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SCHOOL ADMISSION ANNOUNCEMENTS

Admission Requirements

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Mar 78 p 4

[Article: "Requirements for Admission"]

[Excerpts] Males from the ranks of civilian youth, soldiers, sailors, and master sergeants from all branches of service who have a secondary education, are medically fit for study at military training institutes, and have successfully passed entrance examinations are accepted into military schools regardless of their military specialty and period of service. The age of the entrants--from 17 to 21--is determined based on 1 September of the year they are admitted. Servicemen on extended active duty are admitted for training upon expiration of the extended active duty period stipulated in their first obligation and up to 23 years of age.

Warrant officers can begin to study in higher military institutes when they have completed 3 years of service in warrant officer or officer positions and are no older than 25 years.

Servicemen desiring to be admitted for training submit an application through channels addressed to the unit commander before 30 March, and civilian youth--an application to the rayon military commissariat where they live before 30 April.

Komsomol members who have been recommended for training by the Komsomol raykom (gorkom) or the political sections of troop units and large units, attach a countrywide Komsomol travel permit to the application.

Entrance examinations in the majority of military schools are taken in mathematics (oral and written), physics (oral), and the Russian language and literature (written). Candidates from civilian youth, in addition, are checked on their physical training based on the requirements of the individual norms in the USSR GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] series.

Warrant officers, entering higher military schools, take entrance examinations on the physical components of weapons, mathematics (oral and written) and the combined arms regulations.

Servicemen who have been excellent soldiers in combat and political training for no less than one year and who have been proclaimed in a military unit order are admitted in a class by themselves when they receive favorable grades on the entrance examinations.

When they arrive at higher military training institutes, individuals who have completed a secondary school and received a medal or a secondary special training institute with an honors diploma take an examination only in one discipline which is announced to the candidates together with the decision about permitting them to take the examinations, but no later than a month before the entrance examinations. If they receive an "excellent" rating on the examination, these individuals are freed from taking further examinations. If they receive "good" or "satisfactory" ratings, they also take the examinations in the other disciplines included in the entrance examinations.

The entrance examinations are conducted in VUZ's from 15 July to 5 August and by traveling admissions commissions--from 1 to 25 June.

Military commissariats and unit commanders send the candidates to the entrance examinations on the call of the chiefs of the schools. Candidates are provided free travel and upon arrival at the school--free rations and quarters.

All graduates of military schools are conferred the military rank of "lieutenant" ("engineer lieutenant") and are awarded a countrywide diploma and the badge for completing a military training institute.

Detailed information on admission rules can be obtained in military commissariats and in unit headquarters.

Military Political Schools

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Mar 78 p 4

[Article: "Military Political Schools"]

[Text] Rizhskoye vyssheye voyenno-politicheskoye Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni Marshala Sovetskogo Soyuza S.S. Biryuzova (226028, g.Riga, 28) [Riga Higher Military Political Red Banner School imeni marshal of the Soviet Union S. S. Biryuzov (226028, Riga, 28)];

Novosibirskoye vyssheye voyenno-politicheskoye obshchevoyskovoye uchilishche imeni 60-letiya Velikogo Oktyabrya (630103, g. Novosibirsk, 103) [Novosibirsk Higher Military Political Combined Arms School imeni 60th Anniversary of Great October (630103, Novosibirsk, 103)];

Sverdlovskoye vyssheye voyenno-politicheskoye tanko-artilleriyskoye uchilishche (620108, g. Sverdlovsk, I-108 [Sverdlovsk Higher Military Political Tank and Artillery School (620108, Sverdlovsk, I-108)];

Donetskoye vyssheye voyenno-politicheskoye uchilishche inzhenernykh voysk i voysk svyazi (340090, g. Donetsk, 90) [Donetsk Higher Military Political School of the Engineer and Signal Troops (340090, Donetsk, 90)];

Simferopol'skoye vyssheye voyenno-politicheskoye stroitel'noye uchilishche (333037, g. Simferopol', 37) [Simferopol' Higher Military Political Construction School (333-37, Simferopol', 37)];

Leningradskoye vyssheye voyenno-politicheskoye uchilishe PVO (198324, g. Leningrad, L-324) [Leningrad Higher Military Political Air Defense School (198324, Leningradd, L-324)];

Kurganskoye vsssheye voyenno-politicheskoye aviatsionnoye uchilishche (640025, g. Kurgan, 25, obl.0 [Kurgan Higher Military Political Aviation School (640025, Kurgan, 25, oblast)];

Kiyevskoye vyssheye voyenno morskoye politicheskoye uchilishche (252145, g. Kiev, 145) [Kiev Higher Naval Political School (252145, Kiev, 145)];

L'vovskoye vyssheye voyenno-politicheskoye ordena Krasnoy Zvezdy Uchilishche (290028, g. L'vov, 28) [L'vov Higher Military Political Order of the Red Star School (290028, L'vov, 28)];

Military political schools train officers in a higher military political education for all arms and branches of service (officers with a higher military political education--journalists and cultural and educational workers-are trained in the L'vov school). The training period is 4 years.

CPSU members and candidates for membership and Komsomol members are accepted based on the recommendation of army and navy political organs or Komsomol rayon (city) committees.

Those entering the journalism department of the L'vov school submit references from the editors of newspapers and magazines for which they have written and their own material which has been published in the press.

Entrance examinations are given based on the secondary school program: the history of the USSR, geography, mathematics (oral), and the Russian language and literature (written).

At the L'vov school the entrants take examinations on the history of the USSR, geography (oral), and the Russian language and literature (written and oral) and also are interviewed to determine their bent for journalistic or culture and educational work.

Those who complete the schools are conferred the military rank of "lieutenant."

Combined-Arms and Tank Schools

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Mar 78 p 4

[Article: "Combined-Arms and Tank Schools"]

[Text] Alma-Atinskoye vyssheye obshchevoyskovoye komandnoye uchilishche imeni Marshala Sovetskogo Soyuza I. S. Koneva (480094, g. Alma-Ata, 94) [Alma-Ata Higher Combined-Arms Command School imeni Marshal of the Soviet I. S. Konev (480094, Alma-Ata, 94)];

Bakinskoye vyssheye obshchevoyskovoye komandnoye uchilishche imeni Verkhovnogo Soveta Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (370128, g. Baku, 128) [Baku Higher Combined-Arms Command School imeni Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaydzhan SSR (370128, Baku, 128)];

Dal'nevostochnoye vyssheye obshchevoyskovoye komandnoye uchilishche imeni Marshala Sovetskogo Soyuza K. K. Rokossovskogo (675021, g. Blagoveshchensk, 21 Amurskoy oblasti) [Far East Military Combined-Arms Command School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union K. K. Rokossovskiy (675021, Blagoveshchensk, 21, Amurskaya Oblast)];

Kiyevskoye vyssheye obshchevoyskovoye Komandnoye dvazhdy Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni M. V. Frunze (25066, g. Kiev, 66) [Kiev Higher Military Combined-Arms Command Red Banner (twice) School imeni M. V. Frunze (252066, Kiev, 66)];

Leningradskoye vyssheye obshchevoyskovoye komandnoye dvazhdy Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni S. M. Kirov (198903), g. Leningrad-Petrodvorets, 3) [Leningrad Higher Combined-Arms Command Red Banner (twice) School imeni S. M. Kirov (198903, Leningrad-Petrodvorets, 3)];

Moskovskoye vyssheye obshchevoyskovoye komand oye ordena Lenina, Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni Verkhovnogo Soveta RSFSR (109390, g. Moskva, zh-380) [Moscow Higher Combined-Arms Command, Order of Lenin, Red Banner School imeni Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR (109390, Moscow, ZH-380)];

Omskoye vyssheye obshchevoyskovoye komandnoye dvazhdy Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni M. V. Frunze (644004, g. Omsk, 4) [Omsk Higher Combined-Arms Command Red Banner (twice) School imeni M. V. Frunze (644004, Omsk, 4)];

Ordzhonikidzevoskoye vyssheye obshchevoyskovoye komandnoye dvazhoy Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni Marshala Sovetskogo Soyuza A. I. Yeremenko (362006, g. Ordzhonikidze, 6) [Ordzhonikidze Higher Combined-Arms Red Banner (twice) School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union A. I. Yeremenko (362006, Ordzhonikidze, 6)];

Tashkentskoye vyssheye obshchevoyskovoye komandnoye Krasnoznamennoye, ordena Krasnoy Zvezdy uchilishche imeni V. I. Lenina (70023, g. Tashkent, 23) [Tashkent Higher Combined-Arms Command Red Banner, Order of the Red Star School imeni V. I. Lenin (700023, Tashkent, 23)];

Blagoveshchenskoye vyssheye tankovoye komandnoye Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni Marshala Sovetskogo Soyuza K. A. Meretskova (675018, g. Blagoveshchensk, 18, Amurskoy oblasti) [Blagoveshchensk Higher Tank Command Red Banner School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union K. A. Metetskov (675018, Blagoveshchensk, 18, Amurskaya Oblast)];

Kazanskoye vyssheye tankovoye komandnoye Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni Prezidiuma Verkhovnogo Soveta Tatarskoy ASSR (420046, g. Kazan', 46) [Kazan' Higher Tank Command Red Banner School imeni Presidium of the Tatarskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet (420046, Kazan', 46)];

Tashkentskoye vyssheye tankovoye komandnoye ordena Lenina uchilishche imeni dvazhdy Geroya Sovetskogo Soyuza marshala bronetankovykh voysk P. S. Rybalko (702115, g. Chirchik, 15, Tashkentskoy oblasti) [Tashkent Higher Tank Command Order of Lenin School imeni Hero of the Soviet Union (twice) Marshal of Armored Troops P. S. Rybalko (702115, Chirchik, 15, Tashkentskaya Oblast)];

Ul'yanovskoye gvardeyskoye vyssheye takkovoye komandnoye dvazhdy Krasnoznamennoye, ordena Krasnoy Zvezdy uchilishche imeni V. I. Lenina (432014, g. Ul' yanovsk, 14) [Ul'yanovsk Guards Higher Tank Command Red Banner (twice) Order of the Red Star School imeni V. I. Lenin (432014, Ul'yanovsk, 14)];

Khar'kovskoye gvardeyskoye vyssheye tankovoye komandnoye ordena Krasnoy Zvezdy uchilishche imeni Verkhovnogo Soveta Ukrainskoy SSR (310097, g. Khar'kov, 97) [Khar'kov Guards Higher Tank Command Order of the Red Star imeni the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR (310097, Khar'kov, 97)];

Chelyabinskoye vyssheye tankovoye komandnoye uchilishche imeni 50-letiya Velikogo oktyabrya (454030, g. Chelyabinsk, 30) [Chelyabinsk Higher Tank Command School imeni the 50th Anniversary of Great October (454030, Chelyabinsk, 30)];

Kiyevskoye vyssheye tankovoye inzhenernoye ordena Krasnoy Zvezdy uchilishche imeni Marshala Sovetskogo Soyuza I. I. Yakubovskogo (252063, g. Kiev, 63) [Kiev Higher Tank Engineer Order of the Red Star School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union I. I. Yakubovskiy (252063, Kiev, 63)];

Omskoye vyssheye tankovoye inzhenernoye ordena Krasnoy Zvezdy uchilishche imeni Marshala Sovetskogo Soyuza P I. Koshevogo (644098, g. Omsk, 98) [Omsk Higher Tank Engineer Order of the Red Star School imeni Marshall of the Soviet Union P. I. Koshevoy (644098, Omsk, 98)].

The schools train officers for motorized rifle and tank forces. The training period in command schools is 4 years and in engineer schools--5 years. Warrant officers [praporshchiki] are accepted into the Omsk Higher Combined-Arms and the Chelyabinsk Higher Tank Command Schools. The period of training is 3 years.

Those who complete higher combined-arms (tank) command schools are awarded the military rank of "lieutenant" and are qualified as an officer with a higher military special education--an engineer in the operation of tracked

and wheeled vehicles. Those who finish the tank engineer schools are awarded the rank of "engineer lieutenant" and are qualified as a military mechanical engineer or a military electrical engineer.

Artillery Schools

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Mar 78 p 4

[Article: "Artillery Schools"]

[Text] Penzenskoye vyssheye artilleriyskoye inzhenernoye ordena Krasnoy Zvezdy uchilishche imeni glavnogo marshala artillerii N. N. Voronova (440005, g. Penza, 5) [Penza Higher Artillery Engineer Order of the Red Star School imeni Chief Marshal of Artillery N. N. Voronov (440005, Penza, 5)];

Tul'skoye vyssheye artilleriyskoye inzhenernoye ordena Lenina uchilishche imeni Tul'skogo proletariata (300029, g. Tula, 29) [Tula Higher Artillery Engineer Order of Lenin School imeni Tula Proletariat (300029, Tula, 29)];

Kazanskoye vyssheye voyennoye inzhenernoye uchilishche (420025, G. Kazan', 25) [Kazan' Higher Military Engineer School (420025, Kazan', 25)]

Saratovskoye vyssheye voyennoye komandnoye krasnoznamennoye, ordena Krasnoy Zvezdy uchilishche imeni geroya Sovetskogo Soyuza general-mayora A. I. Lizyukova (410010, g. Saratov, 10) [Saratov Higher Military Command Red Banner, Order of the Red Star School imeni Hero of the Soviet Union Maj Gen A. I. Lizyukov (410010, Saratov, 10)];

Kolomenskoye vyssheye artilleriyskoye komandnoye ordena Lenina, Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni Oktyabr'skoy Revolyutsii (140403, g. Kolomna, 3) [Kolomna Higher Artillery Command Order of Lenin, Red Banner School imeni the October Revolution (140403, Kolomna, 3)];

Leningradskoye vyssheye artilleriyskoye komandnoye ordena Lenina, Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni Krasnogo Oktyabrya (198052, g. Leningrad, L-52) [Leningrad Higher Artillery Command Order of Lenin, Red Banner School imeni Red October (198052, Leningrad, L-52)];

Odesskoye vyssheye artilleriyskoye komandnoye ordena Lenina uchilishche imeni M. V. Frunze (2700 7, g. Odessa, 87) [Odessa Higher Artillery Command Order of Lenin School imeni M. V. Frunze (270087, Odessa, 87)];

Sumskoye vyssheye artilleriyskoye komandnoye dvazhdy Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni M. V. Frunze (244001, g. Sumy, 1) [Sumy Higher Artillery Command Red Banner (twice) School imeni M. V. Frunze (244001, Sumy, 1)];

Tbilisskoye vyssheye artilleriyskoye komandnoye Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni 26 bakinskikh komissarov (380084, g. Tbilisi, 84) [Tbilisi Higher Artillery Command Red Banner School imeni the 26 Bakinskiy Commissars (380084, Tbilisi, 84)];

Khmel'nitskoye vyssheye artilleriyskoye komandnoye uchilishche (280003, g. Khmel'nitskiy, 3) [Khmel'nitskiy Higher Artillery Command School (280003, Khmel'nitskiy, 3)].

The period of training in the Penza, Tula, Kazan' and Saratov schools is 5 years. Graduates upon finishing engineer schools are awarded the military rank of "engineer lieutenant" and those finishing the Saratov command school--"lieutenant". These schools award graduates a qualification as military electrical engineer, a military mechanical engineer, etc.

The period of training in the Kolomna, Leningrad, Odessa, Sumy, Tbilisi, and Khmel'nitskiy schools is 4 years. When they finish school, the graduates are awarded the military rank of "lieutenant" and are qualified as an engineer in the appropriate specialty.

