillfully. For you see, it is namely the correctly selected gear and radius of turn which prevent the skidding of the machine. There are very many special features here. For example, when moving along a slope with heeling to the left a turn to the right is difficult, while a left turn, conversely is facilitated considerably and may even lead to the skidding of the tank.

Volkov did not operate in a stereotyped manner, but with consideration of visibility conditions on the road and other circumstances. In order to turn the machine which was travelling at high speed to the right and, in so doing, prevent skidding, the driver-mechanic kept to the right side of the road. But he did this only in the case where the situation permitted. But when the route of movement could be poorly observed Volkov, reducing speed, drove into the left lane even before the start of the turn. Such a maneuver increased safety of movement considerably and excluded the possibility of skidding in case of emergency braking.

The exercises which took place were useful not only for the men in their first year of service, but also for highly rated specialists. The tankers' level of training was raised one more step.

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PONTOON BRIDGE COMPANY TRAINING PROCEDURES

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 11, Nov 77 signed to press
20 Oct 77 p 30

[Article by Guards WO P. Savranchuk, pontoon company senior technician, Central Group of Forces: "Our Correspondence Post: The Crossing Was Set Up With Time To Spare"]

[Text] You don't notice time when you're working. Everything is subordinated to the customary, well-tuned rhythm. But, if there is a delay, then you almost physically feel the uncontrollable seconds and minutes--which will take you over the norm--rushing by. This time there were no delays. When the last operation was finished,--the test-run of a prime mover to the opposite bank--the stop watch showed: the time for an outstanding rating was significantly beaten!

The operations were conducted strictly according to the schedule. The assembly point and the spot for unloading the sections were established ahead of time as was the lay-out for the bridge axis and the anchor lines. Capt V. Liyvapuu, the company commander, made the necessary calculations, assigned tasks to the platoon leaders and gave instructions for organizing traffic control at the bridge crossing point.

The pontoneers worked skillfully. It took literally seconds to turn the vehicles and drop the sections. Minimal time was spent on taking up the bridge cable and mooring the launches. The crews of Pvts A. Aytbayev, P. Sol'skiy, V. Popov and the motor launch crew commanded by Jr Sgt I. Fortushnov confidently performed their tasks. The bridge cable, bent by the current, suddenly straightened out like a steel spring when they fastened it to the banks; on the commander's signal, the column began moving toward the crossing.

The successful accomplishment of the assigned mission was the result of the well-coordinated actions of all company personnel, which ensured error-free equipment operation.

After the exercise, there was a thorough critique of each stage of the work accomplished in order to disseminate progressive experience and to bring to light that which was poor and still in need of improvement.

At the beginning of the training period we weren't able to brag about such superior, solid results. We made mistakes during the training sessions. But, from training period to training period, they became fewer and the pontoneers expertise grew stronger.

There are standardized and non-standardized operations in our work. For example, a good level of training is required for fastening the sections. This is achieved by frequently repeating the procedures. And there are those tasks--and they are in the majority--which demand quick thinking and resourcefulness, like taking up the bridge or ferry cable, turning the cable, laying it on the axis, moving the ferry and mooring it. As a rule, the same conditions don't exist for these tasks and each operation is therefore a new one.

During the training process, we strive to create a diversified situation which requires initiative and quick decisions from the operators. But the main thing is accuracy. No matter where a man works--letting out the anchor or attaching the ramp--one person's mistake can bring the entire company's work to naught. This incident occurred. While approaching the waterline, Pvt A. Zarikhin, the second crewmember, forgot to remove the transport mount. This would appear to be a small thing. But, it held things up. It took time for the vehicle to make a repeat approach to drop the section. Meanwhile, the neighboring sections had already been opened up and it was necessary to remove them in order to make room.

Or another example. During an overall special arms tactical exercise,--where the task of engineer preparations for a ferry crossing was being accomplished--one of the detachments which made up the ferry crew was functioning successfully at times. But, at the decisive moment, Sgt I. Ilichuk, the ferry chief, hesitated and made a docking error; as a result the norm was not met.

In order to avoid similar disruptions, we began to pay more attention to individual training of personnel and to coordination of crew operations during routine exercises. Thus, with the drivers, we are practicing column movement and precise observance of intervals--especially before unloading the sections in the water--while striving for strict performance of commands when bringing the vehicles to the waterline. And, of

course, we are striving for a situation where each person has thoroughly mastered his equipment and has learned to use it skillfully.

