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TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS

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CRITICISM LEVELLED AT DOSAAF FACILITIES, TRAINING

Shortcomings in Odessa School

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 24 Aug 77 p 3

[Article by N. Ryabov, Odessa: "Finished -- and Done With....: Concerning Shortcomings in the Political-Indoctrinational Work Carried Out With Draft-Age Youth"]

[Text] The teaching collective of Odessa's DOSAAF Motor Vehicle School No. 2 totalled up the results of its work for the first six months. The analysis showed that individual training groups did not totally fulfill socialist commitments accepted in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Many deficiencies in the training of technical specialists for the army were due to poor indoctrinational work carried out with the cadets. In the process of training the draftees certain instructors and masters did not always attempt to develop firm ideological conviction or the required moral qualities in the youth or to temper their will.

The motor vehicle school has a long-range plan for political-indoctrinational work, which serves as the basis for compiling monthly plans. The latter specify subjects for political information presentations, discussions and lectures and call for meetings with veterans and garrison soldiers and trips to sites of the Russian people's revolutionary, combat and labor glory.

The impression is created that the collective is capable of finding and utilizing various forms of military-patriotic indoctrination. The plans and the reality diverge, however. Most of the workers at the school are former military men. Their ranks also include participants of the Great Patriotic War. However, far from all of the instructors and masters take an active part in popularizing the glorious combat traditions of our Armed Forces and Lenin's biddings on the defense of the socialist homeland.

Some of the draftees cannot recall attending an interesting lecture or evening of discussion on a special subject.

"It is a pity to take the young people's time. We therefore limit ourselves to brief talks," school director N. Il'in says by way of justification.

As a rule, the youth are left to themselves after classes. The teachers of the future fighting men show little interest in what their students do outside the school, how the draft-age youth spend their leisure time.

And the school directors are well aware, after all, that the training of students to serve in the army cannot be reduced to technical training alone. It is the duty of the teachers to begin soon after the youth arrive at the school to develop in them good fighting efficiency and morale and to instill in them a love for the army and for their future military specialty. Workers in the training organization have everything necessary to do so.

Odessa is rich in monuments immortalizing the feats performed by Soviet people during the Great Patriotic War. Students of other DOSAAF training organizations visit the museum of local lore, history, and economy, meet with war veterans in the museum of the Red Banner Odessa Military District and take tours of the Zone of Glory and the catacombs. For some reason students of Motor Vehicle School No. 2 are deprived of this opportunity, however.

When the author of this article was at the school students in the 8th and 9th training groups had already trained there for three months. During that time they had not visited the museums or sites of combat glory once, however. And these are all youths from rural areas. This is the first time many of them have visited the hero-city.

I talked with excellent student, Komsomol member Nikolay Ositchuk. He is from the Zarya Kommunizma Kolkhoz in Lyubashevskiy Rayon. He completed the rural industrial trade school. He worked as a tractor operator on his native kolkhoz.

"Have you ever been to Odessa before?"

"I passed through the city once. I do not know the city very well. I would like to get to know the historic sites. If only they would organize a tour..."

His colleagues from the same kolkhoz, Komsomol members Aleksandr Molodets and Yuriy Dovgan' and others dream about the same thing. They are inquisitive and eager to learn. For some reason the instructors have no time to think of the young people's interests, however. Instructors and masters clearly lack the desire to work with the students outside the classroom, to organize and conduct any sort of interesting military-patriotic activity. Certain teachers there live by the principle: "Finished -- and done with."

They do recall a trip by the students to a military unit (chast) and a meeting with Officer A. Boleyko, to be sure. This was in the past, however. What about the present?

We could mention other weak aspects of the students' indoctrination. Many youth have only a vague notion of the history of DOSAAF and decisions of the 8th All-Union Congress of the Society. And this is not surprising. Since February not a single talk on these subjects has been included in the plans for political-indoctrinational work.

"When the congress was in session we conducted political information meetings and talks almost daily," workers at the school explain.

This is true. At that time there were other students at the school, however, who have long since departed.

There are also deficiencies in the visual education. Look at the walls and you see various colorful stands and posters. None of them reflect the routine training days of the collective, however, or the successes achieved by the students in the fulfillment of socialist commitments.

The graduates are also forgotten there. And it would be a good thing to display on the wall the photographs of those who are now serving in the army with excellence and the commanders' comments on school graduates. Naturally, this could be accomplished with strong daily ties between the motor vehicle school and military units. Unfortunately, such ties still do not exist.

We feel that the school leaders should carefully analyze the state of political-indoctrinational work carried out with the students and take necessary steps to eliminate the deficiencies revealed as rapidly as possible. The indoctrination of the students should be carried out in a concrete and purposeful manner. Only then will it be possible to achieve a noticeable improvement of the students' ideological level, to develop in the future soldiers a feeling of great duty to the homeland and a constant readiness to defend the accomplishments of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Training Results in Belorussian SSR

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 28 Aug 77 p 2

[Article by V. Savin, chairman of the Belorussian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee: "To Ideological Indoctrination - - A Comprehensive Approach"]

[Text] The theoretical positions, the principles and class direction of communist indoctrination were worked out and developed by V. I. Lenin. Lenin's ideas form the basis for CPSU work on the resolution of problems involved in building communism.

Communist indoctrination essentially consists in developing a new type of individual, an individual with a scientific world outlook and firm scientific conviction, devoted to the homeland and our ideals, a loyal Soviet patriot. As the 25th CPSU Congress pointed out it is very important to use all forms of communist indoctrination to help each Soviet individual, especially the youth, to define his vital position in the building of communism.

The 25th Congress arrived at the very important decision that communist indoctrination requires a comprehensive approach, that is, unity of ideological-political, labor and moral indoctrination, taking into account the peculiarities of various groups of workers. The main idea behind the comprehensive

approach is to take many factors of ideological indoctrination into account. These include the scientifically based training of cadres, proper planning of ideological work, participation in the work by supervisory workers, the use of various means, forms and methods which have proven themselves, and the involvement of all the organizations concerned in this work.

In its decree, "On the Comprehensive Resolution of Problems of Ideological-Indoctrinational Work by the Orsk Gorkom of the CPSU," the CPSU Central Committee obligated gorkoms and raykoms of the CPSU and primary party organizations to raise the efficiency of ideological work on the basis of systematic implementation of principles established by the 25th CPSU Congress, to always make certain that the organic unity of ideological-political, labor and moral indoctrination of all groups of the population is preserved on a practical level, to persistently indoctrinate the workers in a spirit of communist ideals, Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, to develop in them a distinct class position and a high level of political vigilance and to conduct an aggressive struggle against manifestations of alien ideology and morals.

As a mass patriotic organization of the Soviet people DOSAAF can and must make an important contribution to the work of increasing social activeness and developing good ideological-moral qualities in the Soviet people.

We make use of all the different methods for organizing military-patriotic work. The presentation of propaganda in lecture form is well organized in the republic. Its present scope has been determined by the extensive preparations underway for the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and national discussion of the draft Constitution of the USSR.

We try to see that lectures are regularly read and talks conducted in every primary organization. We have 5 to 8 lecture groups functioning at each DOSAAF center. We have dozens of universities of military-patriotic indoctrination. Many pre-draft youth study there each year. A great deal of attention is devoted to thorough clarification of the draft of the new Constitution of the USSR, the basic law of our state.

Mass activities in honor of military-historical dates enjoy great popularity among the youth: evenings of discussion of special defense subjects, agitation runs and trips by the youth to sites of the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat and labor glory and the "Zarnitsa" and "Orlenok" military-oriented games. Steps are taken to see that these tours and games are interesting and replete with applied military substance.

Competition-reviews of mass defense work are regularly conducted at the training institutions. They have taken on broad scope and are very effective. Many of our concerned ministries and departments now organize such competitions.

Worthy of attention among the new forms of working with the youth is the televised youth competition, "Ready to Defend the Homeland," instituted by the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League of Belorussia, the Belorussian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee, the Sports Committee and the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. The participants are students of schools, tekhnikums, industrial trade schools and draftees studying at training centers, who compete in the GTO ["ready for work and defense"] all-round event, general military training and the ability to use the weapons, equipment and protective devices.

The fact must be stressed that all military-patriotic work is carried out through the joint efforts of DOSAAF, the Komsomol, trade unions, the "Znaniye" society, sports committees, military units, veterans, the Ministry of Education and other departments.

We attach special importance to military-patriotic work in training organizations and attempt to insure unity of the training and indoctrination process. The main forms of indoctrinational work carried out with the students are lectures, reports, talks, political classes and political information sessions, evenings of discussion on special subjects, meetings with combat and political training experts, visits to military units and gatherings of the parents of outstanding trainees.

It should be stated that all of this is organized taking the specific conditions of each school into account. The schools set up display stands and nooks or museums devoted to the history of the training organization, historical card files of the regimental type are established, and so forth.

Physical training for the Soviet people is of course an integral part of communist indoctrination. The military-technical types of sports occupy an important place in the overall system. Their importance is determined by the fact that they help the youth acquire a thorough mastery of the equipment and develop industry, discipline, courage, stamina, valor and the will to win. It should be stated that this form of communist indoctrination is also developing successfully due to the work carried out jointly with the Komsomol, trade unions and sports committees.

The comprehensive approach to military-patriotic work is having a good effect on the practical work of our organizations. The effectiveness of military-patriotic indoctrination is borne out by the increasing numbers of young people desiring to devote themselves to military service upon completing secondary school.

Last year the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee assigned us the task of organizing an international defense-sports camp for draft-age youth. We had to prepare 50 of the republic's draftees for a trip to the GDR and then to receive 50 draftees from the GDR at the military-sports camp. Taking an active part in this work along with DOSAAF committees were the military committees, Komsomol committees and trade unions of the city of Mogilev. Our draftees trained in a camp in the GDR together with German, Polish and Czechoslovak youth. Upon

returning home they demonstrated good organization, collectivism and discipline, good military-technical training and physical conditioning. They won most of the types of competitions and contests.

It is not possible to master and establish the comprehensive approach universally within a brief period of time. We must still work extremely persistently to see that this approach as the method scientifically substantiated by the party becomes the main method used to improve the efficiency and quality of all military-patriotic and mass defense work.

Complaint About DOSAAF Motorcycle Training

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 31 Aug 77 p 3

[Article by A. Bogun, Moscow: "You Have a Right To Complain..."]

[Text] At the beginning of the year it was announced at the enterprise where I work that individuals were being recruited for motorcycle training. Classes began on 18 April. We students studied traffic rules with great interest and learned to operate a motorcycle under the supervision of experienced motorcycle sportsmen, comrades Avlosevin, Kuznetsov and Panteleyev.

We completed the course on 8 July and our "purgatory" began.

V. Glazunov, chairman of the enterprise DOSAAF committee, set various dates for our tests more than once. These dates were not kept, however, although we all filled out personal operator's cards and paid the exam fees at GAI [State Automobile Inspectorate].

In three weeks V. Fertov, chairman of the technical sports club, called us together to fill out our cards again, the information had to be printed, and to cut out the photographs according to the proper format. When we asked the chairman what we could expect after that he gave us his telephone number and asked us to call.

For a long time we tried to learn when the tests would be given, but to no avail. Fertov finally informed us that the exams had been tentatively set for the middle of September. That is, two months after we had completed the training!

What assurance do we have that the test date will not be postponed again, to December, let us say? All the more since enterprise DOSAAF committee chairman Glazunov responded to our justified indignation in the following manner:

"You want to complain? Go ahead. You won't accomplish anything anyhow."

DOSAAF Lottery Results Discussed

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 7 Sep 77 p 2

[Article by A. Rachkov, director of the group for agitation and propaganda work in the lottery directorate of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, and P. Kornev, instructor with the directorate: "Plus Enthusiasm"]

[Text] The experience of Society committees has shown that successful sales of DOSAAF lottery tickets depend to a great degree on how actively, clearly and convincingly propaganda and explanation of the lottery's importance with respect to defense are carried out.

In Georgia, for example, representatives of the republic's DOSAAF Central Committee speak on the republic's radio and television networks prior to the beginning of ticket sales. They explain in detail the importance of the lottery and tell about the sports facilities which have been built with the income from ticket sales. DOSAAF activists do the same thing in the cities and rayons, at large enterprises, at training institutions, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

DOSAAF committees of the Ukraine have also accumulated positive experience in this matter. As many as 20 colorful posters and films on the lottery have recently been produced in oblasts of the republic. Just recently, for example, the DOSAAF organization in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast printed the following posters: "Where the Money From the Lottery Goes," "The USSR DOSAAF Lottery" and "We Are Strengthening the Homeland's Defense Capability." The oblast television network and the DOSAAF oblast committee produced an advertising film strip entitled "Everyone Wins."

In Stavropol'skiy Kray also reports and talks are regularly conducted on the subjects: "The Conditions for Conducting the DOSAAF Lottery" and "How The Revenues From the Lottery Are Spent." Nor is visual agitation forgotten there. In the primary DOSAAF organization of the Stavropol' Order of Labor Red Banner Agricultural Institute (K. Dan'ko, committee chairman) the aktiv makes albums, montages, drawings and diagrams on the lottery.

Propaganda of the lottery is also well organized in the primary DOSAAF organization at the Altay Agricultural Institute, where the committee chairman is I. Mashina. In each department the defense collective issues a wall newspaper, which contains, among other things, photographs of the best activists with respect to selling DOSAAF lottery tickets.

Interesting forms and methods of agitation-propaganda work are employed in the Leningrad city DOSAAF committee (I. Dubyaga, chairman). Following the instructions of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee on the procedure for conducting the lottery the Leningraders make every possible use of the press, radio, television, movies and visual agitation devices.