Naval Schools

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Mar 78 p 4

[Article: "Naval Schools"]

[Text] Vyssheye voyenno-morskoye ordena Lenina, Krasnoznamennoye, ordena Ushakova uchilishche imeni M. V. Frunze (199162, g. Leningrad, V-162) [Higher Naval Order of Lenin, Red Banner, Order of Ushakov School imeni M. V. Frunze (199162, Leningrad, V-162)];

Vyssheye voyenno-morskoye uchilishche podvodnogo plavaniya imeni Leninskogo komsomola (198093, g. Leningrad, L-93) [Higher Naval School for Underwater Cruises imeni Leninist Komsomol (198093, Leningrad, L-93)];

Tikhookeanskoye vyssheye voyenno-morskoye uchilishche imeni S. O. Mararova (690006, g. Vladivostok, 6) [Pacific Ocean Higher Naval School imeni S. O. Marakov (690006, Vladivostok, 6)];

Kaspiyskoye vyssheye voyenno-morskoye Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni S. M. Kirova (370018, g. Baku, 18) [Caspian Higher Naval Red Banner School imeni S. M. Kirov (370018, Baku, 18)];

Chernomorskoye vyssheye voyenno-morskoye ordena Krasnoy Zvezdy uchilishche imeni P. S. Nakhimova (335035, g. Sevastopol', 35) [Black Sea Higher Naval Order of the Red Star School imeni P. S. Nakhimov (335035, Sevastopol', 35)];

Kaliningradskoye vyssheye voyenno-morskoye uchilishche (263026, g. Kaliningrad, 26, obl.) [Kaliningrad Higher Naval School (263026, Kalingrad, 26, oblast)];

Vyssheye voyenno-morskoye uchilishche radioelektroniki imeni A. S. Popova (198135, g. Leningrad-Petrodvorets, 4) [Higher Naval Radioelectronic School imeni A. S. Popov (198135, Leningrad-Petrodvorets, 4)];

Vyssheye voyenno-morskoye inzhenernoye ordena Lenina uchilishche imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskogo (190195, g. Leningrad, F-195) [Higher Naval Engineer Order of Lenin School imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy (190195, Leningrad, F-195)];

Leningradskoye vyssheye voyenno-morskoye inzhenernoye uchilishche imeni V. I. Lenin (188620, g. Leningrad-Pushkin, 4) [Leningrad Higher Naval Engineer School imeni V. I. Lenin (188620, Leningrad-Pushkin, 4)];

Sevastopol'skoye vyssheye voyenno-morskoye inzhenernoye uchilishche (335033, g. Sevastopol', 33 [Sevastopol' Higher Naval Engineer School (335033, Sevastopol], 33)].

Graduates of the schools are awarded the military rank of "lieutenant" ("engineer lieutenant") and are given an engineer diploma corresponding to the military qualification. The period of training is 5 years.

Air Defense Schools

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Mar 78 p 4

[Article: "Air Defense Schools"]

[Text] Armavirskoye vyssheye voyennoye aviatsionnoye Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche letchikov protivovozdushnoy oborony (352918, g. Armavir) [Armavir Higher Air Force Red Banner School for Air Defense Pilots (352918, Armavir)];

Stavropol'skoye vyssheye voyennoye aviatsionnoye uchilishche letchikov i shturmanov protivovozdushnoy oborony (355021, g. Stavropol', 21, Krayevoy) [Stavropol' Higher Air Force School for Air Defense Pilots and Navigators (355021, Stavropol' 21, kray)]'

Daugavpilsskoye vyssheye aviatsionnoye inzhenernoye uchilishche protivovozdushnoy oborony imeni Yana Fabritsiusa (228402, g. Daugavpils, 2) [Daugavpils Higher Air Force Engineer Air Defense School imeni Yana Fabritsius (228402, Daugavpils, 2)];

Vil'nyusskoye vyssheye komandnoye uchilishche radioelektroniki protivovozdushnoy oborony (232003, g. Vil'nyus, 3) [Vil'nyus Higher Command School of Air Defense Radioelectronics (232003, Vil'nyus, 3)];

Krasnoyarskoye vyssheye komandnoye uchilishche radioelektroniki protivovozdushnoy oborony (660053, g. Krasnoyarsk, 53) [Krasnoyarsk Higher Command School of Air Defense Radioelectronics (660053, Krasnoyarsk, 53)];

Zhitomirskoye vysseye Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche radioelektroniki protivovozdushnoy oborony imeni Leninskogo komsomola (262023, g. Zhitomir, 23) [Zhitomir Higher Red Banner School of Air Defense Radioelectronics imeni the Leninist Komsomol (262023, Zhitomir, 23)];

Pushkinskoye vyssheye ordena Krasnoy Zvezdy uchilishche radioelektroniki protivovozdushnoy oborony (188620, g. Pushkin, 1. Leningradskoy obl.) [Pushkin Higher Order of the Red Star School of Air Defense Radioelectronics (188620, Pushkin 1, Leningradskaya Oblast)];

Gor'kovskoye vyssheye zenitnoye raketnoye komandnoye uchilishche protivovozdushnoy oborony (603023, g. Gor'kiy, D-23) [Gor'kiy Higher Surface to Air Missile Command Air Defense School (603023, Gor'kiy, D-23)];

Opochetskoye vyssheye zenitnoye raketnoye komandnoye uchilishche protivovozdushnoy oborony (182330, g. Opochka, Pskovskoy oblasti) [Opochka Higher Surface to Air Missile Command Air Defense School (182330, Opochka, Pskovskaya Oblast)];

Ordzhonikidzevskoye vyssheye zenitnoye raketnoye komandnoye uchilishche protivovozdushnoy oborony (3 2012, g. Ordzhonikidze, 12) [Ordzhonikidze Higher Surface to Air Missile Command Air Defense School (362012, Ordzhonikidze, 12)];

Engel'sskoye vyssheye zenitnoye raketnoye komandnoye uchilishche protivivozdushnoy oborony (413109, g. Engel's, 9) [Engel's Higher Surface to Air Missile Command Air Defense School (413109, Engel's, 9)];

Yaroslavskoye vyssheye zenitnoye raketnoye komandnoye uchilishche protivovozdushnoy oborony imeni 60-letiya Velikogo Oktyabrya (150016, g. Yaroslavl', 16, obl.) [Yaroslavl' Higher Surface to Air Missile Command Air Defense School imeni 60th Anniversary of Great October (150016, Yaroslavl', 16, oblast)];

Kiyevskoye vyssheye inzhenernoye radiotekhnicheskoye uchilishche protivovozdushnoy oborony (252064, Kiev, 64) [Kiev Higher Engineer Radio-technical Air Defense School (252064, Kiev, 64)];

Minskoye vyssheye inzhenernoye zenitnoye raketnoye uchilishche protivovozdushnoy oborony (220057, g. Minsk, 57) [Minsk Higher Engineer Surface to Air Missile Air Defense School (220057, Minsk, 57)].

The Armavir school prepares military engineer pilots, the Stavropol'--military engineer pilots and military engineer navigators, and the Daugavpils school--engineers in air force specialties.

The period of training is: in the Kiev, Minsk and Daugavpils schools and in the engineer departments of the Zhitomir and Pushkin schools--5 years, in the other schools and in the command departments of the Zhitomir and Pushkin schools--4 years.

Those who complete higher command schools and command departments are qualified as an engineer to operate radiotechnical (radioelectronic) systems. They are awarded the military rank of "lieutenant." Those who complete higher engineer schools and engineer departments are qualified as a military engineer on radiotechnical (radioelectronic) or aviation equipment and are awarded the military rank of "engineer lieutenant."

Air Defense Missile Schools

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Mar 78 p 4

[Article: "Air Defense Missile School"]

[Text] Kiyevskoye vyssheye zenitnoye raketnoye inzhenernoye ordena Lenina, Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni S. M. Kirova (252048, g. Kiev, 48) [Kiev Higher Surface to Air Missile Engineer Order of Lenin, Red Banner School imeni S. M. Kirov (252048, Kiev, 48);

Orenburgskoye vyssheye zenitnoye raketnoye komandnoye Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni G. K. Ordzhonikidze (460010 g. Orenburg, 10) [Orenburg Higher Surface to Air Missile Command Red Banner School imeni G. K. Ordzhonikidze (460010, Orenburg, 10)];

Leningradskoye vyssheye zenitnoye raketnoye komandnoye ordena Krasnoy Zvezdy uchilishche imeni 60-letiya Velikogo Oktyabrya (197061, g. Leningrad, P-61) [Leningrad Higher Surface to Air Missile Command Order of the Red Star School imeni the 60th Anniversary of Great October (197061, Leningrad, P-61)];

Poltavskoye vyssheye zenitnoye zaketnoye komandnoye Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni generala armii N. F. Vatutina (314000, g. Poltava) [Poltava Higher Surface to Air Missile Command Red Banner School imeni General of the Army N. F. Vatutin (314000, Poltava)];

Smolenskoye vyssheye zenitnoye raketnoye komandnoye uchilishche (214027, g. Smolensk, 27) [Smolensk Higher Surface to Air Missile Command School (214027, Smolensk, 27)];

The period of training in the engineer school is 5 years and in the command schools--4 years.

Those who complete the engineer school are awarded the military rank of "engineer lieutenant" and are qualified as a military engineer in radio technology and radioelectronics. Those who finish a command school are awarded the rank of "lieutenant" and are qualified as an engineer to operate radio technical equipment.

Signal Schools

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Mar 78 p 4

[Article: "Signal Schools"]

[Text] Kemerovskoye vyssheye voyennoye komandnoye uchilishche svyazi (650020, g. Kemerovo, 20) [Kemerovo Higher Military Command Signal School (650020, Kemerovo, 20)];

Novocherkasskoye vyssheye voyennoye komandnoye Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche svyazi imeni Marshala Sovetskogo Soyuza V. D. Sokolovskogo (36418, g. Novocherkask, 18) [Novocherkask Higher Military Command Red Banner Signal School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union V. D. Sokolovskiy (346418, Novocherkask, 18)];

Poltavskoye vyssheye voyennoye komandnoye uchilishche svyazi (314025, g. Poltava, 25) [Poltava Higher Military Command Signal School (314025, Poltava, 25)];

Ryazanskoye vyssheye voyennoye komandnoye uchilishche svyazi imeni Marshala Sovetskogo Soyuza M. V. Zakharov (390032, g. Ryazan', 32) [Ryazan' Higher Military Command Signal School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union M. V. Zakharov (390032, Ryazan, 32)];

Tomskoye vyssheye voyennoye komandnoye ordena Krasnoy Zvezdy uchilishche svyazi (634056, g. Tomsk, 56) [Tomsk Higher Military Command Order of the Red Star Signal School (634056, Tomsk, 56)];

Ul'yanovskoye vyssheye voyennoye komandnoye uchilishche svyazi imeni G. K. Ordzhonikidze (432013, g. Ul'yanovsk, 13) [Ul'yanovskoye Higher Military Command Signal School imeni G. K. Ordzhonikidze (432013, Ul'yanovsk, 13)];

Kiyevkskoy vyssheye voyennoye inzhenernoye dvazhdy Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche svyazi imeni M. I. Kalinina (242149, g. Kiev, 49) [Kiev Higher Military Engineer Red Banner (twice) Signal School imeni M. I. Kalinin (242149, Kiev, 149)];

Leningradskoye vyssheye voyennoye inzhenernoye uchilishche svyazi (193015, g. Leningrad, S-15) [Leningrad Higher Military Engineer Signal School (193015, Leningrad, S-15)];

The period of training in the command schools is 4 years and in the engineer--5 years.

The graduates of the command schools are awarded the military rank of "lieutenant" and are qualified as engineers to operate radio communications equipment, radio relay communications or electronic communications. The graduates of the engineer schools are awarded the military rank of "engineer lieutenant" and are qualified as a radio engineer, an electronic communications engineer, or as an electronic engineer. Graduates of signal schools are assigned to serve in all branches of the USSR Armed Forces.

Command Schools

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Mar 78 p 4

[Article: "Command Schools"]

[Text] Permskoye vyssheye voyennoye komandnoye uchilischche (614015, g. Perm', 15) [Perm' Higher Military Command School (614015, Perm', 15)];

Rostovskoye vyssheye voyennoye komandnoye uchilishche imeni glavnogo marshala artillerii M. I. Nedelina (344027, g. Rostov-na-Donu, 27) [Rostov Higher Military Command School imeni Chief Marshal of Artillery M. I. Nedelin (344027, Rostov-na-Donu, 27)];

Serpukhovskoye vyssheye voyennoye komendnoye uchilishche imeni Leninskogo komsomola (142202, g. Serpukhov, 2) [Serpukhov Higher Military Command School imeni Leninist Komsomol (142202, Serpukhov, 2)];

Khar'kovskoye vyssheye voyennoye komandnoye uchilishche imeni Marshala Sovetskogo Soyuza N. I. Krylova (310056, g. Khar'kov, 56) [Khar'kov Higher Military Command School imeni Marshall of the Soviet Union N. I. Krylov (310056, Khar'kov, 56)]'

Those who complete the school are awarded the military rank of "lieutenant" and are given a diploma corresponding to the specialty. The period of training is 5 years.

Military Engineering Schools

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Mar 78 p 4

[Article: "Military Engineer Schools"]

[Text] Kaliningradskoye vyssheye inzhenernoye ordena Lenina Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche inzhenernzkh voysk imeni A. A. Zhdanov (236022, g. Kaliningrad, 22, obl) [Kaliningrad Higher Engineer Order of Lenin, Red Banner Engineer Forces School imeni A. A. Zhdanov (236022, g. Kaliningrad, 22, oblast)];

Kamenets-Podol'skoye vyssheye voyenno-inzhenernoye komandnoye uchilishche imeni marshala inzhenernykh voysk V. K. Kharchenko (281900, g. Ka enets-Podol'skiy) [Kamenets-Podol'skiy Higher Military Engineer Command School imeni Marshall of Engineer Troops V. K. Kharchenko (281900, g. Kamenets-Podol'skiy)];

Tyumenskoye vyssheye voyenno-inzhenernoye komandnoye uchilishche imeni marshala inzhenernykh voysk A. I. Proshlyakov (625028, g. Tyumen', 28, obl.) [Tyumen' Higher Military Engineer Command School imeni Marshal of Engineer Troops A. I. Proshlakov (625028, Tyumen', 28, oblast)];

The period of training is 4 years (in the Kaliningrad School it is 5 years). Those who complete the school are awarded the military rank of "lieutenant" (in the Kaliningrad school--"engineer lieutenant") and are qualified as an engineer in the appropriate specialty.

Rear Services Schools

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Mar 78 p 4

[Article: "Rear Services Schools"]

[Text] Vol'skoye vyssheye voyennoye uchilishche tyla imeni Leninskogo Krasnoznamennogo komsomola (412680, g. Vol'sk, 3) [Vol'sk Higher Military Rear Services School imeni Leninist Red Banner Komsomol (412680, Vol'sk, 3)];

Period of training is 4 years. Those who complete the school are awarded the military rank of "lieutenant" and are qualified as an engineer economist.

Gor'kovskoye vyssheye voyennoye uchilishche tyla (603125, g. Gor'kiy, D-125)]; [Gor'kiy Higher Military Rear Services School (603125, Gor'kiy, D-125)];

The period of training depends on the specialty selected--4 years and 5 years. Those who complete the school in the 4-year program are awarded the military rank of "lieutenant" and are qualified as an engineer economist. Those who finish the school in the 5-year program are awarded the military rank of "engineer lieutenant" and are qualified as "military mechanical engineer" or a "military technological engineer."

Ul'yanovskoye vyssheye voyenno-tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni Bogdana Khmel'nitskogo (432050, g. Ul'yanovsk, 1) [Ul'yanovsk Higher Military Technical School imeni Bogdan Khmel'nitskiy (432050, Ul'yanovsk, 1)];

The school trains engineers in using, storing and transporting liquid fuel. The period of training depends on the specialty selected--5 years and 4 years. Those who complete the school in the 5-year program are awarded the military rank of "engineer lieutenant" and are qualified as a "military mechanical engineer" or a "military technological engineer." Those who finish the school in the 4-year program are awarded the military rank of "lieutenant" and are qualified as an engineer in the operation and repair of technical equipment and the use of fuel.

Moskovskoye vyssheye komandnoye uchilishche dorozhnykh i inzhenernykh voysk (143909, g. Balashikha, 9) [Moscow Higher Command School of the Road and Engineer Troops (143909, Balashikha, 9)];

The period of training is 4 years. Those who complete the school are awarded the military rank of "lieutenant" and are qualified as an engineer in the appropriate specialty.

Yarolsavskoye vyssheye voyennoe finansovoye ordena Krasnoy Zvezdy uchilishche imeni generala armii A. V. Khruleva (150038, g. Yaroslavl'. 38) [Yaroslavl' Higher Military Finance Order of the Red Star School imeni General of the Army A. V. Khruleva (150038, Yaroslavl', 38)];

The school trains finance officers in a higher military special education for all branches of the USSR Armed Forces. The period of training is 4 years.

