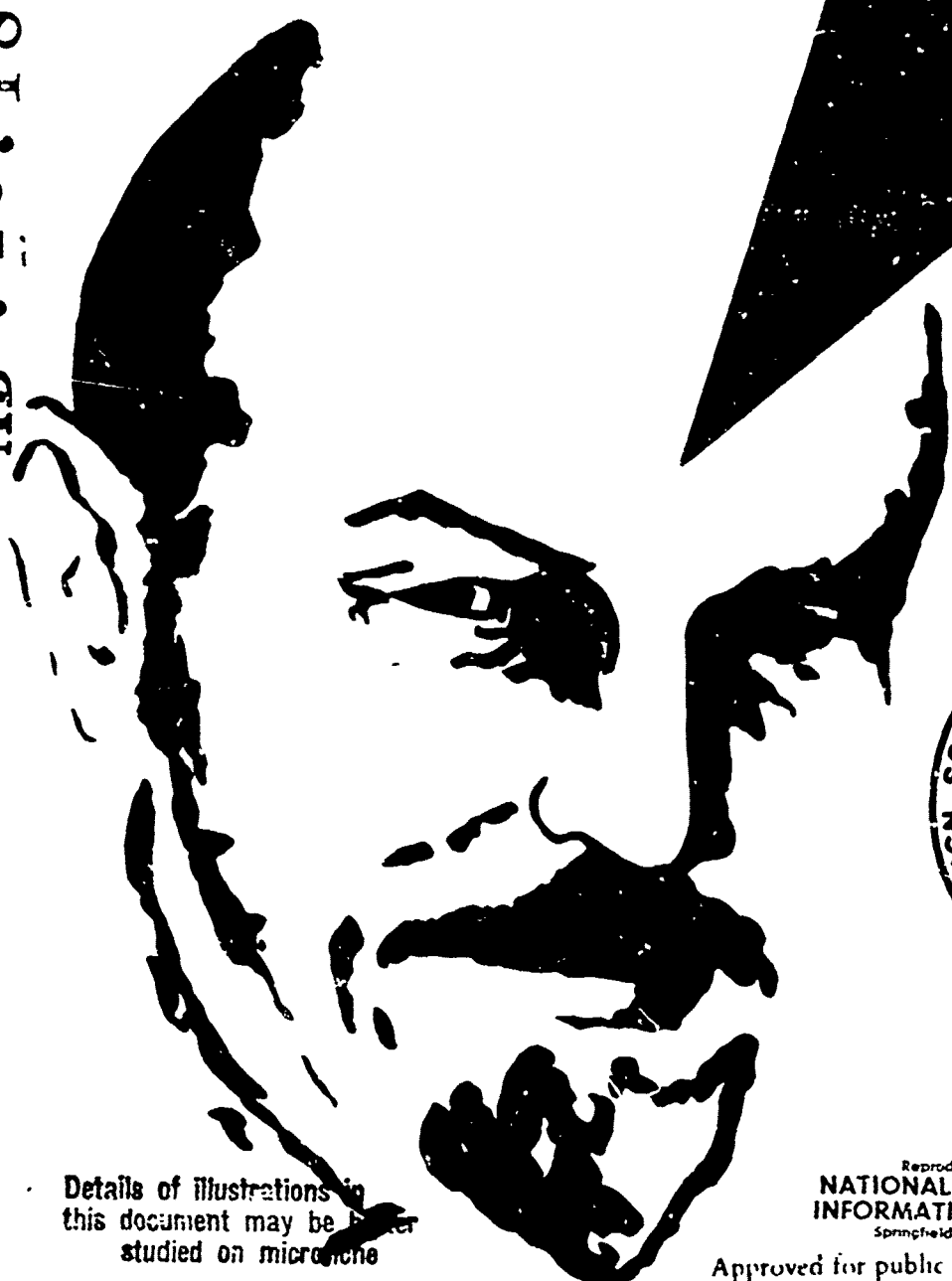


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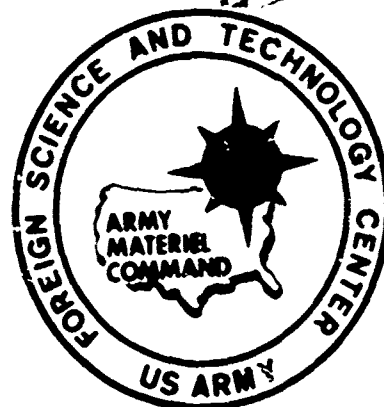
ТЫЛ и СНАБЖЕНИЕ СОВЕТСКИХ ВООРУЖЕННЫХ СИЛ

REAR and SUPPLY
of the SOVIET ARMED FORCES

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The following definitions apply for the transliterated organizational entities included in the text:

- chast'** [voinskaya chast'] - Administrative, line, and supply unit (yedinita) of the [branches] of troops, which has a number and banner, e.g., a regiment, separate battalion (batal'on, division) and troop organizations equal to them.
- ob''yedineniye** [operativnoye ob''yedineniye] - Large-scale unification of various soyedineniye of the branches of troops, which is nonpermanent in composition and is intended to conduct operations in a war.
- podrazdeleniye** Troop unit of permanent organization and homogeneous composition in each branch of troops, which unit forms a larger podrazdeleniye or a chast'.
- soyedineniye** [soyedineniye voyskovoye] - Combination (soyedineniye) of several chast' of one or various branches of troops into a permanent organization (division, brigade, or corps), headed by a command and a staff and including chast' and podrazdeleniye of auxiliary troops and services necessary for combat operations.

Source: Russian-English Dictionary of Operational, Tactical and General Military Terms, 1958

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NEW REPLACEMENTS ARE ARRIVING

(pp 2-3)

According to the Law on Universal Military Training and the order of the USSR Ministry of Defense, military personnel who have served their service time are receiving their discharges and the next call-up of civilians for active military duty is currently underway.

Soldiers and sailors, and sergeants and petty officers are leaving the ranks of the Soviet Army and Navy. They have gone through a good school of education and training, they have received thorough military and political knowledge, they have mastered combat specialties, they have learned how to act ably and decisively in any complex situation, and, in the process of their everyday military life and political education, have acquired high moral and combat qualities. These men are being replaced by youth with a strong ideological tempering, high cultural, general, and technical intelligence, and outstanding health. Melting into the ranks of the armed defenders of the constructive work of the Soviet people, the young soldiers are ready to conscientiously learn military affairs and serve the socialist homeland honorably. They see their duty to be that of daily strengthening the country's defense and by giving all of their effort and knowledge and burning energy of youth to this matter.