Unfortunately, some committees are still not giving proper attention to the advertising of the lottery. For example, a check made this year of DOSAAF committees in the Uzbek, Tadzhik and Latvian SSR's, the Mordovia, North Ossetia and Kabardino-Balkarian ASSR's, Tomskaya, Kurskaya, Murmanskaya, Ivanovskaya and other oblasts revealed significant deficiencies in this work. Certain film rental centers of Bukharskaya, Tashkentskaya and Namanganskaya oblasts in the Uzbek SSR each have several different films on the lottery. Oblast DOSAAF committees do not request these films, however, and they are hardly used at all.

DOSAAF lottery propaganda is not satisfactorily organized in the North Ossetia ASSR. A plant producing electrical equipment for trucks and tractors in the city of Ordzhonikidze (M. Kabyshev, chairman of the primary DOSAAF organization), for example, has no visual agitation not only on the DOSAAF lottery but also none pertaining to mass defense, military-technical or sports work. The situation is no better in the city's Leninskiy Rayon DOSAAF committee, where K. Agayev serves as chairman. This situation exists despite the fact that there are piles of the placards and posters printed by the DOSAAF Izdatel'stvo at the warehouse of the technical sports club.

It is the same situation in the Daugavpilsskiy Rayon and the Daugavpils city DOSAAF committees in the Latvian SSR (S. Yatskov and V. Osipov, chairmen). These committees keep advertising materials received in 1977 in safes and do not give primary organizations access to them.

DOSAAF committees must take a more responsible approach to the advertising of the Society's lottery. First of all, it is essential to establish a record of advertising products and to periodically check to see how primary organizations of the defense Society are using visual agitation and other forms of publicizing the DOSAAF lottery.

It goes without saying that the leaders of DOSAAF committees are required to set an example in this matter. It is also essential to actively draw upon war veterans and veterans of the defense Society for publicizing the lottery.

Questions of improving propaganda and advertising of the DOSAAF lottery should be discussed periodically in the presidiums of kray, oblast and rayon (city) DOSAAF committees and at conferences and seminars for the aktiv. It is very important when totalling up the results of socialist competition to take into account not only sales of DOSAAF lottery tickets but also the level of visual agitation and propaganda of its defense significance.

It is essential to follow strictly the decisions of the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress, which stressed the fact that continued improvement of the work of conducting the DOSAAF lottery has been and continues to be the defense Society's task. It should be based on the fact that the lottery serves not only as a source of income but also one of the effective ways of publicizing the work of the defense Society and increasing the activeness of its organizations.

Complaint About Lack of Firing Ranges

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 4 Sep 77 p 4

[Article by V. Romanov, member of the Dneprovskiy Rayon DOSAAF Committee, Dneprodzerzhinsk: "Promises Do Not Satisfy"]

[Text] The number of houses in the new housing development of Dneprodzerzhinsk on the left bank of our reservoir is increasing each year. Around 10,000 people already live there, including a great many young people. Stores, kindergartens, nurseries and schools have been built in the tract. There is no firing range where people can engage in firing sports and work on the GTO [ready for work and defense] norms, however. According to the plan one was to have been built at school No. 40. It was not completed by the builders, however. The school sponsors, a housing construction combine, took on the job of completing the work. They even set a completion date, May of this year. It is already September, however, and there is still no firing range. And after all, promises alone do not satisfy.

Training Results in Chitinskaya Oblast

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 11 Sep 77 p 2

[Article by V. Romashov, secretary of the Tsentral'nyy Rayon Komsomol Committee in the city of Chita, A. Bogdanov, officer with the Tsentral'nyy Rayon Military Committee in the city of Chita, and S. Tiro: "Time Flies"]

[Text] The new training year begins on 1 October for schools of the defense Society. Just how are the collectives of certain training organizations in Chitinskaya Oblast preparing for it? The material provided by an inspection team of SOVETSKIY PATRIOT and published below tells about this.

1. What Is Good Is Good

"Our Chita DOSAAF Motor Vehicle School has won the Challenge Red Banner of the Military Council of the Order of Lenin Transbaykal Military District eight times for its successful training of specialists for the Armed Forces," we were told by S. Sul'din, chief of the training organization.

The collective actually does have a great deal to its credit. This is greatly the result of the fact that the instructors and masters devote unremitting attention to improvement of the materials and equipment base. Right now, on the eve of the new training year, this work has especially been stepped up. The repair and painting of the rooms is in full swing at the school. The classrooms and laboratories are provided with modern technical training equipment, programmed devices, all sorts of functional stands, drawings and sectional mockups.

Instructor N. Ryabov, for example, has developed and installed a unique instrument, a teaching machine, in the traffic rules classroom. The new piece of equipment differs from the previous one in the fact that it is not necessary to replace the cards. In addition, along with a rating the teaching device also informs the students of errors in their answers to questions.

The school driving track fully meets modern requirements. It includes everything necessary for the students to complete their initial training, drive through areas of limited passage and overcome various obstacles. Figure driving competitions are regularly conducted at the driving training track. As a rule, 70 percent of the graduates meet the norms for the third sports rating in figure driving. All of the students earn GTO ["ready for work and defense"] badges. The motocross is popular at the school. The Chita participants took second place in the recent Far East zonal championship competition.

"We are doing a great deal of capital construction," V. Tashlykov, deputy chief of the school, told us during our talk with him. "We are building two classrooms and have completed a garage with space for 20 vehicles and installed steam heat in the classrooms and garage..."

All of this is evidence of the fact that the collective of the Chita Model Motor Vehicle School is preparing well for the new training year. What is the situation at other oblast training organizations?

2. They Keep Waiting

The first thing we did was to ask how the schedule for preparing DOSAAF schools for the new training year was being met, focusing on how smoothly the repair and construction work was proceeding. And we are forced to state that many training organizations are not devoting proper attention to preparation of the materials and equipment base.

For example, building repairs have still not begun at a radio school located next to the oblast DOSAAF committee. The leaders of the training organization say that the oblast DOSAAF committee concluded an agreement with the RSU [Repair and Construction Administration] for the repair of the entire building. They will surely repair the classrooms for us at the same time. There is no solid basis for relying on the construction workers, however. They have already let the school down repeatedly. Is it smart to trust them again and end up waiting forever? And the classrooms are in need of substantial repair work. Not only do they need to be whitewashed and painted but plaster work is also required.

The collective has many unresolved problems. The signals training area is poorly equipped, for example. The classrooms lack even the most essential visual aids and even the most simple technical training devices.

We also had a feeling of disappointment after visiting the Chita Air Sports Club, where B. Stashkov is in charge. The classrooms and laboratories have been neglected and the display stands, posters and drawings should be replaced. And although Boris Georgiyevich is optimistic (there is still time), we do not share his views. A great deal of work remains to be done. The runway is in need of major repair. The classroom at the airfield is in a pitiful state.

The classroom for the study of aircraft engines is incomplete. There is dirt and trash throughout. The parachute classroom is also a depressing sight. In short, the aviation specialists should set to work immediately.

Repair of the classrooms and laboratories is also being dragged out at the motor vehicle school in the city of Petrovsk-Zabaykal'skiy. The installation of engines for tuning practice has still not been started. There is a significant shortage of sectional assemblies and units in the classrooms. The visual agitation should be replaced.

At the very height of the preparatory work, for some strange reason, F. Fedorov, head of the motor vehicle school, sent all of the instructors and production training masters on vacation. As a result, not a single classroom, not a single laboratory is ready for classes. It would be a good idea for Filipp Dement'yevich to apply the experience of the Chita collective. An instructor or master there does not take a vacation until he has fully prepared his classroom for the new year of classes.

It is also alarming that in none of the oblast training organizations are the workers creating the necessary conditions for developing the technical military types of sports. Not a single school has a gymnasium or rifle range. And for some reason this situation is not bothering the directors of the training organizations.

How is the DOSAAF oblast committee reacting to the major deficiencies in preparations for the new training year?

"We plan to discuss the collectives' preparations for the coming classes at a session of the presidium. We will certainly do so," A. Chernyshev, chairman of the oblast committee, assured us. "We will catch up...".

There is a great deal of catching up to do. And there is little time. Right now, in our opinion, the main thing is not to hold sessions and conferences but to carry out concrete organizational work.

11499
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CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Uzbek SSR Training

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 31 Aug 77 p 3

[Article by I. Vladimirov: "Sound Knowledge"]

[Text] Another installment of civil defense [CD] courses has taken place in the city of Chirchik. Sound knowledge and practical skills were shown by DOSAAF members V. Sachkov, deputy commander of a nonmilitarized unit at the Chirchik Electrochemical Combine (ChEKhK), N. Ryabov, deputy commander for political affairs of the lifesaving brigade at the Uzbekkhimmash Plant, and his colleagues M. Shelepev, from the Uzbek Heatproof and Heat-resistant Metals Combine, and V. Vachev, from the transformer plant, and many others.

Many instructors of elementary classes at general education schools, CD lesson leaders at industrial units, and commanders of volunteer detachments, groups and teams have gone through training courses during the current academic year.

Workers from the party gorkom and gorispolkom, leaders of the city's largest enterprises, representatives from the DOSAAF city committee, the Znaniye society and reserve and retired officers are conducting lessons in the courses.

"We are very grateful for the assistance which public-spirited people and DOSAAF enthusiasts are giving us," said course chief Kh. Aglayev. "They are sparing neither efforts nor time in the propagation of CD knowledge among the populace and in the organization of lessons and training."

Khimkinskiy Area Training

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 31 Aug 77 p 3

[Article by O. Podkopayeva: "Youths' Holiday"]

[Text] The Khimkinskiy city civil defense staff, with the assistance of the DOSAAF gorkom, conducts an annual CD week, during which competitions among

lifesaving groups, observation posts, fire brigades and volunteer medical brigades are held at enterprises, and topical exhibitions are set up.

"This week has helped us to better prepare for the citywide competitions," relates Galina Barshina, commander of a medical post. "Now we will be able to adequately measure up to other volunteer medical brigades."

The lads of the lifesaving team headed by V. Bondaryev were no less optimistically inclined. On this day they showed the highest results in contests concerning the layout of slit trenches for rudimentary shelters.

The final day of the week became a big holiday for the town's youngsters. It opened with a colorful parade in the L.N. Tolstoy Park. A. Klimov, chairman of the city soviet's ispolkom, V. Karpukhin, chief of staff of the city's civil defense and others greeted the participants at the concluding performances and competitions.

Training Activities Photo Captions

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 18 Sep 77 p 3

[Text] The volunteer medical brigade of the Moscow Stekloagregat Plant is the permanent prizewinner in the capital's Sovietskiy Rayon competitions. The collective is indebted in many ways to its political instructor, Tamara Zolotareva, and to one of its best medical brigade volunteers, Nataliya Gulyashchenkova for these successes (photo above) [photo not reproduced]. And in Krasnoyarsk the CD staff of the Sibtyazhmash Heavy Machinery Plant is credited as being the best. In the lower photo [not reproduced] you see the operations of the plant fire squad. On the left is the squad commander, V. Syantovich.

DOSAAF and CD Training Cooperation in Armenian SSR

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 18 Sep 77 p 3

[Review of Letters: "By Unanimous Efforts"]

[Text] Socialist competition for a fitting welcome to the 60th anniversary of the Great October is spreading among factory, plant, construction site, kolkhoz and sovkhos collectives. The workers' striving to honorably fulfill the commitments they have undertaken is growing. Indices of mass defense work and civil defense are, as a rule, taken into account during the summing up of the competitions. This is a very noteworthy phenomenon, testifying to the fact that mass defense work receives a great deal of attention by labor collectives.

The letters received at the editorial office serve as a graphic confirmation of such a conclusion. K. Baykenov, assistant CD chief of staff for the Semipalatinskaya Oblast, notes, for example, that questions of CD and DOSAAF

work are systematically examined at the party bureaus and at open party meetings of the kolkhozes and sobkhozes of the Urdzharskiy and Novoshul'binskiy rayons, the 7th section of the Kazakh railroad, TETs No 1, the Leather and Fur Association, and other enterprises. Here the fulfillments of socialist commitments for mass defense work are regularly summed up. And it is not surprising that many rayon, local and shop organizations of DOSAAF render invaluable assistance to the corresponding staffs in the training of the populace for defense against modern weapons of mass destruction, and in the propagation of CD knowledge. DOSAAF members from the city of Ayaguz, the 40 Years of October Ship Repair Plant, the Semipalatinsk Meat Packing Combine imeni Kalinin, the Zhanasemeyskiy Rayon kolkhoz imeni Karl Marx, and others are carrying out this work especially purposefully. M. Telerman has reported on the great attention to civil defense at enterprises in the Oktyabrskiy Rayon of Frunze.

N. Poluyanov writes that at the coal enterprises of the Order of the October Revolution Yuzhkuzbassugol' Association, a regulation has been developed concerning socialist competition for better organization of civil defense in sections, shops and departments in honor of the 60th anniversary of October. The goals, tasks and requisites for the competition are defined by the regulation. The foremost workers are among its participants. These are A. Stromskiy, the CD chief of staff at the Mine imeni Ordzhonikidze, P. Mal'tsev and P. Braun, DOSAAF activists at the Zyryanovskaya Mine, and others. Thanks to their efforts at the units, the quality of practical instruction of workers, employees, engineering and technical personnel, and nonmilitarized unit personnel in civil defense programs has been raised.

Undoubtedly knowledge and sound practical skills of the contestants are, in the final analysis, the main index of results of socialist competition in CD. A. Tochkov from Rostov-na-Donu draws this conclusion. A. Kazanskiy from the city of Temirtau stresses the same thought. He highly assesses the ability of many DOSAAF members at the 23d CPSU Congress Synthetic Rubber Plant in Karaganda, the Reinforced Concrete Products Plant No 1, and at other enterprises to operate under complicated conditions. The recent contests among reconnaissance and lifesaving personnel and medical volunteers showed this.

The tasks entrusted to nonmilitarized civil defense units are complicated and varied. For this reason the committees of many DOSAAF organizations strive to contribute to the best of their ability to the training of group, section and brigade personnel, assist CD staff to perfect an academic base, and to prepare unit training. It is gratifying that this work is being carried out in a highly qualitative manner and with great effectiveness.