Leningradskoye vyssheye ordena Lenina, Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche zheleznodorozhnykh voysk i voyennykh soobshcheniy imeni M. V. Frunze (190000, g. Leningrad, tsentr) [Leningrad Higher Order of Lenin, Red Banner School for Railroad Troops and the Railway Transport Service imeni M. V. Frunze (190000, Leningrad, center)];

The period of training in command departments is 4 years and in the engineer department--5 years. Those who complete the school are awarded the military rank of "lieutenant" ("engineer lieutenant") and are given a diploma in the appropriate specialty.

Officers from the railroad troops and railway transport service who have a secondary military or secondary special education, who have served as an officer for no less than 2 years and who are no older than 27, are admitted to the engineer department. The period of training is 4 years.

Senior officers up to 40 years of age and junior officers up to 35 years of age are accepted into the nonresident section. The period of training is 4 years.

Those going to the Vol'sk and Gor'kiy rear services schools and to the Ul'yanovsk Higher Military Technical School take examinations in mathematics, physics, chemistry (oral), and the Russian language and literature (written). In the Yaroslavl' Higher Finance School, they take examinations in mathematics (written and oral), the Russian language and literature (written), geography (oral).

Military Construction Schools

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Mar 78 p 4

[Article: "Military Construction Schools"]

[Text] Leningradskoye vyssheye voyennoye inzhenernoye stroitel'noye Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni generala armii A. N. Komarovskogo (192185, g. Leningrad, D-185) [Leningrad Higher Military Engineer Construction Red Banner School imeni General of the Army A. N. Komarovskiy (192185, Leningrad, D-185)];

Psuhkinskoye vyssheye voyennoye inzhenernoye stroitel'noye uchilishche (188620, g. Leningrad-Pushkin) [Pushkin Higher Military Engineer Construction School (188620, Leningrad-Pushkin)];

Kamyshinskoye vyssheye voyennoye stroitel'noye komandnoye uchilishche (403850, g. Kamyshin, 10) [Kamyshin Higher Military Construction Command School (403850, Kamyshin, 10).

The Leningrad school admits: to resident training--officers and warrant officers having a secondary special education corresponding to the specialty of the department selected and first term and extended active duty servicemen and civilian youth with a secondary general or special education; to nonresident training--officers and warrant officers having a secondary special education in the construction field.

The Pushkin and Kamyshin schools accept warrant officers, first term and extended active duty servicemen, and civilian youth.

The period of training is: 5 years in the engineer schools and 4 years in the command school. For officers and warrant officers it is 4 years and 3 years respectively. In the nonresident department it is 5 years.

Those who complete the Leningrad and Pushkin schools are awarded the military rank of "engineer lieutenant" and the Kamyshin school--"lieutenant" and are given a diploma corresponding to the military construction specialty.

Motor Vehicle Schools

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Mar 78 p 4

[Article: "Motor Vehicle Schools"]

[Text] Ryazanskoye vyssheye voyennoye avtomobil'noye inzhenernoye ordena Krasnoy Zvezdy uchilishche (390015, g. Ryazan', 14) [Ryazan Higher Military Motor Vehicle Engineer Order of the Red Star School (390014, Ryazan', 14)];

Chelyabinskoye vyssheye voyennoye avtomobil'noye komandnoye uchilishche (454029, g. Chelyabinsk, 29) [Chelyabinsk Higher Military Motor Vehicle Command School (454029, Chelyabinsk, 29)];

Ussuriyskoye vyssheye voyennoye avtomobil'noye komandnoye uchilishche (692521, g. Ussuriysk, 21) [Ussuriysk Higher Military Motor Vehicle Command School (692521, Ussuriysk, 21)];

Samarkandskoye vyssheye voyennoye avtomobil'noye komandnoye uchilishche (703056 g. Samarkand, 56) [Samarkand Higher Military Automobile Command School (703056, Samarkand, 56)];

The period of training in the Ryazan' engineer school is 5 years and in the command schools--4 years. The graduates of the schools are awarded the military rank of "lieutenant" (engineer lieutenant) and are issued a diploma corresponding to the qualification.

Chemical Defense Schools

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Mar 78 p 4

[Article: "Chemical Defense Schools"]

[Text] Saratovskoye vyssheye voyennoye inzhenernoye uchilischche khimicheskoy zashchity (410037, g. Saratov, 37) [Saratov Higher Military Engineer School of Chemical Defense (410037, Saratov, 37)];

Tambovskoye vyssheye voyennoye komandnoye Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche khimicheskoy zashchity (392011, g. Tambov, 11) [Tambov Higher Military Command Red Banner School of Chemical Defense (392011, Tambov, 11)];

Kostromskoye vyssheye voyennoye komandnoye uchilishche khimicheskoy zashchity (156015, g. Kostroma, 15) [Kostroma Higher Military Command School of Chemical Defense (156015, Kostroma, 15)].

Those who complete the Saratov school are awarded the military rank of "engineer lieutenant" and are qualified as a chemical engineer. The period of training is 5 years. The Tambov and Kostroma schools train officers from a command viewpoint for the chemical troops of the Soviet Army. The period of training is 4 years. The schools' graduates are awarded the military rank of "lieutenant" and are qualified as engineers in an appropriate specialty.

Other Schools

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Mar 78 p 4

[Text] Stavropol'skoye vyssheye voyennoye inzhenernoye uchilishche svyazi imeni 60-letiya Velikogo Oktyabrya (355028, g. Stavropol', 28, krayevoy) [Stavropol' Higher Military Engineer Signal School imeni the 60th Anniversary of Great October (355028, Stavropol', 28, Kray)].

School graduates are awarded the military rank of "engineer lieutenant" and are qualified as a military engineer in radio communications or electronic communications. The period of training is 5 years.

Leningradskoye vyssheye voyenno-topograficheskoye komandnoye krasnozamennoye, ordena krasnoy Zvezdy uchilishche (197042, g. Leningrad, P-42) [Leningrad Higher Military Topographic Command Red Banner, Order of the Red Star School (197042, Leningrad, P-42)].

Those who finish the school are awarded the military rank of "lieutenant" and are qualified as an engineer in aerial photo geodesy. The period of training is 4 years.

Ryazanskoye vyssheye vozdushno-desantnoye komandnoye dvazhdy Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni Leninskogo komsomola (390031, g. Ryazan', 31) [Ryazan' Higher Airborne Command Red Banner (twice) School imeni Leninist Komsomol (390031, Ryazan', 31)].

Those who finish the school are awarded the military rank of "lieutenant" and are given a diploma of the countrywide type in which they are qualified as an engineer to operate wheeled and tracked vehicles. The period of training is 4 years.

Volzhskoye voyennoye strotel'no-tekhnicheskoye uchilishche (191980, g. Dubna, 2) [Volzhsk Military Construction Technical School (141980), Dubna, 2)].

School graduates are awarded the military rank of "lieutenant" and are issued a diploma in which they are qualified as "construction technician." The period of training is 3 years.

Entrance examinations are held from 10 to 30 July in the Russian language and literature (written) and mathematics (oral).

Cherepovetskoye vyssheye voyennoye inzhenernoye uchilishche radioelektroniki (162608, g. Cherepovets, 8) [Cherepovets Higher Military Engineer Radioelectronics School (162608, Cherepovets, 8)].

Graduates in the command department are awarded the military rank of "lieutenant" and are qualified as an engineer in the operation of radio equipment. Graduates of the engineer department are awarded the military rank of "engineer lieutenant" and are qualified as an engineer on radio equipment. The period of training is 5 years.

Orlovskoye vyssheye voyennoye komandnoye uchilishche svyazi imeni M. I. Kalinina (302034, g. Orel, 34) [Orel Higher Military Command Signal School imeni M. I. Kalinin (302034, Orel, 34)].

Period of training is 4 years.

In the absence of an allocation to the school in the unit (military commissariat) an application (request) is sent to the chief of the school who gives the call to the unit (military commissariat).

Entrance examinations are conducted for servicemen from 1 July and for civilian youth from 10 July. Those who complete the school are awarded the military rank of "lieutenant" and are qualified as an engineer to operate communications equipment.

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NEED FOR IMPROVING NCO COMMAND TRAINING NOTED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Apr 78 p 2

[Article by Col Gen V. Merimskiy, deputy chief of Main Administration for Combat Training, Ground Forces: "The Making of Sergeants"]

[Text] The problem of making sergeants, the most numerous detachment of command personnel, has always been urgent. The quality of training, the combat coordination of squads, crews, and sections, and the maintenance of firm military discipline and order in the subunit and unit as a whole depend to a considerable degree on the level of the ideological-political tempering, military training, and organizational capabilities of the sergeants. Today, special attention is attracted by the training of noncommissioned officers. The dialectics of development of military affairs are such that their role is continuously increasing. This was furthered by the sharply increased combat capabilities of small subunits and the ever greater saturation of the troops with crew-served weapons.

The system for training the sergeants which has developed in the Ground Forces has been tested by time. Going through the course of training in the training subunits and units and then continuing their development in practical work, the sergeants acquire the necessary knowledge and skills, develop and improve their organizational abilities, and the overwhelming majority train and indoctrinate their subordinates skillfully. At the same time, an analysis of practice convinces us that the capabilities of today's system for training the sergeant personnel are not being completely utilized everywhere. What levers are necessary to put into action, accelerate, and make more successful the formation of the most numerous category of commanders?

As is known, the draftee youth which does not have great living experience or skills in indoctrinational work with people comes to the training subunit. This creates natural difficulties in the molding of command qualities in the future sergeants. Therefore, as early as when noncommissioned-officer candidates are selected, it is important to take into consideration not only their general educational training but also many other factors. Unfortunately, this task is not always accomplished in a qualified manner.

What are the ways to eliminate shortcomings? First of all, it is necessary to increase the responsibility of the military commissariats for the study of the professional qualities of noncommissioned officer candidates. It is mandatory that representatives of the training subunits participate in the work of the commissions which select the cadets for these subunits. This will improve the quality of selection.

There is one more opportunity for a deepened study of the moral-political qualities and organizational abilities of the cadets. After the draftees arrive for training, it is believed, it is not necessary to distribute them immediately among the small units which are training commanders and specialists. For a certain time, the program should be the same for all. Unquestionably, this would permit the officers to make a more complete evaluation of each subordinate's capabilities and to decide his future fate more correctly. In this case, those who become candidates to be sergeants will be the ones who display their best aspects and in whom deeper general educational knowledge, greater industriousness, and the ability to impose high demands on themselves and on others are discovered. Naturally, this method of selection will require the introduction of several adjustments in the existing training programs.

It is important to see that requirements for the organization of the training process are satisfied completely and with high quality in each training subunit. As is known, the program is distinguished by maximum intensity. The future sergeants seem to pass through three stages of training: the course of the young soldier, the training of the soldier-specialist, and finally, the training of the squad leader directly. It is hardly necessary to state that under these conditions the quality of knowledge acquires special significance and losses of time and methodological errors are simply impermissible.

Meanwhile, some commanders of training subunits do not always manifest persistence in using the recommendations of foremost methodology and military pedagogy and psychology; undeviating implementation of the lesson schedule and high discipline of the training process are not attained. In individual subunits, the cadets are diverted to various types of administrative work and the training material base is not always used in a well thought out manner.

The effectiveness of some lessons with the cadets is low. I had the occasion to be convinced of this in practice. The goal of a tactical lesson which was directed by Lieutenant M. Muratov, for example, was the molding of skills in training subordinates in the future sergeants. However, the matter was limited to the giving of commands alone. Infantry combat vehicles which were brought out to the field and without which the lesson is unthinkable were not used at all.

A similar situation also occurred on the fire training lesson which was conducted by Senior Lieutenant A. Leonov. For more than half the training time, the cadets recorded in a notebook under the commander's dictation the theoretical provisions which are set forth in a quality manner, by the way, in training literature.

Errors in organizing lessons, the poor methodological training of individual officers, and the insufficient monitoring of senior commanders lead to where some graduates of training subunits are mastering the program material weakly, are unable to acquire firm skills in the assignment of missions to subordinates or in controlling them and fire in the course of battle, and are not ready to provide an exemplary demonstration of procedures in working with equipment and armament.

The quality of the lessons is determined to a great extent by the level of personal preparedness of the leaders. Substantial reserves are seen here, and the experience of the best training subunits convinces us of this. Serious attention to the training of lesson leaders is devoted, for example, by Lieutenant Colonel M. Kluss, a battalion commander. Regularly conducted training-methods lessons and daily briefings have become the basic form for improving the methodological skill of the officers and sergeants in the subunit. All this is not only having a beneficial influence on the effectiveness of the training process and socialist competition, but it also furthers the maintenance of firm military order, the clear organization of service, and a high level of efficiency in the battalion which, by itself, carries a tremendous indoctrinational charge.

There is a good material and technical base in the majority of the training subunits. It must be utilized more effectively and technical means of instruction and programming must be introduced more widely into the training process. In my opinion, there are real opportunities to reduce the time spent on details by the cadets who are training to become sergeants and to eliminate their involvement in administrative work during training time.

The improvement of training and indoctrination in training subunits should be combined with an improvement of work with the noncommissioned officers with the troops. This is a single and indissoluble process. For the first steps, the first joys and pains of command service have special significance for the graduates of training subunits: they either accelerate or retard their development. The company and battalion commanders have the decisive word here.

The practice of conducting 10-15-day training methods assemblies with the new sergeants is justifying itself. In the course of these assemblies, they become familiar with life and living conditions in the unit, the program and plan for combat training, the training material base, and participate in a number of methodological lessons on the most important subjects of tactical, firing, special, drill, and physical training and the driving of combat vehicles. Seminars on questions of political-indoctrinational work and the organization of socialist competition are of unquestioned value. At the same time, the officers study the professional qualities of the sergeants who have arrived and determine what is especially necessary to speed up their development at first.

The young sergeants require just as much fixed attention on the part of the officers and warrant officers after the assemblies, too.

At present, one day per week is allocated for lessons with the sergeants. Does this system need further improvement? I believe so. Today, it leads to frequent separations of the sergeants from their subunit. In our opinion, it is more expedient to devote two days per month to command lessons with the sergeants and to conduct them at a company and battalion scale, considering the knowledge obtained by the noncommissioned officers in the training subunits when determining the subject matter. It is better to conduct their methodological training in the company alone, assigning it to the corresponding commanders. This will reduce the separation of the sergeants from their subunits and their command and methodological training will prove to be more objective. Just as formerly, special attention should be devoted to teaching the sergeants tactics, the ability to command a subunit in battle and utilize armament and combat equipment effectively, and to their development of resourcefulness, initiative, combat activity, and firmness in implementing a decision which has been adopted. The officers are also called upon to be concerned about the organization of the independent training of the sergeants, the role of which is extremely great. It is important to have special rooms in the subunits where regulations, training literature, and methodological elaborations are collected in sufficient quantity.

Far-seeing commanders are guided by this principle in large and small: nothing contributes to the development of responsibility like confidence. This vital principle helps to cultivate reliable assistants in the person of the sergeants. They combine a high level of demandingness toward the sergeants with confidence in them and eliminate petty tutelage and substitution. If the sergeants are not required to accomplish their duties completely, this engenders their lack of confidence in their strength and undermines their authority.

Participation in the work of Komsomol organizations and lecture groups with unit clubs brings great assistance to the sergeants in the matter of mastering the principles of military pedagogy and psychology and the acquisition of skills in organizing training and indoctrinational work with the personnel. The new sergeants' textbooks which have been developed and which will reach the troops this year, we hope, will provide good counsel for the noncommissioned officers. Methodological aids on the basic training subjects are also being published.

The command development of sergeants, increasing their ideological-political tempering, and the improvement of organizational skills in each troop collective must be the most important concern of commanders, political organs, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations.