The sons and grandsons of the Great Patriotic War heroes are proud as they don the military uniform today that they are entering the ranks of the Soviet Armed Forces during the year of the 24th CPSU Congress, during the unforgettable days of the universal movement to implement the party congress's decisions. It is the duty of commanders and political officers and of all officers of the Armed Forces to constantly and thoroughly develop this patriotic fervor of the young, to direct their energies to achieve high results in combat and political training in their initial days of service. The interests of guaranteeing the safety of our homeland demands that the time period for mastering military affairs by the young soldiers and sailors would be minimal. Consequently, all of the necessary conditions must be established for their successful combat training, life, and everyday requirements. This is a very important task for the commanders, political organs, staffs, and the different rear services.

The organization of work to carry out measures associated with call-up and discharge is greatly dependent on rear services' activities. As an

example, the movement of inductees and discharges is a very intensive work period for the military transportation service officers. The success of their activity will be determined by the precision and able planning of the send-off of inductees and discharges using a complex of all forms of transportation: railroad, air, vehicle, and water. This is a complex and multifaceted process requiring thorough special skills and great know-how on the part of the doers. In order for the plan to be a true organizing beginning for travel and a guarantee of its implementation, it is imperative that all elements of the transportation process be tied together, the arrival of people coordinated with the military commissariates and military chast', the many problems be resolved with the supporting services, and the organization of material, technical, and medical support for the troop trains and teams be thought out to every detail. It is the task of the military transportation service line office officers, together with the commanders and political officers accompanying the discharges and inductees, to ensure exemplary military order at stations and on the troop trains, to ably organize political-educational work, and to provide a cultural leisure and normal feeding of the people.

All of these matters are efficiently and flexibly resolved by station commandants Lieutenant Colonel N. Derkach, Major Yu. Davydov, and Captain Ye. Sorokin. Maintaining close liaison with the railroad administrations, with the military commissariat assembly points and with troop train commanders, and relying on the party organization they ensure the rapid movement of troop trains and exemplary order among the inductees and discharges. There is also much that is instructive in the other komedaturas. This is told in a review of letters -- "The movement of inductees and discharges is an important and responsible task" -- published in this issue.

During this period there is a wide range of activities for the medical service specialists. Some doctors work in the induction commissions, others accompany the inductees on the troop trains, and still others organize their reception in the chast' and aboard ships. Regardless of the job the military doctors have, their main concern is that the army and navy would have strong and healthy fighting men and to help the commanders maintain their combat efficiency at a high level. As practice has shown, the military medics should strengthen supervision over messing, undertake more measures to prevent influenza and trauma during inductee and discharger travel by railroad, and more actively coordinate with unit administrative personnel in the implementation of measures to receive the young replacements.

The clothing supply service specialists should correctly organize the work of providing apparel for the discharges and to dress the incoming replacements in military uniforms with proper fitting. It must be remembered that exchanging one form of clothing for uniforms is not an everyday occurrence and the moral-psychological factor is important. Only a fighting man can wear the uniform -- it is an honorable privilege indicating that he belongs to the glorious Soviet Armed Forces. Not only is the man's outward appearance changed, but also his psychology. Now the demands made of him are toward those of a defender of the homeland. This is why it is important

that the clothing supply specialists implement this measures on a high plane of activity.

Many additional worries arise during induction and discharge days for the food supply specialists. Attention must be given to meal organization on the troop trains and to work out the messing for new replacements in the chast' and aboard ship. It is important to establish the situation in such a way that the young people would feel themselves at home. This will greatly help the establishment of a friendly military collective.

Podrazdeleniye commanders and first sergeants also have many worries. Together with the appropriate chiefs of services of the chast' they must ready sleeping quarters, beds, bed linens, storerooms in which to keep the personal belongings of the men, common services rooms, drying rooms, wash basins, and so forth. The young soldiers must be immediately made cognizant with the designation of each area and efforts made to ensure that the young soldiers could receive everything they need. The older soldiers can be of great assistance to the young in learning company property. It is their duty to help the young learn all that they now know through personal example and word. The older soldiers are called upon to set the example for the young in everything -- in observing military discipline, in the laws of unit comradeship, in training and in service.

Many young replacements will come in to take over for those who have served their time in the motor vehicle, road, pipeline, medical, and other podrazdeleniye, chast', and installations of the rear. The first day of service is remembered for a long time. Therefore, the commanders, political officers, and all officers of these podrazdeleniye and chast', and particularly the sergeants and first sergeants who will work with the young people should carefully prepare themselves for this solemn occasion. The soldiers and sailors must immediately notice the universal strict discipline and organization, become permeated with this, and understand that the army and navy cannot exist without firm discipline and cannot execute the missions levied upon them.

It is very important to continue and develop established traditions when greeting the young replacements. They must be received under solemn conditions, with an orchestra, and meetings organized with veterans of the Great Patriotic War, labor heroes, and with personnel outstanding in combat and political training.

Political-educational work must be organized for the young replacements from the very first day of their arrival in the chast' or aboard ship. The efforts of commanders, political workers, and the party and Komsomol organizations must be directed toward inculcating the young defenders of the homeland as rapidly as possible with a sense of high responsibility to carry out their military obligation, to teach them to honor the combat glory of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The young soldiers take the military oath after a certain period of time. This solemn occasion must be so arranged that it would always remain

in the memory of the young people. Many chast' perform the taking of the military oath at places of revolutionary and combat glory, in the presence of representatives from soviet and party organizations, veterans of the revolution and the Great Patriotic War, leading workers and kolkhoz workers, and families of the young soldiers. It is very important that from their first day of arrival in the chast' or aboard ship, a feeling of inviolability of the military oath be nurtured and maintained in each soldier, that he understand the great significance of his military work, and that he understand and be convinced that his honorable and proper attitude toward his duty makes a great contribution into the matter of further strengthening the defensive might of our socialist homeland.

THE FRIENDSHIP OF PEOPLES IS A SOURCE
OF MIGHT FOR OUR ARMY

(pp 4-9)

Lieutenant General A. Shelepin member
of the Military Council and chief of
the Political Department of the Red
Banner Transcaucasian Military District

The great Lenin stood at the source of the fraternity and friendship of the peoples of our country. He determined the revolutionary path to resolve the national question, the fundamental principles in the theory and program of the bolsheviks in the matter of developing national relationships during the period of the building of socialism and communism. V. I. Lenin demonstrated that the national question is an inherent part of the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat. He placed the task of unseating the exploiters as the basic task and the decisive means to liberate the national masses from social and national oppression.

Dreaming of a new socialist society and raising the working masses to the struggle, V. I. Lenin wrote: "In opposition to the old world, a world of national oppression, national bickering, or national isolation, the workers bring a new world of the unity of workers of all nations in which there is no place for a single privilege, for the slightest oppression of man by man."