When setting up a crossing, getting water in the vehicles' assemblies and systems is not ruled out since they must be brought into the water. We are training the drivers to watch this carefully, to wash and blow out the fuel system and filters in a timely manner and to clean the jets.

To achieve complete interchangeability, the drivers are mastering the pontoneers' duties. If necessary, the best of them--such as, Jr Sgt A. Stulikov and PFCs A. Volodin and V. Dement'yev--are able to close the section and take up the cable or ferry. These duties are relatively simple but they do require practice and skill. Jr Sgts I. Vovkanets, V. Zholobov and Pvt P. Sol'skiy are also skillfully handling this job.

The launch crew requires special training. Earlier, during the drills and exercises, they let us down more often than the other specialists. Due to his inexperience, Pvt A. Gunderin once turned the ferry too late and brought it in wrong. While turning the cable against the current, Pvt S. Koskin changed the launch's heading too late. The cable slipped out and the entire operation had to be repeated.

During the training, we tried to instill superior professional skills in the launch crew. The experience of recognized experts--such as, Jr Sgt I. Fortushnov and Pvt N. Sukhinin--has been generalized and is widely used in the company. On numerous occasions, they have told their coworkers how to best tie up the launch in different situations, how to move the ferry and how to perform other operations.

Technical groups were formed in the subunits. They are led by platoon leaders Lts V. Tsypyshev and S. Fomin. The lessons in the groups help the soldiers to learn the equipment better and to master the rules for using the vehicles. Periodically, technical bulletins are published and technical quizzes are conducted.

Socialist competition plays an important role in the achievement of superior combat training results. We conduct it between separate specialists, crews and platoons. The crews commanded by Jr Sgts I. Vovkanets and V. Lupashko attained the title of best. They beat the established norms on a regular basis.

Competition promotes the strengthening of military fellowship and the spirit of collectivism; it has a beneficial effect on

the training level of all specialists. This case is representative in this respect. Once, when the sections were being unloaded, the end pontoon did not open. Accomplishment of the assigned mission was jeopardized. Soldiers from the other crews immediately came to their comrades' assistance. The training mission was accomplished on time.

A high level of specialized training, true collectivism and an incessant, creative search enabled the company's soldiers to successfully complete the training year.

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CSO: 1801

FOOD SERVICE: QUALITY AND PROCEDURES

Moscow ZNAMENOSSETS in Russian No 11, Nov 77 signed to press
20 Oct 77 p 37

[Article by Maj Gen A. Levchenko, deputy chief, Central Food Services Directorate of the Ministry of Defense: "With Consideration for Modern Requirements"]

[Text] Many of the magazine's readers have shown an interest in their letters in the procedures for providing rations, specifically to warrant officers and career enlisted men. At the request of the editors, Maj Gen A. Levchenko, deputy chief, Central Food Services Directorate of the Ministry of Defense, is providing an explanation.

Question: What is the overall procedure for providing rations to servicemen?

Answer: Rations for all categories of servicemen are developed on the basis of up-to-date scientific achievements. They enable us to prepare different kinds of food with a high calorie content which completely restores the energy used by the soldier's body under any work conditions. According to established procedures, first-term soldiers and all servicemen who are authorized subsistence based on Air Force flight-technical crew ration standards and also Naval seagoing personnel receive prepared meals at military unit dining halls and at ship and shore-based messes. They are not issued rations. Based on their preferences, the remaining servicemen are issued rations or receive them in the form of prepared meals or receive a subsistence allowance in place of them.

It is prescribed that lists of personnel who are authorized to receive the ration issue or the subsistence allowance are published monthly by order of the military unit commander. This

same order specifies the time periods for issuance of rations (payment of the subsistence allowance) by calculating it so that all servicemen will be able to receive these rations or the subsistence allowance during the first 10 days of the current month for which the rations are being issued. Rations for past periods can be issued for a period of not more than 30 calendar days and the subsistence allowance can be paid for a period not to exceed the overall time limit prescribed for claims, that is, 3 years. However, this payment is made in those cases where an administrative investigation has established that the serviceman was not provided rations during this period through no fault of his own.