6367
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INCREASED CAPABILITIES OF FIRE FIGHTING SERVICE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Apr 78 p 2

[Article by Engr-Col M. Bushuy, chief of fire-fighting service, Civil Defense USSR: "At Battle Station"]

[Text] On 17 April 1918 V. I. Lenin signed the decree, "On the organization of state measures for fighting fire." This document marked the beginning of the organization of fire protection in our country. The most important provision of the decree is the necessity for the planned initiation of fire prevention measures which has not lost its significance even today. And the main task of the fire-fighting service remains unchanged: the systematic conduct of measures to prevent fires and the checking of observance of fire prevention rules at industrial enterprises and in institutions, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes by all residents of cities and villages.

The history of Soviet fire protection is rich with examples of the skill and bravery of our people. From the first days of their existence the subunits of the fire-fighting service have been on the front line of the struggle to protect the material valuables of the country of soviets.

...April 1922. A lake of oil with an area of more than a square kilometer flared up in flames on the Surakhany oil fields near Baku. Baku communists, oil-field workers, fire fighters, and combat-engineer cadets joined in a fierce battle against the fire and won. And several days later, a telegram arrived from V. I. Lenin with the expression of profound gratitude to all who took part in extinguishing the fire and displayed heroism in so doing.

...The fire fighters displayed great bravery, skill, and boundless devotion to duty in the years of the Great Patriotic War. Local fire protection formations and the entire population worked shoulder to shoulder with them. The fire protection of the hero cities of Moscow and Leningrad was awarded the Order of Lenin.

Today's fire service is accomplishing important and difficult tasks. Such branches of the national economy as the chemical, oil and gas extracting, aviation, motor vehicle, wood-working and others are developing swiftly in

the country. At the enterprises of these branches of industry, the technological process is taking place with the employment of a large quantity of inflammables and explosives. This requires not only the high vigilance of the workers at the enterprises and their strict observance of fire-safety measures, but also the excellent ability of the fighters in the fire-fighting subunits and the civil defense formations.

Serious tests befell the lot of the fire-fighting service in the fall of 1976 when fires broke out in the taiga regions of Khabarovskiy Kray. The wind velocity reached 40 meters per second. Many taiga settlements and a number of enterprises of the forestry and woolworking industry found themselves surrounded by a wall of fire.

The personnel for the fire-fighting subunits and civil defense formations and their numerous volunteer assistants bravely blocked the road of the fiery hurricane. In accomplishing their civilian duty, they rescued public property not even sparing their own lives. The fire was eliminated by the heroic efforts of the people.

The fire-fighting service is always on the alert. The military or professional fire protection is waging the struggle against fires in the cities and at industrial and other national-economic installations. In rural localities, this is accomplished by voluntary fire brigades of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The public is rendering inestimable assistance to the fire fighters. Supervision of fire protection is assigned to the Ministry of Internal Affairs USSR. The civil defense formations are also at their battle stations to protect installations of the national economy from fire together with the fire-fighting subunits.

The fire-fighting service is equipped with special machines, fire ships and boats, helicopters, and airplanes.

The broad introduction of automation and the latest achievements of technology is the mainline direction in ensuring the fire safety of installations. The personnel of the fire-fighting subunits and civil defense formations are persistently mastering the latest technical means for extinguishing fires and are learning to employ them effectively.

6367
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CRITERIA FOR FLIGHT TRAINING OBJECTIVES DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Apr 78 p 2

[Article by Col V. Uryuzhnikov, candidate of military sciences, docent: "I See--I Destroy"]

[Text] On tactical flying exercises a fighter pair consisting of Captain V. Nifontov and Senior Lieutenant G. Stroyev was assigned the mission to conduct the search for aerial targets in the "enemy's" rear area independently. If a group of fighter-bombers is discovered, they are to engage it and prevent it from launching a strike against the ground troops.

In order to reach the assigned area unnoticed and to overcome the ground air defense system successfully, Captain Nifontov planned a route with a variable flight profile and thoroughly thought through the structure of maneuver in the search area.

As sometimes happens, the first target was discovered by the wingman who reported to the leader: "I see a group above and to the right on an intersecting course." The commander immediately responded: "I see, I attack. Cover me. Boost!" Stroyev understood the leader's concept well: to destroy the commander of the "enemy" flight by a sudden bold attack, disorganize his combat formation, and then initiate a maneuver battle with the fighter-bombers loaded with bombs, which is extremely disadvantageous for the "enemy."

The calculation justified itself. Increasing speed, from a steep turn the pair of fighters rushed at the flight of four aircraft. Only when Nifontov had reached the distance for launching rockets at the commander of the "enemy" group was he noticed by the pilots of the second pair. But it was too late. Recorders successfully recorded destruction of the target. And Stroyev, having occupied an advantageous position, not only covered the commander like a shield, but he also took aim and launched rockets. The leader of the second pair, who was late in his attack on Nifontov, was also "struck down." The battle was won with a great advantage. The decoding of the materials for objective checking confirmed completely the victorious results of the bold attack.

It is easy to be convinced that the success of the actions by Nifontov's pair was predetermined by the commander's precise calculation and the high level of aerial ability possessed by both pilots. An important role was also played here by the commander's decisiveness and the swiftness of the attack in accordance with the principle: "I see--I destroy." For if the leader had lost even an instant, surprise would have been lost. But remembering that the first attack, when the attackers have not yet succeeded in giving themselves away, is the key to success in contemporary aerial battle, the leader of the pair made a bold decision to strike the "enemy" who possessed numerical superiority with a rush, without delay. To save time, Captain Nifontov gave the most laconic command to his wingman in which his concept was set forth clearly. And the wingman operated in an errorless manner.

In a situation where there is an acute shortage of time for making a decision and its realization in contemporary aerial battle, the commanders of fighter groups have a set of conventional designations for combat maneuvers which are also used in the course of controlling crews and subunits. But for the accomplishment of a concept or a certain model, it is necessary that all pilots in the group master the airplane to perfection and completely utilize its combat capabilities. Combat boldness will be justified only in the case where it is based on high combat skill. This also predetermines the offensive spirit and activity of fighter operations.

It is well known that the weapons of the fighter aircraft are directed forward. Therefore, only in the attack--be it offensive or defensive battle--is the aerial enemy destroyed and victory attained. But in group battle, in addition to the individual skill of each pilot, his resourcefulness, and wise initiative, success depends to a great extent on continuous tactical and fire coordination in the most unexpected situations.

Success in contemporary battle is predetermined to a great extent while still on the ground. In preparing for a mission the experienced pilots, as a rule, thoroughly think through their actions with any changes in the aerial situation and prepare a detailed plan for the accomplishment of the training-combat mission. On the basis of a comparison of the performance data, armament, and special equipment of their own airplanes and those of the "enemy," they calculate and construct models of various versions for the conduct of battle. The experience of such ground preparation shows that as early as in the very process of simulation the fighter pilots develop the effectiveness of tactical thinking which is so necessary in the course of independent search which abounds with various special situations. Here, the pilots learn to make an instantaneous estimate of the situation and make the only correct decision under conditions when there is an acute shortage of time. And a savings in time, as we have already seen, at times has decisive significance.

It should also be noted that in the process of simulating battle and its gaming by the "dismounted-as-if-flying" method, a sort of precombat coordination of the pairs and flights occurs and the procedure for fire and tactical coordination is worked out. Here, the psychological compatability of the pilots

in a pair in flight and the completeness of mutual understanding with limited opportunities for radio traffic are checked during the operational accomplishment of suddenly arising missions.

And mutual understanding and speed of assimilation of the commander's concept by the wingmen have great significance in battle. This is shown by numerous examples from the experience of the Great Patriotic War. It was sufficient for the leader of a pair to say: "Cover, I attack," and the wingman operated in accordance with the concept for battle.

High combat activity, an offensive spirit, and actions in accordance with the principle, "I see--I destroy," were inherent to the front aces in the highest degree. One day, eight fighters led by Junior Lieutenant N. Skomorokhov encountered several dozen enemy bombers covered by fighters. The fascists were prepared to launch an air strike against our attacking troops. Superiority was many-fold. But there was no time for delay, and the leader of the group of eight airplanes briefly announced on the air: "We attack!" and rushed at the enemy airplanes. The entire group was behind him. The "Messerschmitts" immediately found themselves engaged by four of our fighters while the bombers were subjected to the strikes of the other flight and, dropping their bombs hastily, they began to turn into the return course.

There were many such episodes in the wartime life of twice Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel General of Aviation N. Skomorokhov. And success always depended on the speed in estimating the situation, immediate active operations, and bold, swift attacks.

The contemporary fighter has become supersonic, all-weather, and missile-carrying. Its combat capabilities and automation of aircraft control and its weapons systems have grown immeasurably. Through this automation, the pilot's attention was "freed" to some degree for active operations. And his "long sight and acuteness of vision" were increased with the use of technical means. The on-board radar sight, for example, helps the pilot to discover an aerial target at a great distance and destroy it by missiles. Expending his missiles, he can conduct cannon fire.

These advantages of contemporary fighters were brilliantly demonstrated on the recent troops exercise "Berezina."

The flight led by sniper-pilot Major A. Yurkov was the first to discover in the stratosphere "enemy" missile carriers which were flying at a great distance trying to break through to the strike objective. As soon as the characteristic target blip appeared on the scope of the radar sight, Major Yurkov gave his wingman the command: "Maneuver!" The interceptors at supersonic speed overtook the "enemy" who had already taken off into the clouds. The fighters launched a sniper's missile strike against the target outside of visibility by eye.

The increased combat capabilities and automation of the aircraft are raising even higher the significance of the combat activity of fighter pilots and

their ability to operate in accordance with the principle, "I see--I destroy." But high combat activity is presently becoming unthinkable without the psycho-physiological reliability of the organism which envisages the development and constant improvement of the qualities necessary for the pilot. There are dozens of them. I will mention at least the basic ones: speed of reaction, resourcefulness, efficiency of thought, and stability to overloads and spatial orientation. The weakening of even one of these qualities may cost the pilot dearly in actual aerial battle.

At night with the established weather minimum, Captain V. Borisov was sent up to intercept a check target. He rushed to meet the target immediately after takeoff. Then a bright, small dash appeared in the upper right corner of the target scope. He reported this to the command post. They answered him: "Your target, attack." Right then he should have converted the sight to the intercept mode immediately. But the pilot delayed for an excess instant. Surprise was lost. The "enemy" discovered the fighter and employed jamming. The sight scope was illuminated....

It is not simple to operate in accordance with the principle, "I see--I destroy." In a difficult tactical situation of contemporary battle, only those fighter pilots who have mastered all the combat capabilities of the airplane to perfection and have lofty moral-political, psycho-physiological, and combat qualities will be able to do this. And in a group aerial battle, a large role for victory is also played by the good coordination and solidarity of pairs and subunits. The combat training and training-indoctrinational work of commanders, political organizations, and party organizations should also be directed toward this. They have in their hands a vast arsenal of means and methods for training and indoctrination, the achievements of contemporary pedagogy and psychology, glorious combat traditions and, of course, socialist competition--that powerful lever for the further raising of the flying and tactical skill of the aerial fighters.

6367
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MILITARY CLOTHING MANUFACTURING FACILITY DESCRIBED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Apr 78 p 4

[Article by A. Tertychnyy: "Military Clothing House"]

[Text] The Moscow address, Khoroshevskoye shosse, 76"d", is well known to many servicemen of the capital's garrison. The experimental Military Clothing House is located here, a few minutes' walk from the Polezhayevskaya subway station. It is one of the leading production-domestic enterprises of the Soviet Ministry of Defense.

The first steps of the new production enterprise were difficult. A shortage of qualified workers and several other difficulties hampered the timely filling of orders. The director of the clothing house, Engineer-Colonel (retired) A. Frolov, smiles when recalling those days. And this is understandable. For now it has the required personnel and other problems are being solved successfully. Equipped with modern equipment, the enterprise gathered strength. Manufactured daily here are approximately 120 pairs of trousers, 70-80 service coats, 60 overcoats, and so forth. And this is far from the limit of the house's production capabilities. The collective is working with high productivity and quality.

On the wall of the director's office are seven diplomas and certificates of honor which have been awarded to the clothing house. The enterprise was awarded the challenge banner of the Trade Directorate of the Moscow garrison for high indices attained in socialist competition for four quarters of the last year. The collective is one of the winners of the armywide inspection competition for the best trade and domestic services enterprise. Leading in the competition at the enterprise is the service coat shop where V. Babakhov is the chief. This subunit is struggling for the title of collective of communist labor. The method of brigade sewing has been introduced in the production enterprise. It is based on deep specialization of the masters. The method of manufacturing clothing from "semifinished products" which have been prepared ahead of time is being employed successfully. The experience of the best cutters, I. Ustinov, N. Frolov, I. Volkov, V. Bozhenkov, and A. Kolobrodov, is being widely spread in the collective.

All this is helping the enterprise to accomplish successfully the most important assignments. In 1975 the clothing house sewed the uniforms for the honor guard company; in 1976 it made the clothing for the twice Red Banner imeni A. V. Aleksandrov Song and Dance Company of the Soviet Army in which the artists gave concerts in the Mongolian People's Republic and Japan; and in 1977 it sewed the uniforms for the Separate Exhibition Orchestra of the Soviet Ministry of Defense and prepared sets of Red Army uniforms of the Civil War period (again for the Red Banner company).

The enterprise is accomplishing work that is just as important this year. The clothing house has many customers--generals, admirals, and officers. And the workers of the enterprise and its branches (they can be found with five Moscow military academies) are striving to accomplish each order on time and with quality. Therefore, the authority of the young collective is also growing and its clients are giving ever warmer testimonials concerning its work.

6367
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CONTENT OF MILITARY DISTRICT AND FLEET NEWSPAPERS EVALUATED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 78 p 2

[Article: "A Leading Subject"]

[Text] The important missions assigned to the Soviet Armed Forces in the decisions of the 25th party congress and the December 1977 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee are causing the necessity for making the work of the army and navy primary party organizations more active and strengthening their influence on the masses of servicemen. It is the primary party organizations which are the combat nucleus in which the communists pass through the school of political indoctrination and ideological tempering and develop the high skills of a fighting man. And hence the task of district, group, and fleet newspapers--to show clearly, interestingly, and convincingly the content, forms, and methods for the work of primary party organizations and to make a deep analysis of their activity in mobilizing the personnel of subunits, units, and ships for further improvement in the quality of combat and political training and the effectiveness of socialist competition among the troops.

A prominent place is allotted to the primary party organizations on its pages, for example, by the newspaper of the Red Banner Carpathian Military District, SLAVA RODINY (Glory of the Motherland). In its articles, reports, and other materials it tries to make a thoughtful analysis of the practice in party work and to generalize in a well-reasoned manner the experience of those primary party organizations which are directing their daily activity toward the successful accomplishment of tasks in combat and political training, the strengthening of military discipline, and increasing the combat readiness of units and subunits.

The headings of the newspapers under which materials are published on the work of the primary party organizations indicate the latitude of the problems solved by the newspaper: "Party Life: By the Course of the 25th CPSU Congress," "Party Life: Work Style," and "Party Life: Letters from the Primary Organizations." The articles and reports tell about the ideological tempering of military personnel and about the monitoring and checking of the execution of decisions which have been adopted and the improvement of forms and methods of party work.

Thus, in the air defense missile battalion where the primary party organization is headed by Major V. Ostroukhov, 100 percent of the specialists have become rated. In this regard, 72 percent of them are first- and second-class specialists. More than half the soldiers, sergeants, warrant officers [praporshchik] and officers are experts of combat and political training. The battalion has held the title of "outstanding" for 5 years in a row. Naturally, the editors were interested in the role of the primary party organization in the attainment of such stable successes. And they, analyzing and generalizing leading experience, told the reader about it.

SLAVA RODINY frequently offers its pages to the immediate creators and carriers of leading experience. Letters from primary party organizations, for example from Captain P. Golik ("What is the Purpose of a Report?") and Major L. Prokopishin ("In the Spirit of Exactingness"), raised the question of instilling in the communists a sense of responsibility for the assigned matter. In the report, "One Head--Good..." the author conducted a lively conversation about collectivity in the work of the communists in the primary party organization where the secretary is Warrant Officer V. Blazhko.

