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## TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS

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## CONTENTS

## PAGE

Missile Forces and Artillery Day (Various sources, various dates) .....	1
Strategic Missile Troops Commander Interviewed, V. Tolubko Interview Missile Troops in Ground Forces, by P. G. Levchenko Air Defense Missiles Described, by Ye. Stroganov Strategic Missile Missions Viewed, by A. Melekhin Strategic Missile Political Officer Interviewed, V. N. Mitropov Interview	
Marshal Peredel'skiy Views Soviet Artillery Power (G. Peredel'skiy; IZVESTIYA, 19 Nov 76) .....	14
Socialist Competition Objectives for New Training Year (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, various dates) .....	16
Ministry of Defense and Main Political Directorate of Army and Navy Approval Strategic Missile Forces Unit Objectives Ground Forces Motorized Infantry Unit Objectives National Air Defense Regiment Objectives Air Forces Regiment Objectives Navy Submarine Crew Objectives Editorial on Importance of Socialist Competition, Editorial	
DOSAAF Congresses in Union Republics (SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, various dates) .....	34
Belorussian SSR 5th DOSAAF Congress, by S. Aslezov Estonian SSR 1st DOSAAF Congress, by A. Akishin Ukrainian SSR 4th DOSAAF Congress, by V. Smirnov, G. Chernomorskiy Kirgiz SSR 6th DOSAAF Congress, by V. Vlasov Latvian SSR 1st DOSAAF Congress, by S. Ivanov Uzbek SSR 5th DOSAAF Congress, by E. Avanesov	

## MISSILE FORCES AND ARTILLERY DAY

### Strategic Missile Troops Commander Interviewed

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 19 Nov 76 p 3

[Unattributed interview with Gen Arm V. Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Missile Troops: "On Guard for Labor and Peace"]

[Text] [Opening comment by Gen Arm V. Tolubko] Each year our nation on 19 November celebrates Missile Forces and Artillery Day. This holiday was established in 1944 as Artillery Day in recognition of its great military achievements in combating the enemy during the years of the war of the Soviet people against the Nazi invaders. The might and high military qualities of the Soviet artillery and its superiority over enemy artillery were most fully apparent in the Battle of Stalingrad. Some 15,500 guns and mortars participated in it.

This offensive by the Red Army commenced on 19 November 1942, and ended with the surrounding and defeat of the Nazi army of 330,000. The victory of the Red Army at Stalingrad was the beginning of the change in the course of all World War II.

In July 1941, the first salvo of the famous "katyusha" [rocket launcher] was fired against the Nazi troops. Soon thereafter, scores and hundreds of rocket artillery batteries appeared on the front. There were 415 launcher units involved in the counteroffensive at Moscow. Battalions and regiments began to be formed. In 1942, brigades and divisions of rocket artillery were made up.

In all the stages of the war, the artillery operated as the main firepower of the Soviet troops, and rightfully merited the name of the "god of war." While in the Battle of Moscow, the artillery density was around 40 pieces per kilometer of front, in the concluding stage of the war, it was 250-300.

After the end of the war, the U.S. ruling circles began to conduct a policy vis-a-vis the USSR from a "position of strength," and this was accompanied by an arms race, atomic blackmail, the forging of anti-Soviet blocs and by the threat of "preemptive strikes" against the socialist countries. The USSR was forced to show particular concern for its defense capabilities.

In response to the challenge of the hostile forces in the West and in the aim of eliminating the U.S. atomic monopoly, in our nation emergency measures were carried out to create our own nuclear missile weapons. By the end of the 1950's, this problem was virtually solved.

The first unit of the missile troops was created in 1946 on the basis of the guards rocket artillery regiment. With the development of nuclear missile weapons, the formation of these units has continued. And when the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government approved a decision on creating a new independent type of Armed Forces, the Strategic Missile Troops, they were to include all of the then existing units armed with the intercontinental ballistic missiles and long-range missiles.

In recognition of the great significance of the Strategic Missile Troops in strengthening the defenses of the USSR and the entire socialist community, since 1964 this holiday has been celebrated as Missile Forces and Artillery Day.

[Question] The Soviet Strategic Missile Troops have existed for around two decades. Naturally, scientific and engineering thought has not stood still. How has this been reflected in the development of missile troops, and to what degree?

[Answer] The missile troops most fully embody all modern scientific and technical achievements, and are in pace with the development of scientific and engineering thought.

At present the missile troops are armed by the most modern missiles capable of carrying charges of colossal power and covering any distances. They possess automated combat guidance and communications systems and other modern guidance instrumentarium.

The other types of our Armed Forces are also equipped with various classes and types of missiles. The missiles comprise the basis of the combat might of the ground forces, the aviation, navy and air defense troops.

It should be pointed out that conventional artillery is also being constantly improved. At present, the Soviet artillery units are armed with new systems of cannon, howitzer and antitank artillery.

[Question] Obviously, the high level of technical development in the missile troops and artillery places special high demands on the personnel.

[Answer] Quite so. The more advanced the equipment, the higher the demands placed on the personnel who operate it. And our troops possess highly trained personnel in all regards, technical, military and political.

More than 60 percent of the officers have a higher engineering education, and a predominant majority is class specialists and true masters of rocketry. Over 70 percent of the rank and file and sergeant personnel arrive for serving in

our troops with a higher, secondary technical and secondary education. One out of every two missileman and artilleryman is an outstanding man in military and political training. The basic training missile launches and artillery firings are carried out with excellent and good results.

The missile and artillery troops demonstrated a high level of training and combat capability during the Caucasus, North and Shield-76 exercises.

[Question] As is known, the Soviet missile troops stand combat duty. What does this type of service mean, and what has necessitated this?

[Answer] The Strategic Missile Troops are constantly on guard, and are in a state of combat readiness every second. Such readiness is an enforced, retaliatory measure to the actions of the imperialist NATO powers. It must dependably protect the peace and creative labor of the Soviet people and the peoples in the socialist community. The high combat readiness of the missile units and subunits is a restraining factor against the aggressive drives of the reactionary forces, and is maintained with the humane end that the destructive nuclear missile weapons are never used by anyone.

Combat duty is the fulfillment of a combat mission of particular importance, and necessitates maximum cooperation, unflagging attention and the highest vigilance from the missile troops. It makes it possible at any moment to carry out the task of defending the motherland and the entire socialist community.

[Question] How do you view the noise in the bourgeois press over the question of the "Soviet military threat" which purportedly hangs over the West?

[Answer] The Soviet government has repeatedly stated and does state that the USSR and its Armed Forces have never threatened and do not threaten anyone. Our nation has repeatedly made peace initiatives. Just at the last U.N. General Assembly Session and at the talks in Vienna, the Soviet government made a number of specific proposals on reducing armaments and extending detente. The USSR favors a limitation of strategic nuclear forces.

"We are ready at any moment," stated the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, L. I. Brezhnev, on 25 October at a Plenum of the Party Central Committee, "to undertake disarmament measures, either major, radical ones or as a start, even partial ones, on a truly just and reciprocal basis. We are not holding things up!"

The unswerving desire of the USSR for peace is also manifested in the fact that in the overall national budget, defense expenditures have been reduced for 4 years running. In 1977, they will be 17.2 billion rubles, and this equals 7.2 percent of the budget.

However, in the West there are influential circles who are not interested in improving relations with the USSR in extending detente, or in halting the arms race which brings them colossal profit. It is they who spread the myth of the "Soviet military threat" in order to justify the growth of their military expenditures and the arms race which entails an enormous danger to peace in the world.

## Missile Troops in Ground Forces

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 17 Nov 76 p 1

[Article by Col Gen Art P. G. Levchenko, chief of the Air Defense Troops of the Ground Forces: "For a Clear Sky"]

[Text] On 19 November, the Soviet people and their valorous Armed Forces celebrate Missile Forces and Artillery Day which has been established in recognition of the military achievements of the artillery during the Great Patriotic War. With good reason our people have affectionately termed their artillery the "god of war."

At that time and during the first postwar years, the artillery included: ground artillery, the guards (rocket) mortar units ("katyushas") and the anti-aircraft artillery. They destroyed fortifications, and annihilated enemy military equipment, personnel and aviation, in blazing the path for our troops to Berlin, to Victory.

For heroism and military skills shown during battles against the Nazi invaders, 515 artillery formations and units were transformed into guards units. More than 1.2 million courageous artillerymen were awarded orders and medals, and over 1800 received the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

After World War II, the problems of the further development of the Soviet Armed Forces became ever more acute. Under the difficult conditions of the postwar years, when the imperialists were endeavoring to impose their will and conditions on us, the party Central Committee and the Soviet government took every measure to create our own nuclear weapons and dependable delivery systems in the shortest period of time, and thereby eliminate the U.S. atomic monopoly.

The equipping of the Soviet Armed Forces with nuclear missile weapons caused a true revolution in military affairs.

The Strategic Missile Troops were created, and these became the chief strike force of our army, and the basic means of restraining the aggressor and decisively defeating him in the event of war.

These troops are armed with the most modern missiles having high operational performance data. These missiles are capable of quickly and dependably delivering nuclear warheads of colossal power to the target.

The Ground Forces have received medium- and short-range missiles and new models of artillery pieces. They are capable of making powerful fire onslaughts on the battlefield against enemy fortifications, enemy military equipment and personnel to a great depth and with great accuracy.

The antiaircraft artillery has been taken out of the artillery and developed into a special branch of arms, the Air Defense Troops of the Ground Forces. They also have received modern antiaircraft missile and antiaircraft artillery weapons, as well as reconnaissance and fire control radars.



Many missile units have been created on the basis of artillery, rocket, and antiaircraft artillery formations and units which are famous in the battles for the motherland and have rich military experience and glorious traditions.

I would like to take up in greater detail the troops which are closer to me, the Air Defense Troops of the Ground Forces.

During the postwar period, the air attack weapons of the capitalist armies have taken a great jump ahead in their development in comparison with the aviation from the period of the Great Patriotic War. These weapons possess enormous speed and load capacity, a varying range of combat altitudes, and are armed with missiles, guidable bombs, homing antiradar projectiles, and jammers for the air defense radar installations. Fire support helicopters have begun to be widely used, and these can appear suddenly from concealed shelters in the troop combat area under the most difficult tactical conditions, hover at a low altitude and fire rockets precisely at the target.

In this regard, there has been a sharp change and increase in the role and place of the Air Defense Troops of the Ground Forces in combat and an operation, as they must now provide dependable cover for the troops against air strikes in all types of combat activity, as well as for the rear installations and their own airfields.

At present, the Air Defense Troops of the Ground Forces consist of antiaircraft missile, antiaircraft artillery and radar units and subunits. In recent years, they have been equipped and are continuing to be equipped with the most modern weapons, including: selfpropelled antiaircraft missile and antiaircraft artillery systems with varying range, and aircraft detection radars. These weapons are capable of destroying modern airplanes, helicopters and unmanned air attack weapons, and airborne landing formations in any time of the year or day, under any weather conditions and with electronic counter-measures.

The maneuvering capabilities of the new antiaircraft missile and artillery systems make it possible to continuously accompany the troops on the battlefield, and thereby provide effective cover for them from the air even with the highest pace of modern combat.

But not only the equipment determines the success. The rapid pace of combat against an air enemy places particularly rigid demands upon the skills of the personnel of the air defense troops. The antiaircraft missilemen and radar operators, no matter what position they hold, should have a perfect knowledge of the military equipment assigned to them and skillfully perform their functional duties under conditions requiring great mental, psychological and physical stress, as well as instantaneous responses.

At the training centers, and on the tactical training fields, together with the personnel of the combined arms units and the air subunits, the men of the Air Defense Troops of the Ground Forces continuously, during the day and at night, hone their tactical and firing skills, in learning to destroy the "enemy" airborne weapons, regardless of the complexity of the conditions on the ground and in the air.

The air defense units and subunits of the Ground Forces are celebrating their traditional holiday, Missile Forces and Artillery Day, with high indicators in military and political training. A predominant majority of the soldiers, sergeants, warrant officers [praporshchik] and officers have successfully fulfilled the assumed socialist pledges. The basic mass of the units and subunits have achieved outstanding and good indicators. Almost one out of every three soldiers and sergeants of the Air Defense Troops has become an outstanding man in military and political work, and eight out of ten men are class specialists, of which five out of ten are specialists first and second class.