The Great October Socialist Revolution implemented the basic principles of Lenin's national policy. He tore down to the foundations the bourgeois-landholder "prison of people" as was tsarist Russia, he eliminated national oppression, and provided the peoples of our country with equal rights in all fields of state and communal life. The great equality and fraternity of the proletariat gave birth to the great equality and fraternity of the peoples. The mighty Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, whose fiftieth anniversary will take place in December 1972, was built on the basis of Lenin principles.

The national policy of the Communist Party has honorably withstood the stern testing of time and has acquired a universal-historical significance. The friendship of the peoples of the USSR, developed and strengthened in the fire of three revolutions, welded by the blood of its best sons and daughters shed in defending the conquests of the Great October, during the Civil and Great Patriotic wars, and solidified in the joint struggle to build socialism

and communism has become one of the motivating forces in the development of Soviet society. The historical experience of the USSR, augmented and confirmed by the practice of other socialist countries, convincingly shows that only socialism brings the nations and peoples a true equality and freedom.

The peoples of the Soviet Union, as a mighty international family closely banded around the beloved party and its Lenin Central Committee, are confidently moving along the path of creating a communist society. An important historical landmark along this path was the 24th CPSU Congress. As mentioned in its Resolution on the Accounting Report to the CPSU Central Committee, the party will always undeviatingly follow the Lenin course to strengthen the USSR based on the common interests of the Soviet Government and also considering the conditions of development of its forming republics has achieved, step by step, the further flourishing of all socialist nations and their gradual rapprochement. The party sees the key to this as the correct economic policy ensuring further industrialization of all of the union republics.

All peoples of the USSR are making their contribution into the common matter of the building of communism. And the greater the contribution, the stronger is the fraternal unity of the soviet republics based on the equality and cooperation of the various nationalities, on the community of the social-economic structure, political organization, and Marxist-Leninist ideology.

The fruitful collaboration of the fraternal peoples is expanding in all fields of communist building facilitating the most efficient use of our potentials and resources. It facilitates the concentration of creative effort of the community to solve the most important problems, to summarize and use, on the national level, the leading know-how, achievements in science, technology and culture of each republic. The policy of the Communist Party expressing the interests of all peoples of the USSR is undeviatingly directed to strengthen their unity, collaboration, and cooperation.

The peoples of the USSR are strong in their cohesiveness around the Lenin party. In it they see the organizing nucleus, the true soul and the living personification of international socialist brotherhood. The unbreakable and constantly growing sociopolitical and ideological unity of the socialist nations has been remarkably intertwined into the new historical community of people -- the Soviet people. This comity was developed as a result of overcoming social and national antagonisms, a thorough rapprochement of the socialist nations in the process of joint effort and the struggle for socialism.

All of the Soviet people have but one homeland -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, one ideology -- Marxist-Leninist, one goal -- communism. "All of us, regardless of the republic in which we live are Soviet patriots, the children of one socialist homeland," stated L. I. Brezhnev, the Secretary General of the CPSU Central Committee, at the solemn session honoring the 50th anniversary of Soviet rule in Georgia and the formation of the republic's Communist Party.

Friendship of the people and proletarian internationalism is a most important foundation in the building of the Soviet Armed Forces. V. I. Lenin often emphasized that one of the main features of the Soviet Army is that it is an army of fraternity and friendship among the peoples, one that is educated in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. In this he saw one of the basic sources of the strength and might of the Soviet Armed Forces, one of the fundamental principles of Soviet military building.

The vivifying ideas of proletarian internationalism and the idea of the friendship of peoples were embodied in the decrees on the establishment of the Red Army and Red Navy and in the subsequent resolutions of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. The USSR Armed Forces are built on the principles of the organization of our society and are developing in accordance with the development of the Soviet Government.

The Soviet fighting men, the sons of all peoples of our socialist homeland, have traversed with glory the difficult roads of the Great Patriotic War, have carried their unconquerable fraternal unity, their love for their socialist homeland, their unwavering loyalty to their beloved Communist Party through all tests as a sacred grail, and have performed deeds which will live for centuries. The Victory Banner which was raised over the Reichstag in 1945 by Yegorov, a Russian, and Kantariya, a Georgian, was borne by millions of hands -- the soldier representatives of all peoples of our land.

During the way, the sense of great fraternal unity united our people and led them in battle against the enemy. Now this sacred feeling is uniting the soldiers, sergeants, and officers -- the representatives of all of the nationalities of the USSR -- into a single militant family. Each Soviet fighting man, regardless of where he serves -- in the north, the south, west, or on the eastern borders of our homeland -- is well aware that he is protecting the peace and quiet of his native homeland, the peaceful effort of the multimillion Soviet people.

We consider educating the servicemen in a spirit of friendship of peoples as one of the most important directions in our activity. The current foundation for this are the documents and materials of the 24th CPSU Congress. We give priority attention to the ideological tempering of the officers. They thoroughly study the basic tenets of the Lenin program on the national question, the historical totals of the party's struggle for its implementation, and the conclusions of the congress on the need to further strengthen the fraternal union of the socialist republics during studies on Marxist-Leninist preparation, at evening Marxism-Leninism universities, at theoretical conferences, and during discussions.

Considerable work is performed during political studies on the matter of educating the soldiers in the spirit of a friendship of the peoples of the USSR. In studying the materials of the congress, the soldiers and sergeants learn in detail the successes and perspectives of each union republic in the building of communism, can clearly see the party's concern for the further flourishing of our multinational homeland. The forms and methods

for conducting political studies vary greatly. Thus, prior to studying the subject of "The USSR -- a great socialist power," Lieutenant V. Luk'-yanov, for example, realizing that there were representatives from 11 nationalities in his group, organized talks to be given by Arinichev, a Russian, Arushanyan, an Armenian, Syrba, a Ukrainian, Altyev, an Uzbek, and Lyubimov, a Chuvash, who related many interesting things about their republics. As a result, the exercise was very interesting and obviously achieved its assigned mission.

Also of value, is that in widely propagandizing the materials of the 24th CPSU Congress, the commanders, political officers, and party and Komsomol organizations brought in its delegates -- the representatives of different republics, krays, and oblasts. For example, during one of the studies the students at the evening university were addressed by a delegate to the 24th Congress -- L. Davitadze, the chairman of the Adzhar ASSR Council of Ministers. He described the great prospective developments for the republic during the Ninth Five Year Plan. Letters of good wishes and comments through the newspaper were made to countrymen soldiers by K. Khlebalina, the head of a farm in Mordovia, by G. Plotnikov, a Don herdsman, and Hero of Socialist Labor E. Tikhii, a combine operator from Belorussia. They called upon the men to stand vigilantly on guard of the Soviet homeland -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and to protect the peaceful work of its people.