Another example. The following combat slogan was heard at the December 1977 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee: "Work better today than yesterday, and tomorrow--better than today.... And better means emphasis on quality, on effectiveness, on a growth in the productivity of labor. Namely this is the core of socialist obligations...." The newspaper SLAVA RODINY responded to the plenum's decision by publishing an interesting article about the work experience of a party committee (secretary Major A. Markov) on implementing the plenum's requirements. Here, the party committee always has a complete idea of the state of affairs in the subunits and of the course of accomplishment of socialist obligations by the communists and personnel. In particular, the article conducted a talk about exactingness toward communists which is displayed in the primary party organization in the outstanding battalion where the secretary is Warrant Officer I. Prosvirov. The instilling of a sense of duty in the communists here is furthered by an atmosphere and microclimate which exclude any manifestation of irresponsibility. This thesis was confirmed by specific examples from the life of the battalion.

Materials of a critical nature are also published on the pages of SLAVA RODINY. Thus, in the report, "Did a Dialogue Take Place?" the secretary of the party bureau, Captain S. Pashenets, subjected to criticism the vicious practice of undertaking the indoctrination of a person only after he commits a misdemeanor, and then he posed the question of the ability of the teacher and party activist to conduct individual work so that his word finds an emotional response in the soul of the serviceman.

We can also refer to many other publications.

The significance of the subjects being raised distinguish the articles on questions of intraparty life in the newspaper of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet FLAG RODINY [Flag of the Motherland]. It recently completed the publication of materials from the correspondence seminar of a party activist. The

first articles were printed immediately after the reports and elections in the party organizations and attracted the attention, first of all, of the young secretaries of primary party organizations. The titles of the articles speak for themselves: "The Highest Principle of Party Leadership," "The Meeting--the School of Indoctrination," "After the Decision--Execution," and others.

The concluding article discussed party assignments--a means for instilling in the communists a sense of lofty responsibility for the accomplishment of obligations set forth in the regulations which has been proven by life. The article, "The Political Section and Leadership of Party Organizations," was greeted with interest. Articles and reports are published systematically under the heading, "The Primary Party Organization," which tell about the daily practice in party work in the units and on the ships of the fleet.

However, it would be a mistake to consider all articles in the newspapers SLAVA RODINY and FLAG RODINY on the activity of the primary party organizations to be of equivalent value. Articles are also encountered in which an analysis of facts is replaced by general phrases and no lively response is felt to the deep-seated processes which are taking place in the life of army and navy primary party organizations.

At times, the newspapers lack the ability to distinguish the main directions in the work of the primary party organizations. This is the opinion which remains after reading the correspondence from a member of the party committee of an aviation regiment, Captain Ye. Sharabko, "Don't Lose Sight of the Main Thing," which was printed in the newspaper SLAVA RODINY. In it, the author tells about everything a little at a time--about party meetings, the new composition of the agitation and propaganda group, about the preparation and conduct of flight-technical and scientific-practical conferences, about lessons in technical study groups, individual work with various categories of servicemen, about the loss of a sense of principle and self-criticism by individual communists, about shortcomings in the work of the methodological council, and then, superficially, in one paragraph--about the activity of the party committee. It is really difficult to distinguish here the main subject which the title of the correspondence announces. Facts are arbitrary, isolated, not connected with one another, and did not permit the author to pose some one, specific question or put forth an important problem.

The newspapers tell especially sparingly and at times in a muffled manner about party work in the field, at live firings, or during flights and cruises and the driving of combat vehicles. From case to case, interesting essays are encountered about a party leader or activist or the personal example of a communist. The active striving to resolve a party subject journalistically is not felt. Reports often contain an abundant list of measures conducted by one or another primary organization although it is known that it is not at all a matter of the number of meetings or decisions adopted but of live, specific work with people. This predetermines the effectiveness of party influence on the accomplishment of tasks in combat and political training and a further improvement in combat readiness.

It should be remembered that only an analytical approach in preparing articles in the newspaper on a party subject provides the opportunity to rise above the facts and draw profound conclusions and generalizations. And this requires that the journalists have good knowledge of life and conduct a continuous creative search. It is this which is indicated by the experience which has been accumulated by the newpaper editors.

6367
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CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Civil Defense Official's Duties Described

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 May 78 p 2

[Article by Lt Col (Ret) I. Moshkovskiy: "He Is an Authoritative Person"]

[Text] Ivan Fedorovich Kharinko, chairman of the gorsovet and chief of the city CD, did not answer my question immediately. He took a roundabout approach in his explanation of the work style of Lt Col (Res) Pastul'ga, the chief of the city CD staff.

"Stepan Semenovich is a deputy to our gorsovet, deputy secretary of the ispolkom party organization, and a propagandist. . ." Comrade Kharinko enumerated the social tasks of the chief of staff and noted: "they of course take a great deal of time but he is that type of person--one with an active position on life and an authoritative person. It is easier to handle your service tasks if you possess the firm authority of a leader."

I listened to Ivan Fedorovich and recalled the discussion with the workers from the Chernigovskaya Oblast CD staff. They also underscored that Pastul'ga's success in his job is determined not only by a profound knowledge of his business and his high responsibility but also because in the city he is authoritative.

Many examples convinced me that this is so. We now are seated with Stepan Semenovich in his small well-appointed office. People come in and out on business and the telephone rings quite often. Two activists--reserve officers--just came in. At the request of the chief of staff they had

acquired books, souvenirs to be awarded to the victors in the CD socialist competition. Stepan Semenovich thanked them warmly.

No one bothered us for a half an hour. The chief of staff familiarizes me with CD planning for this year and relates what has already been accomplished. But, the conversation was again interrupted. One of the communists called Pastul'ga out. The secretary of the party organization was absent and he had come to the deputy to report a problem that had unexpectedly come up in order to get advice. As they were talking, I leafed through a book marked "Register, Supervision of CD Measures." It has been filled in very accurately.

Open the book and you learn everything: when and what kind of exercises, lessons, and drills had been held, how many people had been called in for them, and how many workers and employees from which collective. The book provides inexhaustible data concerning the training base, concerning the lectures, question and answer evenings, and meetings of CD activists which had been held. You could also find accurate information concerning subscriptions to newspapers and magazines.

Stepan Semenovich gave this answer:

"A detailed register is a mirror. I cannot work without full clarity of the picture in the sector entrusted to me. It is a professional trait. . . ."

This is not difficult to understand. Prior to his release into the reserve, officer Pastul'ga had served with staffs for many years. He went through quite a school and had set high standards for himself. When the time came to transfer to the reserve, Stepan Semenovich traveled to his hometown and took upon himself the responsibilities of the chief of the Priluki CD staff.

At the front where courage, valor, and the commander's maturity of the young officer had been marked by four combat orders, Stepan Pastul'ga understood that combat efficiency, strength, and the fusion of any collective are greatly dependent upon the work style of its leader. Assigned to staffs after the war, he became more convinced of this and, if things were not going well somewhere, he went to that location, determined the cause, and assisted the officer leading this particular collective to acquire knowhow, find support, and assimilate the requisite work methods.

How all this aided Stepan Semenovich when he took up the post of CD chief of staff!

The railroad junction collective is one of the largest in the city. And, Pastul'ga went there and familiarized himself with the CD organization, discovering for himself more than one day of worrysome concern.

Based upon conversations with the station chief and other responsible workers, he came to the conclusion that they were weak in knowhow and did not know what to do and how to organize CD. His first task was to select an energetic person to assist--Lt Col (Res) I. Tyagneryadno, who headed an installation CD staff. He then provided instruction to lesson leaders and team chiefs. A fundamental change soon occurred. For a number of years the railroad junction collective has been distinguished for its fine CD organization.

It is virtually impossible in Priluki to find an installation or institution where the chief of staff has not assisted in setting up a capable aktiv and skillfully organized CD. Many interesting methods, both in the organization of CD and in the propaganda of CD information, are being used based on his initiative. Stepan Semenovich often visits CD lessons. Several of them were quite boring. The young people were not interested. How does one elicit the interest of young boys and girls in CD knowledge? The idea was conceived to hold a city-wide evening called "Hey Kids!", devoted to the propaganda of CD knowledge. It was an interesting evening.

In one of the city CD staff plans I noted where the party gorkom had approved a list of items for the local newspaper, radio broadcasts, and lecturers from the Znaniye [Knowledge] Society, as well as plans for thematic evenings on CD themes for clubs and Palaces of Culture.

When asked if the intended plan had been accomplished, Stepan Semenovich answered that if the matter is organized properly and you rely on people with initiative, any plan can become a reality.

Lt Col (Res) Pastul'ga labored for many years as chief of the Priluki city CD staff. And during that time, the city ranked in first place for CD in Chernigovskaya Oblast. Stepan Semenovich recently left this job due to health. But, the veteran did not leave CD matters behind. He remained one of the most active members of the staff and is always prepared to carry out its behests.

Training of Civil Defense Troops Described

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 May 78 p 2

[Unattributed photo captions: "With CD Troops"]

[Text] The lessons conducted by CD subunits [podrazdeleniye] at a training center in the Red Banner Turkestan Military District are always interesting and useful. The fine training facilities assist in the achievement of clarity in troop training and in creation of a situation which approximates combat to the maximum. Under the guidance of experienced officers, soldiers and sergeants steadfastly assimilate mastery and acquire firm practical skills in conducting rescue and emergency restoration operations. Capt Yu. Vorob'yev, battalion commander, skillfully organizes and conducts the lessons. The leading officer has been awarded the order "For Service to the Motherland in the USSR Armed Forces" 3d Degree.

The top picture [photos not reproduced] depicts the troops at work in a center of destruction while the lower picture shows battalion commander Capt Yu. Vorob'yev (left) assigning a mission to Lt V. Gorshkov, platoon commander.

7869
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TRAINING ACTIVITIES ABOARD THE 'KIEV'

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27, 28 May 78

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA special correspondent Capt-Lt N. Cherkashin, the Atlantic Ocean: "Wings on the Stern"]

[27 May 78, p 2]

[Text] The threatening silhouette of the cruiser "Kiev" is familiar to the readers of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, mainly from pictures and photo reports.

Today we discuss the ocean cruise by this ship, its stormy miles replete with combat training and with the desire on the part of the crew to raise its military mastery to a new, higher level.

The letters from our correspondent on board the cruiser "Kiev," the first being published today, are dedicated to the best personnel aboard the ship, to the officers and communists who have won high governmental awards for excellent military service to the motherland.

1. From the Deck into the Heavens

I became familiar with Maj Yedush when he was just a blip on the radar screen.

"There is Nikolay Yedush, for example," said the ship's captain as the bright blip of Yedush's aircraft approached the center of the screen--the cruiser "Kiev." "He is one of the best pilots aboard."

This was the first recommendation as to who to select as the hero of this sketch. There were other recommendations, that of the deputy chief designer, the secretary of the party committee, and even of the flight surgeon. And, without discussing it among themselves, they all named Maj Nikolay Petrovich Yedush.

So then, Maj Yedush.

"Prepare the ship for flying operations!"

The aircraft elevator strumming with alarm bells went down into the hangar. It returned carrying a graceful, clipped-wing aircraft more reminiscent of a missile than an aircraft. The light blue enamel of the flag of the USSR Navy dazzled on the wave-green fuselage. The squat orange deck tug towed the aircraft to the stern.

It stood ready for takeoff, having been transformed into a glassy-eyed, needle-nosed bird with its short, sharp wings spread. Having saluted the glassed-in pilot, the technician ran away from the aircraft and the turbines began their initially high-pitched then penetrating tune, increasing its wail with each passing second. Then, it imparted its thunderous whine to the ocean waves around the ship.

Suddenly, the aircraft's withers stood on end--the air intake of the vertical take-off engine had opened up--the flame force struck the deck, and the aircraft reluctantly lifted off. It hung in the air and the deck beneath it shook. . . .

They departed as a pair--Lt Col V. Ratnenko and Maj N. Yedush: lead and wingman.

Binoculars vainly tried to follow them--they disappear instantaneously into the azure expanse of the horizon, trailing behind them the thunder from the turbines which had blared above the ship and which now became a dwindling grumble.

You cannot call their movement flight--that is a word too slow and smooth. They flash, they rush, they go like a shot from one edge of the celestial sphere through the zenith to the other side. They do not resemble aircraft at all--these are blurred concentrations of azure blue, these are broken arrowheads.

Like swifts in a cage, they stretched their wings and the turbines after the darkness of the ship's hanger. Then the pair departed on its mission, leaving behind two bright blips on the radar screen.

Lead and wingman. . . Ratnenko and Yedush. There was a time when Ratnenko had his own lead--Col Feliks Matkovskiy. He was the first who took both Ratnenko and Yedush on a vertical takeoff in the two-seat trainer: "He escorted" them, as aviators put it, into the heavens.

But, Ratnenko had another lead before Matkovskiy: a nameless front-line pilot. He took off from a nearby airfield and, in view of fifth-grader Vit'ka Ratnenko and his comrades, rode the carrousel of aerial combat with "Messerschmitts" in the skies of Voronezh. He appeared above their village for almost a year and the kids were able to distinguish this brave and successful Yak even when it flew as part of a flight. Ratnenko wanted to become such a pilot.

Yedush observed other battles in the peaceful skies near the Azov. They were conducted by the cadets from the aviation school and the rather long contemplation of their aerial duels from the ground also was worthwhile. Yedush requested assignment to a combat regiment from the school where he had been assigned to remain as instructor. He was transferred from there to "Kiev."

Maj Yedush's flight log contains the entry: "He conscientiously and fully prepares for flights. He has a great desire to fly." Ratnenko added "And the ability. He flies not by intuition but by common sense."

Some of the lieutenants consider Yedush to be a pedant. His favorite phrase during lessons is "Do everything according to the book." But, more often than anything else, he repeats "There are no reserve airfields out at sea!"

Matkovskiy--Ratnenko--Yedush. . .an additional link--Capt A. Logvinenko--soon will be added to this chain of leads and wingmen. Yedush is training his wingman. They can often be seen together both in the preflight training classroom and on the upper deck. Having selected a quiet hour, they take the short steps that are involved in the "walk-through of the mission," those things that will be done in the air, turns together, target runs, 360° turns wing to wing.

Yedush also trains other young pilots. He teaches them not only tactics. I was an involuntary witness to how one lieutenant caught it from Yedush for his haughty attitude towards equipment,

how another was reprimanded due to his passion for strong language.

. . .Spewing a hot shifting mirage beneath itself, the aircraft descends through it, searching for the deck with its "spread legs."

Both pilots climb to the pilot house wearing their orange flying suits, in their white helmets, with the signal mirrors sparkling on the sleeves, taking off their notepads attached to their knees en route.

"Comrade captain," both raise their hand to the open visor in salute. "The flying mission has been accomplished. The target has been destroyed."

All the same, it is strange to see these two young lads in uniforms just like space suits and with a Gagarin-like smile in the pilot house--a purely nautical milieu. But, it is not by accident that the stem of "Kiev" has been crowned with bronze wings. . . .

Naval aviation is an element which has been multiplied into an instinct and a noble aviator is a person of dual risks and redoubled courage. But he is not simply a "son of the skies," he is also a sailor who is familiar with the language of shipboard lights and electric alarm bells, the mute exclamations of flags and the babble found in the cruiser's spaces; he is jealous of his own ship no less so than he is jealous of his aircraft. He is able to fight off storms and to thrum, to distinguish an edible fish from a poisonous fish, the silhouette of a frigate from the silhouette of a destroyer. . . .

Throughout he remains a pilot. In the most deadly fashion, he deals with the vortices that rage on the surfaces of the aircraft. He discusses the upper deck in a manner like that of the most meticulous boatswain: for example, the kinds of streams of wind reflected from the superstructure that skim across the deck. . . .

No one can imagine what a pilot goes through as he lines his aircraft up on the shaky "patch" that is the landing deck. Flight surgeons from the last war know that the pulse rate of a pilot coming in for a landing on a ship is much greater than the pulse rate as the pilot penetrates the barrier fire of anti-aircraft artillery.

So, when Viktor Ratnenko climbed out of the cockpit after his first flight from the deck and he was asked "How did it go?" he wiped the wet hair from his forehead and with a weak smile said "The ocean is devilishly beautiful!"

If astronauts observe only the blue halo of the Earth, then the world opens up for a ship's pilot as entirely shades of blue. It contains the two colors of the sky--the sky above his head and that which is reflected by the sea.