A. Zuyev, chief of staff of the Minsk Luch Shoe Manufacturing Association writes that during the units' training and competitions high moral-psychological qualities are fostered in the people. Members of the DOSAAF committee headed by reserve officer D. Gornostayev are doing their bit in this extremely important matter.

At the height of the summer training and various CD competitions, these measures are carried out under the motto "A fitting welcome to the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution." S. Khanevich writes that the volunteer medical brigade championship of the Odesskaya Oblast was conducted under just such a slogan. A brigade from the Zhovtnevyi Rayon of Odessa, consisting basically of members of the defense society, confidently won first place and the OKK [Red Cross Society] obkom challenge cup. The brigade will appear at the republic contests.

Workers at the Kursk Shoe Manufacturing Association operated with an excellent attitude and with great enthusiasm at the recent combined unit training. The personnel of teams commanded by T. Belikov, K. Yefremov and L. Mironov distinguished themselves under complicated conditions. L. Abrosimov related in his letter that active party-political work among the participants in the training contributed to this. Discussions on the decisions of the May 1977 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on the draft of the new USSR Constitution and on events abroad were conducted. Those who have distinguished themselves have been systematically mentioned in "express telegrams" and military newsletters. The result of training is the successful solution of a given task.

On the threshold of the great 60th anniversary, collectives of the defense society are making their labor contributions as a fitting welcome to the holiday of the Soviet fatherland. While fulfilling their production commitments, they are also persistently perfecting their mass defense and military-patriotic work.

9087

CSO: 1801

VIOLATIONS IN HANDLING CLASSIFIED MATERIAL NOTED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Aug 77 p 4

[Article by Col of Justice M. Tokarev, chairman of the military tribunal of the Red Banner North Caucasus Military District: "Thus the Law Commands"]

[Text] An incident occurred in the Nth detached battalion: an official document disappeared. It disappeared in broad daylight from the staff offices, to which access by unauthorized personnel is impossible. Having exhibited carelessness, the worker thereupon in vain shook out the contents of the desk drawers and looked through files of papers, but searches both in this and other offices proved fruitless. Military lawyers intervened in the matter.

The investigation confirmed that indeed no unauthorized personnel are ever at the staff. But yet the routine of conducting office business is grossly violated. It suffices to note that the disappearance of the document was far from being detected at once. And they looked for it under almost every cabinet. But then again, a strict observance of established rules lets one know where one or another paper is at literally any moment.

The necessary work with people permitted access to official documents was not carried out at the staff. An atmosphere of complacency and friendly relations had been established in the collective. Then one of the workers took it upon himself to teach another worker a lesson for his unconcern: documents had been left by him on the desk even when there was no one in the office and the door had not been closed.

It would have been fully appropriate to have a talk at an official conference or party meeting about such disorderliness or lack of organization in work. But questions of effectiveness of staff labor and the heightening of vigilance had not been on the agenda for a long time. And then an unconscientious person took a document from a colleague's desk and put it in another cabinet.

Thus a picture of what had happened, it would seem, has become apparent. As lawyers say, there is direct evidence of two violations of the established procedures for treatment of official documents. However, some people

would in no way want to agree with such conclusions, based on the law. After all, grave consequences as a result of violating rules of work with documents did not ensue. Can one, say, in this case talk about any kind of crime? Based on such logic, several supervisors strove to prove the innocence of their hapless subordinates. This, if one may so call it, "position" merits a special discussion. For it reflects a rather "lessened" approach to the question of the serviceman's vigilance.

It goes without saying that two of them are from the detached battalion staff, of course, and it was regarded as inconceivable that information entrusted to them could be divulged to the detriment of the motherland and the people. And the missing document did not actually come under the scrutiny of unauthorized people. Unauthorized, if what is implied are foreign agents. But our law proceeds from the simple truth that preserving secrets is possible only when any and all leakage of information is eliminated. But such assurance can be based only on the personal sense of responsibility of officials for observing proper rules. Thus criminal responsibility is provided for not only those cases when our enemies actually avail themselves of the secrets, but also when preconditions for the divulgence of secrets have been created.

Alas, the precautionary character of the law is not always taken into consideration by commanders and supervisors in the practical activities of indoctrinating their personnel. That is why some servicemen feel that they can make public information entrusted to them "in their own circle": on a cigarette break, in the staff hallway, and also on the street, if the listener is a coworker. That is why there also arises an unwarranted complacency when a missing document suddenly shows up. Meanwhile, there is no basis for being complacent. Information that is necessary for one worker's job had no need to be known by those for whose jobs it is not intended. Experience teaches: people usually are very irresponsible about preserving secrets obtained in those very "hallways" and "confidential" conversations. Moreover, among the equipment possessed by those who hunt down our secrets there are modern eavesdropping and surveillance devices. And the habit of "sharing" what has been heard at work, as a rule, develops with time into the most ordinary talkativeness. Thus preconditions for leakage of information arise, and this is exactly what the strictness of the law cautions against. The law requires that any case of violation of established procedures for handling secrets be given a principled appraisal. But, unfortunately, it is not dealt with like that everywhere.

While at an official conference recently, I listened with some interest to a speech by a certain lieutenant colonel. There were words in his speech concerning the necessity of heightening vigilance. But then the comrade descended from the lecturn, sat down in my vicinity... and began to take notes on speeches by other speakers, not in a workbook, but on various scraps of paper. On another occasion I happened to hear a lieutenant, during a telephone conversation, name the full designation of the unit he served in. Meanwhile, the company commander, the lieutenant's immediate supervisor, present during this conversation, didn't reprimand him.

The law, as has already been stated, strives to prevent the divulgence of secrets at the earliest possible time before a grave violation. One such "barrier" is the instilling of a disciplined sense of responsibility toward divulgence of certain information under extenuating circumstances: when, let's say, a soldier tells his parents about the daily routine in his unit or when an officer promises his wife that he will return from maneuvers by a certain time. The law requires that in such circumstances the norms of the Disciplinary Regulation be applied against the guilty party. However, this requirement often is not fulfilled. Very rarely is it possible to encounter an entry about punishment for a relaxation of vigilance in servicemen's official records, although cases of carelessness occur.

Of course, punishment is not the sole means of education. But even in discussions of vigilance conducted with the personnel, real-life cases from the given subunit rarely figure in as examples of carelessness. Propagandists usually strive to astonish people with an exceptional case of some kind or other, verging on extraordinary occurrences, and avoid the so-called "petty" violations of the established procedure for safeguarding military secrets. It would follow then, not to "astound" listeners with cases from dusty archives, but to convince them of the necessity for proper discretion by examples from daily life.

After all, it is namely this elementary discretion and sense of discipline that was not displayed by the "joker" from the detached battalion staff, who was mentioned at the beginning of the article, and that lieutenant who was speaking on the telephone, and that lieutenant colonel at the official conference. It evidently never occurred to the other comrades that a document whose location at a given moment is not known by the official responsible for its safeguarding is considered by our laws to be lost, that an unaccounted for piece of paper with official records might accidentally fall out of a pocket, or that a telephone conversation might be overheard by an unauthorized person. All of this creates preconditions for the leakage of secret information.

The military oath and regulations obligate a serviceman to be vigilant. Under these, it stands to reason that they must always and everywhere protect in every way possible the secrets entrusted to them. Any deviation from this requirement is fraught with serious consequences.

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CSO: 1801

SHORTCOMINGS NOTED IN SWIMMING INSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Aug 77 p 2

[Article by Lt Col Yu. Semenov, candidate of pedagogical sciences; Reserve Lt A. Lemeshonok, member of the training council of the district SKA [Army Sports Club]; Lt Col A. Zakharenko, correspondent for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: "I Didn't Manage To Learn How to Swim"]

[Text] Red Banner Belorussian Military District. At a unit control point we asked the duty officer's assistant--a young and strong-looking soldier--if he knew how to swim.

"We don't have any streams in our village," the soldier answered.

"On the other hand, there's one right near here, behind the barracks."

"I didn't manage to learn during the summer, and now it's already too late. It's autumn. Most likely I'll learn next year..."

Captain V. Nosik, acting chief of physical education and sports, knows that there are soldiers in the unit who do not know how to swim. But it's already too late, in his opinion, to teach them how to swim--autumn has come.

With reference to this seemingly objective reason for hindering the soldiers' swimming instruction, several commanders of subunits and staff officers ended their conversations with us. However, how do you construe, in this case, the fact that for several years an expensive structure--a swimming pool--has been inoperative in this unit? It isn't used because it has needed repair for a long time. Putting the pool into condition would permit a month or two extension of the limits of the summer season, not just to teach all the young soldiers how to swim, but also to organize work in the sports section.

There are excellent conditions for instructing the soldiers in swimming at the unit where Guards Capt V. Litskevich is a member of the sports committee. Here there is a 25-meter heated pool. But it operates only 1 or 2 months a year and moreover, for some reason, in summer, when it is fully possible to manage with a natural reservoir. Guards Capt V. Litskevich and other members of the sports committee are aware that such an instructional-material

basis permits the achievement of high showings in the training of swimmers. At the beginning of the year there had even been planned instructional-methodological lessons with the platoon and company commanders in order to teach them the organization of swimming work among their subordinates, and obtain results from the officers in accordance with VSK norms. But the realization of what had been planned was put aside.

Now the physical training and sports specialists in this unit are, as the saying goes, fully resolved to make up for the omission...during the next season.

The underestimation by certain officers of swimming as a means of physically toughening soldiers and of cultivating applied skills among them is intolerable: during maneuvers, and not to mention real combat, it could be a factor in the nonaccomplishment of the mission. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine a motorized rifleman not knowing how to fire a submachine gun, or an airborne assault troop unfamiliar with parachute jumping equipment. No commander would tolerate such a thing. Anyone who lags behind in these instances receives effective assistance, and in a month or two the defect in the soldier's training is completely eliminated. But the very same commander, surprisingly enough, reacts rather placidly, to the fact that his subordinate, during his term of service, did not actually learn how to swim.

In the subunit commanded by Guards Capt A. Nosach, we were told about a case which occurred in the course of tactical maneuvers. While pursuing the "enemy," motorized riflemen encountered an unexpected obstacle: a usually shallow stream had widened after a heavy rain, and the water had risen.

Several young soldiers were very hesitant, but Privates M. Shvetsov and M. Beshimov plunged into the water without hesitation, carrying their comrades along behind them. They all knew how to swim and the crossing was successfully made.

Such confident actions became possible in this subunit because they don't cite seasonableness, but teach the soldiers how to swim all year long. Yes, all year long. And this is in spite of the fact that they don't have their own winter pool here, and the short summer period cannot be counted upon--the weather doesn't permit it. So the motorized riflemen go to neighboring tankmen, where they make use of a tank water simulator. Under the guidance of the best sportsmen who are specially trained methodologists, competitions are conducted passing the VSK norm.

Such possibilities also exist in other subunits but they are not always utilized. Commanders and members of sports committees unfortunately still don't care much about using pools belonging to sports societies, enterprises and army sports clubs for soldiers' swimming lessons and instructing them on operations in the water. This occurs by virtue of the very same underestimation of swimming as an important division of physical training.

Swimming lessons, where there are provisions for them, can and should be carried out year round. The time has come, in our view, to revise the very approach to evaluating the level of physical training in subunits. It often happens that one or another subunit, according to the training year results, receives a high evaluation for physical training, although there are soldiers there who don't know how to swim. It turns out this way because these data are nowhere stated, and are not reflected in report documents. It's high time to consider the inability of even one soldier to swim as a serious deficiency in the organization of physical training in a subunit. The degree of mastery of swimming skills by the personnel must, in our view, be considered when determining the subunits' places in reviews of mass sports work, and be taken into account during the summarizing of results of socialist competition.

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CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Duties of Formation Commander

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 77 signed to press 8 Jul 77
pp 30-31

[Article: "Formation Commander"]

[Text] Formation Commander is a responsible position. His responsibilities are broad and many-sided. It is he who organizes the training of subordinates, educates them and carries out the present-day demands of civil defense [CD].

In order to successfully lead people and solve the established tasks within the stated time frame, the commander must constantly perfect his personal preparation, especially on the method of conducting practical and tactical-specialized activities.

It goes without saying that he must have excellent knowledge of nuclear weapons effects, the classification and characterization of enemy chemical agents and bacteriological means, fundamentals of protection against weapons of mass destruction, methods and means of conducting rescue and emergency restoration work and be able to use radiological and chemical reconnaissance instruments. But this is only the minimum for a commander.

To fulfill his duties the commander does not prepare in the abstract, but with consideration for the production peculiarities of the enterprise. Consequently, he must thoroughly study the plan of the establishment in order to precisely picture the location of protective structures, their capacity, and approach routes to them in the event of obstructions and the occurrence of fires. In addition to this he must know where the municipal power system runs, how the structures are arranged in possible sectors of work and adjacent territory and from where and along what routes the formations move to the center of destruction.

But even this is little. In order to successfully deal with the tasks before him, the commander must be able to realistically evaluate the working qualities and resources of each fighter in the formation, the level of preparation of his subordinates and their ability to conduct rescue work in the center of destruction (contamination). It is also necessary for him to know the technical condition of motor transport and other authorized equipment, their storage places and the time periods and procedure for receiving authorized property and for taking stock of it.

The formation commander heightens and perfects his knowledge and skills during the course of the annual commander's preparations right at the establishment and periodically at civil defense courses. But this training, of course, does not replace and does not end the need for constant independent work. Only high individual ability and excellent training give him the right to demand from his subordinates: "Do as I do!"

However, before demanding, the commander must properly instruct the fighters of the formation, and thoroughly prepare them to conduct rescue work in the centers of destruction. You see, he is personally responsible to the chief of civil defense of the establishment for the preparedness for action and the moral-political and psychological state of the personnel of the formation. He must teach his people to ably use individual means of protection and radiation monitoring instruments, to carry out decontamination and personal cleansing, to build protective structures and to conduct rescue and emergency restoration work.