The experience of the exercises has shown that the air defense units and subunits acted confidently in the battle formations of the troops, they maneuvered with them, and dependably covered them against enemy air strikes.

The highest indicators in military training were achieved by the units and subunits under the command of officers V. P. Yukhimovich, G. M. Chernyavskiy, A. V. Lukashuk, V. I. Shuvayev and V. S. Umrikhin.

The successes of these units and subunits were achieved because the commanders of all levels, in their activities, combined the organizational and ideological indoctrination aspects, they approached the solving of the problems of tactical, special and psychological training of the personnel with a feeling of high responsibility, they considered the most recent achievements of military science in their practical work in the area of organizing and directing the training process, they made broad use of the experience of the best officers, and relied constantly on the party and Komsomol organizations.

It is also indisputable that the positive carrying out of the missions confronting the Air Defense Troops is linked to the increased intellectual, psychological and physical potential of the personnel, our youth. More than 60 percent of the inductees who arrive each year in our troop have a secondary and higher education. Precisely this factor has made it possible to substantially improve the training process, and in a short period of time to study and practically master work on the very complex antiaircraft missile and radar systems.

In using this opportunity, I feel it my duty to thank our glorious mass DOSAAF which prepares for us good specialists such as drivers of military vehicles, radar operators, and so forth. Thus, the DOSAAF graduates Pvt. N. I. Sbrodov, V. P. Bassiy and I. N. Rapey have become rated driver-mechanics, A. M. Makarov, S. M. Ilyukhin, V. A. Yermakov, Jr Sgt B. N. Bikin and many others have become drivers. Sgt V. I. Smirnov has become a squad commander. For those now studying in the DOSAAF schools and courses, I request that they earnestly master military specialties and be ready to take over for the experienced comrades who have done their active service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces.

The loyal sons of the Soviet people, the missile and artillery troops, like all the men of the Armed Forces, are profoundly aware of the responsibility resting on them for the security of the motherland. They are always on guard

and are ready at the first call of the motherland to carry out their patriotic and international duty to defend the fatherland. They vigilantly guard the peaceful labor of the Soviet people who are engaged in carrying out the grandiose plan of the Tenth Five-Year Plan as elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress.

#### Air Defense Missiles Described

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 76 p 3

[Article by Lt Gen Art Ye. Stroganov, chief of staff of the Missile Troops and Artillery of the Ground Forces: "The Missile Shield of the Motherland"]

[Excerpt] The most recent scientific and technical achievements and the successes in the development of the socialist economy during the postwar years have made it possible to qualitatively transform our army. The most vivid expression of these profound qualitative changes has been the creation of the Strategic Missile Groups which have become the chief strike force of our Armed Forces. They represent a dependable defensive shield for the USSR and all the countries of the socialist community.

The missile troops are constantly being improved. At present they are able to deliver nuclear warheads of colossal force to any point and with great accuracy. The missile systems of the Strategic Missile Troops are dependable in operation, highly accurate and mobile. The personnel servicing them are intelligent, dedicated to their people, honest and industrious; they are always ready to carry out combat missions in the event of emergencies.

The Ground Forces are now also equipped with nuclear missile weapons. This has immeasurably raised their firepower. The medium- and short-range missiles are capable of hitting any targets on the battlefield in a short period of time, and with great precision and reliability.

The artillery is also being developed and improved qualitatively as the basic means of neutralizing the enemy in close combat. Due to the efforts of the designers and the defense industry workers, the artillery is being armed with new powerful systems, including cannon, howitzer, rocket and antitank. These systems possess great range, high precision and projectile power, and have the ability to maneuver rapidly. The improving of the control methods on the basis of automation still further raises the combat capabilities of modern artillery.

The weapons for combating tanks and armored targets are also developing successfully. The modern antitank guided missiles are capable of hitting tanks from a significant distance on the first shot.

The antiaircraft artillery for the air defenses of the Ground Forces has also taken a qualitative leap in its development, and now is a powerful means for covering the troops against enemy air strikes.

The party and the people have entrusted all of this powerful military equipment to the reliable hands of their sons, the loyal heirs of the military glory of their fathers. The missile and artillery troops hold sacred the order of the motherland, that is, in performing their military duty, to be honest, brave, disciplined, and to study military affairs conscientiously.

The units and subunits of the missile troops and artillery marked the year of the 25th CPSU Congress with new successes in military and political training. Field missile launches and artillery firing were conducted successfully. Many missile, artillery, antiaircraft missile and antiaircraft artillery units and subunits achieved high indicators in the socialist competition. There has been a greater number of class specialists who have mastered the military equipment.

And as always, the communists and Komsomol members are in the vanguard of the struggle for the unconditional fulfillment of the socialist pledges. The militancy of the party and Komsomol organizations in the units and subunits, the high unity of the multinational troop collectives with firm and able leadership by the commanders have provided for the successful fulfillment of the missions posed by the USSR minister of defense.

All the troop collectives are now joining the socialist competition to properly celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. Inspired by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, they are constantly improving military and political training, they are mastering the modern weapons and new military equipment, and are vigilantly and dependably protecting the peaceful labor of the Soviet people.

The missile and artillery troops, like all the personnel of the USSR Armed Forces, are profoundly aware of their personal responsibility for the security of the socialist motherland. They are always ready at the call of the communist party and upon the order of the fatherland to carry out fully their patriotic and international duty to defend the homeland and the cause of peace and socialism. The Soviet people may rest assured that the fruits of their creative labor are dependably protected.

#### Strategic Missile Missions Viewed

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 Nov 76 p 3

[Article by Col Gen A. Melekhin, deputy commander in chief of the Strategic Missile Troops: "In Combat Readiness"]

[Excerpts] Today our nation is celebrating Missile Forces and Artillery Day. The Soviet people and their Armed Forces are paying proper due to the heroic military traditions of the missile and artillery troops, they are glorifying their immortal feats in the struggle against the enemies of our motherland, and are noting the labor of the scientists, designers, engineers, technicians and workers who have developed the first rate equipment and weapons.

During the present year, the holiday of the missile and artillery troops is being celebrated in a situation of an unprecedented political and labor upsurge among all the Soviet people who are working with inspiration on carrying out the ideas and decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

We have lived under the conditions of peace for more than three decades. Never before has the position of the USSR been so strong. At the same time, our nation is aware that although the possibilities for aggressive actions by imperialism are significantly curtailed, its nature remains the same.

"...The Soviet people," stressed the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 25th Party Congress, "may be confident that the fruits of their creative labor are reliably protected." The Armed Forces possess all of the necessary means for carrying out their responsible mission of guarding the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, and being the bulwark of universal peace. The missile and artillery troops are making a worthy contribution to carrying out this historic task.

The victory salvos have long died out, the antitank trenches have been filled in, and the ditches and trenches plowed over. New cities and villages have grown up on the sites of former rubble. The postwar years have been marked by enormous growth and an unprecedented development of science and technology. The atomic blackmail of the imperialists, the Cold War unleashed by them, and the feverish preparations for a new campaign against the USSR and the other socialist nations have necessitated that Lenin's order of always being on guard be constantly remembered. In solving the problems of strengthening the defense capability of the nation, the communist party and the Soviet government prophetically realized the importance and significance of nuclear missile weapons.

The army has received nuclear weapons and the means for delivering them to the target, that is, missiles. A new type of Armed Forces, the Strategic Missile Troops, was created, and these troops basically determine the defense might of our nation. At present, they are armed with modern missiles and systems with high operational specifications and performance. Missiles armed with nuclear and thermonuclear warheads are able in a few minutes to cross distances of thousands of kilometers and hit installations in the interior of the aggressor's territory with pinpoint accuracy. The artillery has also grown qualitatively, and its maneuverability, range and firepower have increased.

But no matter how powerful modern military equipment may be, man has been and remains its master and the decisive force in war. This man must have complete control over the weapons assigned to him, and be morally prepared to endure all the hardships for the sake of achieving victory.

The missile troops are constantly on the front line of the nation's defense, and in peacetime they constantly stand combat duty. Constant readiness involves a way of life and activity of the troops embodied in precise calculations and times, the degree of their military, technical, political, psychological and morale preparedness, all of which provide for the fulfilling of an order during any time of the year, and under the most involved conditions.

The personnel of the missile troops and the artillery are constantly improving their military skills and combat abilities, and are improving organization and discipline. More than one-third of the missile and artillery troops are outstanding men in military and political training. They demonstrated a high level of training and combat abilities in various exercises. An absolute majority of the field training launches and the artillery firings was carried out with an evaluation of "excellent."

The missile and artillery units have warmly approved and supported the appeal of the guardsmen of the Port Arthur Motorized Rifle Regiment who urged that the year of the 25th CPSU Congress be made a year of a further rise in military preparedness, of improving the quality of combat skills, and the constant mastering of new equipment and weapons. The men of the missile unit commanded by Lt Col I. I. Altashin are in the front ranks of the competitors. They were the first in the missile troops to support the patriotic initiative of the Port Arthur regiment, they have set new goals in the socialist competition, and have promised to keep the title of outstanding unit for a sixth time. The missile troops kept their word. The assumed socialist pledges are successfully fulfilled, and the unit has been reawarded the rotating Red Banner of the military council of the missile troops.

The Soviet missile and artillery troops are always on the alert. They are ready at the first call of the communist party and upon the order of the motherland to carry out their patriotic and international duty to defend their fatherland, peace and socialism.

#### Strategic Missile Political Officer Interviewed

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 76 p 4

[Interview with Lt Gen V. N. Mitropov, deputy chief of the Political Directorate of the Strategic Missile Troops, by V. N. Mitropov, KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA correspondent: "Lightning in the Sky"]

[Text] [Question] Viktor Nikolayevich [Mitropov], the Soviet missile and artillery troops have a glorious history. Could you not tell us about the chief stages in the development and origin of our missile troops and artillery?

[Answer] Soviet artillery was born during the October days of 1917. During the years of the Civil War, the communist party and its leader V. I. Lenin gave constant attention to its development. At Tsaritsyn and Perekop, Ufa and Kakhovka, and in other battles, the artillery units of the Red Army skillfully defeated the White Guard and interventionist troops.

During the time of peaceful socialist construction, when the rearming of the army and navy was being carried out, the artillery also developed.

In those years, our rocket building also was born. An outstanding achievement of Soviet scientists, designers, engineers and workers was the creation just before the outbreak of the Great Patriotic War of the field rocket artillery, the famous "katyushas." During the war years, the artillery and rocket troops showed courage and heroism, and made their contribution to our great victory.

In October 1947, a Soviet ballistic missile was successfully launched in the USSR. And ten years later, the USSR tested the world's first inter-continental ballistic missile. With the commissioning of it, units were formed armed with this powerful weapon, and subsequently a new type of Armed Forces was created, the Strategic Missile Troops.

Almost 20 years have passed since then. During this time, the missile troops have become the chief component of the Soviet Armed Forces and the basic means for restraining the aggressors from unleashing a new world war. And since 1964, 19 November has been celebrated as Missile Forces and Artillery Day.

[Question] A missileman is a comparatively young profession. What qualities should the soldiers and officers of the missile troops possess? What are the specific features of service of a missileman?

[Answer] Actually, in comparison with the traditional ones, the profession of a missileman is the youngest. But probably like no other, it requires serious and many-sided preparation. Judge for yourself. Our troops are armed with missiles of varying power and purpose, and they possess high combat capabilities and are equipped with the most modern automated controls. The inter-continental missiles in a few seconds can be launched from underground silos. To put it briefly, modern nuclear missile weapons are a conglomerate of the most advanced scientific and technical thought, the most recent achievements in the area of nuclear physics, mathematics and electronics, and the result of the heroic labor of our scientists, engineers and workers.

And this wonderful alloy of thought, inspiration and labor has been entrusted by the Soviet people to the missile troops. Only personnel who know these weapons perfectly and who can expertly control them are able to justify this confidence, to "breathe" life into the combat missile equipment, and "extract" from it all that is capable of. And our troops have mastered these weapons.