. . .A surprise awaited Maj Yedush in the duty pilots' shack. Two leaflets were on a display stand. One is the photocopy of a front-line "combat leaflet" from the aviation museum of the Red Banner Northern Fleet captioned "Strike the enemy like Ivan Yedush does!", the other, just printed aboard the ship, captioned "Strengthen military mastery as Nikolay Yedush does!" In 1944, Sr Lt I. Yedush, a naval aviator from the 27th Fighter Air Regiment, protected his lead from the machine gun bullets of a "Focke-Wulf" in battle above the Barents Sea. No, Sr Lt Ivan Yedush and Maj Nikolay Yedush are not related, they simply have the same last name. But apparently, there is something combative and aerial in the Yedush nature. Such people are described as "having been fed from the tip of a spear."

Here is one other trait in the major's character. Regardless of what Yedush does--preparing for flights, writing a "Thesis on Feuerbach" for a seminar, or making aircraft models for tactics classrooms--all of this is done in detail, carefully, and conscientiously. This meticulousness is far from pettiness. In any event, those who consider Yedush a pedant do understand the true meaning of his cutting remarks.

A young pilot was being criticized by the party committee for actions that were potential accident causes. Yedush with his characteristic "pedantry" was able to point out that it was not the pilot who was at fault but rather his instructor who had not given completely correct instructions.

"I want to be able to get to the very essence of everything. . . ." This is Yedush in his entirety--a pilot, communist, and commander.

Someone once said to him prior to a cruise that there would be free time aboard ship and advised him to take along a supply of good detective novels. Nikolay decided to use his free evenings to learn to play the guitar. Capt Med Svcs Ya. Gnatenko, a flight surgeon, agreed to give the lessons.

However, the first lesson was interrupted. Yedush listened to reports from the lieutenants concerning their knowledge of emergency situations during flights. Nor did the second lesson take place. It was necessary to prepare for a theoretical flying conference. Yedush, as secretary of the methodological council, sat up until midnight drawing diagrams of the attacks and proving out the calculations. In this case Gnatenko was concerned not as a teacher of music but as a doctor--the rules

concerning actions the day before flying were being broken. He dropped in at Yedush's cabin five times before he finally was able to get the light out.

It was not until the third attempt that they got around to the guitar. But, then the antiaircraft artillery officer dropped in and carelessly expressed doubts about the effectiveness of aerial attacks against naval targets. The honor of the sword was involved, the honor of the weapon, and Yedush defended it for the entire evening with tables, a navigator's slide-rule and pencil in his hands.

The doctor brought the guitar in the fourth time but in vain. The pilots were having a party meeting. Maj Yedush, a member of the party committee, was giving a report.

The fifth evening was devoted to a critique of the flights, director of flying being again the unfortunate student of the doctor-musician.

On Saturday they decided to give up the film. But, just as Gnatenko played the first chord, the alarm went off.

"Alert!"

The pilots ran to the parachute room to put on the orange flying suits. Landing lights were turned on on deck. . . .

It looks like Maj Yedush will not learn to play the guitar during this cruise either. . . .

On the second day of the cruise, Capt N. Baksheyev shaved his head. Many do that during long cruises, especially those who stand watch in the hot bowels of the ship--it is easier on the head. But, they say that Baksheyev shaved his head not only due to hygienic reasons. This marked the beginning of his great commander's habit; this marked the fact that from now on and until the end of the cruise he would devote himself entirely to the ship and primarily to the business of BCh-6--the aviation division aboard "Kiev," which he had just taken over.

The purpose of BCh-6 can be compared to the technical maintenance unit of a ground-based aviation regiment. But, only compared. Ground-based technicians, for example, do not have to stand shipboard watches or concern themselves about aircraft being tied down in hangars when the deck of the ship is rolling in all directions, just like now, during a heavy storm.

The enormous ship rolls over from wave to wave. The inclinometer pendulums swing full stop from side to side. The fuel splashes heavily in the tanks. The billard balls bump together on the table in the empty salon of the officers' wardroom, the green leaves of the potted palms flutter. And it is just like this in the hangar, where the mounted blades on the helicopters swing resiliantly and flexibly and the outboard wing cells shudder, responding to each blow of the stormy waves.

Baksheyev looks at the long rows of the blue aircraft spines from above--from the glassed-in portion of his command post and sickenly shudders as if each of these blows is striking him rather than the ship. It is enough to knock things out of your hand due to the jolting and the hammering and here one finds precision mechanisims and electronics.

I got a good idea of the measure of responsibility of the commander of BCh-6 when I took from the table a book written by I. Korotkin entitled "Ship Accidents and Catastrophes." The chapter about the fire aboard the American aircraft carrier "Forrestal" had a bookmark in it. Bakshayev used this book when giving instructions to the pickets assigned to the magazines and storehouses.

The storm had died down by morning. Also by morning the command which strikes BCh-6 like an alert resounded thoughout the ship:

"Flying operations are approved. Flight support personnel to your posts!"

In spite of the storm that they had gone through, the conveyor "hangar-elevators-flight deck-heavens" worked without let-up and efficiently. Baksheyev went to the flight critique with his head high. But the laurels on this occasion did not concern him. After the regular phrase "there were no aviation equipment failures," the supervisor of flying said "however" and the brickbats flew in Baksheyev's direction: "This cannot happen, this could have been done faster. . . ."

Nothing in life has been easy for Baksheyev. As a young lad, he had to care for his neighbor's doves for two years prior to getting the pigeon loft of his own that he craved. He went to the lectures at the aviation institute from the freight yards--he earned enough to equal a student's stipend and studied without any type of financial support. It was not simple for Baksheyev the lieutenant, called up from the reserve, to accustom himself to a completely new military life. However, he became accustomed to it and moreover became a real officer, an authoritative specialist, so that without hesitation the command element assigned him as the senior engineer in BCh-6.

The new job required completely new--organizational--knowledge and primarily the new skills of working with people. Now Baksheyev

is not simply an engineer, he is a commander and therefore is responsible not only for accident-free flights and fire and explosion safety in the magazines, tanks, and storehouses within the division, but also how the seamen, warrant officers [michman], and officers subordinate to him live.

Baksheyev is required to possess the great skill to get along with his colleagues--the commanders of other divisions--in all matters, be it a major clean-up or preventive maintenance. He must maintain special contact with the engineer-mechanic--the commander of BCh-5 [electrical and engineering division]. They also have related interests--"they are birds of a feather. . ." in any event, at the first request by the BCh-5 commander to examine the propellers, for instance, the rescue and salvage men from BCh-6 are prepared to immediately go over the side.

The thing that Baksheyev finds difficult now is natural: he is a person starting something new. But, there is a different objective law coming into play here: it will never be easy for Baksheyev because he is one of those people who, sensing that the steepness of the slope is coming to an end, finds new challenges for himself to take on.

It is difficult to say how many gray hairs Baksheyev would have in his duties as commander if he did not have Maj Ye. Tabachnikov, an experienced political worker, at his side as reliable assistant. The deputy for political affairs is involved in everything in progress within the division not just due to his duties. Himself a former engineer and aviation armaments officer, he makes his recommendations with a knowledge of what is going on and Baksheyev counsels with him even where strictly technical questions are involved. You see them together everywhere--in the hangar, on the flight deck, at the BCh-6 command post. . . .

In the duty officer shack one hears via the loudspeaker how the pilots converse while airborne. During the flights Baksheyev monitors their jaunty words with a secret and profoundly hidden sadness. As the song about ships states: "It is somewhat of a shame that some build them, but others take them to sea." It is certain that Baksheyev now would like to be there--high above the ocean. It could be that if life had taken a different turn he might have had such wingmen as Ratnenko and Yedush. . . .

Now, the rumbling thunder of jet turbines increases, moves foward, and engulfs the ship and a pair of blue rocket-planes passes above the cruiser with a screeching whine. With a friendly blink from the canopies they make a beautiful 360° turn in a manner so that the wings stand on end between the heavens and the ocean. . . .

And Capt Baksheyev, using his cap to screen himself from the sun, follows them with the eyes of a happy pigeon-keeper who has released the oddest, most beautiful, fastest birds into the heavens.

[28 May 78, p 2]

[Text] 2. Zakharov on Watch

The deck pitched and both ranks of the formation rocked back and forth from toe to heel. Capt 3rd Rank V. Zakharov still held on to the pistol on his hip--he was the officer of the deck.

The instruments of the orchestra glistened on the right flank. Flush with them stood the riflemen of the exterior watch in helmets and pea-jackets, the guard, the sentries at the artillery and missile magazines, the bay orderlies, commanders of the watch posts, and the other members of the daily detail.

Zakharov had just passed in front of the ranks with the new officers of the below-decks watch, checked the uniforms and knowledge of instructions, and posed towards the end the ritual, almost rhetorical question: "Who does not understand his assignment? Raise your hand!"

Naturally, no one raised his hand and the bandmaster raised his baton preparing the orchestra to play a march. But Capt 3rd Rank Zakharov had to say something about the special vigilance of today's duty--at an anchorage on the open seas at an incredible distance from home shores. To point out these things so as to inspire each person, even if each one was going on detail for the 100th time. . . .

Zakharov's father served during the war on the Far East border. One could say that all of these people now were not simply a daily detail but, in their own way, were a small border detachment which defends the full territorial rights of the Soviet Union--a combat vessel.

A frigate from the NATO Navy drifted two cable lengths away from "Kiev." It rocked behind the formation of sailors and Zakharov gave the command:

"About Face!"

Both ranks turned towards the frigate. Zakharov pointed out the caliber of its weapons, their rate of fire, and the combat capabilities of the guided missiles.

"Our chief mission is to ensure not only internal order but also the security of the anchorage and the highest possible combat

readiness of the cruiser." The eyes looked severely from beneath the steel helmets, golden-visored hats, and black caps.

"Attention! orchestra, play muster!" a beautiful march keenly resounded. The formation marched off along the precarious deck past the officer of the deck, past the large crimson star on the side of a helicopter, past the gun turrets of the foreign frigate. . . In this event there was an echo of that long-ago November parade in 1941 from which the troops went off into combat.

Shipboard life is the same as the bustle of life in a large city, a city that is always besieged. At any moment during the cruise or while at anchor, the ship must be prepared to repulse attacks from the air, from beneath the water, and from the horizon. The officer of the deck knows what he has to do and what the others have to do if suddenly aircraft or missiles attack the cruiser, if torpedo boats or submarines go on the attack.

The black screen behind which hangs a blueprint of "Kiev" in cross-section is a strict reminder of the fact that now Capt 3rd Rank Zakharov, should misfortune occur, is the first who will initiate the struggle for the survivability of the ship. It goes without saying that to do so he must know perfectly the entire multi-deck labyrinth of corridors, water tight compartments, cofferdams, and tanks; he must be able to understand the complexity of the fire and drainage systems, the sprinkler and lighting system. . . .

Zakharov moves about the ship. It is impossible for him to cover the entire vessel even if he walked its endless corridors and descended its bottomless ladder during the entire 24 hours of his period of duty.

Hot hand-rails lead to the machine and boiler room. The officer of the deck will begin his selective inspection today from here. Noting the officer with the blue-white-blue armband, the commanders of the watch posts come to attention and smartly report, overcoming the noise of the operating machinery. Zakharov queries the amidships watchmen, the fire watchman, and the power station watchman. He asks them the same question: "What are your actions in the event that outboard water enters?" The answers are precise and confident. The sailors sense that the duty officer is satisfied but why then is he writing their names in his notebook?

Then Zakharov poses new questions: "Where does this main line lead? What does this pump feed?" No, this is not an inspection. This is Zakharov himself learning, not wanting to miss a chance to learn something about the ship during any opportunity that avails itself.

There are two types of officers of the deck: some strive to report many write-ups to the commander during the morning "ops briefing" to show off their meticulousness; the commander usually frowns and demands an in-depth report. Capt 3rd Rank Zakharov is one of those who is able to separate the key points and is not afraid of being accused of thoughtlessness, reporting that there are no write-ups. Those individuals who are able to immediately correct minor deficiencies were identified long ago.

At the end of his report today, he named those machine operators who had excelled and the commander nodded his head in agreement. That evening these names were reported via the shipboard radio newspaper.

This is a minor event. But, it is the service style of Capt 3rd Rank Zakharov. For it is not every officer who, when assigned the duties of officer of the deck, goes to the cabin of the radio newspaper editor in order to point out the best on the shift!

Overall the duty shift was not very difficult. But, it was not completely without events also. At three in the morning the telephone in the duty officer's shack rang:

"In an hour and a half a helicopter will deliver a seriously ill person to the ship. Prepare to receive it."

Zakharov reported that BCh-6 and the medical service were in full readiness. He went up to the flight deck. He monitored as the helicopter descended, as the stretchers were removed, noted a black overcoat draped on the stretchers, and watched as they carefully took them to the operating room. . . .

. . .In the morning the cruiser raised anchor and Zakharov was called to the bridge where he had to exchange the pistol for a dagger and the armband of the officer of the deck for the red-white-red armband of a watch officer.

Each time "Kiev" is faced with complex maneuvers, Capt 3rd Rank Viktor Zakharov, the best watch officer aboard the cruiser, is called to the pilot house. Thus it was when passing through many checkpoints, thus it was when going through the last strait, today the task is no less difficult.

"Prepare the ship to take on fuel underway using the abeam method!" Zakharov's voice resounds via the loudspeaker system.

The cruiser and the tanker converge side on and hoses are thrown through the air.

"Fuel is being taken on!"

Two large anti-submarine warfare ships approach the tanker and also link up with it via hoses--from the stern and from the free side. The enormous floating island consisted of four ships and it cuts through the ocean waves in four stems. All of its parts are linked only by an unstable rope path, plus the eyes of the commander.

"A half degree to starboard!" The captain of "Kiev" is standing with a microphone on the right wing of the bridge. It is easier to monitor the distance between the sides from here. "Maintain. . . 51 revolutions!"

Zakharov repeats the commands to the helmsman and to the watch officer in the engine and boiler room. A minute later:

"A degree to port. Maintain. . .52 revolutions!"

The ships move along hawse to hawse, thus the count being conducted in degrees and revolutions. The watch officer is now a bundle of nerves. The commands come in monotone--"One degree to starboard--one degree to port,"--things continue along. The slightest error, even the simplest misstatement are fraught with disaster. At the same time, they must guide the entire internal life of the ship, immediately respond to possible inputs, to guess what will occur ahead of time. Zakharov is a picture of concentration. During the short pauses between commands he does not lose a second:

"BIP [combat information center], what does the horizon look like?"

"The horizon is clear."

"Navigator, say the wind and pressure."

"The wind has a tendency to increase. The atmospheric pressure is falling. . . ."

"Bugler, topside. The team not involved with taking on fuel go to chow."

"PEZh [power and damage control station], report how many tons have already been taken on."

"Navigator, when will sunset be? Turn on signal lights 'I am unable to give way'."

An aircraft without recognition signs approached. Who is that? What does he need? He reported to the commander. The aircraft circled, then departed toward the shore. Then there was a new concern: The running lights of an ocean liner appeared ahead.

"Comrade captain, we will pass to the port side of the target in 20 minutes. . ." Zakharov reports the computed data from the combat information post.

And all of this rapidly, without extraneous motion, without prompting. One would think that Zakharov had practiced this operation ahead of time. It is not only pleasant to observe his work but you are attracted to it just as you are to the mastery of any virtuoso.

"Aren't you tired, Zakharov?"

"Not at all, comrade captain."

"If you get tired, let me know and we will cease the refueling."

It was a senseless joke but it diffused the nervous stress: everyone who was in the pilot house smiled.

But, now the fuel tanks were sealed and the connecting cables cast off. The captain of the cruiser returned from the bridge to the pilot house and silently and softly shook the hand of the watch officer.

As strange as it may seem Zakharov is a representative of one of the lesser maritime professions: he is chief of the chemical service. The talent of a mariner just like any other talent is presented to a person regardless of the table of organization. Besides, Zakharov came to "Kiev" from the missile cruiser "Groznyy." And, this is a generally recognized school for commanders. It was there that they gave Zakharov, the way he puts it, the voice of a watch officer and instilled in him the truth of high maritime culture.