Preparation of the personnel of formations is subdivided into general and specialized. The general is carried out during the 20-hour minimum program. In helping his subordinates to master it, the commander pays special attention to working through and passing the norms, striving to insure that each fighter fulfills them in concise time periods, has firm knowledge of civil defense signals, and is able to act according to them.

At the basis of specialized preparation lies practical study of equipment, instruments and methods and means of conducting rescue work. As we see, the leading role in training personnel of the nonmilitarized formations is assigned to practice: passing norms, tactical-specialized activities and training. It is namely in this way that the fighters polish their skills, deepen their knowledge, and gain the necessary feeling of comradeship. The main concern of the commander during the course of studies and training is to strengthen his formation organizationally, to raise the moral-political and psychological conditioning of the fighters, not forgetting for a minute that in fulfilling the tasks of civil defense in wartime they will have to act in an extremely complicated and rapidly changing situation which demands from people great moral and physical effort. Therefore, during the process of practical training the commander gradually complicates the conditions, bringing them nearer and nearer to the real ones.

Formation commanders! Constantly heighten your knowledge, perfect your methodology for teaching subordinates, learn to precisely and confidently run trusted subunits in any circumstance. Remember that the preparedness

and success of the actions of the nonmilitarized formations of civil defense depends on you.

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Civil Defense Training Films Described

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 77 signed to press 8 Jul 77
p 32

[Article by V. Astapov, manager of film distribution group Soyuzvuzfil'm:
"We Present Films"]

[Text] Of all types of visual aids, the training film is given a special place. In the departments and courses of civil defense of higher educational institutions, films of the Central Film Laboratory, Soyuzvuzfil'm, are used. There are as yet few of these, but they are made in accordance with the student training program which, since 1975, has been oriented to the profile of the VUZ. Their fund will be increased from year to year. For now the civil defense departments and courses also show films created by USSR Goskino studios based on orders from CD headquarters of the republics.

At present this fund numbers about 90 titles. And although the content of the films does not always correspond to the training program of the VUZ's, some of them contain very thought-provoking material. We will speak briefly about training films of Soyuzvuzfil'm which are already being used in the training process, about those which are being prepared for release, and will also recommend films of recent years which may be rented.

"Fighting Fires and Other Natural Disasters" (2 parts, theme IX). Discusses real actions of nonmilitarized formations of CD in fighting fires, earthquakes, floods and mud slides. The basic methods of putting out forest and peat fires, fires at oil extracting enterprises and in populated areas are shown in greater detail.

"Protection of the Population From Weapons of Mass Destruction" (2 parts, theme III). This introduces the basic types of protective structures and the erecting of the most simple shelters. It examines questions of dispersing and evacuating the population.

"Centers of Mass Destruction" (2 parts, theme II). This is about the destructive factors of a nuclear explosion, their effect on people, buildings, structures and equipment. It characterizes the centers of nuclear destruction, chemical and bacteriological contamination, and the secondary center of chemical contamination (these three films are on hand in the VUZ's).

"Protection of Oil Fields" (per order of the CD headquarters of the Turkmen SSR, 1974, 2 parts). The organization of civil defense at oil and gas fields is shown.

"The Actions of the Control Unit and the Work of the Installation Laboratory in Protection of Foodstuffs Against Weapons of Mass Destruction" (per order of the Ministry of Trade of the Georgian SSR, 1974, 3 parts).

"Insuring the Stability of Work of An Installation" (per order of the civil defense headquarters, Ukrainian SSR, 1974, 3 parts). Shows a complex of measures for insuring the stability of power and municipal utilities at economic installations, and the construction of dual-purpose protective structures.

"The Complex Installation Exercise" (per order of the civil defense headquarters, Ukrainian SSR, 1975, 3 parts). How to prepare for and conduct a complex installation exercise is discussed, based on the example of one enterprise.

"Elements of Stability" (per order of the civil defense headquarters, Lithuanian SSR, 1975, 3 parts). This is about developing in the population the preparedness to overcome difficulties which may arise in the event of enemy use of weapons of mass destruction.

"Individual Means of Protection and Rules for Their Use" (per order of the USSR Headquarters of Civil Defense, 1976, 2 parts). This introduces individual means of protection against poisonous gases, radioactive substances and bacteriological agents; their construction, function and rules for use.

Now being circulated are the films: "Collective Means of Protection" (2 parts); "Instruments for Radiological and Chemical Reconnaissance and for Control of Radioactive Contamination and Radiation" (3 parts); "Preparation of a Complex Installation Exercise" (4 parts).

The thematic plan of USSR Goskino for 1977 envisions that the country's studios will release a number of new films. Their themes are defined in the titles: "Method of Conducting a Complex Installation Exercise" (3 parts); "Reconnaissance of Centers of Destruction" (4 parts); "The Work of the Control Network Combined Center for Observation and Laboratory Control" (2 parts); "The Organization and Work of a Mobile Feeding Station in Providing for the Personnel of a CD Formation" (3 parts); "Means of Protection of Melioration Systems Upon Enemy Employment of Nuclear, Chemical and Bacteriological Weapons" (3 parts); "Protection of Rural Settlements and Agricultural Establishments Against Fire" (3 parts); "Protection of Archives Against Weapons of Mass Destruction"; "Civil Defense in a Rayon (City)" (3 parts); "The Organization and Conduct of SNAVR in the Center of Destruction by CD Forces of a Rural Rayon" (2 parts); "The Organization and Method of Conducting a Complex Installation CD Exercise at an Agricultural Installation" (3 parts); "Rules of Conduct and Actions of the Population in Areas of Radioactive, Chemical and Bacteriological Contamination" (2 parts); "Protection From Bacteriological Weapons" (3 parts).

These films do not coincide with the established themes of the CD program for higher educational institutions of the country, but are designed mainly for a general audience; however, they also may be used successfully in training students.

For 1977 Soyuzvuzfil'm has planned the creation of the training film: "Rescue and Emergency Repair-Restoration Work in Centers of Mass Destruction" (2 parts). It is intended for in-depth study of Theme XI, and examines the substance of rescue and emergency repair-restoration work, the grouping of forces and means of CD, and the actions of a CD headquarters and of commanders of nonmilitarized formations.

It should be emphasized that Soyuzvuzfil'm supplies training films only to the higher educational institutions of the country. But films which are created by the studios of Goskino may be ordered from local film rental offices (rayon, city and republic), and also from the rental stores of the USSR Ministry of Defense. In the event one or another film is not available, we recommend that you deal directly with the department which ordered that it be created.

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Letters on CD Training

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 77 signed to press 8 Jul 77
p 23

[Article by L. Dallakyan, CD Chief of Staff, Abovianskiy Rayon, Armenian SSR: "Lines From Letters"]

[Text] Along with civil defense days which are conducted annually with the goal of strengthening practical skills and propaganda on the means and methods of protection against modern weapons, we also employ other forms. For example, together with the raykom of the Komsomol and DOSAAF, before Soviet Armed Forces Day we conduct complex military-sports measures. During their course a mass passing of norms of the GTO (Ready for Labor and Defense) complex is organized, including the section on civil defense.

Among young people the CD relays enjoy great popularity as a component element of the military-sports games "Summer Lightning" and "Eaglet." For excellent indices in the competitions many boys and girls have been awarded the badge "Be Prepared for Civil Defense of the USSR."

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Medical Detachments Competition

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 77 signed to press 8 Jul 77 p 25

[Article: "Follow-up on Our Articles. Much Work Lies Ahead"]

[Text] In connection with the publication in the journal VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA of an article by M. Gogolev and V. Nesterenko, "After the New Program," (No 4, 1977) and the survey of responses to it, "The Letters Argue" (No 6, 1977), and also after becoming acquainted with the numerous suggestions and remarks of readers which we sent to the ispolkom of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR, the chief of the Administration of Medical-Defense Work, Comrade P. Kurtsev informed the publisher that the existing "Regulation on Competitions of Medical First Aide Detachments" actually does not fully answer contemporary requirements. The ispolkom of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR, the USSR Ministry of Health and the Headquarters of Civil Defense of the USSR have reached a decision to rework it during the current year, to reflect in it the procedure for preparation of judges, the manning of judging commissions for the competitions and many other matters.

It is proposed that the reworked regulation first be approved (during the course of 1978) in a number of committees of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Society of the country. Only after that will the document be ratified, published in printed form and disseminated.

The new "Regulation on Competitions of Medical First Aid Detachments and Aid Stations" will probably come into effect in 1979.

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Civil Defense Propaganda

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 77 signed to press 8 Jul 77 p 32

[Article by I. Volkov: "The Month Has Passed"]

[Text] CD headquarters of the Arkhangel'skaya Oblast make widespread use of months devoted to mass defense work for the spreading of civil defense propaganda. They are carried out jointly, according to a unified plan, by the obkoms of the Komsomol and DOSAAF, the oblast council of trade unions, the obkom of the Red Cross Society, and the oblast administration of the Znaniye Society.

During the period of a month all-inclusive groups of propagandists were created in many cities and rayons, in which were included, in addition to CD staff workers, activists of Komsomol, DOSAAF and sports organizations, workers of military commissariats, medical and cultural-educational institutions, reserve officers and journalists. They presented lectures

and reports for the population on CD themes, showed films, organized radio and television broadcasts, and generalized experience, bringing it to light in the local press,

These measures were especially instructive in the cities of Severodvinsk, Kotlas and Onega, and in the Vel'skiy, Plesetskiy, Kholmogorskiy, Lenskiy and Pinezhskiy rayons. Here the cultural-educational institutions have been especially active in CD propaganda.

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EFFECTS OF WEATHER FORECASTING ON FLIGHT TRAINING DISCUSSED

Moscow AVIATSIYA I KOSMONAVTIKA in Russian No 9, Sep 77 signed to press
1 Aug 77 pp 41-42

[Article by Lt Gen Avn V. Novikov, Honored Military Pilot of the USSR, and
Engr-Col V. Netesov: "For the Weather Forecast Is Come True"]

[Text] It was a rainy day. It rained almost all the time and the rain was accompanied by sudden gusts of wind. But despite the caprices of the weather, the aircraft took off on their missions exactly in accordance with the plan. The crews accomplished the planned exercises confidently and executed a safe landing. Both those who took off into the air and those who remained on the ground knew that meteorologically flight safety was ensured with a high guarantee.

The basis for this confidence was created earlier. Lieutenant Colonel N. Toptun, learning that he was to supervise the flights, studied the aerial synoptic situation and expected weather together with the weather specialists jointly, deeply, and comprehensively. He evaluated the probability of the arising of dangerous weather phenomena in the flight area and the expediency and possibility of takeoff on its reconnaissance. He also considered the conformance of the level of personal training to the actual state of specific weather conditions. Then he listened attentively to the recommendations of the duty synoptician. Captain of Technical Service V. Lebedinskiy, considering the development of the synoptic processes, advised the flyer how to determine more precisely the nature and altitude of the cloud layers and the areas of their occurrence as well as the zones where the most intensive buffeting of the airplane is observed and he told him which directions should receive special attention.

Making the decision for takeoff, officer Toptun noted the reconnaissance route and assigned a clear mission to the second member of the reconnaissance aircraft crew to observe the weather. After this, Lieutenant Colonel Toptun issued instructions for the direct accomplishment of weather and other types of support for the reconnaissance flight.

Coordinating and clarifying all the basic aspects of the forthcoming reconnaissance mission, the officers went their separate ways. Lieutenant Colonel Toptun hurried to his aircraft, and Captain of Technical Service Lebedinskiy--to the command-dispatcher post. However, firm contact in their work did not stop even after this: the synoptician recorded all results of the pilot's observations in the air without exception in a special journal accurately and in detail.

Captain of Technical Service Lebedinskiy was among the first to meet Lieutenant Colonel Toptun after the landing. Prior to the start of preflight instructions they exchanged opinions on meteorological support for the flying day in detail once again. And then the officers arrived for the preflight instructions. The scout reported on the actual weather conditions in the flight area and recalled the importance of the precise observance of established safety measures in case of its sudden deterioration. And the duty synoptician reported in detail about the forecast, touching on possible complications.

Objective, practical information about the weather situation and competent recommendations on actions with its change create a certain psychological attitude for the accomplishment of difficult types of flights among the aerial fighters and reinforce their confidence in their strength.

Thus, thorough and comprehensive preparation for meteorological support of flights (naturally, along with other well conducted measures) contributed to their systematic, rhythmic basis and then the success of the exercises to be accomplished.

In the course of the flights the flight controller and the duty synoptician concentrated their efforts on constantly having complete information on the actual weather situation and trends in its change. Specially trained final weather reconnaissance personnel, just as all crews in the air, reported their observations to the flight controller clearly and laconically. Captain of Technical Service Lebedinskiy regularly reported to him data which had been operationally collected over various channels and processed. Utilizing them, Lieutenant Colonel Toptun systematically informed the pilots who were accomplishing missions as well as all those who controlled the flights and supported them about the weather.

All persons of the flight control group and the flight personnel were concerned about high-quality meteorological support of the flying day. Each one knew clearly the actual weather and the trends in its change. In accordance with this, competent and coordinated measures were adopted which excluded the possibility that the crews would find themselves in nonstandard situations.

The example which we have considered is no exception. In the unit where officers Toptun and Lebedinskiy serve, a procedure has been initiated and strictly observed in which not only individual officials but also the flight personnel, almost all specialists of the control group, and many other aviators are concerned about meteorological support for flight safety. And the more complex

and changeable the nature of the weather and the more intense the flight work, that is where the servicemen accomplish their functional duties with great stress and a sense of personal responsibility. Therefore, here we find no preconditions for flight accidents due to shortcomings in meteorological support of the flights.