Propaganda lectures play an important role in clarifying the Lenin national policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government to the soldiers. The members of the agitation-propaganda collectives and the lecturer groups make wide use of the materials of the 24th CPSU Congress in preparing lectures, reports, and discussions. In order to give them the necessary assistance in this work, the district's political department has organized one-day methods-training seminars with staff and non-staff propagandists in the garrisons and soyedineniye.

Thematic evenings of great popularity among the personnel are "Travels across the map of the homeland," "The Soviet Union in the new five year plan," "The part's plans are the plans of the people," and "My republic," talks given by servicemen who have visited their native areas, and by film lectures and film showings. For example, a very interesting evening was the one on Lenin friendship of the people. On that evening, the soldiers guested the deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labor, electric locomotive operator S. Mikaelyan, the writer Sh. Torosyan, and kolkhoz chairman V. Voskaryan. Private First Class N. Rubtsov from Penza Oblast, Privates O. Byurchiyev from the Kalmyks, Kh. Pattayev from Uzbekistan, S. Volod'ko from Belorussia, and others also spoke. The soldiers and guests discussed the successes of their republics, of the grandiose changes which Soviet rule had made into the lives of the workers. Private V. Nikolayev described how 50 years ago the revolutionary committee of Chuvash announced the first task of the Soviet Government to the peasants -- to provide the Red Army with 2 million pair of last sandals. Currently, Chuvash provides more than 3,300 types of commercial items including means of automation, various machinery, and other products. Today, these items are purchased by more than 70 nations of the world.

The oral issue of the newspaper Vecherniy Tbilisi, which was held in the officer's club, attracted many listeners. Talks were given to the garrison's personnel by the deputy chairman of the Tbilisi city soviet of workers deputies G. Chogoshvili, academician V. Kupradze, and Heroes of Socialist Labor Ya. Khvelediani, E. Solomoniya, and G. Oboladze. They told of the great perspectives for the town and republic in the Ninth Five Year Plan which are testimonials of the triumph of the CPSU's national policy.

Wide use is made of visual agitation, technical propaganda means, and the district and wide circulation press in educating the soldiers in the spirit of friendship of peoples. There is an amateur strip film studio in operation in the officers' club at the Batumi garrison. One of the strip films is called "Friendship and fraternity of the peoples of the USSR is the source of might for the Soviet Government and its Armed Forces." Five film strips under the common title of "The great forum of the Lenin Party" are devoted to the historical decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress. They clearly and convincingly show the triumph of the Lenin national policy. All of these films are actively used by the propagandists in their lectures, reports, and talks.



The sons of various peoples live in a friendly militant family in the Nth podrazdeleniye where they vigilantly stand in defense of the socialist homeland. In the photo (left to right): Private El'vard Gvaliya -- Georgian, Private First Class Ivar Arays -- Latvian, Lieutenant Pyarit Kadyrov -- Tatar, Private Vasilii Zurin -- Ukrainian, Private Viktor Fol'mer -- German, and Private Gennadiy Ivanov -- Russian.

We give much attention to explaining to the soldiers the sources of friendship and fraternity of all peoples of our great homeland. A further

uplift in this work was greatly helped by celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the republics and Communist Parties of Transcaucasia, while the talks given by CPSU Central Committee Secretary General L. I. Brezhnev in Baku, Yerevan, and Tbilisi significantly enriched their content. The personnel of the district took part in holiday parades and festive meetings honoring these wonderful dates, and met with delegations from all of the union republics arriving for the celebrations.

Each day there is a strengthening in the bonds between the district's soldiers and the workers of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaydzhan. Leaders of local party and soviet organs, scientists, workers in the field of culture and the arts, and production leaders are frequent and desired guests.

The wardship of Transcaucasian republic enterprise and institution collectives over the military chast' and a mutual exchange of lecturers and speakers has become a practice. As an example, in just the first half of 1971, Georgian scientists spoke more than 250 times to the soldiers. At the same time, hundreds of servicemen regularly read lectures and reports to the workers.

The political organs have established firm ties with the military-wardship commissions of the republics. Meetings with cultural leaders help in the esthetic education of the soldiers, help them to better learn the cultural inheritance of the fraternal peoples. Most representative was the fourth creative meeting of the arts leaders of Azerbaydzhan, Armenia, and Georgia with the soldiers from Transcaucasia this year.

The district's soldiers have long had a strong friendship with the writers and poets I. Noneshvili, E. Feygin, V. Karents, and M. Sarkisyan, with master stage artists of the USSR N. Oganessian, P. Lisitsian, S. Dolidze, Tagi-zade Biyazi, with the national artist of the Azerbaydzhan SSR M. Magomayev, and many others.

The battle path and the best traditions of the district's troops are closely linked with the history of the transcaucasian republics. The workers of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaydzhan, together with the soldiers of the heroic 11th Army, and the transcaucasian soldiers fought for the rule of the Soviets in the Caucasus, defended it with their lives during the Civil and Great Patriotic wars. It was at that time that the wonderful traditions of the friendship and fraternity of our peoples, the traditions of proletarian internationalism were born and formed. All of this gives us a wealth of material for the work of the international education of the fighting men in the spirit of a fraternal friendship of peoples.

The young soldiers will long remember the talks given by the 1917 CPSU members professor S. Beradze, a participant in the storming of the Winter Palace Colonel (Retired) M. Dubrovin, veterans of the 11th Army writer S. Prag and professor D. Budylev, one of the defenders of Fortress Brest Hero of Socialist Labor S. Matevosyan, with Heroes of the Soviet Union submariner Ya. Ioseliani and pilot M. Nazarov, and delegates to the 24th CPSU Congress Hero of the Soviet Union M. Kantariya, cavaliers of the Order of Glory of three degrees I. Karakhanyan, V. Kirilenko, and others.

The Transcaucasia was the closest arsenal to the front during the trying years of the war. Arms and ammunition and food supplies and gear were sent by railroad to the battle positions. Noted personnel of the Transcaucasian Railroad -- A. Tomrazov, D. Khoradze, and Ya. Nutsubidze -- described the work of the railroad workers to one of the rear podrazdeleniye.



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The Soviet people greeted the wonderful defenders of the homeland, participants in the Yug military exercises, as very dear guests. These meetings are a testimonial of the inviolable unity of the army and the people.

Each talk, each meeting helps to strengthen the friendship among soldiers of different nationality, cements the military collective and converts it into a true monolith. For example, the motor transport battalion in which there are men of 11 nationalities is a friendly military family. Engaging in socialist competition under the slogan "The year of the 24th CPSU Congress -- a year of outstanding training and service," the soldiers, sergeants, and officers reached high indexes in improving their skills. They are honorably fulfilling their military obligation. One of the main foundations of their success is the true soldierly friendship and cooperation.