[Question] Hence, today's missileman is constantly involved with complicated equipment and intelligent and precise instruments.... The profession itself, thus, makes an unique imprint on him. But certainly there is something which likens the missileman to the personnel in the other branches of arms?

[Answer] Certainly. Just high technical preparedness of the missileman means little. A soldier should be both physically fit, hardy and psychologically strong. All these qualities are also needed by a tankman, motorized rifleman, and certainly, a missileman.

[Question] Viktor Nikolayevich, it is no secret that the missile troops must serve in remote regions. And probably, as nowhere else, here feelings of comradeship and collectivism are particularly necessary. Could you describe to us a most characteristic missile subunit?

[Answer] Yes, service is not easy for the missile troops. It happens that several men must remain alone with the equipment and the tundra far away from their comrades. These young fellows are well aware that they are carrying

out a strategic mission of state importance. Enormous responsibility rests on their shoulders. And, of course, under these conditions, as nowhere else, those feelings which you mentioned are needed.

Here is the simplest example. In one of the subunits, Pvt V. Degtyar' began his service. It was hard for him, and he did not do well in a number of military training subjects, and for a long time was unable to pass the examination to be allowed to stand combat duty. And then the Komsomol bureau assigned Pfc A. Yakubovskiy to supervise Komsomol member Degtyar'. After a month, the former lagging man had been allowed to stand combat duty. Now he is a specialist second class, an outstanding man in military and political training, and has assumed the pledge to become a first class specialist by the 59th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

A situation of mutual aid and concern for one another is characteristic not only for this subunit, but for the missile unit as a whole which in the 1976 training year was outstanding for the sixth time. The Komsomol organization of this unit was entered in the Chronicle of Komsomol Glory of the Komsomol Central Committee for high indicators in military and political training.

[Question] Army life is so organized that after every six months, some personnel is replaced by other men. The personnel changes but the traditions remain. How are the present missile troops strengthening these traditions, and whom are they trying to equal?

[Answer] Traditions.... It must be said, that many of them live entire generations, and some go back in their roots to the distant past.

The glorious pages of history which extol the courage, magnanimity, tenacity and selfsacrifice of the Russian soldiers evoke a profound feeling of pride in Soviet soldiers. The military traditions of the Soviet Armed Forces embody all that is most valuable which has always been inherent to the Russian army. But we have taken all the best from the military traditions of the Russian army not mechanically, but rather having critically analyzed them, having added to them, and investing in them a new socialist content.

It is worthy of note that many units of the Strategic Missile Troops were formed on the basis of famous guards mortar [rocket launcher] units which won renown during the years of the last war, and their colors carry governmental decorations. Thus, the five orders on the crimson field of the colors remind each man in guards unit X of the great responsibility of serving under these proud colors, and the sacred duty of the young men to safeguard and add to the military traditions. Entered in perpetuity on the roles of the missile units are the names of 21 heroes of the war who perished in battles for the Soviet motherland. Today the young soldiers are proud of their courage and valor, and their high military skills. And no matter how difficult, complicated or at times dangerous conditions are created, the Komsomol missile troops, like their senior comrades, the communists, always unstintingly carry out their military duty. Their daily life is full of vivid examples of true heroism, and these have become a model for imitation.



In Moscow, there is a street named for Engr-Lt Vladimir Basov, a missileman, a member of the Lenin Komsomol, and a son of a soldier from the Great Patriotic War. When a situation developed which threatened the lives of many, the chief of the crew and secretary of the Komsomol organization, V. Basov, at the cost of his own life saved his comrades. Posthumously he was awarded the Order of the Red Star, and his name has been entered in the Honor Book of the Komsomol Central Committee.

In just the last 2 years, thousands of soldiers have been awarded orders and medals of the USSR and have received high decorations of the Komsomol Central Committee.

[Question] At this time the missile troops are receiving new recruits, yesterday's workers and students. The motherland is entrusting powerful weapons to their hands, and they are becoming its defenders. What would you like to wish them?

[Answer] The high honor has befallen them of serving in the young but powerful and mighty type of the USSR Armed Forces equipped with the most modern weapons and equipment. But it must be remembered that no matter how powerful modern military equipment may be, man has been and remains its master.

For this reason, the main thing that I would like to wish to the new recruits of the missile troops is to always remember and carry out the admonishment of the great Lenin to the Soviet soldiers: "Study military affairs purposefully." The missile troops are troops of constant combat readiness. Their high combat readiness is largely determined by the training of the personnel. For this reason, the young soldiers must quickly shape up and become a worthy replacement of those who are being discharged into the reserves. Certain young soldiers will encounter definite difficulties related to the necessity of unfailing subordination to the precise rhythm of army life and the unquestioned observance of the daily routine.... At times soldiers are encountered who from the very first days of service begin to shrink before temporary difficulties. Difficulties should not be feared. And if you encounter them, remember that nearby there are comrades who are always ready to come and help.

10272

CSO: 1801

## MARSHAL PEREDELSKIY VIEWS SOVIET ARTILLERY POWER

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 76 morning edition p 4 LD

[Article by Marshal of Artillery G. Peredel'skiy: "Loyal Sons of the Motherland"]

[Excerpts] As a result of the purposeful and persistent work of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, our homeland has achieved impressive successes in the international arena in the postwar years. We have been living in conditions of peace for over 3 decades. The Soviet Union's position has never before been so strong. The socialist states' influence on the course of world development is becoming increasingly potent and profound. At the same time, the successes achieved on the path to the relaxation of international tension have not removed the danger of war. As before, the arms race is being continued and military expenditures are on the rise in capitalist states.

Under these conditions the Soviet state is doing everything to insure that the armed forces have the necessary means at their disposal to fulfill their responsible tasks--to be the guards of the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the bulwark of world peace. L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stated in his interview for French television: "...The Soviet Union has imposing armed forces at its disposal. But we state clearly and distinctly: The Soviet Union has not threatened and does not threaten anyone...."

Thanks to the indefatigable concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for strengthening the country's defense capability and to the growth in the state's economic power, our army's combat equipment is constantly being renewed. Increasingly sophisticated models of weapons are being received every year. Our units now have at their disposal top-class, modern combat equipment, which reflect both experience of war and the latest achievements of science. Our missiles' combat qualities are not only not inferior to foreign missiles but are superior to them in a number of indicators.

There has been a qualitative growth in the missile-launching artillery available to the ground forces. Its volley power has risen significantly and the grouping and precision of fire has improved. Modern field guns possess high combat effectiveness owing to the growth in firepower, mobility and armor protection. They can be employed successfully by day or night, in any weather conditions and on various terrains. A powerful antitank weapon--antitank guided missiles--has emerged. These are capable of hitting any tank at a great distance with the first shot.

The missile troops and artillery have at their disposal not only modern arms and combat equipment but also remarkable military cadres and men infinitely devoted to their homeland and in complete mastery of their formidable weapons.

Missile gunners and artillery gunners are reinforcing their loyalty to combat traditions by practical deeds and selfless soldierly labor. In the recent "Kavkaz," "Sever," and "Shchit-76" maneuvers our units and subunits demonstrated, in complex natural and weather conditions, increased ability in employing combat equipment and arms, tactical maturity and high morale.

The increase in the efficiency and quality of the combat training of missile and artillery gunners is being achieved through strenuous creative work by commanders, staffs, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations.

CSO: 1801

## SOCIALIST COMPETITION OBJECTIVES FOR NEW TRAINING YEAR

Ministry of Defense and Main Political Directorate  
of Army and Navy Approval

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Nov 76 p 1

/Article: "At the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy: Persistently Carry Out the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, Improve Combat and Political Training, Master Modern Weaponry and New Technology, Vigilantly and Reliably Protect the Peaceful Labor of the Soviet People"7

/Text7 The USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy have examined and approved the pledges and petitions of the personnel of a missile unit /chast'7 (commander: Lieutenant Colonel A. Kryzhko); a motorized infantry regiment of the Samaro-Ul'yanovskaya, Berdichevskaya, Zheleznaya, thrice decorated with the Order of the Red Banner, Orders of Suvorov and Bogdan Khmel'nitskiy, motorized infantry division of the Red Banner Carpathian Military District (commander: Lieutenant Colonel E. Vorob'yev); an antiaircraft guided missile regiment of the Red Banner Baku Antiaircraft District (commander: Colonel Yu. Orlov); the Red Guard, Order of Lenin, twice decorated with the Order of the Red Banner, Order of Kutuzov, Guards air force regiment imeni 50th Anniversary of the USSR of the Southern Group of Forces (Guards commander: Lieutenant Colonel G. Shchitov); and an atomic missile submarine of the Red Banner Pacific Ocean Fleet (commander: Captain 2d Rank A. Kazakov)--the first in the Armed Forces to have responded to CC CPSU General Secretary L. I. Brezhnev's call, in his speech at the October (1976) Plenum of the party's Central Committee, to mark the Great October anniversary with new labor feats on all sectors of the great front of the struggle for communism.

Advanced units of the Armed Forces branches, having successfully completed the past training year, have called on soldiers, sailors, sergeants, master sergeants, ensigns, michmans, and officers to broaden socialist competition to carry out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and suitably to greet the 60th anniversary of the Great October socialist revolution.

The patriotic initiative of pioneers of socialist competition in the army and navy is supported by military councils and political directorates of the branches of the Armed Forces.

It is up to commanders, political organs, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations to explain to all personnel the importance of the new stage of army-wide socialist competition and to mobilize all fighting men for successful fulfillment of the tasks placed before the Armed Forces by the 25th party congress and the October (1976) CC CPSU Plenum.

Socialist competition must be directed /at improving combat and political training, mastering modern weaponry and new technology, and increasing vigilance and combat readiness/ /in boldface/. It is important to support in every way possible the initiatives and proposals of personnel directed at improving the quality and efficiency of the performance of assigned tasks, training plans and programs; to strive for the complete fulfillment of accepted obligations; and to encourage a competitive spirit in exercises.

In socialist competition, more attention must be devoted to questions of the strict observance by all servicemen of standards of communist morality and ethics. It is necessary to ensure the validity and practicality of obligations, to display high standards and exactingness in evaluating achieved results, and to eschew formalism in supervising competition.

All efforts to develop socialist competition must be carried out in close connection with the single and uninterrupted process of explaining and carrying out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and executing orders, plans, and programs for combat and political training.

The USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy express the firm conviction that army and navy personnel will warmly respond to the call of competition pioneers in the branches of the Armed Forces, that they will more actively wage the struggle to carry out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and suitably to greet the 60th anniversary of Great October, and that they will celebrate

this outstanding anniversary with a further improvement in the combat readiness of units and ships.

### Strategic Missile Forces Unit Objectives

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Nov 76 p 1

/Article: "Raise Combat Readiness, Reliably Protect the Peaceful Labor of the Soviet People"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface7

/Text7 The fighting men of the missile unit /chast'7 commanded by Lieutenant Colonel A. Kryzhko are augmenting the glorious combat traditions of the USSR Armed Forces with their selfless labor of arms. During the past training year, in carrying out the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, they completely fulfilled their socialist obligations. The unit was rated excellent for the fifth time. For their successes in combat and political training this military collective has been entered in the Book of Honor of the military council of the Strategic Missile Forces, and its Komsomol organization has been awarded the pennant of the Komsomol CC.

The October (1976) Plenum of our party's Central Committee aroused a new surge of creative energy in the missilemen. Its decisions inspired the fighting men to even more strenuous labor of arms, prompting them to find additional reserves for raising combat readiness and skillfully fulfilling combat training tasks.

On the threshold of the new training year the unit's personnel held a general meeting at which new frontiers in socialist competition were thoroughly discussed and mapped out. First to speak at the meeting was the secretary of the party organization of a subunit /podrazdeleniye7, missile expert Senior Lieutenant Gorshkov. "Communists," he said, "after profoundly analyzing the year's results and weighing their own potential, accept new socialist obligations and call on all personnel to broaden the struggle to further raise combat readiness and suitably greet the 60th anniversary of Great October." The commander of an excellent squad, Junior Sergeant Shentsev, stated that he and his subordinates are pledged to bear combat duty vigilantly, to study thoroughly, and to strengthen military discipline. Private Yakovlev, who is in the Komsomol, said Komsomol members would serve as an example of study, service, and discipline, devoting all their hearts to augmenting the glorious traditions of the combat collective.