Now prior to departure for the academy, he must decide which faculty to enter--the command or the special faculty? The selection is that much tougher since the chief of a service has an equal chance to become both a fine commander and an exceptional flag specialist.

What else can be said about Capt 3rd Rank V. Zakharov?

Secretary of the shipboard services' party organization. Cavalier of the order "For Service to the Motherland in the USSR Armed Forces" 3rd Degree. Adherent to the rule put forth by Russian Adm G. Butakov: "Every naval officer must be the best sailor and the best boatswain aboard his vessel in order to have the moral right to demand from his subordinates through his example everything that they have to give."

I bade farewell to these heroes as regular flights were underway aboard "Kiev." At all levels in the vertical plane of the training battle above the ocean stood reliable people: below, on the hangar deck--Capt N. Baksheyev, in the clouds--shipboard pilot Maj N. Yedush, and between them--on the running bridge--watch officer Capt 3rd Rank V. Zakharov.

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DOSAAF MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR TRAINING CRITICIZED

In the Ukrainian SSR

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 12 Apr 78 p 3

[Article by V. Bogadenko, deputy chief of directorate of GAI [State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate] of the UkSSR MVD, and A. Mel'nik, secretary of traffic safety commission of UkSSR MVD: "Accidents on Roads Are a Puncture in Training"]

[Text] In the triple system of driver-automobile-road, the most active element from the standpoint of ensuring traffic safety is the driver. As shown by statistics, over 70 percent of all automobile accidents in the Ukraine occur through his fault. Poor qualifications, lack of discipline behind the wheel and a scornful attitude toward traffic safety rules take their toll. The analysis is sufficiently eloquent: for every 1,000 drivers, 3rd class drivers have twice as many accidents as 1st or 2nd class drivers.

The considerable increase in number of motor vehicles and increased speeds considerably complicated traffic conditions on the routes. But the skills acquired in the process of training are the basis of accidentfree work of the driver. Then just how does the training of driver cadres in the UkSSR take place?

Yes, much experience has been accumulated here. The Republic Central and Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast automobile training combines of the UkSSR Ministry of Motor Transport, the Nikopol'sk and Zhitomir model DOSAAF automobile schools, the Voznesensk Sports-Technical Club of Nikolayevskaya Oblast, the Tsarichanka Sports-Technical Club of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, the Nadvornaya RSTK [Rayon Sports-Technical Club] of Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast and certain other training organizations of the defense society are rightfully called the forges of driver cadres. They constantly improve the training and indoctrination process on the basis of wide use of modern forms and methods of training and from year to year achieve high indicators here in professional training and indoctrination of future drivers.

In our view, however, this rich experience still has not found wide dissemination or practical adoption in the work of many other automobile schools and STK [sports-technical clubs]. The DOSAAF committees of Khmel'nitskaya, L'vovskaya, Odesskaya and a number of other oblasts still devote insufficient attention to improving the quality of driver training and show no concern for reinforcing the technical facilities.

This is shown by facts revealed in the process of recent checks. For example, the Nizhniye Serogozy, Kalanchak and Chaplinka sports-technical clubs of Khersonskaya Oblast until recently not only did not have the necessary training equipment, but did not even have premises for classes with cadets. Such examples are not isolated cases.

Classes in some schools and especially STK are conducted at a low methods level. As a rule, cadets are trained in those elements of driving to which GAI officials direct attention when exams are taken. Thus, instructor V. Zhukov in the Shchors Automobile School of Chernigovskaya Oblast held classes on traffic rules not according to the program, but according to exam sheets. This is not the only case where training was replaced by coaching. Such examples were observed in Poltavskaya, Zhitomirskaya and certain other oblasts.

UkSSR DOSAAF CC Chairman Lt Gen A. Pokal'chuk, speaking at a plenum of the DOSAAF CC, gave a fundamental assessment of these phenomena. In responding to complaints by certain officials of the STK and automobile schools that there are no instruments in the training organizations on which exams are given in the GAI, he remarked that it was not a matter of instruments. It was probably even good that these instruments were lacking. Cadets have to be trained to be ready for any traffic situation.

Without question, wide use of teaching machines is a progressive matter, but we must not forget that even the "wisest" of machines cannot replace the living word of the instructor. No matter what advantages are hidden in programmed training, it is calculated primarily on a high degree of preparedness of the instructor and on his conscientious attitude toward the work. And when T. Buryak, an instructor of the Snyatyn STK of Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast, hit billiard balls instead of holding classes with cadets, not even the most sophisticated instruments could, of course, replace him.

Unfortunately, there still are substantial gaps in DOSAAF training organizations in the selection and placement of instructor cadres and masters of production training in automobile driving. For example, in the Shpikov STK of Vinnitskaya Oblast, six masters did not have documents permitting them to conduct classes with cadets, while M. Gerus moreover was not a driver or mechanic but a veterinarian.

It appears to us that cadre policy is one of the chief issues which, when decided, can significantly improvethe quality of the training methods process in automobile schools and STK. The GAI of the Ukraine wholly shares the opinion of the UkSSR DOSAAF CC that the time has come to think about creating republic or interoblast courses for training drivers and masters. Creation of such courses will not require great expenditures. Their financing can be arranged not only at the expense of organizations who send the people, but also a proportional participation of enterprises and kolkhozes for which the defense society trains driver cadres can be widely used.

In the Volga Military District

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 23 Apr 78 p 3

[Article from Red Banner Volga Military District by SOVETSKIY PATRIOT Special Correspondent M. Bobylev: "Service is a Strict Exam: No Place for Trouble in Special Training of Cadets in DOSAAF Training Organizations"]

[Text] Competitions in a specialty often are held among young soldiers in this automobile training subunit. Drivers compete in knowledge of traffic rules, equipment and in driving an automobile.

The struggle for first place always is stubborn. This time, too, several soldiers faultlessly performed control assignments and norms at the same time. There remained the last and most important phase of competitions--driving on a difficult route.

It was here that the winner appeared. When the automobile where Pvt V. Kokorin was sitting at the wheel crossed all obstacles of the course confidently and in the optimum mode, first place was decided.

Vladimir is a recent graduate of the Arkhangel'sk DOSAAF Automobile School. It was there that firm foundations were laid for the youth to become a good army driver.

Kokorin's countrymen--G. Nikitinskiy and N. Anan'in, R. Ishmukhametov from Kuvandykskiy Rayon of Orenburgskaya Oblast and many other DOSAAF draftees arrived in the training subunit with a reliable store of knowledge and skills at handling an automobile.

"A majority of the soldiers of our subunit," said Capt A. Batmanov, "are pupils of training organizations of the defense society. It is gratifying that as a rule they come into service as skilled and knowledgeable specialists and they quickly become accustomed to life under army procedures. Unfortunately, however, we also have to encounter examples where the quality of training of young drivers is poor."

From his first days of service Pvt A. Bandurin, a graduate of the Balashov Automobile School of Saratovskaya Oblast, felt very unsure of himself at the wheel. In a normal traffic situation he did not manage to brake in time and collided with an automobile which had stopped in front of him.

During a critique of the accident, which fortunately took place without human victims, it became apparent that Bandurin did not have even the simplest driving skills. He had to be dropped from the training subunit. But the soldier arrived here with a license as driver of category "C" transport facilities.

Commanders often encounter the novices' lack of ability to drive on the autodrome, to move in a column, drive with a load, or drive under conditions of limited visibility. Young drivers often do not have experience in crossing foxholes or trenches and are not able to drive into shelters. At times they orient themselves poorly in the traffic situation and experience a "fear" of their vehicle.

Many errors in training young drivers also are discovered in classes on the design, maintenance and technical servicing of transport facilities. For example, A. Slashchov and R. Fattakhov did not assimilate the procedure for a control inspection of the vehicle before a trip during their training in automobile schools. They did not know the markings of lubricating oils or the periodicity of their changes. Pvt A. Vishnyakov, a former cadet of the Vologda DOSAAF Automobile School, was not able to detect and eliminate the simplest malfunction in the engine.

Similar facts show that specialist training for the Army and Navy is conducted in some DOSAAF training organizations with deviations from program requirements and without consideration of the real difficulties which inevitably arise for yesterday's draftees in their very first days of service.

This is also shown by results of surveys of young soldiers conducted regularly in the training subunit. For example, they show that only a few of the drivers have experience in driving "ZIL," "Ural" and "KamAZ" type vehicles. Only every tenth DOSAAF cadet was trained using trainers and made marches as part of a column.

Some DOSAAF training organizations still do not conduct indoctrinational work at the proper level for instilling in future soldiers high moral-psychological qualities and love for their specialty. This leads to a situation where young army drivers sometimes have a hard time enduring prolonged physical loads and become confused in critical situations.

The opinion exists among some directors and instructors of DOSAAF training organizations that if a cadet does not "shine" in knowledge on graduation, this is no reason for special concern--allegedly he will complete his training during service. But shortcomings in specialist training cost dearly. To eliminate them, units (chast', podrazdeleniye) have to spend additional time and take people away from accomplishing other important missions.

The army and navy expect competent, thoroughly trained specialists out of training organizations of the defense society who are capable of mastering complex contemporary combat equipment and weapons in a short period of time. Therefore there must be no costs in training draftees. Military service is a strict examination.

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DOSAAF CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPORT ON TRAINING RESULTS

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 14 May 78 p 1

[Article: "In the USSR DOSAAF CC: Work With Teenagers is in the Order of the Day"]

[Text] The bureau of the USSR DOSAAF CC Presidium discussed the matter of progress in fulfillment of the USSR DOSAAF CC Presidium decree "On Participation of DOSAAF Organizations in Indoctrinational Work Among Juveniles" in DOSAAF organizations of Chelyabinskaya Oblast. After hearing the report on this matter by chairman of the Chelyabinskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee, G. Denisov, the presidium bureau noted that oblast DOSAAF committees under the direction of party and soviet organs and in coordination with trade union and Komsomol organizations and organs of public education are performing specific work of military-patriotic indoctrination of juveniles and young pupils. An integrated plan for 1978-1980 for improving indoctrinational work and preventing violations of the law among juveniles has been elaborated and is being accomplished with the participation of the DOSAAF oblast committee. More juveniles have begun to work in technical circles of schools of general education, with housing maintenance offices and with house managements. The work of developing model building types of sport has been activated somewhat. It is a practice to conduct summer games in military-technical sports among the teenagers.

Meanwhile the USSR DOSAAF CC presidium bureau noted that indoctrinational work among the juveniles in the Chelyabinskaya Oblast DOSAAF organization still is being conducted extremely poorly. Insufficient use for indoctrinating juveniles is being made of mass political activities, lectures, briefings, meetings with veterans of the party and the armed forces, and the Zarnitsa and Orlenok military sports games.

Many rayon and city committees have not fulfilled requirements of the USSR DOSAAF CC on creation of circles under housing maintenance organizations for amateur radio building, model making, combined games of the GTO [ready for labor and defense] complex and cart racing. Help is not being given in the selection and training of circle leaders and in acquiring the

necessary equipment and training aids. Instructors, coaches and leading athletes have not been secured to work with juveniles in schools of general education and at places of residence. Sports competitions of juvenile teams in microrayons are rarely held.

In checks of rayon and city committees and training organizations in 1977/1978, the obkom did not study thoroughly the status of mass defense and indoctrinational work with juveniles and did not provide proper assistance on the spot. In spite of the fact that the Troitsk City Committee accumulated positive experience in assigning major primary DOSAAF organizations to housing maintenance offices and house managements and assisting them in working with teenagers, it was not studied or disseminated. Poor work is still being done in the oblast to make teenagers members of the defense society.

In its decree, the USSR DOSAAF CC presidium bureau obligated the DOSAAF obkom to eliminate the shortcomings noted.

It was suggested that the oblast, city and rayon committees improve and ideologically enrich the forms and methods of military-patriotic work with teenagers, making wider use of clubs, study rooms and libraries for holding evenings, meetings, readers' conferences and other activities. Positive work experience of primary organizations of the city of Troitsk should be disseminated in teenage clubs and circles of housing maintenance offices and house managements. The role of primary organizations of schools of general education, vocational-technical schools and tekhnikums should be increased in the conduct of military-patriotic and mass defense work among pupils. Give active assistance in the work of clubs for young friends of the army, air force and navy, border guard troops and cosmonauts. Make available to them free sports and training facilities during the day. Develop the defense sports and health camps for senior classes which have proven themselves well. Make active use of summer and winter vacations and children's stays in young pioneer camps for mass defense work. Unfold broad explanatory work among teenagers to attract them into the ranks of the society.

In addition to this, along with trade union and Komsomol organizations, organs of people's education and public utilities, and committees for physical culture and sport, take steps to set up under housing maintenance offices and house managements circles for amateur radio building, aircraft, motor vehicle and ship model building, and cart racing. Assign training organizations and sports technical clubs of DOSAAF, public instructors, coaches and leading athletes to schools of general education, vocational-technical schools and circles under housing maintenance offices and house managements.

It is recommended that the DOSAAF CC's of union republics and kray and oblast committees analyze the progress of fulfillment of the USSR DOSAAF CC presidium decree "On Participation of DOSAAF Organizations in Indoctrinational Work Among Juveniles" and the requirements of the joint letter of the USSR Ministry of Education and USSR DOSAAF CC "On Further Improvement of Military-Patriotic Indoctrination and Mass Defense Work Among Pupils of Schools of General Education in Conformity With Decisions of the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress."

It is suggested that, together with organs of people's education, an examination be made of the capabilities for preparing cadres of instructors and coaches in military-technical sports in chairs of social trades of pedagogic institutes for working in circles of schools of general education and housing maintenance offices. Their preparation is to be organized in republic, kray and oblast technical sports clubs and schools of DOSAAF.

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WARSAW PACT DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF ON MISSION AND TASKS

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 14 May 78 p 4

[Article by Lt Gen T. Krystev, deputy chief of staff of Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact Nations: "In Honor of 23rd Anniversary of the Signing of the Warsaw Pact: Reliable Guardian of Socialism"]

[Text] The middle of the 20th century has gone down in mankind's history with its major sociopolitical events. World War II and its fundamental, chief element--the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union--was concluded victoriously. As a result of the defeat of fascism and the victory of progressive forces in a number of countries of Europe and Asia, a world system of socialism--the chief force of the world revolutionary process--was created and is being developed dynamically. The struggle of the international working class and progressive democratic forces unfolded across a broad front. The colonial system of imperialism crumbled under the blows of the powerful national liberation movement. Communist parties are in the vanguard of all streams of the revolutionary movement under Lenin's banner.

Other events and processes developed in an opposite direction. Immediately after World War II the imperialist powers, and primarily the United States and England, in violation of the UN Charter, the Potsdam agreements and their own obligations, unfolded preparations for a new war. Pressure from a position of strength and the threat of the atomic bomb became characteristic features of their foreign political course. They set up aggressive military-political blocs in various parts of the world in which the North Atlantic Pact (NATO) occupied a leading place. There was a rebirth of militarism in West Germany and construction of military bases around socialist countries began. The strength and combat equipment of armed forces and military budgets of the Western powers began to grow swiftly. The ominous stormclouds of a new war gathered over the European continent.

In this complex international and strained military-political situation, the USSR and European countries of socialism had to take effective steps to ensure their own security and preserve the peace. To this end they signed a Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Warsaw on 14 May 1955. It was a development of Lenin's ideas of international consolidation and cooperation of countries of victorious socialism and a real embodiment of the behests of the great Lenin. Vladimir Il'ich stated that nations who have taken a socialist path of necessity need a close military and economic alliance, since otherwise the capitalists will crush and stifle us separately.

The 23 years of existence and development of the Warsaw Pact Organization have shown in fact that this is a truly defensive alliance created with a single purpose--defending socialist achievements of nations freed from exploitation, curbing the imperialist aggressors and securing the peace. History knows no other military alliance with such noble goals and missions.

Signing of the Warsaw Pact was the beginning of a new and qualitatively higher stage in interstate relationships of the socialist countries. An international military-political organization arose for the first time uniting countries in which power belongs to the workers, and the forces of this organization struggling for peace, democracy and socialism acquired the necessary economic, political, scientific-technical and military might. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that "we created this community primarily to oppose the threat of imperialism and the aggressive military blocs it created, and to defend the cause of socialism and peace through common efforts."