"I have nine months of army service behind me," commented Dagestanian M. Kairbekov to the young motor vehicle personnel. "During this time I've made quite a few noticeable strides. But probably the most noteworthy was that in the army I began to speak Russian for the first time. Not only did I speak, but I also read -- in Russian -- the biography of the man who is most dearest to me -- V. I. Lenin." Now, Sergeant M. Kairbekov, a member

of the Komsomol bureau and deputy platoon commander, recalls with deep gratitude his first tutors -- Sergeants V. Titov and N. Chernutskiy.

The friendship among the soldiers of different nationalities in this battalion, just as in many other podrazdeleniye, always has a favorable reaction on successes in combat and political training, in the strengthening of military discipline. The soldiers help each other during the military exercises to study and learn the complex equipment to perfection and to use it capably. As a result of the fraternal cooperation, the number of outstanding and class-rated specialists in the battalion's podrazdeleniye increases each year. Russians and Armenians, Ukrainians and Georgians, Azerbaydzhanis and Moldavians, and soldiers of other nationalities live as brothers in this collective. All of them are welded together and inspired by one high desire -- to serve the Soviet homeland as best as possible, to always guard its sacred borders.

This desire, this feeling of high patriotism, friendship, and cooperation among the district's personnel, including the rear chast' and podrazdeleniye, was demonstrated with particular clarity during the Yug military exercises and found its expression in the high combat and special skills of the personnel, in the outstanding actions in a complex situation.

The commanders and political officers did much during the exercises to strengthen the bonds with the party and soviet organs, with the workers of the republics of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaydzhan. Present at the exercises were the first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee A. Kochinyan and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Armenian SSR B. Muradyan. Representatives of the central, city, and rayon party committees took a direct part in the mass-political work among the soldiers. Meetings between the soldiers and workers turned into a true holiday of friendship and fraternity of peoples.

Members of the agitation brigade, established by the political organs, spoke to the inhabitants of towns and villages. They read and gave many lectures and reports, organized concerts by amateur soldier bands, and demonstrated dozens of films on military-patriotic subjects in the settlements.

Carrying out the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress, the commanders and political officers and party and Komsomol organizations of the chast' and soyedineniye are daily improving the work of educating the soldiers in a spirit of friendship among peoples considering it to be a mandatory and most important source of might and invincibility of the Soviet Armed Forces.

At the present time, all personnel of the chast' and soyedineniye are working with new enthusiasm inspired by the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "To further improve the organization of socialist competition" to carry out the tasks of raising the vigilance and combat readiness of the troops of the Red Banner Transcaucasian Military District.

IMPROVE SUPERVISION METHODS AND ORGANIZATION

(pp 10-16)

Professor, doctor of military sciences
Lieutenant General I. Golushko

The 24th CPSU Congress pointed out the particularly important significance of a further improvement in the methods and organization of supervision which must be directed primarily on ensuring comprehensive intensification of public production and raising its efficiency. "We are speaking, in essence," stated L. I. Brezhnev in his Accounting Report to the 24th CPSU Congress, "on how we can best organize public activity to accelerate economic and social development, ensure a fuller utilization of existing potentials, to bring the hundreds of thousands of collectives and tens of millions of workers around the main goal of party policy. Consequently, matters of supervision not only touch upon a narrow circle of supervisors and specialists, but also all party, soviet, and administrative organizations, and all workers' collectives."

In order to solve this task, the party and government have created and are creating all of the conditions and look upon supervision as a science. In our century -- a century of the scientific-technical revolution -- when science is becoming a productive force, the automation of control and mathematical research methods, as inevitable result and a motivation of technical progress, are being introduced more and more into all spheres of human activity.

The contemporary stage of the development of control practice and theory have, as their inherent parts, new functions and tasks whose assimilation is of great state significance regardless of the field involved. Let us consider a modern plant. Its production of goods is associated with the implementation of a huge number of operations, tens of thousands of technological processes, and the formulation and use of hundreds of thousands of different sketches and documents. And more. In a year, a plant may lay on the production of many new types of items each of which requires a mass of different documents. This is but for one plant, and there are thousands of them. And, in their absolute majority, they coordinate and cooperate in the utilization of semi-finished products, finished items, documentation, transportation, and so forth.

All spheres of production and public distribution are in about the same situation. No matter how hard one tries, he cannot get by without modern methods of organization and automation of control.

Everyone admits this. But in their practical work, there are individual supervisors, and even experienced specialists, who still feel that control can be exercised without automation. Of course, one cannot but be in agreement with the fact that the level of supervision is greatly dependent on the organizational capabilities of the supervisor. But he will be able to supervise better if he will rely on exhaustive information and on precise data. At the foundation of any supervision we find the processing of the information flow whose value constantly increases. And if someone attempts to prove that he can get by without automation in the contemporary conditions, he will detect his own lagging from the requirements of scientific and technical development.

Significant changes in supervision methods are also taking place in the military field including the sphere of troop rear support. It may be said that a particular automation of control is not required. But in the sphere of troop rear support, materiel is used primarily, and the rear services at all echelons deal essentially with finished products received from the national economy. Along with this there are strictly established subsistence norms; all that is received from the national economy is delivered to the troops by a specific plan, requests, and requisitions. Let us briefly review these matters on a theoretical and practical plane.

As we know, production concludes in the process of consumption. This means that in speaking on automation of control in the production sphere, we cannot disassociate it from the sphere of consumption -- an integral link in the unified process for which production is the jump-off line. It is consumption which concludes production. In our times, when science and technology is in stormy development, production provides the troops with a more diversified output both in stock listing and in volume. Products delivered to them are listed in many millions and by volume in millions of tons annually. It goes to tens of thousands of different consumers located across the huge territory of the country; it requires daily recording, distribution, and uninterrupted delivery from the sources of production and supply bases to its points of destination.

The troops can receive this huge mass of products on time only through the proper indication of needs and prompt requisitions to the national economy. This is only possible by combining the process of automated control at all spheres of production and consumption including troop supply.

Various complex situations arise during wartime which greatly hinder the entire supply control process. As far as the requirements are concerned toward execution, efficiency, and accuracy in the sphere of troop rear support, they increase because of the frequent and sharp changes in the situation. All of this once again confirms the conclusion that one cannot get by in the sphere of rear support without automation of the control processes.

The development of military affairs causes the need for a further automation of control over the processes of rear troop support. The relationship of the successes of contemporary battle and operations to prompt rear and military-economic support as a whole increases even more because of the development of nuclear missile weapons and the inevitability of huge losses and destruction and the colossal requirements for materiel. In comparison with the Great Patriotic War, these requirements have increased by many times.