The meeting unanimously adopted a petition to all fighting men of the Strategic Missile Forces with a call, /in carrying out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, to join actively in socialist competition to further raise combat readiness, improve the quality of combat training, thoroughly master new technology, and suitably greet the 60th anniversary of Great October./

The unit's soldiers, sergeants, ensigns and officers adopted the following socialist obligations:

/--To study, work, and live as Lenin did, as communists. Persistently to raise their ideological and theoretical level, profoundly to study the works of V. I. Lenin and the materials and decisions of the 25th party congress and the October (1976) CC CPSU Plenum, and to cultivate the best qualities of a Soviet soldier: ideological conviction, political consciousness, allegiance to military duty, and the qualities of a loyal son of the motherland, a patriot, and an internationalist.

--While vigilantly and reliably protecting the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, to excel in carrying out combat duty and to struggle persistently for the further raising of combat readiness. To achieve high coordination among all groups, and to exceed existing norms for the application of technology to combat readiness.

--In the 1977 training year to be confirmed an excellent unit for the sixth time, to raise the quality of combat training and the efficient use of training time to a new stage. To create an atmosphere of competitiveness and mutual help in every exercise. To excel in carrying out all special tactical exercises. By the end of the training year to have 80 percent excellent subunits and to increase the number of soldiers with excellent results in combat and political training.

--Profoundly realizing that mastery of combat technology is the most important factor in high combat readiness, each missileman pledges to master his specialty perfectly, skillfully and correctly to operate the equipment entrusted to him, to keep it in excellent condition and to check it carefully. Soldiers and sergeants pledge to master a related specialty in their first year of service and to achieve full interchangeability in assignments. To have 100 percent classed specialists among those so assigned, no fewer than 60 percent of them specialists 1st and 2d class and 33 percent experts among the officers. To have an expert in every group.

--To conduct a competition for the title of best specialist in subunits and units. To raise military engineering propaganda and the work of engineering groups to a higher qualitative level. Continuously to improve the instructional and material base, economically and carefully to handle military and civilian property.

--Strictly to observe standards of communist morality and ethics; to struggle for firm military discipline, cultured behavior, exemplary external appearance and drill; to help one another in combat training and service. To raise the role of military collectives, their responsibility for the honor of their subunit and unit. To augment the combat traditions of fighting missilemen, to foster pride in belonging to the Strategic Missile Forces. To take an active part in the movement for a post of exemplary public order and high culture.

--Daily to cultivate high moral, political, combat and psychological qualities, courage, fortitude, physical stamina. By the 60th anniversary of Great October to train 90 percent of the unit's soldiers to be officially-rated athletes and VSK /Military Sports Complex/ medal winners./

Communists were pioneers of the competition in the unit. All of them adopted high socialist obligations--to carry out training and combat tasks no less than excellently, vigilantly to bear combat duty, to be a model of industriousness and organization. Keeping up with the communists in everything, the unit's Komsomol members will master military affairs and political information more thoroughly, bear service excellently, and raise the activity and combat readiness of the Komsomol organizations.

#### Ground Forces Motorized Infantry Unit Objectives

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Nov 76 p 1

/Article: "Tirelessly Improve Combat Training, Skillfully Master Weaponry and Technology"; passages in slantlines printed in boldface/

/Text/ The motorized infantry unit commanded by Lieutenant Colonel E. Vorob'yev is part of the legendary Samaro-Ul'yanovskaya, Berdichevskaya, Zheleznaya, thrice decorated with the Order of the Red Banner, Orders of Suvorov and Bogdan Khmel'nitskiy, motorized infantry division. Created in 1918 on the personal instructions of the leader of the revolution, V. I. Lenin, the division has covered itself with



everlasting glory. A ribbon adorns the regiment's combat banner as well. It is one of the first regiments in the Red Banner Carpathian Military District to be awarded the Pennant of the USSR Ministry of Defense for bravery and combat valor. In the past training year the regiment's personnel achieved high results in combat and political training. In all exercises and combat shooting the motorized infantrymen demonstrated a skilled mastery of modern weaponry and technology.

Profoundly aware that the demands on combat readiness and field training are constantly growing, strictly evaluating their achievements, the regiment's fighting men are persistently searching for untapped reserves. The regiment's personnel strive to respond to the paternal concern for the Armed Forces of the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee, and the entire Soviet people by skillfully fulfilling all the tasks set before them.

In the busy days of preparation for the new training year the regiment's personnel held a general meeting devoted to adopting new socialist obligations. The Carpathian motorized infantrymen addressed themselves to all Ground Forces personnel with a call /to broaden socialist competition to carry out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and suitably to greet the 60th anniversary of Great October, to raise combat readiness and field training to a new stage, and to acquire a skilled mastery of technology and weaponry./

Having outlined the high goals of socialist competition, they adopted the following obligations:

/To continue persistently to improve their political knowledge; to study profoundly V. I. Lenin's ideological and theoretical legacy and the materials of the 25th party congress and the October (1976) CC CPSU Plenum; reverently to uphold the glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the Communist Party, the Soviet people and their Armed Forces; to foster in all fighting men of the unit /chast'7 a spirit of selfless devotion to the motherland, loyalty to patriotic and international duty; and to develop in every soldier high moral, political, and combat qualities.

To achieve an improvement in all indicators of combat and political training by improving the effectiveness of the training process, socialist competition, and precise organization of every class, exercise, and training session. To devote particular attention to improving tactical, technical, and weapons training. Closely to subordinate all aspects of combat training to tactical requirements. To hit targets on the first shot, first round, and first launch, at all distances for conventional weaponry, day and night, under any weather conditions. To struggle to complete excellently every subject, every combat training task. To carry out all

company and battalion exercises and combat shooting with an "excellent" or "good" rating, and an "excellent" rating for regimental tactical exercises. To increase the number of soldiers with excellent marks in training and the number of excellent subunits /podrazdeleniye/. To earn the title of excellent regiment by the end of the training year.

To enlist all Komsomol members and young fighting men in the struggle for the right to sign the report of the Leninist Komsomol to the Central Committee of the Communist Party in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October.

Thoroughly to master and skillfully to wield conventional weapons and combat technology, continuously to improve means and methods of using them in combat. To exceed established norms in working with equipment and weaponry by an average of 10-15 percent. To achieve full interchangeability in squads, crews, and teams. To have no fewer than 65 percent experts and specialists 1st and 2d class among those assigned classed qualifications. To train 60 percent of tank and ZSU /self-propelled antiaircraft gun/ commanders in the 3d class mechanic and operator program and thus to have a reserve operator for every combat machine. To help young soldiers master as rapidly as possible the machines and weapons entrusted to them. By introducing advanced methods of maintaining and operating equipment, to keep it in model condition and to achieve economies in motor capacities, fuel, and lubricants. Not to permit a single accident or breakdown to result from human error.

To raise to a higher stage in the anniversary year the professional and instructional skill of officers, and constantly to improve methods of training and educating subordinates and leading subunits.

To undertake active rationalization work to improve the instructional and material base and upgrade the storage and maintenance of combat equipment. To have rationalization proposals incorporated in every company and battery.

To improve mass sports work. Actively to use military-related types of sports for the physical and psychological toughening of personnel. By the end of the year 95 percent of the unit's soldiers will become officially-rated sportsmen and 90 percent of them will be VSK /Military Sports Complex/ medal winners.

To maintain the military post in model condition, to make it a center of high military culture. To demonstrate thrift and a responsible public attitude toward military and civilian property.

Realizing that achievement of these goals is only possible in the presence of strong military discipline, thorough organization, and firmly regulated order, to see that every fighting man is an example of irreproachable diligence and adherence to standards of communist morality and ethics. To value military comradeship and friendship, to strengthen the solidarity of the military collective, to uphold the honor and dignity of the Soviet fighting man, and to augment the glorious traditions of the regiment, the division, and the Soviet Armed Forces./

#### National Air Defense Regiment Objectives

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 76 p 1

/Article: "Vigilantly Guard the Skies of the Motherland"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface7

/Text7 There are many memorable events in the history of the anti-aircraft missile regiment now under the command of Colonel Yu. Orlov. During the last war, as part of the 18th Army, the gunners fought the enemy courageously. They fulfilled the task of providing air defense for Novorossiysk and Tuapse, covering from air attacks the combat activities of army units /chast'7 in the Malaya Zemlya. The gunners shot down 39 aircraft, destroying much of their opponent's manpower and combat equipment. Their feats earned them high honors.

Having received the combat baton from older generations, and recognizing their responsibility to the Communist Party and the Soviet people for the security of the motherland's skies, the missilemen in peacetime are augmenting the combat traditions. More than once the regiment has distinguished itself in exercises and has been awarded the Pennant of the USSR Ministry of Defense for bravery and military valor.

In August of this year CPSU Politburo member, USSR Minister of Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov visited the regiment, conveying to the sons and grandsons of those who defended the motherland during the war the heartfelt greeting of CC CPSU General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, former chief of the 18th Army's political section. The USSR Minister of Defense urged the personnel to study military affairs thoroughly and to bear combat duty vigilantly.

The regiment's personnel achieved high marks in socialist competition in 1976. They received an "excellent" rating in combat shooting. At the end of the year the regiment was adjudged excellent and awarded the challenge Red Banner of the district military council.

The decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the October (1976) CC CPSU Plenum are inspiring the missilemen to ever more selfless labor. The other day the personnel of the regiment held a meeting at which obligations were adopted in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October. Speaking at the meeting were the commander of an excellent battalion, a master of combat skills, Lieutenant Colonel V. Galatenko; the battalion deputy commander for political affairs, Major F. Dunayev; the regiment's best guidance officer, Senior Lieutenant N. Tsyplenkov; a squad commander, Sergeant S. Korolev; and others. They called on their colleagues to labor ever more persistently in the new training year and to achieve new successes in perfecting combat, strengthening military discipline, and raising vigilance and combat readiness.

The personnel of the regiment adopted a petition to all fighting men in the country's Air Defense Forces /to participate actively in socialist competition and to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Great October by persistently carrying out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress; by further raising combat readiness, the quality of combat training, and the efficient exploitation of the combat potential of equipment and weaponry; and by the irreproachable fulfillment of military duty./

The fighting men of the regiment adopted the following obligations:

/To continue to study profoundly the documents of the 25th party congress and the October (1976) CC CPSU Plenum and to be constantly guided in practical activity by their decisions. Persistently to carry out V. I. Lenin's precepts for Soviet soldiers and to master his ideological and theoretical legacy. Actively to cultivate ideological conviction; boundless devotion to the motherland; political vigilance; high moral, political, and combat qualities; and loyalty to military duty and the combat traditions of the Soviet Armed Forces and the country's Air Defense Forces.

To be in a constant state of the highest combat readiness, to bear combat duty vigilantly, and to struggle persistently for further reduction of the time required to ready the regiment for combat. To achieve high coordination among all teams and subunits /podrazdeleniye/, to exceed norms of combat work by 8-10 percent, and to achieve maximum utilization of the combat potential of all kinds of equipment.

To confirm the title of excellent regiment in the 1977 training year. To achieve a significant improvement in the quality of combat training and high efficiency in every exercise. To

concentrate basic efforts on further improving special and tactical training. To fulfill all combat training tasks with no less than excellent and good ratings, and to carry out antiaircraft missile shooting with an excellent rating. To learn to hit air targets with the first missile, at maximum distances, day and night, under conditions of strong electronic counteraction.

Thoroughly to master new combat technology and weaponry and to struggle more actively for the title of best specialist of the battery, battalion, and regiment. To turn all young soldiers into specialists 3d class by the 60th anniversary of October, and to raise classed specialists one step. To train 75 percent specialists 1st and 2d class, to double the number of masters of combat skills, and to have 50 percent of soldiers and sergeants in their second year of service working at a technical level. To achieve full interchangeability of teams.

To maintain combat equipment and weaponry in model condition and constant readiness to fulfill combat tasks. To achieve by the end of the year an increase in the overhaul life of all machine units of not less than 20 percent.

To continue to promote creativity in military engineering and to improve the instructional and material base. To double, in comparison with last year, the number of rationalization proposals and to facilitate their implementation.