But nevertheless, the primary concern for the state of the weather lies on the meteorologists. The timely warning of the flight controller and the crews in the air concerning the approach or emergence of dangerous weather phenomena and, consequently, the reliable synoptic support of flight safety and success in the accomplishment of plans for training combat work greatly depend on their knowledge of geographic and climatic features of the basing and flight areas and on their observance and efficiency. The requirements imposed on the weather specialists were increased considerably in connection with the assimilation of new aviation complexes and the complication of the missions to be accomplished. Now, they must not only estimate and forecast the weather more accurately at the ground and at the higher altitudes on the basis of contemporary achievements of meteorological science. They must also know well the nature of the flights, the pilots' level of training, and the capabilities of various types of aircraft, skillfully master the technical means of the weather service, and utilize them completely.

Many aviation weather specialists are called reliable assistants of commanders. Among them are officers V. Lebedinskiy, V. Titov, I. Nikolayenko, N. Petriti, N. Kovtun, and others. A sense of high personal responsibility is inherent to them. Having profound professional knowledge and firm skills, these officers clearly organize the work in the subunits and shifts which are subordinate to them and maintain close contact with the command, pilots, and the command post [CP]. In this manner, they contribute to the successful accomplishment of difficult missions in combat training, the perfection of the flight personnel's skill, and an increase in flight safety.

But we should like to stress that in regard to meteorology flight safety does not always depend on the weather specialists alone. Even an expert synoptician will be helpless if he does not have the necessary data or if he does not find a common language with his fellow servicemen. At times, the basic reasons for successes or shortcomings in flight training which are connected with its weather support are hidden in the attitudes of commanders, flight controllers, and pilots to the synopticians' reports.

Let us refer once again to the experience of the unit where officer Lebedinskiy serves. Here, the attitude toward the weather service is always one of respect. There was not one case of the disregarding of weather information, its unobjective evaluation, or less than full-fledged reconnaissance. Not only the command, but all fliers share their weather observations with the synopticians. Each flight controller (whoever he may be) considers it to be a law for himself to assign specific tasks to the crews detailed for the conduct of final weather reconnaissance even before the start of the relief. The duty weather specialist is always an adviser and assistant for him.

All supervisory and flight personnel of this unit have good knowledge of the principles of aviation meteorology, the requirements of the documents which determine the procedure for synoptic flight support, the actions in case of encountering dangerous weather phenomena, and its special local features. Close contact in work and a clearly organized exchange of information between flight personnel and the weather specialists, the coordinated work of the duty shifts of weather subunits and the command post, coordination with adjacent and higher organs of the weather service, continuous reliable communication, constant and detailed analysis of the synoptic situation--this is what determines the high level of flight safety here. And for this reason, there are no preconditions for flight accidents due to failure to consider weather conditions.

Unfortunately, this situation does not pertain everywhere. Not all officer supervisors realize how important complete, objective, and systematic data on the weather conditions are for flight safety. There are cases of an inattentive and even negligent attitude to the reports of the synopticians.

Here is an example. A subordinate of Captain of Technical Service P. Kuz'mich reported to the unit commander that the weather for the period of conduct of aerial reconnaissance has a clear trend toward deterioration and that an additional, more thorough analysis of the weather situation in the area of the airfield and flights is necessary. But neither the commander, the flight controller, nor the reconnaissance crew listened to the synoptician's recommendations. The weather reconnaissance began in an extremely difficult meteorological situation. Fifteen minutes after takeoff, the airfield was closed by a cloud cover of high fog. The flight controller first tried to land the crew at its own airfield but then, convinced of the erroneous nature of this decision, he sent the aircraft to an alternate airfield. Everything turned out safely only through lucky chance.

Weather reconnaissance and final weather reconnaissance are sometimes conducted incompletely and, at times, unobjectively. The shapes, number, and altitudes of the clouds are not determined on the reconnaissance flight and the signs which indicate the emergence of dangerous phenomena are not disclosed. One day, during the accomplishment of flights under difficult weather conditions, the duty synoptician reported on the expected deterioration of visibility to values below the minimums of the pilots who were flying. But final weather reconnaissance did not evaluate the wind conditions at the ground and did not call attention to the deterioration of visibility which had already begun in the immediate proximity of the runway. As a result, the airfield was closed by fog literally several minutes after the aircraft performing final weather reconnaissance landed. And the flight controller was forced to direct the other crews to an alternate airfield.

It is not difficult to imagine the consequences which could result from a formal or unobjective estimate of the weather during the period of its reconnaissance. For these results are utilized in adjacent and higher weather subunits. They are considered the most reliable and complete.

It is well known that the material which is collected, processed, and analyzed by the weather subunits and the weather specialists serves as the basis for a correct and comprehensive estimate of the synoptic situation and its forecast. Its quantity, quality, timeliness of receipt, and the ability of the meteorologists to utilize all data in combination predetermine to a great extent the success of the weather forecasts which are being worked out. Unfortunately, not all specialists have properly mastered the art of foresight. Some are poorly concerned about the collection of the necessary material. Errors are also committed in the direct support of flights. Sometimes, for example, the report about receipt of a storm notification or warning is late. In other cases, the information which has arrived is not analyzed with sufficient thoroughness. At times, there are no consultations with coworkers, as a result of which errors arise in the forecast.

Unjustified weather forecasts are encountered more often when the meteorologist has superficial knowledge of local conditions or does not consider them. In one unit which is located in mountainous terrain the duty synoptician, Senior Lieutenant N. Glushenko, in estimating the weather situation came to the conclusion that a warm front, having rolled across a mountain ridge, would dissipate on its leeward side and would be expressed by cloud cover of the upper and medium layers and light haze. Here, he did not consider that in such cases atmospheric fronts are restored at some distance from mountain ridges. So instead of the expected good weather conditions, several hours after the start of flights the cloud cover increased up to 10 points. Abundant precipitation began and visibility to the horizon deteriorated. Thus, as a result of officer Glushenko's error the preconditions for a flight accident arose.

Difficult weather conditions and dangerous synoptic phenomena are found everywhere. But then, unpleasantnesses due to them occur only where the weather is not taken into consideration, it is not followed, and people's knowledge is not improved. It must never be forgotten that weather is one of the permanently operating factors which affect flight safety. Therefore, it is necessary to have constant knowledge of the weather situation and to study it.

The commander, pilot, and meteorologist must have many capabilities--this is a requirement of life. Meteorological support of flights is completely in their hands.

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NEAR DISASTER INVOLVING UNCONSCIOUS PILOT ANALYZED

Moscow AVIATSIYA I KOSMONAVTIKA in Russian No 9, Sep 77 signed to press
1 Aug 77 pp 42-43

[Article by Maj A. Oparin: "And the Answer--Silence"]

[Text] In the conversations of the subunit's officers, this fact was characterized as nothing but a special incident. In which regard, many of those who took part in the conversation asserted even with conviction: "This could happen once in a hundred years." This is probably what it was in fact. But, running a little ahead let us note that thanks to strong will, resourcefulness, and the initiative of the aircraft navigator, Captain A. Mel'nikov, the crew completed the flight safely.

And the following happened. The crew of flight commander Captain V. Molchanov was to accomplish an en route flight at an altitude of 10,000 meters. This mission presented no difficulties for officers Molchanov and Mel'nikov: they have been flying for many years and have rather substantial experience behind them. Preliminary preparations were accomplished in their entirety and a subsequent check showed that the crew members had full knowledge what should be done in what sequence.

It appeared that everything prescribed by the guidance documents had also been accomplished in preflight preparation. The heavy winged machine took off into the air exactly at the time designated by the planning table. And the fellow-servicemen of officers Molchanov and Mel'nikov hoped that the flight would be accomplished successfully.

Actually, at first events developed as planned. The crew gained the assigned altitude. Captain Molchanov's report was heard at the command post at the established time. The flight controller gave the necessary "go-ahead" on the spot. Everything proceeded in accordance with the plan which had been worked out. But then, the radio reported completely unexpectedly:

"I am 222, front, message for you!"

"Front"--this is the navigator of the crew, Captain Molchanov.

"I hear you well," answered the flight controller, automatically becoming watchful: Captain Mel'nikov's transmission was not envisioned and, furthermore, his voice sounded very agitated.

"The pilot is silent," the words of extremely alarming information were heard from the loudspeaker. "The aircraft is dropping sharply...."

The situation both in the air and on the ground changed suddenly for the worse. "What should I advise the navigator?" the flight controller pondered intensely. "An unusual situation. Why is the commander of the crew silent? Did he lose consciousness?" There was not the slightest satisfactory answer to one of these questions.

"222, front," the command from the ground went into the air, "continue to report the aircraft's position, altitude, and speed."

"Roger," Mel'nikov replied.

After a dozen seconds, which seemed an eternity, his voice was again heard over the loudspeaker:

"Altitude seven and a half, speed increased to ..., we are dropping just as energetically...."

"Altitude six, now-- sharp climb, speed drops...."

The navigator displayed great self-control under these difficult conditions. He not only kept the controller abreast of the development of events all the time. Captain Mel'nikov also continued to function. Already after the landing, the officer related exactly how.

When all the navigator's attempts to establish communication with the commander of the crew over the aircraft intercom ended without results, Mel'nikov decided that Molchanov had evidently lost consciousness and the aircraft was out of control. Then he remembered the service opening which connects the navigator's compartment and the pilot's cockpit. Pushing an arm through it, Captain Mel'nikov reached the commander's foot with difficulty; it seemed to be frozen on the rudder pedal.

Continually pushing the pedal, turning away from this only to transmit the next information to the command post, the navigator tried with all his strength to bring the commander to his senses. "There were no thoughts of abandoning the airplane," said Mel'nikov later, "I was confident that Molchanov would regain consciousness." And, in the end this persistence brought success. When, after the aircraft's climb it again began to lose altitude, the navigator heard the quiet voice of the commander which seemed to come in from afar:

"Tolya, everything is normal."

However, Captain Mel'nikov understood Captain Molchanov's condition perfectly. He also knew that the pilot requires a certain time to restore his former efficiency. In order to help the commander to bring the aircraft out on horizontal flight more rapidly, the navigator began to prompt him:

"Wheel to the right.... More to the right.... Now--back...."

"Roger, thank you," the pilot answered.

Of course, the mission was aborted right then. The flight controller provided Captain Molchanov's crew with the necessary conditions for an emergency landing. And very soon the aircraft taxied to the spot assigned it.

Some more time passed and the unit commander announced at a formation of all personnel:

"For bravery and self-control displayed under exceptionally difficult conditions, Captain Mel'nikov is awarded a valuable gift."

It goes without saying, the navigator's actions on this flight deserve only approval. And they say of him absolutely correctly in the subunit: "He saved the commander's life." But what placed it under threat and could have turned into misfortune not only for Captain Molchanov himself, but also for Mel'nikov himself and for the aerial gunner-radio operator?

It is believed that the phrase, "There are no minutia in aviation," is as old as aviation itself. It has become accustomed from frequent repetition. And it may be for this very reason that some of the aviators relate to it as to an exhortation or they listen to it indifferently, not delving into the meaning of what has been said. But at the same time, under certain conditions any omission which is insignificant at first glance may lead to extremely undesirable consequences. For if we formulate briefly many of the provisions of the documents which regulate flight work they, it seems to us, would fit into such a rather brief phrase as if alerting all those who are connected with flights: "Be exceptionally attentive, accomplish your official duties punctually, don't count on the off-chance."

Here is what was established in the investigation of the reasons for the serious precondition for a flight accident which was related. Once officer Molchanov lost the gasket which hermetically seals the place where the pilot's oxygen mask is connected to the hose of the parachute oxygen instrument. But neither the appropriate specialists nor (first of all!) the pilot himself paid attention to this. Nor was Molchanov concerned about a detailed preparation of the oxygen system for a high-altitude route as is required.

And everything developed further logically: in flight, the oxygen did not reach the space beneath the mask. And oxygen starvation set in. As is known from aviation medicine, it has different forms of manifestation. However, the main thing is that the person himself at first experiences virtually no sensations

which would alert him and cannot determine the moment of onset of loss of consciousness.

This is how it turned out in our example, too. The aircraft was out of control for 3 minutes and 20 seconds. It repeatedly lost and gained altitude. Such is the result of a "minor" oversight. I should like to mention one more fact in this connection.

A flight instructor was checking the actions of a student in flight. The trainee piloted the rotary-wing aircraft cleanly. Then, however, as it seemed to the officer, for some reason the student suddenly delayed putting it into a climb. The instructor wanted to reprimand the subordinate but at this moment heard his agitated voice: "I can't move the pitch-gas lever from its position however I try."

Just as was said about Captain Mel'nikov, they said about the instructor and the student after a safe landing: "They displayed bravery and initiative." However, let us stress something else: the precondition for a flight accident arose because a tiny screw landed in the pitch-gas control through the fault of the aviation specialists. And the outcome of the flight could have been different because of this oversight.

Naturally, the facts on which we have touched are an annoying exception. In the life of the aviation subunits there are so many more examples which testify to the high professional vigilance of the flight and technical engineering personnel. I will present one of them.

A fighter aircraft was prepared for flights. Officer Yu. Barancheyev (then he was an instrument equipment specialist), accomplishing the operations which were called for, saw that the colored tick mark on the cover and rim of the front wheel of the landing gear did not coincide. And although a check of the fighter's landing elements was not included in the officer's official responsibilities and he had absolutely no responsibility for their condition, Barancheyev nevertheless did not leave what had been noted without attention. Without delay, he reported this to the deputy commander for the engineer aviation service. The wheel was immediately reset.

And if officer Barancheyev had considered the mismatch of the marks which indicate the incorrect assembly of the wheel "minutia" not worthy of attention, the preconditions for a flight accident would have arisen.

Of course, the absolute majority of the specialists in the aviation subunits are as competent and very vigilant, just like officer Barancheyev. Commanders evaluate highly the work of Senior Lieutenants of Technical Service A. Brilliantov and A. Filippov, Warrant Officer [praporshchik] V. Kondrat'yev, and many others. Using the example of these leading comrades, the military aviators should be taught combat skill. Then, it is believed, instances of minor "oversights" which lead to serious complications will be completely eliminated from life.