A subsistence allowance is paid to flying, technical engineering and seagoing warrant officers and career enlisted men in those cases where it is not possible to provide prepared meals for them. For example, during the entire period they are on temporary duty assignments or on leave and on travel orders at health resorts or vacation resorts with full or partial pay; when they are released from work for reasons of illness or are unable to visit the dining hall; and also during the period of time they are attending courses and training courses without being taken off the rolls of their military unit.

Question: How is servicemen's subsistence organized during their temporary stay in other military units or in medical facilities?

Answer: During temporary duty in other military units, first-term and career soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers; cadets and also students who are not officers; and warrant officers are fed according to the ration standards authorized for the first-term servicemen of the given unit. While being treated at military and civilian facilities and also when on travel orders at USSR Ministry of Defense health resorts and vacation resorts on a non-paying basis, they are fed according to the standards operative at these facilities. Upon entering a medical facility (with the exception of civilian ones), they are given a subsistence certificate. During their stay in the medical facility, these servicemen are not issued rations at their duty stations nor are they paid a subsistence allowance.

In those cases where officers, warrant officers and career enlisted men are visiting health resorts or vacation resorts on travel orders which are granted with full or partial pay, they are not given a subsistence certificate, but, during their stay in the health resort (vacation resort), these servicemen are paid a subsistence allowance in place of rations at their duty stations; or, if preferred, they are issued rations. The

same procedure applies to servicemen in the groups of Soviet forces during stays in groups of forces' health resorts and vacation resorts and they are paid their allowance in Soviet currency.

Question: How are servicemen provided rations based on the special standards?

Answer: Servicemen arriving in remote areas of the USSR for permanent and also temporary (during exercises or courses of instruction) duty assignments--both as members of subunits and individually--are entered on the rolls for subsistence based on the special standards from the day of their arrival at the place of permanent assignment (at a military unit).

During a temporary departure from these areas to non-remote areas as members of subunits or individually for performance of official missions and also for exercises and courses of instruction, all servicemen retain the right to meals (issue of rations) based on the special ration standards for a period of two months from the day of their departure from the remote area, not counting the time spent enroute to and from the place for performance of the official mission (the place where the exercise or course of instruction is being held). If the servicemen leave a remote area as a member of a military unit, both for good and temporarily, then the provision of rations based on the special standards ceases.

Question: What are the special features in feeding personnel during sports contests?

Answer: Servicemen-sportsmen--during the periods when they are at contests or in training sessions--are provided rations according to the standards established for first-term servicemen. In addition, these servicemen are issued a supplementary ration.

Rations for first-term servicemen-sportsmen are issued in the form of prepared meals and for the rest, they are also issued in the form of prepared meals or a ration issue. If these servicemen live outside the unit and based on the location of their quarters they are not able to visit the dining halls and they prefer not to be issued rations, then they are paid a subsistence allowance in place of the basic ration issue. The supplementary rations are only issued in the form of meals through the dining halls; it is not authorized to issue them to the individual nor to pay a subsistence allowance for them.

During sports contests or training sessions, these servicemen are provided special, free meals through public dining halls.

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OPERATIONS OF 'COMRADES COURTS' DESCRIBED

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 11, Nov 77 signed to press
20 Oct 77 p 39

[Article by Col of Justice V. Bobkov: "Legal Knowledge for
Soldiers: The Collective Builds Character"]

[Text] Among the distinctive features of the Soviet military collective are its relationships of true friendship and indestructible military fellowship. Success in strengthening military collectives depends to a great extent on the warrant officers [praporshchiki i michmany] on their personal example. Commanders, political officers and party and Komsomol organizations are conducting a great deal of work on the political and military indoctrination of this category of military personnel. The comrades honor courts for warrant officers and career enlisted men actively assist them in this important business.

As written in the statute, the comrades courts are called upon to guard the honor and dignity of the military rank of warrant officer and career enlisted man; to actively assist in indoctrinating them in a spirit of communist ethics and morality, Soviet patriotism and internationalism and in the strict and exact observance of the laws, the military oath, regulations and orders and the rules of socialist society; and also to actively assist in the creation of a situation where disciplinary violations and immoral and antisocial acts are not tolerated.

Proper attention is devoted to the activities of the comrades honor courts in the Twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet; commanders and political officers skillfully rely on them and they are providing them with concrete and purposeful guidance.