To improve the physical toughening and stamina of the fighting men. To have 90 percent officially-rated sportsmen by the end of the training year and 85 percent VSK /Military Sports Complex/ medal winners.

Strictly to observe standards of communist morality and ethics and to present an example of diligence, personal self-discipline, conscientious and aggressive fulfillment of orders and instructions, and support for exemplary regulated order in subunits./

The competition leaders in the regiment are the communists. Each of them pledges to excel in mastering combat equipment and weaponry and to present an example of discipline, diligence, and high vigilance. Approximately 80 percent of the personnel of the regiment are Komsomol members. In preparing suitably to greet the 60th anniversary of Great October, the Komsomol members and young fighters promise to follow the precepts of Il'ich in everything they do, to take their example from the communists, to participate actively in Leninist testing, and to secure the leading role of Komsomol members in service, training, and discipline.

## Air Forces Regiment Objectives

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Nov 76 p 1

/Article: "The Combat Heights of the Aviators"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface7

/Text7 The personnel of the Red Guard, Order of Lenin, twice decorated with the Red Banner, Order of Kutuzov, Guards air force regiment imeni 50th anniversary of the USSR, under the command of Guards Lieutenant Colonel G. Shchitov, are upholding the glorious revolutionary and combat traditions of their unit /chast'7, which was founded in 1918 on the personal instructions of V. I. Lenin. V. P. Chkalov, A. K. Serov, S. I. Gritsevets, and many other famous military fliers have served in its ranks. Twenty-two Heroes of the Soviet Union were bred here. The regiment shot down 347 fascist aircraft in the Great Patriotic War.

Today the regiment's aviators serve on the forward frontiers of the socialist commonwealth, in the Southern Group of Forces. They strive to be worthy of the combat glory of heroes, from year to year increasing their successes in aerial training. The unit's collective completed the past training year with high marks in combat and political training. All the tactical flying exercises conducted in the regiment displayed the increased skill of the airmen and the faultless performance of modern aviation technology, trained by the skilled hands of specialists of all the services. The number of first-class specialists, masters of combat adaptation, and soldiers who excelled in training in the regiment increased significantly.

The aviators are laboring persistently to carry out the tasks set before the Armed Forces by the 25th CPSU Congress. They greeted with great enthusiasm the decisions of the October (1976) Plenum of the party's Central Committee and the speech there by CC CPSU General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The fighting guards are directing a new surge of creative effort at fulfilling the responsible tasks of the training year ahead. A meeting of the unit's personnel a few days ago adopted with high patriotic enthusiasm a petition to all Air Forces aviators, calling on them /actively to enlist in socialist competition for high combat readiness, further improvement of aerial training, skilled mastery of new aviation technology and weaponry and its upkeep, expert fulfillment of combat and political training tasks, exemplary military order, and a suitable greeting to the 60th anniversary of Great October./

Speaking at the meeting, an excellent flight commander, sniper pilot Guards Major A. Neznanov, expressed the determination of the fliers further to improve flight and tactical training and to make fuller and more efficient use of the combat potential of modern missile carriers. Communist military technician 1st class, Guards Senior Lieutenant R. Khachiyan, spoke of the need further to improve technical skill and efficiency in work, to upgrade the quality of preparation of aviation equipment and weaponry for flights, and to ensure its reliability. Komsomol member and aviation mechanic, Guards Junior Sergeant V. Busygin, called on the youth of the unit to raise by selfless labor of arms the combat readiness of their native regiment, to strengthen discipline and organization, and to be a model of the conscientious fulfillment of accepted obligations.

In beginning a new training year--the 60th year of the Great October socialist revolution--the pilots, engineers, technicians, and junior aviation specialists unanimously adopted high socialist obligations.

/They pledge persistently to raise their ideological and political level, to study profoundly the materials and decisions of the 25th party congress and the October (1976) CC CPSU Plenum, and to struggle actively for their realization. To continue the study of Lenin's theoretical legacy and daily to cultivate the qualities of a Soviet soldier: high ideological conviction; selfless devotion to the party, the Soviet motherland, and the ideals of communism; and a constant readiness honorably to carry out one's patriotic and international duty to defend the Soviet state and the countries of the socialist commonwealth.

To concentrate the basic efforts of personnel on fulfilling the main task: the comprehensive raising of the regiment's combat readiness. In competing for excellence in the fulfillment of combat training tasks and norms, to achieve a reduction of 10 percent in the time required to ready subunits /podrazdeleniye/ for combat.

To earn the title of excellent regiment by the 60th anniversary of the Great October socialist revolution, and to have two excellent squadrons and TECH's /Technical maintenance units/, more than half of the flights, crews, and groups. To stimulate competition for the title of best pilot, technician, and mechanic.

Continuing the struggle for further growth of the quality and efficiency of combat training in light of the decisions of the

25th party congress, to improve the flying and tactical skill of airmen and to improve their target training. Skillfully to exploit, on the basis of a profound knowledge of technology, aerodynamics, and tactics, the increased combat potential of modern aviation systems, and to achieve target hits with the first attack of every rocket and bomb, every missile. To search constantly for new, more efficient means and methods of combat action. To carry out all tactical flight exercises with no less than good and excellent results.

Thoroughly to study and master aviation technology and weaponry, to struggle to raise the classed qualifications of pilots and technicians. To have 100 percent classed specialists by the end of the training year, including 85 percent 1st and 2d class pilots. To create a model instructional and material base. To link the fulfillment of these tasks more closely to military engineering propaganda, rationalization and inventive work, and dissemination of the experience of masters of military affairs. In the course of the year to increase the number of rationalization proposals one and a half times.

To make every Guards aviator an example of adherence to the principles of communist morality, displaying intolerance of the slightest violations of discipline and order and always possessing an exemplary external appearance. To raise the educational role of military collectives and to strengthen military comradeship and mutual help.

To secure the active participation of all soldiers of the regiment in public life and mass cultural and sports work, daily to improve their physical condition and stamina, and to train no fewer than 95 percent officially-rated sportsmen and 90 percent VSK /Military Sports Complex/ medal winners.

To maintain in model condition the area of the air base, all cultural and domestic units, sports facilities, and housing resources./

#### Navy Submarine Crew Objectives

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Nov 76 p 1

/Article: "Vigilantly Keep the Ocean Watch"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface/

/Text/ The crew of the atomic missile submarine commanded by Captain 2d Rank A. Kazakov (the Red Banner Pacific Ocean Fleet) successfully fulfilled its combat training tasks for the past training year and fully carried out its adopted socialist



obligations. The atomic missile carrier completed a number of extended ocean voyages, earning in the year of the 25th party congress the title of excellent ship. Every other submariner acquired first-class qualifications and mastered a related specialty. Sixty-one percent of the sailors excelled in combat and political training.

On a regular extended voyage the Pacific submariners mapped out high goals for themselves in socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October. The ship's commander, Captain 2d Rank A. Kazakov; the deputy commander for political affairs, Captain 3d Rank V. Morozov; the secretary of the party organization, Engineer-Captain Lieutenant Ye. Shil'nikov; and the secretary of the Komsomol committee, Senior Lieutenant M. Kabanov, held discussions in their compartments on the work of the October (1976) CC CPSU Plenum and the speech at the Plenum by CC CPSU General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. The officers called on the sailors to continue vigilantly to keep the ocean watch and to struggle ever more persistently for training efficiency and quality, for competition effectiveness, and for a rise in the combat readiness of their native ship.

While fulfilling their military duty on some distant ocean meridian the submariners direct all their feelings and thoughts toward the party of Lenin, the Soviet people, and the beloved fatherland. They spoke with great patriotic fervor of their boundless devotion to the work of October, the work of communism, and their readiness to strengthen by selfless labor or arms the defense capability of their native land and the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces. The submariners thoroughly discussed their future potential and adopted the following socialist obligations:

/--To devote all their strength and knowledge to carrying out the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. Reverently to uphold V. I. Lenin's precepts to Soviet fighting men on defending the socialist fatherland, and the glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the Communist Party, the Soviet people and their Armed Forces. To study thoroughly the materials of the 25th party congress and the theoretical and practical propositions and conclusions contained in CC CPSU General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report to the 25th CPSU Congress and his speech at the October (1976) CC CPSU Plenum.

To create a permanent lecture bureau on the ship to aid in studying the materials of the 25th CPSU Congress, the Leninist theoretical legacy, and V. I. Lenin's ideas on socialist revolution and the defense of its achievements.

--To achieve new qualitative standards in maintaining the ship's permanent combat readiness. To carry out tactical and firing tasks with high results and to achieve no less than an excellent rating in missile firing. To reduce normative indicators by 5 percent. To achieve full team interchangeability on 50 percent of combat stations. To confirm the title of excellent ship.

--To make efficient use of every cruise mile and every minute of training time to improve tactical, nautical, and special training. To see that every submariner entitled to take the exams for master of military affairs successfully passes these exams before the year is out. To have 85 percent specialists 1st and 2d class in the crew by the 60th anniversary of Great October. To have every other officer pass the exams for admittance to independent supervision at a higher level. To augment the ranks of men who excel in combat and political training.

--Thoroughly to master the ship's weaponry and equipment and to operate them skillfully and efficiently during ocean cruising and modern combat. To maintain the physical plant in model condition and increase its overhaul life by 20 percent. Steadily to improve one's nautical and technical skill.

--To stimulate the work of the military technology propaganda council. To organize technical study groups in every combat unit /chast'7 and service. More thoroughly to analyze, generalize, and implement advanced experience in mastering and utilizing weaponry and technical systems. To have the officers prepare ten papers on military technology topics.

--To improve the instructional and material base and use it efficiently in personnel training. To take active part in rationalization work, implementing no fewer than 24 rationalization proposals. Constantly to seek out reserves for conserving state property and carefully to expend motor capacities, electrical power, fuels and lubricants.

--To have every crew member thoroughly cultivate high moral, political, and combat qualities. Strictly to observe standards of communist morality and to struggle for firm military discipline, precise organization of work, and thoroughly regulated order. To value naval friendship, strengthen the solidarity of the military collective, uphold the honor and dignity of the Soviet sailor, and make every submariner proud of serving on an excellent atomic missile carrier.

--Thoroughly to toughen oneself physically and psychologically; to develop strength and stamina, and a constant readiness successfully to carry out any assigned task under the difficult conditions of an ocean voyage. To have 90 percent officially-rated sportsmen and 90 percent VSK /Military Sports Complex/ medal winners in the crew by the end of the training year.

--To enlist all the ship's Komsomol members in an active struggle for the right to sign the Leninist Komsomol's report to the CPSU Central Committee honoring the 60th anniversary of Great October./

After standing the anniversary watch in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October the sailors of the atomic missile carrier issued a call to all navy personnel /actively to enlist in socialist competition in the new training year and to extend the struggle for the further raising of combat readiness and the high efficiency and quality of combat and political training.

#### Editorial on Importance of Socialist Competition

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Nov 76 p 1

/Editorial: "The New Stage of Competition"/

/Text/ In a week the new training year will begin in the army and navy. Personnel are starting it under the badge of active participation in the nationwide struggle to carry out the decisions of the 25th party congress, the October (1976) CC CPSU Plenum, and the 5th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The heart of every soldier and sailor, sergeant and master sergeant, ensign and midman, every officer responded warmly to CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's resounding call at the Plenum to mark the glorious anniversary--the 60th anniversary of the Great October socialist revolution--with new achievements and new labor feats on all sectors of the great front of the struggle for communism.

The feelings and thoughts of Soviet fighting men these days were vividly reflected in the pledges, recently published in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, of the personnel of a missile unit /chast'/; an order-winning motorized infantry regiment; an antiaircraft missile regiment; the Red Guard, Order of Lenin, twice decorated with the Red Banner, Order of Kutuzov, Guards air force regiment imeni 50th anniversary of the USSR; and an atomic missile submarine. The fighting men of these units call on all personnel to carry out persistently the decisions

of the 25th CPSU Congress, to improve combat and political training, to master modern weaponry and new technology, and vigilantly and reliably to protect the peaceful labor of the Soviet people.

The USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy have examined and approved the pledges and petitions of the personnel of the advanced units to the fighting men of their Armed Forces branches. Commanders, political organs, staffs, party and Komsomol organizations are called upon to explain to all personnel the importance of the new stage in army-wide socialist competition and to mobilize them for successful fulfillment of the tasks placed before the Armed Forces by the 25th party congress and the October (1976) CC CPSU Plenum.

The patriotic initiative of the leaders is supported by the military councils and political directorates of the branches of the Armed Forces. The call of the leaders, as evidenced by local reports, is encountering a warm response and unanimous support in the forces. The petitions of the personnel of the advanced units gave a large boost to explanatory and organizational work. The task is for each serviceman, in starting the new training year, to map out precise prospects for combat improvement, so that the goals of the new stage of socialist competition are determined in an atmosphere of exacting and principled assessment of what has been achieved, taking into account untapped reserves and the valuable undertakings and suggestions of the men. The unfolding of socialist competition should be carried out in direct connection with the further elucidation and study of the decisions of the 25th party congress and the materials of the October (1976) CC CPSU Plenum. It is important to make skillful use of political enthusiasm among the fighting men and to rely on the increased responsibility of people for the quality of combat training and the condition of military discipline, and on the patriotic striving of every man to make the maximum contribution to fulfilling the tasks set forth by the Ministry of Defense for the new training year.

Personnel must raise the combat readiness of units and ships still higher in the new training year. Combat readiness, further improvement of the quality of land, air, and sea training, and increasing the efficiency of the training process are the most important part of the competition. Starting with the first classes it is necessary to enlist in an active struggle for excellence in every subject, for the exemplary fulfillment of every exercise and every combat training task.

The personnel of the advanced units are devoting particular attention to mastering modern technology and weaponry and to the full exploitation of their combat potential. Competition leaders regard technical training as one of the most important elements in improving combat readiness and capability. By giving new scope to the struggle for excellence, the mastering of related specialties, complete interchangeability in squads, teams and crews, and the introduction of progressive methods of operating and maintaining equipment, socialist competition uncovers many reserves in these areas.

The effectiveness of socialist competition, as evidenced by the experience of advanced units and ships, largely depends on the ability of leaders to make use of its enormous educational potential. By mobilizing personnel to achieve maximum results in combat training and by fostering a spirit of competitiveness in classes and exercises, the competition should contribute to the development of ideological conviction and political consciousness, unite military collectives, and strengthen genuine military comradeship and communist morality and ethics.

These days, commanders--together with political organs and party organizations, and with the active participation of staffs--must involve all fighting men in socialist competition. In organizing competition it is also important further to enhance, in every way possible, the authority of those who excel in combat and political training, to inspire fighting men to achieve this high title, and to augment the glorious traditions of excellent subunits (podrazdeleniye).

Relying on the high political enthusiasm among personnel and the growing initiative of the masses, party organizations are called upon to raise high the banner of socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October, constantly to strengthen party influence on all aspects of army and navy life, and actively to disseminate the experience and working methods of advanced commanders. The duty of political organs and party organizations is thoroughly to infuse military personnel with a sense of responsibility for fulfilling the tasks of the new training year, decisively to oppose formalism and red tape in organizing competition, and to display high exactingness in evaluating results.

Closely united around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, Soviet fighting men are actively joining the new stage of army-wide socialist competition, devoting all their efforts to raising combat readiness and vigilantly protecting the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and their great socialist achievements.

## DOSAAF CONGRESSES IN UNION REPUBLICS

### Belorussian SSR 5th DOSAAF Congress

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 26 Dec 76 p 2

[Report by S. Aslezov: "To Train Skillful Defenders of the Homeland"]

[Text] Serious preparations for the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress and the 50th anniversary of the defense Society are under way in Belorussia's DOSAAF organizations. Throughout the republic meetings with DOSAAF veterans are taking place, lectures and reports are being given, and photographic displays devoted to the anniversary are being organized. Competitions have been started under the program of the first winter Physical Culture Festival in the military technical types of sports.

Belorussia's DOSAAF committees and training organizations are struggling persistently to accomplish the responsible tasks emerging from plans outlined by the 25th party congress and the October (1976) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and to fulfill socialist commitments. A prominent place was devoted to an analysis of this important work in the Accountability Report made at the Congress by chairman of the Belorussian DOSAAF Central Committee, V. Savin.

During the five years covered by the report DOSAAF collectives grew stronger organizationally and their ranks increased. At the present time the Society has around 13,600 low-level collectives in Belorussia with a membership of almost 3.5 million. More than 650,000 of the republic's workers have joined the ranks of DOSAAF in recent years alone.

The substance of mass defense work has improved considerably, military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth has been intensified, the military technical types of sports have assumed mass scale, and the material and technical base of DOSAAF organizations has been improved. All of this is making it possible to achieve considerable successes. It is not by chance that for three years in a row the republic's defense organization has retained first place in the All-Union Socialist Competition and the Challenge Red Banner of the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee.

As pointed out in the report and delegate speeches one of the main areas of work for the republic's DOSAAF organization is the training of the youth to defend the homeland and the training of specialists for the Soviet Armed Forces. Definite advances have been made in this area, as in the other areas of defense work. As late as 1972 the republic's DOSAAF organization occupied only eighth place in the nation with respect to the training of specialists for the army. For the past two years, however, it has retained the Challenge Red Banner of the USSR Ministry of Defense.

Good indicators were also achieved this past training year. The assignment for training specialists was exceeded by almost 4 percent. More than 97 percent of the graduates received "excellent" or "good" on the exams. They almost all received GTO [Ready for Work and Defense] badges. Graduates of DOSAAF schools fit into the formation of fighting men rapidly and become highly rated specialists and experts in combat and political training. According to their commanders they perform their military service in an exemplary manner.

These achievements are the result of daily assistance from the republic's party and soviet organs and of the military council of KBVO [Red Banner Belorussian Military District], their attention to the work and needs of DOSAAF training organizations and the painstaking, persistent work performed by collectives of the Society's schools and clubs. The material-technical base of DOSAAF training organizations improved considerably during the report period. The majority of them now have new buildings, training complexes, motor vehicle tracks, technical service centers for motor vehicles and signals training areas. Technical programmed training equipment is being introduced throughout.

Belorussia's DOSAAF motor vehicle and technical schools were the first in the nation to begin training drivers for the Armed Forces using only modern vehicle models. Enterprises of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Motor Transport and Belsel'khoztekhnika [Belorussian Agricultural Equipment Association] are helping to acquire essential training equipment, sets, assemblies and part for the classrooms.

Staffs of experienced, capable instructors and masters of production training have been created at the majority of training organizations. As a rule, these are people who have served in the army and have a great deal of experience with life. More than 70 percent of the workers in DOSAAF training organizations are communists and 80 percent have a higher or secondary specialized education. The instructors systematically improve their methodological skills.

While giving due credit for that which has been accomplished both the report and the speeches at the same time discussed problems and prospects for mass defense work, specifically, the training of technical specialists for the Soviet Armed Forces. First Deputy Commander of Troops of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District, Lieutenant General Tank Troops A. Semirenko, appealed for all-around improvement of technical military training for draftees. Unfortunately, the work of certain DOSAAF schools still does not

measure up to modern requirements. Their graduates have poor practical skills and are not able to operate a vehicle in complicated circumstances.

Problems of preparing the youth for military service and training technical specialists were also discussed by P. Maksimov, chairman of the Vitebskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee; A. Kozik, chief of the Brest Model Technical School; F. Khachaturov, chief of the Gomel' Consolidated Technical School; and others.

In his speech First Secretary of the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee K. Platonov discussed issues of joint work by Belorussia's Komsomol and DOSAAF organizations in the indoctrination and technical military training of future defenders of the homeland. The main thing, he stressed, is to see that this work is carried out in a comprehensive manner, that military-patriotic indoctrination is skillfully combined with the physical and technical training of conscripts.

Also addressing the congress were the deputy chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, Hero of the Soviet Union, Colonel General Aviation S. Kharlamov, and section head of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, P. Adamovich.

The Belorussian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee, the republic's DOSAAF inspection commission and delegates to the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress were elected.

Taking part in the 5th republic DOSAAF congress were Secretary of the Belorussian SSR Communist Party Central Committee A. Kuz'min, Deputy Chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers N. Snezhkova, and Hero of the Soviet Union A. Kulagin, instructor for the Belorussian SSR Communist Party Central Committee.

A plenum was held, at which V. Savin was re-elected Chairman of the Belorussian DOSAAF Central Committee, and P. Tamkovich chairman of the inspection commission.

#### Estonian SSR 1st DOSAAF Congress

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 26 Dec 76 p 2

[Report by A. Akishin: "To the Level of Modern Requirements"]

Text] Delegates to the 1st Estonian SSR DOSAAF Congress greeted the welcoming speech from the republic's Communist Party Central Committee with prolonged applause. In the welcoming speech the patriotic deeds of Estonia's almost 400,000 DOSAAF members were highly appraised.

During the past five-year period, Yu. Raudsepp chairman of the republic's DOSAAF Central Committee, noted in the accountability report, was for the organizations of Estonia's Society a period of intense work to improve the level of mass defense work among the population and to activate the primary defense collectives.



There are now more than 1,000 of the Society's primary organizations in the republic. A number of them have become a real force in the public and political life of collectives of workers and student youth. A good reputation has been earned by the DOSAAF defense collectives of the Dvigatel' state Union plant in Tallin; the Baltic Ship Repair Yard; the Kolkhoz imeni S.M. Kirov, Khar'yuskiy Rayon; Secondary School No. 4 in the city of Pyarnu; and many others. It is enough to point out that four masters of sport, six candidate masters of sport and ten first-rate sportsmen were produced in 1975 alone in the primary organization of the Dvigatel' plant.

The congress devoted a great deal of attention to problems of improving the committees' organizational work in the supervision of the defense Society's primary collectives. This was discussed, among others, by Ye. Petrenko, chairman of the Talin DOSAAF city committee; T. Tomson, chairman of the DOSAAF committee at the Talin Chemical and Pharmaceutical Plant; A. Kinyayev, chairman of the Kokhtla-Yarve DOSAAF City Committee; and others.

The training of technical specialists for the army and national economy was considerably expanded and improved. The congress named among the outstanding collectives those of the Talin Motor Vehicle School, winner of socialist competition among Estonia's DOSAAF Training Organizations, the republic's aviation sport club and the Vyru Technical School.

At the same time, A. Ess, chief of the Talin Motor Vehicle School, stressed in his speech at the congress, greater attention should be devoted to the creation of a modern practical base for the training, specifically the construction of motor vehicle tracks and well-equipped production training facilities, of which there is still a shortage.

Both the accountability report and delegate speeches mentioned the sports achievements of the republic's DOSAAF members and brought up the matters of further developing the mass nature of military technical types of sports and improving the skill of the sportsmen. Almost 120,000 individuals participate in DOSAAF sports sections and on teams, and regularly participate in competitions. During the past five years the ranks of the defense Society's sportsmen have grown by more than 66,000 rated sportsmen, of which more than 400,000 are candidate masters of sports and first-rank sportsmen, and 252 are USSR Masters of Sport.

During those years Estonia's sportsmen have altered the list of republic records 114 times and set many All-Union and world records in underwater and motorized water sports. The best Estonian sportsmen have earned 90 gold, 97 silver and 97 bronze medals. They also competed successfully in the final competitions of the 6th Summer Sports Festival of People's of the USSR, taking fifth place in the military technical types of sports.

It was also pointed out at the congress that there is still a lag in the republic in the model and rifle and sports and in a number of marine and radio technical types of sports. Some STK [technical sports groups?] deal poorly with the training of public sports cadres and many primary DOSAAF organizations are not involving the youth in classes in the military technical types of sports.

The congress was addressed by Deputy Chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, Major General V. Mosyaykin. He directed the delegates' attention to the need to improve the effectiveness of socialist competition among DOSAAF collectives and to improve the work of popularizing military and military technical skills among the youth in the Society's primary organizations. He also expressed confidence that Soviet Estonia DOSAAF members would greet the Society's 50th anniversary and the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress with new achievements in military-patriotic and mass defense work and would make a worthy contribution to the continued strengthening of the nation's defense capabilities.