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COMMENTS ON B-1 BOMBER LOW-LEVEL ATTACK CAPABILITIES

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1 Aug 77 pp 46-47

[Article by Lt Col R. Kluyev, based on materials in the foreign press: "In the Pentagon's Plans"]

[Text] Various methods for strike bomber aircraft to break through to ground targets at low altitudes began to be developed in a number of capitalist countries immediately after the appearance of guided weapons and radar means of detection in the air defense [AD] systems. Foreign military specialists who are studying the experience of the wars in Vietnam and the Middle East note that secrecy of flight to the target at low altitude is attained under three basic conditions: following the terrain relief at an altitude of no more than 90 meters, observance of the transonic mode for speed, and including the smallest possible number of aircraft in the group (the best version is single flight).

As evidenced in the foreign press, these conditions were difficult to accomplish in local wars due to the absence of onboard automatic control systems. Moreover, small groups of airplanes could not lift a large number of conventional bombs while the strategic bombers did not possess the required transonic speed and sufficient strength for flight in the disturbed air currents near the ground. This, however, did not signify rejection of the concept of penetrating to the targets using natural screening and deception against the background of the earth's surface.

Automated control systems called upon to support long flight when bending around ground obstacles as well as onboard means for electronic countermeasures and air-to-ground weapons appeared in the U.S. Air Force. The development of aircraft building and electronics, in the opinion of American aviation specialists, has now made it possible to employ the concept of single penetration to a distant target. The Pentagon's strategy is placing its hopes on the B-1 bomber.

As evidenced in the journal AVIATION WEEK, this bomber is intended basically for breaking through the AD system and launching a nuclear strike against industrial and military objectives in a combat situation.

The leaders of the U.S. Air Force explain the requirement for a strategic bomber first of all by the fact that the B-52 airplane which is in the inventory has obsolete flight characteristics. It is considered that a new airplane can be used not only for launching strikes, but also for operational aerial reconnaissance and for determining the results of strikes and can be based on available airfields. The capability to be retargeted in the air or, when necessary, to return to base even in a critical moment, which is excluded for ballistic missiles after their launch, is considered. Thus, it is considered that the new strategic bomber--a carrier of nuclear weapons--should take its place in the so-called American strategic deterrence forces.

The developers of the B-1 bomber are satisfying contemporary requirements for flight range, payload, and bombing accuracy. The basic shortcoming of the bomber is considered to be its potentially high vulnerability when overcoming the enemy air defense. It is here that the aviation specialists are also seeking rescue in the screening of the flight at low altitude and the breakthrough of the air defense using new air-to-surface means.

The concept of the aircraft's penetration to the target at low altitude is based on the maximum use of screening and deception in flight. Special significance is attached to the quality of training of the pilots for the accomplishment of the combat mission. One of the American firms proposed a procedure of finding the least dangerous flight path to the target for the bomber in accordance with which the disposition areas of the AD means and lines for the detection, automatic tracking, and destruction of aerial targets are projected on a large-scale topographic map. Then the sectors which are not under surveillance by ground radars due to terrain relief are determined. Here, the more uneven the surface of the ground, the more the shadows in the radar field. The spots which appear on the map (sections where screening and deception are possible), are connected with one another and form a winding, least dangerous corridor for the aircraft to fly through to the target.

All data "on the enemy", including the fighters' lines of interception, are combined into a so-called "combat situation" which is put into a computer memory. The reliability of the data depends on the efficiency and accuracy of aerial reconnaissance. Incomplete intelligence information decreases the probability of the aircraft's survivability. The processing of the data which are necessary for making the decision for a combat sortie includes three programs: analysis of the data placed in the computer memory, selection of the most advantageous route, and simulation of the combat mission which is accomplished with the operator's participation with a certain probability of aircraft survivability.

This procedure, in the opinion of American specialists, permits the capability for a rapid change in flight profile and direction with angles of clearance which have been calculated earlier. However, they believe that the receipt of real-time precise data on the opposing AD system is rather too problematical to count completely on the reliability of the model which has been constructed. Therefore, it is important to reduce the radar cross section of the aircraft

or the area of the reflecting surface. Thus, all elements of the cockpit glass of the B-1 aircraft have a special coating which suppresses radar radiation from within. This coating is applied on the lower part of the wing and on the skin which covers the butt joints and the antenna for the defensive system of the airborne electronic equipment. Because of this, the effective reflecting surface (EOP) is equated to a contemporary fighter and allegedly comprises one twentieth of the B-52 bomber's EOP.

Simultaneously with technical improvements, methods for overcoming air defense are being developed. Flight bending around ground obstacles is moved to the foreground. The journal SPACE AERONAUTICS wrote that on the B-1 bomber data from the front-scanning radar go to a computer and an image of the terrain relief in the selected sector is formed on a screen in the cockpit. Superimposed on the situation is the command information which the pilot uses in piloting the aircraft. This mode is called manual. In the automatic mode signals from the SRU [manual control system] go directly to the automatic control system (SAU). However, considering that the crew tires quickly under heavy buffeting, a semiautomatic mode was introduced in which the pilot receives only information about overload. Since the front-scanning radar does not eliminate the danger of collision with artificial obstacles, the pilot is warned of them by a laser warning system which is installed on the aircraft.

The standard scheme of a combat flight by the B-1 aircraft which considers the effect of all permanent operating factors and which is presented in the foreign press appears as follows. Takeoff with a wing of minimum sweep of 15° provides a relatively short takeoff distance which does not exceed 2,000 meters with the aircraft's takeoff weight of 180 tons. Flight to the line of detection by enemy radar is accomplished in a subsonic cruising mode and at an altitude which is most advantageous for fuel consumption. With a wing sweep of 25° in this mode and with refuelling in the air a flight distance of 10,000-11,000 kilometers is anticipated. Before entering the zone of radar illumination, the pilot lowers the aircraft to the lowest possible altitude and accomplishes flight at a speed of 900 kilometers per hour following the relief right up to the moment when weapons are employed. Here, the wing is shifted to a sweep angle of 65° . Landing, just as takeoff, is accomplished with a small wing sweep.

It is intended to use electronic countermeasures in flight with a change in altitude only after the attack of the target when the aircraft has given its presence away and falls under the intensified monitoring of all enemy AD means.

As the foreign press reports, when breaking through to the target through the AD zone, for B-1 aircraft in addition to flight at low altitude provision is also made for flight at high altitude at maximum speed which corresponds to Mach 2.2 and for launching radar decoy targets from them.

Flight at a high altitude is possible when ground air defense is absent or partially neutralized, counteraction by enemy fighters is not expected, and in the zone of disposition of low-altitude troop air defense complexes. The B-1 crew itself should launch the decoys. At present, the ALCM missile which weighs

910 kg is undergoing tests. It is intended to equip it with a powerful engine and a radar which follows the relief. Its employment in the strike version is also envisaged.

One of the main tasks of the decoy missiles, as reported by the American journal AIR FORCE, is simulation of the flight of a strike launch aircraft and deception of the crews of the AD systems concerning the actual aerial situation. The decoy missile has the same effective reflecting surface as the bomber. The launching of one or several decoys serves to distract the attention from the launch aircraft which attacks the target without reaching the killing zone of the objective's air defense means. It is intended to take 20-30 missiles on board the aircraft.

In accordance with this concept, the SRAM missiles (AGM-69A) were developed. They have a small radar cross section (less than 0.2 square meters) and are coated with a heat-protective material for flight at supersonic speed at low altitude (range 180-200 km). A command, radar, television (in accordance with a radar map of the terrain), or passive (on the source of electromagnetic radiation) guidance system is installed in the missile depending on the nature of the mission. In the latter case, radar reconnaissance is conducted by the crew of the aircraft using electronic equipment.

The missile's launch weight is about 1,000 kg, length--4.27 meters, and the TNT equivalent of the nuclear charge is about 200 KT. It is intended to suspend 32 such missiles on the B-1 aircraft: 24 on internal rotating launchers in the weapons compartments and 8 on external pylons.

The missile's flight is envisioned over one of four basic trajectories: ballistic, with bending around the relief, arc-shaped, and mixed. Flight along a ballistic trajectory is programmed if it is necessary to attain maximum flight range. Flight with bending around ground obstacles is employed on the sector of breakthrough of strong air defense. When it is required to destroy an area target at medium range in a limited time, the missile can be programmed for flight over an arc-shaped (semiballistic) curve (also under the control of an inertial system). The combination of two trajectories is also envisioned when flight following the relief is accomplished only on the terminal sector and it is preceded by a semiballistic curve or rectilinear section at great altitude.

It is anticipated that when launching a salvo, each missile will be able to fly over its own trajectory but will bracket the target simultaneously with the others. The main thing to which the specialists are devoting attention in developing methods to employ the SRAM missiles is their launching from beyond the killing zone of the objective's air defense means. The operating principle "launched-forgot" assumes the turning of the aircraft into the reverse course or the execution of any antimissile (antiaircraft) maneuver immediately after the missile leaves the launcher rails.

The increase in expenditures on production of the B-1 is causing alarm among American public opinion. Under its pressure, the decision of the question of putting the strategic bomber into series production has been put off. But the

militarists of the United States are already proclaiming the necessity for a further increase in strategic forces.

This confirms once again that despite the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist commonwealth and despite the relaxation of international tensions, the military-industrial complex of the United States intends to continue the arms race, sow mistrust between states, and hinder the peace-loving aspirations of the peoples.

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MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPROVE SUPPLY DISCIPLINE DISCUSSED

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[Article by Lt Gen M. Ponomarev, Deputy Chief of Rear Services, Armed Forces USSR: "Economy and Thrift--Communist Features"; on the occasion of the Army-Wide Conference on Improving the Life of the Troops]

[Text] It is a time of great events. This is what can be said of the period which our great country is now experiencing. The Soviet people and their servicemen fervently approve the draft Constitution of the USSR and, inspired by this historic document, are making a worthy contribution to the successful accomplishment of the missions assigned by the 25th Congress of the CPSU and are striving to greet the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in a worthy manner.

The men of the Soviet Armed Forces deeply realize the tremendous significance of the missions assigned to them. To stand vigilant guard over the achievements of October, to improve their combat skill constantly, to be vigilant, to strengthen organization and discipline in their ranks, to have a thrifty and economical attitude toward material valuables entrusted to them, to display thrift always and in everything--they are giving all their strength and the entire flame of their hearts to this. The servicemen are responding to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet government for the armed defenders of the Motherland with new achievements in the mastery of equipment and a growth in the ranks of experts and rated specialists.

Another important manifestation of this concern is the convening of the Army-Wide Conference on Improving the Life of the Troops in Moscow at the end of this year. Its purpose is to define the prospects for improving the life of the Soviet servicemen and refine the requirements for contemporary living conditions as an important condition for raising combat readiness on the basis of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress which envision a further rise in the material and cultural standard of living of the people. At the conference the results of what has been done will be summed up, leading experience will be generalized, and shortcomings which are still present as well as the reserves which the military units, ships, and large units have available to satisfy the personnel's growing requirements will be disclosed.

Preparations for the conference have been initiated everywhere. Officers, warrant officers [praporshchik and michman], sergeants and petty officers, soldiers and seamen are participating in it. They are in the field of view of commanders, political officers, party and Komsomol organizations and personnel of the army and navy rear services. This permitted raising the rear services support of the troops and the living conditions of the personnel to a new, higher level and achieving a further improvement of the rear-services' material-technical base. Whatever the problems with which we dealt in this connection, it can be said with confidence that there is much that is beneficial in their solution. Remarkable military posts with light and spacious barracks, messes, comfortable housing, warehouses, stores, domestic-services combines, officers' coffee shops, soldiers' tea shops, constant improvement of the soldiers' and seamen's rations, noticeable changes for the better in trade and domestic-services support--all this is being done in the interests of the men. It will be no exaggeration to say that the resources allotted for these purposes are being utilized wisely and thriftily in the absolute majority of the units and that the material and domestic-services support is improving from year to year.

These problems are being solved well, for example, in the unit where the deputy commander for rear services is Lieutenant Colonel A. Orlyanskiy. This unit was recently visited by the Deputy Minister of Defense and Chief of Rear Services of the Soviet Armed Forces, Army General S. K. Kurotkin. He gave a high grade to the work of commanders, political officers, and personnel of the rear services which is directed toward maintaining combat and mobilization readiness, strengthening military discipline and improving the life and living conditions of the men, and improving troop administration.

The unit has an excellent material and technical base which was created, by the way, primarily by the forces of the personnel. The provisions warehouse meets contemporary requirements and is in an exemplary condition. It constantly contains the reserves of provisions established by the norms. Their safety is guaranteed.

The unit has an excellent soldiers' mess which is manned by qualified specialists and equipped with contemporary technological equipment. Varied food is prepared, and only with good and excellent quality, and everything called for by the norms is completely given to the men. The unit has a profitable kitchen farm. Clothing, financial, and medical support is also well organized. In short, problems of the thrifty use of materials and the constant improvement of the men's living conditions are being solved successfully in the unit. This, naturally, contributes to the creation of proper conditions for the fruitful training of the men, has a noticeable influence on instilling a high sense of responsibility and organization in them, and disciplines the personnel. The unit is achieving good indices in the accomplishment of the missions assigned it from year to year.

Truly great indoctrinational work is conducted by the commander, political officers, and party and Komsomol organizations of the unit. They instill in each

officer, warrant officer [praporshchik], sergeant, and soldier a sense of love for their unit and an urge to care for its material valuables and their uniforms, and they teach the creation of comforts in housing and service premises with their own hands. Bright, convincing graphic agitation materials have been drawn up in the unit. Problems in the struggle for economy are discussed systematically at Komsomol meetings and meetings of the personnel, thematic soirees, and in talks conducted by propagandists and agitators. Much attention is devoted to propagandizing the experience of those who have achieved noticeable results in questions of economy. Wall and radio newspapers as well as leaflets tell about them. In short, instilling a thrifty attitude toward equipment, weapons, property, and food in the men is organized along different directions. Here, it is stressed in every way that each ruble saved in the final analysis goes to improve the living conditions of the personnel and that to be a zealous master means being concerned that the equipment, weapons, barracks, and property are maintained in ideal order and serve the men longer and more effectively.