All of this indicates that under contemporary conditions, so that a commander could make the right decision and realize it promptly during combat operations, it is very important that the process of supply control automation would be at the same high plane as the process of the automation of troop control. Then, prior to making his decision, the commander will always have reliable information on hand. Only in this case will the ever increasing relationships of combat operation success to rear support be considered to the greatest precision and rear support in itself will be better coordinated with the missions performed by the troops.

Unfortunately, in reviewing matters of automation of troop rear support control processes, contradictory concepts are occasionally expressed to the effect that execution of this important task is a secondary matter. At times one may hear the judgement that since the processes of recording, planning, consumption, and distribution of material resources and so forth can be automated then there should be an immediate reduction in the control apparatus in the rear support sphere. There is a modicum of veracity in this as the rear support control apparatus is a large one. But can it be reduced solely through the automation of some control processes? Practice tells us the reverse. The increase in the work volume in control matters is in a quadratic relationship to the increase in production volume. Let us say, for example, that the contemporary methods and means of information processing to control production, which we expect in 1980, did not change then the preparation of such information, as many economists testify, would have to be handled by all of the country's adult population. An outstripping growth is currently observed in the numerical strength of the control apparatus. In the United States, for example, the number of office workers in the past 100 years (1870-1970) increased approximately eight times more rapidly than the number of workers.

In our socialist system of administration, we have realistic possibilities to prevent and to overcome this avalanching increase in the numerical strength of the control apparatus. The basic direction in improving the control organs lies in raising their productive labor on the basis of a broad introduction of means of mechanization and automation. We should try to reach the state that mechanization and automation would become an integral element of the control process and that electronic computers [EVM], literally speaking, would be an "official person" in the control organs with its "own" functional duties. According to the specialists, one of the possible ways to limit the growth of the control apparatus is centralization, the development of an infrastructure or, in other words, the introduction of a comprehensive centralized service for the enterprises with the efforts of

specialized organizational complexes and their subdivisions. If we examine this from the point of view of the control apparatus within the spheres of troop rear support, then it may be said that here also it fully reflects the situations associated with the constant increase in rear services work volume and the desire to prevent, in view of this, an increase in the control apparatus. Therefore, it is time to review a number of questions associated with the further process of rear control automation.

Contemporary requirements in this matter are answered by a higher and systems stage in control automation in all fields. The branch (by service) computer centers are no longer solely capable of satisfying these demands.

But, in our estimation, the most expedient methodological approaches are not followed everywhere in this matter. Naturally, the organizational and technological questions of control automation are very difficult ones. In addition, through the many years of existence of the different agencies and services they have built up their own work structure and technology (system) and before we can resolve problems of methodology and select a particular direction for further automation in any field, a thorough analysis should first be made of the unity of the common and individual principles in the work system and structure of each military organ. For example, one of the work directions can be the simplification in the structure of the organs of supply having as a goal its unification and centralization and only then, on a common methodological basis, to improve the automation of their control.

The positive thing in this version is that it brings the different structures closer together and helps to find common principles of supervision, to maximize the centralization of their control through the wide use of means of automation. At the same time, the accumulated know-how indicates that any unification or centralization has its own logical boundaries. Moreover, it absolutely must take into consideration the specifics of the work technology (system) of each organ. But it is this side that is not always suitable for complete unification or centralization.

Let us take the engineer, operating, and different supply organs. The technology (system) of their work is not identical. Each one may have, in the common system of operating and supplying organs, differences in technology and specialization. Consequently, a more justified method is the automation of control implemented on the basic work goals and indications of the combining (coupling) of its technology. As far as the structure of the organs is concerned, then in this case it should emanate from the contents of the work technology (system). In other words, that automation of rear control is best which is built on the integration of the work technology of structural organ subsystems subscribed into a common automated control system. It is in this way that a formalization is achieved in the processes of generalizing the different technological and structural systems in the national economy as well as in the troop support organs.

System computer centers, founded on modern electronic computers, will play a very important role in control automation. The selection of the EVM

necessary for this goal will have a decisive role. Here it is proper to mention the current differing points of view on this matter. Some institutions and departments are content with their computer centers and do not always seek ways to tie in with other like institutions which have more modern and powerful electronic computers. Here there is also the additional effect of independence, a desire to work only for oneself. Other institutions and departments strive to keep abreast of the demands of the time and turn in requisitions to receive powerful new models and do not concern themselves with how effectively they will be employed. Attempts were also made to prove the advantages of automated systems developed for one service. Such points of view do not correspond to the contemporary EVM level of development.

Third generation electronic computers, based on integral schematics, create favorable conditions for the automation or control in all areas which eliminates dispersal of control forces and means, ensures a maximum centralization in task solving, and the achievement of high efficiency and economic effectiveness. The qualitative characteristics of these machines makes it possible to implement, in control automation, feasible forms of integration both in the structure of the control organs and in the system of automation of the most different processes emanating from them.

The planned achievements in the field of developing the fourth generation of EVM, based on major integral schematics, are indicative of the great potentials of the system approach to control automation.

Improvements to electronic computers from generation to generation are not only accompanied by an increase in their effective memory and fast action; there is also a change in their structure and architecture which helps to further improve their most important characteristics. The very near future will see a higher computer reliability, a decrease in size, and an increase in efficiency. Conditions are being set for more comprehensive mathematical support and a high level of programming work and control processes.

All of this, of course, does not mean that today we must discard the existing achievements and await the appearance of newer and more improved EVM. To approach that stage in a well prepared manner, we must make maximum use of that which we have, we must develop the theoretical and material base of automatic control processes.

In resolving the problems of automated control, we cannot, today or in the future, permit a strictly departmental approach. We have in mind a well thought out combination of branch and general centralized automated systems. We must overcome the fear that branch and common centralized systems of automation will, in one case or another, infringe upon the interests of individual support and supply services and place them in a dependent position. This shows a lack of understanding of the processes and potentials of automation.

At this time we can make a comparison between the EVM and the work of a central telephone exchange (TsIS). Does each institution needs it own

central telephone exchange? Of course not. Conversations may be accomplished by dialing the subscriber or by going through a unified TsTS, and in this way information can be received or a decision transmitted to a subscriber who is in another institution in the city.

A unified system (branch) electronic computer terminal (center), with the necessary memory, is capable of receiving and processing information for different institutions. At the same time, each one can be hooked up to a common system of automation which is not only capable of supporting it with communications and information but also issue, on its request, initial data essential for decision making. All the institution will need is special EVM and apparatus which would essential guarantee communications, the minimum required information, and the return transmission of decisions to those who will carry them out and tasks to the appropriate chiefs. It is presupposed, in this case, that the unified automated control system will encompass of customers of the services and installations. The solution to the problem in the future is just as possible as was possible the provision of temporary and ordinary technical communications. We are convinced of this through the achievements made in the different fields of automation of the national economy. The solution of tasks, set by the 24th CPSU Congress in the matter of automation of the control processes, is directed toward it. It must be implemented in the direction of creating automated systems.