Taking part in the congress were A. Gren, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, P. Vasikov, in charge of the administrative agency section of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, and D. Visnapuu, secretary of the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee.

A new Estonian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee and revision committee were elected, as were delegates to the 8th All-Union Congress of the Defense Society.

Yu. Raudsepp was re-elected chairman of the republic's DOSAAF Central Committee by the first plenum of the Estonian DOSAAF Central Committee. I. Tamm was elected chairman of the republic inspection commission.

#### Ukrainian SSR 4th DOSAAF Congress

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 29 Dec 76 p 2

[Report by V. Smirnov and G. Chernomorskiy: "A High Appraisal Obliges"]

[Text] The beginning of the republic's 4th DOSAAF Congress was marked by joyous events. Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee A. Titarenko, who addressed the delegates, read a greeting to the congress from the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

"The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee warmly welcomes delegates to the 4th Congress and all members of the Voluntary Society for assistance to the army, aviation and fleet of the Ukrainian SSR," the greeting reads.

"Your congress is taking place at an important time, when the Soviet people are successfully implementing the grand program for the building of communism outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress. Preparing a worthy greeting for the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution the republic's workers are focusing all their energy on early fulfillment of plans specified by the Tenth Five-Year Plan and the tasks set forth in decisions of the October (1976) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in the speech made at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The celebration of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's 70th birthday has evoked a new outpouring of creative effort on the part of workers of Soviet Ukraine and all Soviet people.

"The Communist Party and Soviet State are systematically implementing the program of continued struggle for peace, freedom and independence of peoples adopted by the 25th Congress, and are manifesting constant concern for the strengthening of our socialist homeland's economic and defense might and improvement of its glorious Armed Forces.

"The republic's DOSAAF organization, which includes in its ranks more than 19 million workers, kolkhoz workers, employees and students, is making a worthy contribution to the accomplishment of this important task. It is performing a great deal of work in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the workers and the training of the youth for military service and cadres of the mass technical occupations for the national economy.

"It is the duty of the republic's DOSAAF organizations to continue participating actively in the training of the youth to protect the socialist homeland, to help develop in the consciousness of our people, first and foremost the youth, the concepts of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, pride in the Soviet Nation and profound devotion to their homeland.

"It is essential to constantly improve the work of the Society's primary organizations, to see that they become true centers of mass defense work among the population, to constantly improve the training of specialists for the USSR Armed Forces and the national economy, to develop military technical types of sports in every way possible and to build up the training materials base.

"The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee expresses confidence that as they move toward the 50th anniversary of the order bearing Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Aviation and Fleet the republic's DOSAAF organizations, working in close cooperation with trade union, Komsomol, sports and other public organizations, will achieve new successes in their work and make a contribution to the accomplishment of tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress to further strengthen our great homeland's defensive might."

Member of the Politburo of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet A. Vatchenko read the Ukase awarding the Certificate of Merit of the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet to the Defense Society of the Ukraine. The republic's organization was awarded the certificate for services performed in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the workers, the training of specialists for the USSR Armed Forces and Cadres in the Mass Technical Occupations for the National Economy, and in the development of military technical types of sports, and in connection with the 50th anniversary of the USSR DOSAAF.

The delegates then heard the accountability report of the Ukrainian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee, which was presented by its chairman, Lieutenant General A. Pokal'chuk, and the inspection commission's report.

The defense Society's Ukrainian organization is known as an outstanding one, moving year after year in the avant garde of socialist competition among DOSAAF collectives. It has occupied first place in the nation for eight years now and has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee. One might think that these successes and the high appraisal of its work by the republic's party and government might put the delegates in a complacent mood. Both the report and the discussions, however, while giving due credit to that which has been achieved, focused attention on unresolved problems, an in-depth analysis of existing deficiencies and discussion of plans which must be carried out in the next few years.

Among other issues the congress devoted a great deal of attention to further improvement of the work of primary DOSAAF organizations, improvement of supervision over them on the part of the committees and the development of each of them into true centers of mass defense work in the collectives of workers and student youth.

"During the report period two plenums of the Ukrainian DOSAAF Central Committee were devoted to supervision of primary organizations and to increasing their militancy," the report noted. "At sessions of the Presidium and bureau of the republic's DOSAAF Central Committee reports were heard from 23 of the basic collectives and around 20 committees for their supervision. The state of mass defense work was checked in more than 3,000 primary, brigade and shop organizations. A number of conferences and seminars were also devoted to this matter. Around 3,000 individuals underwent training in interoblast courses for the training of primary organization chairmen organized in the cities of Donetsk, Kiev, Simferopol' and Khmel'nitsk. A great deal of work is being carried out in the republic to step up the work of primary organizations by a large public aktiv formed into commissions, sections, instructional groups and supernumerary sections of the Society's committees.

Highly active work is being carried out by the primary DOSAAF organizations of the Makeyevka Metallurgical Plant imeni Kirov, the Kommunist plant in Kiev, the Stepnoy Sovkhoz in Nikolayevskaya Oblast, the Progress Kolkhoz in Perno-pol'skaya Oblast, the L'vov Polytechnic Institute, Secondary School No. 19 in Zaporozh'ye, and many others. Unfortunately, however, as noted in the report and delegate speeches at the congress, the portion of actively functioning primary organizations among the collectives is still small. This situation is typical of a number of rayons in Volynskaya, Zhitomirskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya, Kirovogradskaya and other oblasts.

The head of the Zaporozh'ye Machine Building Institute, Professor P. Mikhaylov, shared some interesting experience acquired in mass defense work in that collective. A military-patriotic indoctrination council has been created there. Such councils also function in the different departments. Under supervision from the party committee and party bureaus they coordinate work in this important area for all public organizations and constantly analyze its effectiveness.

I. Kharchenko, director of Odessa School No. 116, told the delegates how 180 sharpshooters and 140 rated sportsmen have been produced in the collective this year alone. Every fourth graduate of the school is a vehicle operator and all of the boys take an active part in GTO all-around competitions. At the present time 290 of them have successfully met the standards, and 180 boys have earned a "gold" badge. All of this work is carried out at a rifle range, in radio and motor vehicle classes and in a model airplane group.

Chairman of the Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee V. Meshcheryakov devoted his talk to problems of improving the work of technical sport clubs and to their role in stepping up the work of primary organizations.

In his speech V. Nedvizhenko, head of the administrative agency section of the Kiev Oblast Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, stressed the guiding role of party organs and communists in increasing the militancy of primary DOSAAF organizations. A large portion of the leaders of basic defense collectives in the oblast are now party members, he noted.

The Congress underscored the fact that intensification of mass defense work in primary organizations and their organizational strengthening remain the central task of all of the republic's DOSAAF committees and public aktiv. It is essential to achieve a further strengthening of their material and technical base, all-around development of socialist competitions and active participation by each basic collective in the All-Union Competition for the Best Organization of Mass Defense Work, which is devoted to the Society's 50th anniversary.

An extensive speech was made at the congress by Hero of the Soviet Union, Marshal of Aviation A. Pokryshkin, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee. He pointed out the leading role of the Ukrainian defense organization and its worthy contribution to the glorious work of the nation's patriotic Society. Comrade Pokryshkin then discussed in detail the tasks facing DOSAAF committees and training organizations in the second year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan and called upon the delegates to further expand socialist competition for the successful accomplishment of tasks set for the defense Society in the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

Also taking part in the republic's 4th DOSAAF Congress were the following: Deputy Chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers V. Semichastnyy; A. Chumak, section head in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; N. Slavinskiy, secretary of the Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions; A. Yefimenko, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee of the Ukrainian SSR; M. Baka, chairman of the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; twice Hero of the Soviet Union A. Fedorov, renowned partisan commander; Lieutenant General V. Dement'yev, chief of the political directorate of the Red Banner Kiev Military District; leaders of a number of republic ministries and departments; and a delegation from the Moldavian DOSAAF Central Committee.

Lieutenant General A. Pokal'chuk was re-elected chairman of the Ukrainian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee and A. Likhovuzov was elected chairman of the inspection commission.

#### Kirgiz SSR 6th DOSAAF Congress

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 29 Dec 76 p 2

[Report by V. Vlasov, Frunze: "From Party Positions"]

[Text] Kirgiziya's party organs are giving extremely close attention to mass defense and military-patriotic work as the most important form of ideological indoctrination of the workers in this multi-national republic.

The recently completed 6th Kirgiz SSR DOSAAF Congress was another demonstration of this. All members of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, including First Secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee T. Usubaliyev, took part in the Congress. Among the congress delegates were secretaries of Kirgiziya's rayon party committees and deputy chairmen of rayispolkoms. In its greeting to the congress the republic's Communist Party Central Committee gave a high appraisal of the defense collectives' work and set for them the responsible task of further improving the level of military-patriotic indoctrination, mass defense work and the training of worthy reserves for the USSR Armed Forces.

The greeting states, for one thing, that "at the present time DOSAAF is a truly mass public organization of Kirgizstan." During the past five years alone 310,000 individuals have joined the ranks of the defense Society. Last year Kirgiziya earned first place in socialist competition among Union republic defense collectives with respect to enlisting new members in the defense Society.

What is the secret of its mass nature? How is the prestige of DOSAAF organizations growing and becoming stronger? The accountability report of the republic's DOSAAF Central Committee, which was presented by Hero of the Soviet Union, Major General K. Usenbekov, chairman of the Kirgiz DOSAAF Central Committee, and delegate speeches discussed the fact that in recent years the committees have directed their main efforts toward strengthening the main level of the defense Society, the primary DOSAAF organizations.

Congress delegate V. Ryzhkov, secretary of the Dzhahalal-Abad party gorkom, reported to the congress that problems of indoctrinating the workers in the combat traditions, the heroic past and present of the Soviet people have come to be regularly discussed at plenums and party aktivs and in the bureau of the party gorkom. Long-range plans for intensifying mass defense work have been developed and approved in the primary party organizations.

The plug connector plant in Dzhahalal-Abad is the city's largest enterprise. It employs more than 3,000 people. Almost all of them are DOSAAF members. The active members of its primary organization were the first in the city to

construct a 50-meter rifle range and a technical sports club, where the training of specialists is carried out and applied military types of sports are developed. This was done on a voluntary basis. The youth are assigned to experienced teachers enjoying great prestige. They not only teach the boys and girls an occupation, but also indoctrinate them in a spirit of patriotism and instill in them the high principles of communist morality.

With their active participation in the work of primary organizations and their highly productive work in production the many thousands of DOSAAF members are making a large contribution to the strengthening of our homeland's economic and defense might. A. Iskakov, chairman of the DOSAAF rayon committee, told the delegates from the speaker's platform at the congress that socialist competition has been launched on an extensive basis among kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers in Issyk-Kul'skiy Rayon for a worthy greeting for the 60th anniversary of Soviet power and the 50th anniversary of DOSAAF. It was initiated by primary organizations of the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, the Novaya Zhizn' Kolkhoz, the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin, the Grigor'yevskiy Kirgizsel'khoztekhnika Association, and Secondary School imeni Kirov.

Congress delegate I. Dzholochiev, director of the Talas Secondary Vocational and Technical Agricultural School No. 6, discussed in detail the military-patriotic work carried out by the school's primary DOSAAF organization. A few years ago the students began a search for materials on heroes of "Malaya zemlya."

They joined together to form the "Poisk" club and using the materials collected created a museum of combat glory of "Malaya zemla" defenders. At the present time there is continuous correspondence between students of the SPTU [Vocational and Technical Agricultural School] and the school children of Novorossiysk. In August of this year the experts in training and active members of DOSAAF visited Novorossiysk and the legendary "Malaya zemla," and gathered a great deal of interesting material for the club and museum.

The school is truly proud of a military sport complex built by its own people and using its own means. In the competition for a worthy greeting for the 50th anniversary of DOSAAF each student has accepted commitment to master one of the military technical occupations, to successfully meet the GTO standards and become a rated sportsman. For the second year in a row the school collective has earned the Challenge Red Banner of the Military Council of the Red Banner Central Asia Military District for its successes in mass defense work.