For example, the work of the comrades court chaired by WO V. Zheltikov is well-organized. They report all measures to the

command group and they plan them for a relatively long period--for a year. Under the guidance of the commander and his deputy for political affairs, the members of the court periodically discuss issues which touch many aspects of the warrant officers' life and work. Based on the initiative of members of the court, a discussion on the topic "The 25th CPSU Congress' Requirements for Ethical, Political and Businesslike Qualities in Army and Navy Command Personnel" was conducted with all warrant officers; a lecture was organized on "The Warrant Officer's Role in Strengthening Military Discipline and Law and Order in the Army and Navy"; and a number of other collective measures were organized. They also conduct individual discussions with warrant officers who have committed violations of military discipline and the ones whose acts were the topic of investigation at a session of the comrades court are not let out of their sight. Court members WOs N. Andrusenko and A. Sushkov are especially active in fulfilling their public duty.

The active and purposeful work of this unit's comrades court contributes a great deal to the fact that the majority of the warrant officers are combat and political training experts and rated specialists. The comrades court--which elected military affairs expert WO I. Protsko as its chairman--renders effective assistance to the command group in indoctrinating warrant officers with a high sense of responsibility for the matters entrusted to them. The unit party committee exerts a continual influence on its activity; a great deal of attention is devoted to the preventive measures of members of the comrades court.

The fact that the guilty parties usually request that their acts not be tried at a court session--that it is better to be strictly punished under disciplinary procedures since being held accountable before their comrades is a serious hardship for the wayward ones--attests to the effectiveness of the comrades court's work. The very act of being brought before an honor court, the session's widespread publicity and the appearance of coworkers--as a rule, all of this has a profound moral effect on a person.

A court of comrades... These very words presuppose the existence of fellowship, justice and good will. After all, although the honor court possesses a sufficient arsenal of authoritative measures, the main thing is for these measures, like the entire course of the session, to arouse the guilty party's repentance and the desire to reform. At the same time, the court's work is not over when a specific decree is adopted for the case. As a rule, the members of the court

try to uncover the reason for the act's perpetration and they try to achieve a situation where the person sets out on the path of improvement.

Each skillfully organized and conducted court session and every success in the struggle against violations and for the wayward comrade's return to the formation has an effect on the collective's micro-environment; they promote the deterrence of misdemeanors.

The Statute on Comrades Honor Courts for Warrant Officers and Career Enlisted Men defines the mission of these courts as consisting of not just reviewing cases during their sessions, but also of adopting measures aimed at preventing violations of the law and misdemeanors, of conducting preventive measures. Court members are called upon to be propagandists of Soviet Law and of the requirements of military regulations and the norms and principles of communist ethics.

Those who are inclined toward disciplinary violations are constantly kept in their field of attention and they conduct the appropriate indoctrination work with them. Consequently, the work of members of the comrades court must have an everyday, systematic nature.

The interests of raising the level of indoctrination work with warrant officers and career enlisted men presupposes the further stimulation of the activities of comrades honor courts and the complete utilization of their wide-ranging potential. For this purpose, it is important to systematically analyze the application of their work and to implement concrete guidance for them.

While defining the basic directions of the Soviet people's struggle for building communism, the 25th CPSU Congress pointed out that the successful accomplishment of the assigned missions is exclusively dependent upon the further strengthening of the Soviet government, the improvement of the entire system of our society's political organization and the all-round development of socialist democracy. A widespread reliance on the forces of society, on the collective's active assistance, is the necessary condition for the steadfast consolidation of socialist legality and law and order and also of organization and discipline.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's decree "On Further Improving the Activity of Comrades Courts"--which was adopted in February 1977--points out that comrades courts are conducting productive work in indoctrinating citizens in a spirit of intolerance toward violations of Soviet laws and the norms of

communist ethics; they are promoting the strengthening of labor discipline, reinforcing protection of socialist property and conducting a struggle against hooliganism, drunkenness and other anti-Soviet manifestations. This decree emphasizes that the 25th CPSU Congress' decisions in the area of further strengthening socialist law and order and legality stipulate the need for reinforcing the role of comrades courts and improving their activity. This requirement also completely applies to the comrades honor courts for warrant officers and career enlisted men.

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