Along with the development of the appropriate EVM and integration of questions of planning, support, and supply, it is essential to keep up the work on solving the problems of mathematical support of rear control automation with a consideration for the features of automated troop control in close linkage with the automation of national economy control.

It is known that one of the basic elements in any control process is decision-making. Its proper development requires a thorough analysis of an individual and properly readied information. If this concerns a decision made on some personal matter, the information required may easily be processed mentally or with the use of simple technical means. It is another matter if we refer to a large circle of questions. Although in this case the information may also be processed in the same manner and the appropriate decision made; however, considerably more time will be required. But time in this era of mechanization and automation is the criterion of evaluation, the response to the question of whether or not our decision corresponds to the level of today's or the common requirements of development or are we falling behind and thereby holding up the development of decisions made in other matters or fields. Therefore, everything that is taking place in the development of nature, society, science, and military affairs including in processes of troop rear support, and in matters of automated control, and as a consequence in mathematical support must be understood in dialectical cooperation as a unified whole. Only in this case will any personal decisions be coordinated by time, place, and goals and will also answer the demands of common and final decisions.

Wherein lies the essence of mathematical support in the sphere of troop rear control? In broad strokes, it is called upon to support execution

of arithmetic and logical data in mathematical models to ensure an understanding of the "conversation" between man and the machine. Since the volume of information now exceeds human capabilities to process it promptly, the use of EVM to collect and process information and make a decision with the use of relatively "simple" mathematical methods has become a mandatory condition for the contemporary, and especially the future level of the development of automated control.

The first EVM generation characterized an era of machine languages, the second -- the era of algorithmic languages, the third -- the era of multiprogramming, and the future can lead to a universal programming language. This tells us that each EVM generation has a corresponding level of mathematical support of automated control although the first and even the second generations were only kinds of mathematical support serving, in many cases, as only the goals of converting manual information processing into machine processing. Obviously, this is still not control automation in its broad sense of the word. Only EVM of the contemporary and future generations will make it possible to approach a comprehensive solution to these problems. But in its turn, this demanded the creation of new programming methods, the development of different algorithms and mathematical languages.

The new methods of control, employing mathematical languages, presuppose the broad use of different methods to process, transmit, and store information thousands of times more rapidly than such work can be done without the use of EVM. Several principles to use these methods have already been developed. One of them is the complex or systems approach which is the methodological basis of the contemporary theory of control. It is essential because the automation of just separate procedures in the control processes can provide only a small and limited effect.

For example, an enterprise or institution has introduced complex economic-mathematical methods of accounting but document turnover has not been automated: there is no accumulation of information and, as before, waybills, instructions, and so forth are handwritten. As a result, reliable information cannot be promptly readied in the desired volume for purposes of accounting and distribution of forces and means. This means that this introduction of mathematical methods, in essence, has had no reflection on the nature of the decisions made, that is, on control. Therefore, the problem is posed -- to develop automated control systems (ASU) and to use the systems approach to the development and use of mathematical support of automated control in all of its branches.

The automated control system in the sphere of rear troop support must also fully conform to the common methodological principles of automated control processes accepted for the military and the national economy. Accepted in the military because the rear is an integral part of the troops and acts to support them under identical complex conditions. To the same degree that initial operational-tactical data is prepared for the commander so that he can make his decision so must initial data on rear troop support be promptly prepared since without it, it is difficult to implement the development of a thoroughly thought out and correct decision. This means that the machine

language and the methods of mathematical support of troop control and rear control must be unified in general and goal-directed.

So far as the conformity of automated control of rear troop support on the principles of automated control in the national economy is concerned, there must be unanimity in the methodology of solving this matter because the national economy produces and furnishes the troops with the necessary materiel in the appropriate stock listings. Matters pertaining to listing of needs, orders, distribution, transportation, storage, and consumption of material goods must be implemented by the machine and automated intercourse of all rear echelons amongst themselves and with the national economy through the appropriate institution.

In this way, the availability of unified and interconnected ASU in the field of rear services and the national economy is also based on the requirements of the methodology of mathematical support of control as being the most progressive and which can satisfy our development in all fields in the present and in the future.

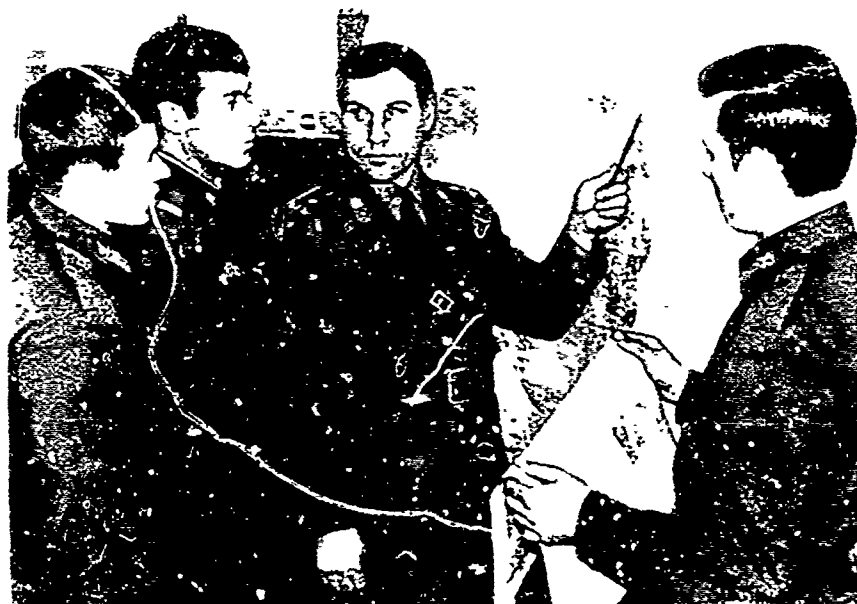
The introduction of mathematical support into the field of rear control requires that even more concern be given to cadre training (primarily in the field of special mathematics and mathematical modeling of control and organization). Despite the fact that electronic computers are being widely introduced into all fields of science and technology for a comparatively long time and that cadres to work with the EVM are in fair numbers, a greater effort must still be exerted in this direction.

The situation is better with the training of engineers -- specialists in electronics and in EVM building and designing. We are training them in our higher educational institutions and there are enough of them to assimilate the existing EVM including those in the military. But as the EVM become more complicated and their possibilities expanded in calculations or in information processing, the significance of mathematical support of the processes performed by the EVM continues to rise. This is a very complex form of support. This means that considerable attention must be given to the training of specialists in the field of mathematical support.