A deciding role in the multilateral activities of the Warsaw Pact belongs to the Political Consultative Committee which reviews and decides the fundamental political and military issues. In developing Lenin's ideas on defense of the socialist homeland in a creative manner, the PKK [Political Consultative Committee] made a decision at the Budapest Conference in 1969 to improve further the control entities of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact Nations, and this decision was the basis for creation of the Committee of Ministers of Defense of Member States, the Joint Command, the Military Council, the Staff, the Technical Committee and other organizations. At the 1976 Bucharest Conference it was decided to set up a Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and a Joint Secretariat of the PKK.

Military entities of the Warsaw Pact are friendly international collectives brought together by single purposes and ideals and staffed with generals, admirals and officers having rich experience and a high degree of military and political training. They successfully fulfill their functional duties and their patriotic and international obligation.

The military organization of the Warsaw Pact and the Joint Armed Forces strengthen and multiply their combat capabilities under the direction of communist and working parties. They are invincible because they rely on the enormous economic capabilities of socialism and the advantages of its political and state system.

The Joint Armed Forces include troops assigned by each allied country. They have a contemporary organization, are outfitted with the latest combat equipment and weapons, their cadres possess good operational-tactical training and all personnel have high moral-political qualities.

The Armed Forces of the Soviet Union have a decisive role in the combat community of Warsaw Pact countries and in ensuring their security and the peace. They are outfitted with the most sophisticated types of combat equipment and weaponry, possess enormous nuclear missile power and are the backbone of the combat alliance of fraternal armies.

Ideologists of imperialism and leaders of imperialist blocs see in the Warsaw Pact the primary obstacle on the path to accomplishing their aggressive plans, and they apply enormous efforts to discredit this truly defensive alliance and distort its role as defender of freedom and the peace. At the same time, they attempt to justify the existence of aggressive blocs, and primarily NATO, and substantiate their reactionary policy, the unprecedented arms race and preparations for a new world war against the countries of socialism.

Over the years of its existence, the Warsaw Pact Organization has undergone a great path of development and improvement of the foreign political and military cooperation of allied countries. This path shows that the Warsaw Pact is the chief center for coordination of the foreign political activities of fraternal parties and states, which act as a single front in the international arena, occupy a firm position in the struggle to preserve the peace and make their contribution to development of the world revolutionary process and relaxation of international tensions.

USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov noted that the combat community of socialist states--the Warsaw Pact Organization--plays a large part in defending the revolutionary achievements of socialism and in preventing a new world war. Creation and strengthening of the defensive alliance of socialist countries is a major step in further development of Lenin's teaching on defense of the socialist homeland. Under conditions where the aggressive NATO bloc is building up its military might, it is an objective necessity and a vivid manifestation of the unity of international tasks and actions of countries of socialism to continue to strengthen the indestructible friendship and solidarity of the socialist community and maintain at the proper level its defensive potential and the combat readiness of socialist armies. Soviet citizens and personnel of the Army and Navy have done and will continue to do everything to strengthen the fraternal defensive alliance--the Warsaw Pact--and to develop and multiply the grand traditions of the combat community.

Military cooperation of the allied countries encompasses such areas as coordination of plans for development of the armed forces, outfitting them with the latest combat equipment and weapons, increasing combat readiness, developing common military theory and practice of training and indoctrinating personnel, and improvement of methods and forms for organization and conduct of combat operations and troop control.

The combat community of fraternal armies is growing strong and becoming enriched in joint exercises, tactical courses, conferences and other joint activities. For example, in March of this year a command and staff exercise of operational staffs was conducted on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania on maps of the Bulgarian People's Army, the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the USSR Armed Forces. The exercise was directed by the CIC of the Joint Armed Forces, Mar SU V. G. Kulikov. It was one further confirmation of the strengthened combat community of fraternal armies and of their high readiness to perform their international obligation.

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SHORTCOMINGS IN DOSAAF TECHNICAL TRAINING NOTED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 21 May 78 p 1

[Editorial: "Firm Skills for Technical Cadres"]

> [Text] "Pfc Tofik Oganesyan, an APC driver, skillfully acted in a difficult situation in Exercise "Berezina." The company commander commended him. A thank you goes to the instructors and masters of the Yerevan DOSAAF Technical School who trained the lad in his technical trade." (From a letter to the ArSSR DOSAAF CC.)

Similar letters with good words about the military service of yesterday's students of the defense society often come from military units to DOSAAF committees and training organizations. They show that serious attention is given to the training of technical specialists for the USSR Armed Forces.

A majority of automobile, naval, technical and radiotechnical schools have a smooth-running training and indoctrination process. Draft-age youths persistently master the equipment and acquire firm skills of maintaining it.

Raising the level of practical training of specialists of military-technical trades is one of the most important tasks carried on in conformity with requirements of the USSR law "On Universal Military Obligation," the decree of the CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers dated 7 May 1966 and decisions of DOSAAF congresses.

Materials of the 8th all-union congress of the defense society outline specific ways to increase the effectiveness of the training and indoctrination process and to improve further the quality in training cadres of mass technical trades for the army, the navy and the national economy. The congress resolution emphasizes that special attention must be given to the level of practical training of specialists. We must continue to strengthen the technical facilities of training organizations, outfit them with new models of equipment, technical training facilities, visual aids and literature, and improve autodromes, airfields and radio training ranges,

In the time which has passed since the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress, many training organizations have grown and strengthened considerably. For example, in almost all automobile and other schools of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Armenia and Lithuania and of some oblasts of the RSFSR there are good autodromes as well as radio training ranges. Training organizations possess excellent classrooms for laboratory and practical classes on the design and technical servicing of vehicles, along with modern technical training means. Wide use is made in classes of various electronic systems, trainers, movie apparatus, television sets, sound recording and reproduction equipment and much more. All this leads to an increase in the level of cadets' practical training.

The new "Manual for Organization of the Training and Indoctrination Process in DOSAAF Schools" which has become effective is a good support in further increasing the effectiveness and quality of draftees' training. In particular, it emphasizes that the main element in the training process is practical training of cadets: developing their skills and habits of working on vehicles, assemblies and apparatus and servicing them. Theoretical classes must help out in this. Not everywhere, however, do training organizations devote proper attention to practical training of cadets. The state of affairs in a number of schools of the Yakut ASSR, the Kirgiz SSR, and of Kamchatskaya Pskovskaya, Tomskaya and certain other oblasts is the cause of alarm. For example, in Yakutiya and Kamchatka up to 40 percent of the cadets received only satisfactory marks in taking exams.

Contemporary technical training facilities are still being slowly introduced in training technical specialists in a number of schools. Little attention is given to systematic increases in specialized and methodological knowledge and skills of the instructors and teachers, especially masters of production training and masters of production training in driving. People sometimes are assigned to these positions without good training or the necessary moral qualities. The USSR DOSAAF CC directed the attention of organizations of the defense society of the Chuvash and Mari ASSR, of Vladimirskaya Oblast and others to these shortcomings.

We know the large role played by the integrated approach to ideological-political indoctrination of future soldiers in practical training of cadets. Nevertheless, the training organizations of Arkhangel'skaya, Vologodskaya and Chelyabinskaya oblasts do not give serious attention to this important matter. They do not explain the requirements of the military oath and military regulations in sufficient depth and they have not overcome once and for all elements of formalism in organizing socialist competition.

We cannot hold a serious conversation about high practical training of technical cadres of the mass trades for the armed forces and the national economy without the presence of a firm, contemporary technical facility. It still is incomplete in a number of training organizations. For example, some of the naval, radio, automobile and technical schools are given an unsatisfactory mark for the physical facility.

The present shortcomings are explained primarily by poor direction and low exactingness on the part of DOSAAF committees as well as by a lack of continuous monitoring of the organization and progress of the training process in schools of the defense society.

Based on the importance of the tasks facing the defense society for training specialists for the USSR Armed Forces and fulfilling decisions of the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress, we must direct all efforts toward using available reserves and we must improve decisively the quality of training of draft-age youth for service in the army and navy.

DOSAAF committees must constantly be concerned for disseminating foremost experience. Matters must be arranged so that everything good and positive generated during the new upsurge in competition caused by the Letter of the CPSU CC, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol CC becomes the property of all training organizations. Herein lies the guarantee for further improvement of the training process and for increasing the effectiveness and quality of practical training of cadets in schools of the defense society.

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PUBLICATIONS OF MILITARY PRESS DESCRIBED

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 5, May 78 pp 34-35

[Article by Col V. Ryabchikov]

[Text] The Soviet press jointly with the Communist Party and under its leadership has traversed a long and glorious road. It has become a mighty force exerting a great influence upon the minds and hearts of millions of people. Its entire activity is inspired by the Leninist principles of the Communist Party ideological content, closeness to the people, mass appeal and circulation and truthfulness. The most important functions of the Soviet press follow from V. I. Lenin's definition: "A newspaper is not only a collective propagandist and a collective agitator, it is also a collective organiser."

Together with the other means of mass information and propaganda the Soviet press is a tribune of millions, a mighty ideological and organisation weapon of the Party in the struggle for the fulfillment of the majestic tasks of Communist construction. Today the USSR publishes nearly 8,000 newspapers with a total circulation of over 168 million and nearly 5,000 journals and magazine-type publications with an annual circulation of over 3,800 million copies. Each Soviet family subscribes to an average of over four periodicals. Newspapers are published in 56 languages and magazines in 44 languages of the peoples of the USSR. Wide use is made of radio and television.

The Armed Forces' press, born simultaneously with them is a militant detachment of the Soviet press. After the Great October Revolution, military newspapers, like the periodical press as a whole, were fighting to strengthen the first socialist state in the world and its Armed Forces, inspiring the working people to selfless struggle against the interventionists and internal counter-revolution.

Front, army, fleet and divisional newspapers, leaflets and pamphlets were published in the Army and Navy. Every army, division and many regiments had their own field printing-presses. In 1918 over 90 military newspapers and magazines were published in the Red Army and Navy.

Parallel with military newspapers were published military magazines such as "Vestnik Vozdushnogo Flota" (The Air Force Herald), "Voyennoye Delo" (Military Art), "Krasny Ofitser" (Red Army Officer), "Politrabotnik" (Political Worker), "Revolyutsionny Flot" (Revolutionary Fleet), "Voyenno-Istorichesky Sbornik" (Military-Historical Collection), "Krasnaya Armiya" (The Red Army) and many others.

The period of reorganisation of the Soviet Armed Forces in accordance with peacetime requirements began after the end of the Civil War. In this an important role was played by the military press. It took an active part in preparing and carrying out the military reform of 1924-1925 and elaborating the main views on problems of further building and developing the Army and Navy. In November 1921 the Supreme Military-Editorial Council for Centralisation and Regulation of Publishing was created. In 1924 it was reorganised into the State Military Publishing House and in 1936 into the Military Publishing House.

"Krasnaya Zvezda," the central military newspaper, began publication in 1924. Hundreds and thousands of manuscript publications — wall newspapers and combat bulletins, which became widespread precisely at the time, were regularly issued in units and subunits.

The military press widely elucidated home affairs and questions of the international situation, helped the personnel enhance their ideological and theoretical level and master combat equipment and weapons.

From the first days of the Great Patriotic War the Communist Party and the Soviet Government made wide use of the mighty force of the printed word. The press constantly propagandised Lenin's behests on the defence of the Socialist Motherland, linked the Party with the people, brilliantly explained the just aims and nationwide character of the Great Patriotic War, informed the fighting men on the course of combat operations, popularised the mass heroism of the officers and men and roused the Soviet people to feats on the front and in the rear.

During the war the press was a powerful instrument for the ideological, political and military education of the officers and men. Every month the Army and Navy received 19,300,000 copies of central newspapers and 1,000,000 copies of magazines. The Armed Forces published 4 central newspapers, over 20 military magazines and at the final stage of the war also 18 front newspapers, the same number of the district newspapers, 98 army, 160 corps and over 700 divisional newspapers and the Navy published 143 newspapers. Their total circulation reached 3.5 million copies. Fifty military newspapers were published in languages of the peoples of the USSR. All in all at the end of the war over 1,000 newspapers were published in the Armed Forces.

Hundreds of well-known Soviet writers and journalists worked on the editorial staffs of the central newspapers and magazines, front and fleet newspapers. Among them were: M. Sholokhov, A. Tvardovsky, B. Gorbatov, N. Tikhonov, K. Simonov, A. Surkov, N. Gribachyov, I. Ehrenburg, A. Tolstoi and many others.

Of great importance was the partisan press, publishing newspapers and leaflets in the enemy-occupied areas. Journalist-partisans worked in the immediate enemy encirclement, risking their lives every minute. They added an unforgettable page to the history of the underground press, utilising the splendid traditions of the pre-revolutionary workers' press. Moreover, the Political Departments of the fronts published newspapers for the areas occupied by the enemy, which also contributed to developing the nation-wide partisan struggle against the nazi invaders.

The labour valour and bravery of journalists, their active participation in the Great Patriotic War were highly appraised by the Party and the people. Thousands of military journalists were awarded government distinctions. Many newspapers and magazines were decorated with Orders.

In the postwar period the military press was reorganised in compliance with the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee on Ideological Work. The result was a considerable enhancement of the role and significance of the military press in Party-political work, in the ideological education of the personnel, in the struggle for strengthening military discipline, for successful fulfilment of the plans of combat training and political education.

The military press pays constant attention to the propaganda of Marxist-Leninist theory, explains the documents of the Party congresses and plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee to the servicemen, actively helps commanders and political bodies, Party and Komsomol organisations in developing socialist emulation in subunits, units and on ships. Many pages of the military press publications are devoted to spreading advanced experience in combat training and political education of the fighting men.

In the year 1978, the Armed Forces of the USSR publish: the newspaper "Krasnaya Zvezda" (the central organ of the USSR Ministry of Defence); 26 newspapers of military districts, air defence districts, groups of forces, fleets; nearly 20 military magazines (central, fighting services of the Armed Forces, arms and services).

In the postwar period (1946-76) the Military Publishing House alone put out over 76,000 different publications with a total circulation of more than 2,000 million. The Military Publishing House produces annually nearly 2,500 books, pamphlets, magazines and placards with a total circulation of up to 70 million. Works on the Leninist military legacy, literature on the leading role of the CPSU in military construction, the decisions of the Party congresses and the plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee, publications summing up the experience of the last war, books on the combat record of famous groupings and major formations, monographs and memoirs of Soviet military leaders are also produced in a great number of copies.

At present a 12-volume "History of the Second World War, 1939-1945" and an 8-volume Soviet Military Encyclopedia are being published. The series "The Officer's Library," manuals and regulations, materials on Party-political work, ideological education, military pedagogy and psychology, legal knowledge, study-books, methodical and reference materials on combat training and technology are now published in massive editions.

The "Krasnaya Zvezda" newspaper, the central organ of the USSR Ministry of Defence, military magazines, district, group and fleet newspapers, soldiers' and sailors' large-circulation papers and also books issued by the Military Publishing House plan an important part in propaganda of the historical decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress (1976), the new Constitution of the USSR and the most important Party and state documents devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Great October and the USSR Armed Forces. The military press makes a worthy contribution to the political, military and moral education of the personnel, to raising the combat readiness of units and ships. The newspapers and magazines serve as a tribune of the advanced experience and of all that is new in military theory and practice.

Editorial offices receive tens of thousands of letters, which are published in the newspapers and magazines. There are military correspondents' posts in all units and on ships and supernumerary departments are organized at editorial offices. The editorial staffs' close ties with the readers help them to fulfill successfully, as Lenin said, the role of not only a collective propagandist and a collective agitator, but also a collective organiser.

Military journalists are always in the thick of events, they frequently visit the forces, firing ranges, tankodromes, airfields and take part in tactical exercises and in cruises. Their articles in newspapers and magazines effectively help commanders, political workers, Army and Navy Party and Komsomol organisations to achieve high results in combat training and political education.

The military press faithfully serves the cause of training skilled defenders of the Socialist Motherland, ideologically steeled, devoted to the Party and the people. It is a fighting detachment of the Soviet press.

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