It is important to note something else. Active, purposeful indoctrinational work is reinforced by clear organization of the matter, strict military order, and the high demandingness of commanders. Reviews, inspections, and checks are conducted regularly. Unquestionably, all this disciplines the personnel and accustoms them to strict order.

To instill in each man the high sense of the master who is responsible literally for everything in the unit is a task which has great state significance. In the draft of the new Constitution of the USSR it says that "A citizen of the USSR is required to care for and strengthen socialist property. It is the duty of a citizen of the USSR to struggle against embezzlement and wastefulness of state and public property." The qualities of a thrifty master to whom an irresponsible attitude toward state material valuables is foreign unquestionably should be instilled in each young man in his years of service in the army, too.

Socialist competition for maintaining equipment and armament in constant combat readiness, prolonging the operating periods of machines and mechanisms, for a savings in motor resources, fuel and combustibles, for better care of the barracks and other premises and a reduction in the wasting of bread, potatoes, and vegetables has been widely initiated in the units and on the ships. The men have a wise attitude toward their weapons and toward the equipment which has been entrusted to them, maintain them wisely and use them skillfully, are achieving a great savings in fuels and lubricants, and are consuming food and stores prudently. This brilliantly manifests their high state of responsibility and interest in the fact that the resources which are saved go to improve the personnel's living conditions.

In one of the units, we had the occasion to talk with Warrant Officer M. Voronkov. The discussion concerned how he and his subordinates achieve the prolongation of the equipment's between-repair periods and utilize the possibilities to save fuels and lubricants. We also spoke about problems connected

with the living and resting of the men. From everything that we heard, it was impossible not to draw the conclusion that the comrades have a correct understanding of their role in the struggle for the savings in state resources, the significance of each ruble saved, and know the price of each kilogram of fuel, each part of a machine, and everything that they use in their daily life. Once again, this is the result of constant educational work. In the unit, questions of a thrifty attitude toward any valuables are discussed regularly at party and Komsomol meetings and at service conferences. Thematic soirees, talks by agitators, and special editions of wall and radio newspapers are devoted to this subject.

It is not by chance that we tie questions in improving the living conditions of the men closely with problems in saving material and monetary resources in every possible way. Each ruble saved invariably serves the further strengthening of the troops' combat readiness and the improvement of living conditions for the personnel. To speak of reserves in economy also means to speak about further improvement in the men's living conditions.

Are there such reserves? Unquestionably! Individual cases of the loss and spoilage of various property, food, and fuels and lubricants have not yet been overcome in the army and navy. An analysis of these facts shows that they are explained most often by the very same reasons and, first of all, by the poor executive ability of officials.

It is known that the regimental chief of clothing supply should check the presence, condition, category, and completeness of clothing and administrative property in the subunits of the regiment as well as their storage and protection conditions at least once every two months. Some service chiefs do not perform these duties completely, that is, they do not conduct a check once every two months but more rarely; moreover, they do this with poor quality, as a rule, and more for the sake of form. Such a practice is fraught with undesirable consequences. Shortcomings in training are not disclosed in time and, consequently, are not eliminated, the accounting for property is neglected, and here losses and shortages are inevitable.

Poor training of some officials in the question of conducting troop (ship) administration and their poor knowledge of the appropriate documents and record-keeping and reporting system also lead to serious shortcomings in work.

Shortcomings in accounting for materials were committed on one of the ships. What was the reason? The assistant ship commander for supply, Senior Lieutenant Plyukhin, did not have the proper training and work experience in conducting ship's administration. What is even worse, he did not even try to eliminate these gaps but let matters drift. Property accountability on the ship was neglected, the safe-keeping of income and expenditure documents was not ensured, and as a result many of them were lost. The ship's commander did not check his subordinate's activity. In the final analysis, all this also led to sad consequences.

Great valuables are at the disposal of rear services commanders and specialists. Their primary mission is to store them skillfully and use them efficiently. Unfortunately, there still are rare instances where equipment, fuel, and various materials are stored carelessly, in premises unadapted for this purpose, and with violations of the corresponding rules and instructions.

We had the occasion to observe an ungainly picture in the N-th unit. Fuels and lubricants were stored in a disordered condition and were issued lavishly, without the proper checking. There were leaks all around, forming puddles. When this was pointed out to the commander, he began to look for various justifications: there are no appropriate premises for storage, there is a shortage of the equipment necessary to check the issuing of the fuel, and the corresponding specialists are poorly trained. But he did not mention the main thing: the poor monitoring of the work, personal irresponsibility, lack of initiative, the lack of desire to think about how to eliminate shortcomings. A lack of demandingness toward himself naturally also engendered a lack of demandingness toward subordinates. Some comrades stopped attaching significance to the struggle for thrift and a savings in fuel and did not pay attention to its leakage and increased consumption.

In another unit we turned attention to the careless and wasteful attitude of certain officials to the storage of expensive equipment. It, as they say, is washed by the rain and buried by the snow. And again--no place to store it? If there are no premises, then one could at least be concerned about covering them with covers. But another question also arises: why is equipment stored in the unit for several years? If it is not needed, then it should be sent to where it is needed.

In short, the question rests again and again on the responsibility of the supervisors and their ability and desire to think in a state manner and see important economic and moral costs behind each ruble that is lost in vain. Can we eliminate such phenomena as the squandering of state resources? We can. Under the condition where educational work with commanders and rear services specialists is intensified first of all. We say "first of all" because it is namely they who can and must be an example of a zealous attitude toward the state's property for their subordinates and all personnel.

The strict monitoring of the use of material resources also means much. In this matter, important work is allotted to the inspections. The frequency of conduct of document inspections of financial and administrative activity has been legalized and established. Each independent supply troop unit must undergo an annual document inspection, a non-supply unit--once every two years, and the supply services of a district, fleet, or group of forces, once every three years.

It should be said that great significance is attached to this matter. And this is understandable, for a documents inspection is an important means for instilling order in a unit and struggling to conserve material resources and reduce losses. It is called upon to prevent undesirable consequences of unwise management and possible abuses. Life confirms that a documents inspection

should be accomplished by specialists who know troop administration well and who have experience in such work. Otherwise, it is of no value and is transformed into a simple formality.

Combined inspections provide the greatest effect. They are conducted by several rear services specialists simultaneously. A person who has the appropriate rights, as a rule, directs such inspections or combines the activities of all services. He is able not only to direct the activity of his subordinates, but also, when necessary, to make a decision. Let us say that according to the plan of check-inspection work of a large unit the supply service of one of the regiments is to undergo a documents inspection. It is recommended that the deputy commander of the large unit for rear services personally head this inspection. There is nothing reprehensible in this. He supervises administration, bears responsibility for it and, consequently, is obliged to check it.

There are many advantages in this method for conducting the inspection: first of all, the work is accomplished by qualified specialists and all services work simultaneously, and not separately, which is also very important. Such a commission is capable of looking into all problems and solving many of them on the spot and of looking for reserves and ways to increase the efficiency of conducting troop administration in the interests of combat and mobilization readiness. In those cases when it is not possible to conduct a documents inspection in a combined manner, it is organized separately by services.

Instilling the lofty sense of a master in the administrative supervisor, personnel of a rear services element, and in each man is a multifaceted process. It includes demandingness as called for by the regulations, strict observance of instructions, manuals, and statutes, comprehensive explanatory work, and the most varied organizational and propaganda measures. Do we always ponder over this? Unfortunately, not always. Let us take at least the following fact. Do we often remind the men of the necessity to be economical, thrifty, and responsible for all the material valuables which we entrust to them? Do we always make skillful and persistent use of various forms for instilling in the officer, warrant officer, sergeant, and soldier the feelings of a zealous master? No, not always. In some places the proper significance is not attached to such an important matter. Meanwhile, the experience of leading units shows that where attention is devoted to profound and constant explanatory work which is reinforced by broad organizational measures successes in the struggle for economy of state resources are noticeable and the opportunities for improving the living conditions of the men are considerably broader. Lectures and talks, radio and photo newspapers which explain the significance of the zealous use of material valuables and which castigate carelessness in this matter, thematic soirees at which an instructive and interesting discussion takes place on thrift and the personal responsibility of the serviceman for the preservation of equipment and weapons and about the opportunities and necessity for economy in matters large and small, convincing and colorful graphic agitation--all this serves the indoctrination of the personnel.

I should also like to touch on another important question. In many units and on ships considerable experience has been accumulated in the struggle for economy of state resources, in instilling in the men a thrifty attitude toward

equipment, weapons, clothing, and food, and in the creation of good living conditions. There are many commanders who show themselves to be examples of zealous administration and for whom the struggle to improve the living conditions of the personnel has become an integral part of the struggle for high combat readiness; many officers, warrant officers, sergeants, and soldiers who display thrift in everything and always. Unfortunately, this leading experience does not always become the property of all.

Now, as is known, the Army-Wide Inspection Competition for the Best Troop (Ship) and Financial Administration of a Troop Unit, Medical Institution, and Trade and Domestic Services Enterprise is taking place. It has made considerably more active the struggle for the complete satisfaction of the men's material and spiritual requirements. Experience has been accumulated in the solution of these problems. It is important to disseminate this experience widely and to arm all collectives with it.

The further strengthening of the economy regime is a subject of concern for the party organizations. They are attracting the servicemen to the active struggle for a savings of material and monetary resources and a thrifty attitude toward armament and equipment, hold strictly accountable those who demonstrate irresponsibility in this matter, and regularly bring up questions on efficient management for discussion at meetings and sessions of the bureau. And this is having a positive effect on matters. The mobilization of internal resources and a strict economy regime serve the strengthening of the troops' combat readiness and the improvement in the servicemen's living conditions.

There can be no discussion of a further improvement in the living conditions of unit and subunit personnel without touching on such an important question as the strict monitoring of the use of all resources released for these purposes, of the work of various administrative services, and of the increase in the responsibility of their leaders. Recently, we had the occasion to become acquainted with a document which reflects the results of a check of the food service. Here is what was written there: "According to the record books the quality of the food prepared is evaluated 'good' and 'excellent,' and there are no complaints about feeding." Let us note that the inspectors are not giving their own conclusion but are referring to records in books. Further, they call attention to shortcomings which are occurring in the organization of feeding. This is both poor planning, in which neither the chief of the food service nor the senior physician take part and coarse violations occur in the technology of preparing food and processing food products as does unjustifiably large waste, especially of potatoes and vegetables, as a result of which the prescribed norm is not made available to the personnel, and poor sanitary monitoring of the feeding.

The question automatically arises: what additional complaints are needed if it is abundantly clear that the unit has many shortcomings in organizing the feeding of the personnel?

The same thing sometimes occurs with clothing support. Some inspectors, having noted that all equipment is issued in time, completely, and of good quality in

a unit suddenly begin to list shortcomings: sometimes clothing equipment was issued late, sometimes working clothing was not provided. And in the conclusion, they nevertheless draw a positive conclusion. Let us say directly that there are no grounds for such a conclusion. Such inspections in no way contribute to the instilling, in the leaders of the services, of a high level of responsibility for the state of affairs and the striving to see that the support of the men both with feeding and clothing is organized on the proper level.

We have touched on only some aspects of the activity of the rear services. The range of the tasks which they accomplish is incomparably broader. It can be said without exaggeration that no measure can be conducted in a unit or on a ship without the active participation of the rear services in it.

The majority of the commanders, political officers, rear services specialists, and party and Komsomol activists understand this well and their attitude toward the assigned matter is one of party responsibility. They are devoting unremitting attention to improving the life and living conditions of the men of the army and navy and to the economic and expedient use of the material and monetary resources allocated for the troops.

Important work is now being conducted in the units and on the ships which is directed toward the improvement of the material-technical base, troop and ship administration, and toward the attainment of high results in the inspection competition whose results, as is known, will be summed up for the 60th anniversary of the Great October. This will contribute to the further improvement in the living conditions of the troops and will have a beneficial effect on the improvement of their combat readiness.

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GUIDE FOR INDOCTRINATION ON THE MILITARY OATH

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 17, Sep 77 signed to press
19 Aug 77 pp 68-75

[Article: "The Military Oath--The Serviceman's Oath of Loyalty to the Motherland"]

[Excerpts] Two hours are allotted for the study of this subject. It is expedient to conduct the lesson in the form of a narration and detailed discussion. Here, it is important to concentrate the men's attention on the following questions: 1. The history of the emergence of the military oath, its significance, and the procedure for taking it. 2. The military oath concerning the moral-political and combat qualities of the Soviet servicemen. 3. To accomplish the requirements of the military oath in an exemplary manner is the obligation and duty of each serviceman.

In a brief introduction, it is necessary to stress that the year of 1977 in which the young soldiers and seamen are beginning their service is a special year. It is the year of the 60th anniversary of the Great October, a year of the summing up of the great results of the path covered by the Soviet people which is equal to entire centuries. It is the year of adoption of the new Constitution of the USSR.

The decrees of the May plenum of the Central Committee CPSU and the sixth session of the Supreme Soviet USSR, the nationwide discussion of the draft of the new Constitution of the USSR, and preparations for the 60th anniversary of the Great October caused among the Soviet people a mighty surge of creative energy and inspiration and gave new impetus to socialist competition for the implementation of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. In the jubilee year, the Soviet people under the leadership of the Leninist Party achieved new remarkable heights in communist construction. Our Motherland became even more beautiful and even more powerful.

The Armed Forces of the USSR are vigilantly standing guard over the great achievements of socialism and the creative labor of the Soviet people who are building a communist society and over the peace between peoples. At the 25th Congress of the CPSU it was noted that there has never been in history an

army which would serve such humane and great goals and ideals. The Armed Forces of the USSR are the pride of the Soviet people.