The name of the renowned cotton grower, Hero of Socialist Labor Saadat Nogoyeva, is well known among the republic's workers. She was a delegate and addressed the congress with recollections of her Osoaviakhim [Society for Assistance to the Defense Aviation and Chemical Industry] cell and told about the present work of DOSAAF members on the Kolkhoz imeni Rakhmandzhan.

In the spring of 1940 16-year-old Saadat, together with ten Kirgiz girls, enrolled in a school for tractor drivers created under the Osoaviakhim cell of an MTS [machine and tractor station], and completed it in September, becoming the first Kirgiz girl to begin operating a tractor. She has now worked 36 years as a machine operator. During the Great Patriotic War she became a brigade leader and trained her girlfriends to operate a tractor. Several years ago Saadat Nogoyeva made an appeal: "Girls, on to the cotton harvester!". Hundreds of young cotton growers responded to her patriotic appeal.

During the past five years hundreds of vital and active primary organizations have sprung up in Kirgiziya. Their growth and strengthening are the result of constant concern on the part of party and soviet organs and DOSAAF committees.

Also speaking at the congress were army general N. Lyashchenko, troop commander of the Red Banner Central Asia Military District, and Hero of the Soviet Union, Admiral V. Alekseyev, member of the Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee.

Hero of the Soviet Union, Major General K. Usenbekov was re-elected chairman of the Kirgiz DOSAAF Central Committee at an organizational plenum. K. Ibrayev was elected chairman of the republic's DOSAAF inspection commission.

#### Latvian SSR 1st DOSAAF Congress

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 29 Dec 76 p 2

[Report by S. Ivanov: "Signs of Growth"]

[Text] "The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee places great value on the services of the republic's defense Society in the job of providing workers with military-patriotic indoctrination and maintaining them in a state of constant readiness to defend the socialist homeland," the greeting of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee to the republic's 1st DOSAAF Congress stresses.

The report presented by A. Veis, chairman of the Latvian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee, and delegate speeches noted with special warmth the constant concern manifested by the republic's party organs for all-around improvement of the defense organizations' work. They said that successes achieved in mass defense and sports training work and in the administrative work of the republic's DOSAAF organization are a direct result of party leadership. Congress delegates Ye. Moiseyev, first secretary of the Daugavpils party gorkom, and Ya. Pakulis, deputy secretary of the party committee at the VEF State Electrical Equipment Plant imeni Lenin, spoke of the fact that many DOSAAF committees are headed by communists - people with extensive combat experience and experience with life, people who love the military. Party committees constantly monitor the fulfillment of tasks assigned to them and systematically raise matters pertaining to DOSAAF work for discussion at sessions and meetings.



The Latvian defense organization is making a worthy contribution to the training of youth for service in the army and technical cadres for the national economy. An extensive system of motor vehicle and technical schools, STK [expansion unknown] and training centers. They are staffed by highly qualified specialists. The schools and clubs are equipped with the necessary equipment, training and visual aids. As a result every third inductee from here enters the service with a speciality as a vehicle operator, motorcyclist, electrician, radar operator or parachutist. The Daugavpils Consolidated Technical School has achieved especially great successes. This year it was winner in the socialist competition among DOSAAF training organizations of The Soviet Baltic area.

"Unit (chast and soyedineniye) commanders speak highly of inductees from the cities and villages of Soviet Latvia," Major General Tank Troops P. Ponomarev, deputy chief of staff of the Red Banner Baltic Military District, noted in his speech at the congress.

Military technical types of sports have been further developed in Latvia. The mass nature of the competitions and the skill of the sportsmen have increased. At the present time there are as many as 160,000 amateur participants in these types of sports. A large variety of competitions are conducted in the republic. Physical culture festivals for inductees in the GTO group and all-around competition in the applied military sports, play-offs for prizes imeni Heroes of the Soviet Union Yuriy Smirnov, Mikhail Orlov and Imant Sudmalis, the "Gold Helmet," the "Gold Moped" and the "Amber Volga" - this is far from a complete list. They are conducted as large festivals and attract many sportsmen and spectators. Latvia's strongest sportsmen are constant participants in All-Union championship competitions. More than 30 of them have defended the Soviet Union's honor in international competitions. A total of 665 masters and candidate masters of sport, more than 2,500 first-class sportsmen and more than 80,000 sportsmen of other classes have been produced in the Latvian SSR during the past five years.

The report and delegate speeches at the congress noted with satisfaction the active work being carried out by Latvia's DOSAAF committees to improve work based on economic accountability and increase capital construction. During the report period around 20 different training buildings, garages, indoor ranges, asphalt tracks for motorcyclists and motor vehicle enthusiasts, and firing ranges were put into operation in the republic.

The congress was addressed by Secretary of the Latvian Komsomol Central Committee G. Reykhanis, A. Lidumnyeks, deputy chairman of the board of the republic's Znaniye society, and others, who spoke of the importance of the practical cooperation between DOSAAF committees and the Komsomol, trade unions and sections of the Znaniye society.

It was also noted at the congress that projects started in a number of raykoms and gorkoms are frequently not completed. Specifically, this deficiency is present in the Balvskiy, Kraslavskay, Limbazhskiy and other rayon committees. Many organizations there are inactive, the Society's ranks are growing slowly, and the material and technical base is developing poorly.

The delegates addressed a number of critical remarks at the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee. In the opinion of delegates E. Letin'sh, S. Bessarabov, A. Zarin'sh and others continued improvement requires that the supply of technical equipment, sports equipment, stocks, visual and training aids be organized for the defense collectives.

The congress was addressed by P. Grishchuk, chief of the directorate of naval and radio training of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee. Participating in the congress were Secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee I. Anderson, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet V. Blyum, head of the administrative agency section of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee S. Anisimov, and responsible workers of republic ministries, departments and public organizations.

Colonel E. Evin was elected chairman of the Latvian DOSAAF Central Committee, and V. Puziyevskiy was elected chairman of the inspection commission.

#### Uzbek SSR 5th DOSAAF Congress

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 29 Dec 76 p 2

[Report by E. Avanesov: "For the Rural Area - Concern and Attention"]

[Text] The 5th Uzbekistan DOSAAF Congress took place in a serious atmosphere. The delegates, who had travelled to Tashkent from many of the republic's cities and villages, listened with great attention to the warm words of greeting from the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee.

Fulfilling decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, requirements contained in the 7 May 1966 decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Law on Compulsory Military Service and decisions of the 7th USSR DOSAAF Congress the republic organization of the defense Society has achieved many successes in the past five years, has grown stronger ideologically and organizationally and has become enriched with new experience. On the threshold of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and during the period of preparations for the Society's 50th anniversary and the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress more than 2,000 new primary organizations were created in Uzbekistan, and the number of DOSAAF members increased by more than 800,000, having reached 4.5 million at the present time.

The training of technical specialists for the army and navy, as well as for the national economy, has improved. The materials and equipment base of many defense collectives has been built up. A total of 13 training and sports complexes and dozens of indoor rifle ranges have been built in Fergana, Andizhan, Navoi, Termez, Tashkent, Pskent and other cities and villages in the republic. Uzbekistan's DOSAAF organizations totally fulfilled ahead of schedule socialist commitments accepted for the Ninth Five-Year Plan and for the first year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

Along with other areas of DOSAAF work the accountability report, presented by Major General A. Khodzhibayev, chairman of the Uzbekistan DOSAAF Central Committee, the report from the republic's DOSAAF inspection commission, made by chairman G. Sherembayev, and delegate speeches devoted special attention to problems of further improving mass defense, military-patriotic and sports work in the rural area. And this is not surprising when one considers the fact that almost two-thirds of the republic's population lives in a rural area. The "white gold," raised by the glorious Uzbek cotton growers has long since become a symbol of the international duty of the republic's workers to the nation, an object of national pride for the Uzbek people. Despite the exceptionally difficult weather conditions of this year the workers of Uzbekistan's fields provided the homeland with 5,320,000 tons of the "white gold." It was noted at the congress that there were many products of the republic's defense Society among the guardsmen in the struggle for a large cotton harvest.

Good things are being said in the republic about the DOSAAF members of the Kolkhoz imeni Gafur Gulyam in Uzbekistanskiy Rayon, Ferganskaya Oblast, initiators of socialist competition among rural defense collectives in 1976.

The kolkhozes primary DOSAAF organization (A. Mamadaliyev, committee chairman), with active assistance and support on the part of I. Kadyrov, Great Patriotic War veteran and participant in the breakthrough of the Leningrad blockade, and party committee secretary R. Khudaykulov, fulfilled its commitments with honor. All of the kolkhoz workers and students became DOSAAF members. A central museum of combat and labor glory was created with branches in all of the field brigade camps and in the schools. Several memorial complexes have been erected on kolkhoz territory. A motor vehicle, five sport motorcycles, maps and equipment for training radio telephone operators have been acquired. A 50-meter indoor rifle range went into operation. At the present time more than 200 technical specialists have been produced in the primary DOSAAF organization of the Kolkhoz imeni G. Gulyam, and hundreds of young men and women have become rated sportsmen and GTO badge holders.

A great deal of experience in organizing and supervising socialist competition among rural DOSAAF organizations has been acquired in Dzhalsalkududskiy Rayon, Andizhanskaya Oblast (I. Turgunov, chairman). Literally all of the primary organizations there compete among each other and demonstrate activeness and militancy. This spring the DOSAAF rayon committee conducted a special seminar-conference, at which all of the aspects of socialist competition were discussed and mutual-check brigades were created.

The congress also gave a high evaluation to the work of rural primary DOSAAF organizations of the Kolkhoz imeni Navoi Dzhizakskaya, the Pskent-2 Sovkhoz in Tashkentetskaya Oblast, the Pravda Vostoka Kolkhoz in Andizhanskaya Oblast and the Sovkhoz imeni XX parts'yezda in Kashkadar'inskaya Oblast.

It was noted that a great deal of work has been carried out in the republic to strengthen the training organizations and improve the materials and equipment base, especially in the rural area. This is demonstrated by the fact

that in 1976 allocations for the construction of training buildings, indoor rifle ranges and other DOSAAF facilities increased 3-fold over the previous year. For example, four new STK's and 40 indoor rifle ranges were put into operation in Andizhanskaya Oblast in the past five years. Each training organization now has its own motor vehicle track.

While giving credit for everything positive, however, both the accountability reports and speeches by delegates, Heroes of the Soviet Union Sh. Umarov and B. Babayev, Major General A. Taskayev, deputy chief of the political directorate of the Red Banner Turkistan Military District, Sh. Dzhurayev, chairman of the primary DOSAAF organization of the Kolkhoz imeni Navoy, A. Voronin, chairman of the primary DOSAAF organization of the Serp i Molot Canning Plant in Samarakand, and others keenly and positions of principle spoke of still existing deficiencies in the work of DOSAAF organizations and of unutilized reserves. For a number of years military-patriotic work has been carried out unsatisfactorily in the primary organizations of the Sovkhoz imeni 40 let Uzbekistan in Bulungurskiy Rayon, Samarkandskaya Oblast, the Kommunizm Kolkhoz in Yakkabag'skiy Rayon, Kashkadar'inskaya Oblast, the Pravda Kolkhoz in Khankinskiy Rayon, Khorezmskaya Oblast, and certain others. A great deal of criticism has been evoked by the training of technical specialists in the Termez, Denau and Nukus motor vehicle schools, and a number of STK's.

Requirements set by the 3d Plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee were the development of military technical types of sports in primary organizations are being fulfilled slowly. Around one-third of the primary collectives in many rural rayons still do not have sports teams. The technical types of sports are developing especially poorly in the Karakalpak ASSR and in Khorezmskaya, Surkhandar'inskaya and Dzhizak'skaya oblasts.

Serious proposals were introduced at the congress to further improve the style of mass defense work, especially in the rural area.

Taking part in the congress were L. Grekov, second secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee; G. Arkhangel'skiy, section head of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee; V. Kasymov, section head of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers; G. Yelisseyev, section head of the AUCCTU and member of the Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee; and G. Tomilin, chairman of the Central Inspection Commission of the USSR DOSAAF.

Major General A. Khodzhibayev was re-elected chairman of the republic's DOSAAF Central Committee at an organizational plenum.

V. Barchan-Popov was elected chairman of the republic's DOSAAF inspection commission.