The servicemen can be reminded that a chapter concerning the defense of the socialist Fatherland has been introduced in the draft Constitution of the USSR for the first time. It stresses that the defense of the socialist Fatherland is the most important function of the state and a matter for the entire people and that for the defense of the socialist achievements and peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state the Armed Forces were created in the USSR and the universal military obligation was established. Explaining the content of the fifth chapter of the draft Constitution of the USSR, it is necessary to acquaint the men with Articles 62 and 63. The young soldiers and seamen must firmly understand that the defense of the socialist Fatherland is the sacred duty of each citizen of the USSR, and military service in the ranks of the Soviet Armed Forces is the honorable duty of Soviet citizens.

Entering the ranks of the Soviet Armed Forces, each Soviet citizen takes a solemn oath of loyalty to his socialist Motherland, his people, and the Soviet government. This vow is called the military oath. Swearing his allegiance to his native Fatherland, the serviceman assumes the most important and honorable duty--to defend its honor, freedom, and independence. He solemnly declares that he is always ready to step forth for the defense of the Motherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics-- on order of the Soviet government.

After this, the propagandist moves on to illuminating the basic problems of the subject.

1. The History of the Emergence of the Military Oath, Its Significance, and the Procedure for Taking It

The military oath is a document of great state importance. It embodies the immortal behests of the leader of our party and the Soviet state, V. I. Lenin, concerning the strengthening of the country's defense, expresses the requirements of the Communist Party, the Soviet government, and the people for their loyal defenders, and defines the basic duties which service in the Armed Forces imposes on them and the most important qualities which the Soviet serviceman must possess. The basic idea which imbues the entire Soviet military oath is the selfless devotion of the Soviet servicemen to their Soviet Motherland and the great cause of Communism, constant readiness to fight for its triumph to the last breath, loyalty to their international duty, and boundless love for the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

The sacred oath inspires the Soviet servicemen to valorous soldierly exploits and selfless service to the Motherland. Wherever the armed defender of the Fatherland may be--on combat duty, on a distant sea voyage, on exercises, on guard--he always remembers the military oath and his duty to the people and his socialist Fatherland.

The taking of the military oath is organized in a ceremonial atmosphere. At the designated time the troop unit forms up in dismounted formation in parade uniform and, in time of war, in field uniform with weapons with the Battle Standard and with a band. A regiment is usually formed up in a line of company or platoon columns. Those taking the oath are in the front ranks (rows). In a short speech, the unit commander explains to the young soldiers (seamen) the significance of the military oath and the honorable and responsible duty which is imposed on the servicemen who have taken the oath of loyalty to the Motherland. And then, each one who takes the military oath reads its text aloud before the subunit formation, after which with his own hand he signs a special roll in the column opposite his name and takes his place in the formation.

The day when the oath is taken is a non-working day for the unit or ship and is conducted as a holiday. On this day excursions to places of revolutionary and combat glory, sports games and competitions, thematic soirees, and concerts by amateur artists are usually organized.

Now it has widely become the practice to take the oath at places of revolutionary and combat glory--in a museum in which revolutionary and military relics are stored, at memorials to heroes of the Great Patriotic War, and on the fields of past battles. In Moscow, for example, the young servicemen of several units and educational institutions of the garrison take the military oath on Red Square at the Mausoleum of V. I. Lenin, at the grave of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin wall, at the plant imeni Vladimira Il'icha, and in the shop where, in 1918, the first fighters of the Red Army took the oath together with the great Lenin. In Leningrad, the seamen take the oath to the Motherland on the glorious revolutionary cruiser, the "Avrora." In Belorussia, the men take the oath on the Mound of Glory constructed not far from Minsk to the memory of the heroic Soviet servicemen and partisans. The Black Sea seamen take their sacred vow on the Malakhov Mound which is covered with military valor.

Representatives of local party, soviet, and public organizations, heroes of labor, veterans of the army and navy, and parents of servicemen are invited to the ceremony for the taking of the military oath.

The taking of the military oath is a state patriotic act which is full of profound meaning. Taken in the established order, the oath becomes an inviolable law of life for each serviceman, a law from which there can be no digressions.

2. The Military Oath Concerning the Moral-Political and Combat Qualities of the Soviet Servicemen

In beginning to illuminate this question, it is important to remind the men about the content of the military oath.

The Soviet Army and Navy are continuously equipped with the most modern types of weapons and combat equipment, their organizational structure is being improved, and military art, the theory and practice of training troops, and military science as a whole received further development. The Strategic Rocket

Forces absorbed the achievements of contemporary scientific and technical progress. They are equipped with intercontinental and medium range missiles and the latest automated control means. The Ground Forces possess operational and tactical missiles and have tube artillery, antitank weapons, and mortars, tanks, and armored vehicles equipped with powerful fast-firing armament and effective instruments for navigation and the conduct of aimed fire. The National Air Defense Forces have contemporary means to warn of aerial attack and powerful antiaircraft-missile, aircraft, and radar equipment capable of detecting and destroying existing targets at various altitudes, in bad weather, and with strong enemy electronic countermeasures at near and distant approaches to the defended objectives. Our Air Force and Navy are equipped with the most modern combat equipment and weapons. The nature of contemporary battle has also become immeasurably more complex.

From all this, it is evident how much effort and diligence, persistence, conscientiousness, and love for military affairs the serviceman must display in order to master successfully his weapons and combat equipment and procedures for contemporary combat and to learn to defeat a strong, technically equipped enemy.

3. To Accomplish the Requirements of the Military Oath in an Exemplary Manner Is the Obligation and Duty of Each Serviceman

The military oath is an inviolable law of life of the Soviet servicemen and a sacred vow of loyalty to the Motherland, the people, and the Soviet government. The strict observance of the oath is a matter of honor and the sacred duty of each Soviet serviceman. Violation of the oath is a very grave crime.

Under peacetime conditions loyalty to the oath is expressed in the conscientious study of military affairs and in the exemplary accomplishment of one's official duties. The interests of increasing combat readiness require of all personnel of the Armed Forces the tireless replenishment of military and political knowledge, the ability to master to perfection the complex military equipment and methods for its use, and intensification of the struggle for high effectiveness and quality in combat and political training. This requirement follows from the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

The service of the Motherland's armed defender is difficult, responsible, and severe. In order to master to perfection contemporary weapons and combat equipment and procedures for contemporary combat, it is necessary to concentrate all will, persistence, and obstinacy. In training, the soldier and seaman operate in the most difficult, often dangerous conditions which approximate combat reality. But the serviceman not only studies; he vigilantly protects the sacred boundaries of his beloved Fatherland. Take combat duty, for example. It is performed by missilemen and men of the national air defense. The forces which are performing combat duty are actually the first echelon which is called upon to engage the enemy at any minute if he dares to attack the Soviet Motherland. The performance of combat duty requires of people great moral and physical stress, the concentration of all capabilities and abilities on the

accomplishment of the combat mission, crystal-clear honesty, truthfulness, bravery, selflessness and profound consciousness of his civil and military duty.

The Soviet servicemen are genuine patriots of the Country of Soviets. They are demonstrating loyalty to the military oath in daily soldierly labor. This is finding its expression in the successful accomplishment of socialist obligations, in the growth in the number of experts and rated specialists, in coordinated actions on exercises and combat duty, and in strengthening military order, organization and discipline, and the combat readiness of the Armed Forces. Life in the army and navy is rich not only with examples of the exemplary accomplishment of missions in combat and political training. Many times, our men must look mortal danger in the face in the accomplishment of their official duty and display genuine heroism, bravery, and valor. It is not in vain that these words have become popular: "Peaceful days--combat exploits." They capaciously express the incandescence and romance of everyday military life.

In completing the presentation of the material, the leader of the lessons should call on the young soldiers and seamen to be true to the military oath and conform to the sacred military vow always and in everything.

In the period for the study of this subject it is expedient to organize meetings between the young servicemen and veterans of the army and navy and experts of combat and political training and visits to museums and rooms of combat glory. In the evening, it is useful to show the artistic films "Immortal Garrison" and "Private Aleksandr Matrosov," the documentary chronicles "Oath to the Motherland" and "Ready for Military Service," and the film strip "The Lofty and Honorable Duty of the Soviet Serviceman."

In the course of a talk the following questions can be posed for the men:
1. When and how was the Soviet military oath born? 2. What are the requirements which the oath imposes on the moral-political and combat qualities of the Soviet servicemen? 3. What is said in the military oath about military duty and the responsibility of the servicemen for the defense of the Motherland?

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR INVESTIGATING A PARTY MEMBER'S MISBEHAVIOR

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 17, Sep 77 signed to press
19 Aug 77 pp 85-86

[Article: "Some Questions in Examining Cases of Communists' Misbehavior in Party Commissions"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] In letters to the editors, readers of the journal request the explanation of a number of questions pertaining to the practice of examining cases of communists' misbehavior and the adoption of decisions concerning them.

We are satisfying their request.

/What is the procedure for the conduct of a party investigation?/ In all cases, the examination of cases where communists are made answerable to the party is preceded by a comprehensive study and check of the circumstances in which the misdemeanor was accomplished. To this end, the secretary of the party organization (party bureau, party committee) or, on his assignment, a party member thoroughly checks all facts pertaining to the case, the communist's written explanation, and draws his conclusion. The party investigation should be conducted in a situation of party objectivity and interest in the fate of the communist, not waiving party principles in the slightest. On completion of the investigation the case concerning the misbehavior of a member or candidate member of the CPSU is reported to the party bureau (party committee) or a meeting of communists.

/Is a new party investigation necessary for personal cases which arrive at the party commission?/ After the receipt of extracts from the decision of the party meeting (party committee) as well as of other materials attached to it from the primary party organization, the party commission studies the case.

Everything which relates to the case is attentively analyzed (explanations, certificates, materials from checks which characterize the communist). Special attention is paid to the extract from the minutes of the party meeting which should reflect its competence--the number present and voting, proposals by communists concerning measures of punishment, and speeches of party members

and candidates (and possibly also of non-party personnel). Where necessary an additional check is organized. It is important to consider the personal example of the communist in training, service, discipline, and participation in socio-political life.

The comrade who is accomplishing the party investigation meets with the communist who is being called to party accountability and, in a calm, benevolent situation he not only establishes the truth but also determines measures for his specific help. The opinions of the commander and political officer, communists, and non-party personnel are considered. In the presence of the communist being called to party accountability the results of the investigation are reported at a session of the party commission by the one to whom it was assigned.

/Can party commissions examine personal cases, bypassing the primary party organization?/ In accordance with the Regulations of the CPSU, cases of misdemeanors by communists are examined by the primary party organizations. In paragraph 11 of the Regulation, it is envisaged that proposals of primary party organizations concerning the exclusion of members of elective organs from the party raykom and higher from the CPSU are reported to these elective organs. Decisions on exclusion from the party are adopted at plenums of the corresponding party committees by a two-thirds majority of their members' votes.

The Instruction to CPSU organizations in the Soviet Armed Forces (point 18) provides for the exception of the following from the general rules when examining the personal cases of communists--one-man commanders, chiefs of political organs, deputy commanders for political affairs, members of party commissions, and several other communists.

/Can party commissions examine directly at their sessions the cases of communists not indicated in point 18 of the Instruction to CPSU organizations in the Soviet Armed Forces?/ As a rule, the procedure for examining personal cases must be firmly observed by all party echelons. Only in individual cases, when the broad examination of a misdemeanor may entail the divulging of a military or state secret or entails the discussion of chiefs' orders or other circumstances can the chief of a political organ adopt a decision concerning the examination of the misdemeanor directly at the party commission. However, such a practice cannot pursue the goal of protecting someone from valid criticism or replace a principled party conversation with a narrow-gauge method for examining a misdemeanor. Such facts cannot give anyone grounds to suppose that exclusion from the general rules is authorized for him because in the party there was and is one discipline which is mandatory for all communists.

/How are the decisions of party commissions brought to the attention of party organizations?/ The party commission acquaints not only those communists, the cases on whose misdemeanors it has examined, but also all members and candidates of the CPSU party organization about each of its decisions on personal cases at its general meeting.

In daily life, many instances are encountered where the decisions of party commissions disagree with the decrees of meetings of party organizations. Therefore, it is very important that the party commission explain the motives which stimulated it to increase or soften the measure of punishment.

Sometimes the decision on the personal case of a communist which was examined directly at a session of the party commission is brought only to the attention of the comrade who is being held accountable to the party. This practice contradicts the requirements of the Instructions to organizations of the CPSU in the Soviet Armed Forces. In each specific case, the communists have the right not only to know about the decision adopted by the party commission, but also to be interested in the evaluation which their party comrade gives to their misdemeanors.

/How do the party organizations proceed if there was a difference of opinion in determining punishment measures?/ The decisions of party organizations on imposing party punishment on communists are adopted at general meetings by a majority of votes. As regards decisions concerning exclusion from the party, they are considered adopted if at least two thirds of the party members who are present at the meeting voted for them. This approach is envisioned by paragraph 10 of the Regulations of the CPSU.

In practice, cases are encountered where not one of the proposals obtains the necessary majority at a meeting. In some places, they vote again in this case, which contradicts the established norms. It will be correct if, in such a case, the party meeting charges the party bureau or specific communists to study the circumstances of the matter more thoroughly and the degree of guilt of the party member or candidate so as to examine the question again. If, despite repeated efforts they cannot come to an agreed decision, this should be reported to the party organ. On the decision of the chief of the political department the matter may be taken for the consideration of the party commission with the political department. The decision about its imposing party punishment or about exclusion from the party is adopted by a majority of votes.

In all cases, when examining the personal matters of communists it is very important to display maximum sensitivity and attention and not permit the slightest elements of a biased nature. A calm party atmosphere and objective consideration of matters indoctrinate not only those who committed the misdemeanor but also those communists who adopt a decision concerning it, strengthen their will and character, and ensure a further increase in the authority of our party.

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