It should be kept in mind that the specialty indicated by the words "mathematical support" is now becoming a large-scale one. Mathematical support specialists must be trained to work both in systems which permit time separation when one "calculator" (a mobile one, for example) is at the troop level (in the rear organs) and is connected to a multiplicity of terminals-devices permitting a program to be given to the EVM and a result received and to the multiprocessing systems (essentially permanent) situated far from the troops and having many "calculating" and "memory" devices by means of which it is possible to conduct parallel information processing, solve problems independently, but which are so united that there can be any exchange of information and programs. It is not excluded that the further development of such systems will require the development of a special profile mathematician -- a so-called systems programmer.

Mathematical support becomes one of the most important types of support. Without it, it is difficult, under contemporary conditions, to solve not only problems and tasks in the national economy but also in military matters including the field of rear services. Even now it is difficult to imagine the activities of an installation of the possibility to destroy an enemy target (aircraft, submarine, tank, and so forth) without EVM calculations. They will be used more and more to collect information and evaluate the situation, ready initial data for decision-making for a battle or operation. Electronic computers will also be widely used in the rear services organs to organize material, technical, medical, and other forms of support and for automated control of the rear as a whole. The best implementation of "mathematical support" of all processes taking place in the organization and waging of combat and comprehensive rear support of the troops can only be performed with the availability of qualified specialists.

In order that the trained cadres for "mathematical support" be used properly, it seems that it will be necessary to again and again review the matter as to their position in the rear organs using the EVM. If they will be only in the position of engineer-mathematicians, engineers-programmers, in the computer centers or with the electronic computers themselves, then "mathematical support" can remain on a purely technical level. It will be difficult to implement a complex and systems method of problem decision.



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Personnel study the historical documents of the 24th CPSU Congress with great interest. In the photo: Senior Lt. N. Karasev, the commander of the motor company, describes to the soldiers the most important building sites in the new five year plan.

A partial explanation for this is that relying solely on engineer-mathematicians as specialists in "mathematization" of individual processes and tasks, there is at times an underestimation of the importance of the general coverage of "mathematization" of logical models of combat actions or of any forms of rear support as a whole. Moreover, without having the necessary mathematical preparation in the field of electronic computer employment, it is impossible to direct the subordinates on the development and "joining" of logical models with the mathematical models of combat, operations, or rear troop support. This is why the questions of proper utilization of engineer-mathematicians in the control processes and the training of all officers in the field of "mathematization" of these processes is of such great significance.

It is provided in the Directives of the 24th CPSU Congress on the five year plan for the development of the USSR national economy for 1971-1975 that "in the interests of improving national economy planning and control, to ensure the broad application of economic-mathematical methods employing electronic computers and organizational technology and means of communication." Carrying out these requirements as they pertain to our times, we must do everything so that in the current five-year plan the planning and organizational process for various types of support would be totally changed from logical to mathematical models and that we achieve the use of EVM in all echelons of rear control.

COMPETITION — THE ROAD TO SUCCESS

(pp 17-20)

Guards Lieutenant Colonel N. Nikolayev,
repair and reconstruction battalion commander;
Guards Major V. Chernov,
deputy commander for political matters

Several tanks are parked in the production area of the repair and reconstruction battalion. Their turrets have red informational labels which indicate the site number, date the vehicle was accepted for repairs, the composition of the work team and with whom it is competing, and the date of work completion. There is intensive effort here from morning to night, the flame of competition does not die out, and each minute of worktime is sensibly used.

The prompt and good quality repair to tracked and wheeled vehicles and weapons is one of the most important tasks of the battalion. The combat readiness of the chast' and podrazdeleniye depends on how well it is done. The repairmen understand this well and they return the vehicles and weapons into the ranks ahead of schedule. No complaints are lodged against them.

The obligations taken up under the slogan "The year of the 24th CPSU Congress — a year of outstanding training and service" by the battalion personnel are successfully being carried out. There has been an increase in the number of outstanding personnel and class rated specialists and outstanding podrazdeleniye in the battalion. Many of the soldiers mastered related specialties. In some of the podrazdeleniye, every second soldier has one or two related specialties. All specialists ready themselves to take tests to raise their production qualifications. On the whole, the soldiers made a new step forward in combat and special improvement.

As we know, the title of outstanding can be awarded to only those squads, crews, teams, platoons, companies, and battalions which are ready to carry out a combat mission under all conditions. As applied to our battalion, this means that in addition to all of the general requirements presented for troop skills, the repairmen must be able, under field conditions, to restore combat vehicles and weapons well and quickly. This is why high-quality handling

of combat training tasks and norms lies in the foundation of our obligations. This is being done. We will show you some examples.

During one of the exercises, a group of repairmen headed by Private V. Pas'ko which also included young specialists replaced the engine of a wheeled vehicle, at night and in unfavorable weather, one and a half times faster than the norm. In all, our soldiers performed seven intermediate and 12 routine maintenance jobs out in the field and all of which were done ahead of schedule and with good work quality.

The best field skills in the repair of tracked vehicles were shown by the subordinates of Engineer Lieutenant V. Kirpichnikov. Competition did help them successfully carry out the combat training tasks. During the exercise period, each specialist and each podrazdeleniye assumed specific obligations based on the common task. These were displayed on a special case in the mobile Lenin room. The course of competition was also shown and the leading personnel were popularized in the militant leaflets.

A practical transmission of know-how was organized for the exercises. Sergeant S. Suslov, Privates S. Larionov, V. Gorbachev, and others of the better craftsmen demonstrated their skills to the young specialists in the work of engine and engine assembly replacement and in repair work.

We accumulated a certain know-how in organizing competition by tasks and norms. However, to be limited to the achieved means that sooner or later there will be a falling behind. We must improve the organization of competition and the methods for supervising it. This task was defined in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On further improvement in the organization of competition."

The current training year is over. The totals have been drawn up. We are on the threshold of a new training year. The soldiers have taken one goal and newer and higher ones are planned. Time itself will enrich the accumulated know-how and will indicate how to best organize combat and special training, how to raise the organizational level of competition and its supervision, and what must be done so that it would be on the level of those tasks which face us in the new training year.

We analyzed the state of affairs, uncovered weak spots in competition supervision, and made the necessary conclusions.

The movement for economy and thriftiness has widely expanded among the troops in the year of the 24th CPSU Congress. As we know, the stage for this was set by the soldiers, sergeants, and officers of the motor company commanded by Lieutenant A. Svavalyuk under the slogan to struggle for the title of "podrazdeleniye of the thrifty." The commander and the party and Komsomol organizations explained the concepts and contents of this to the personnel and the possibilities and ways to savings. The communists and Komsomol members were the first to engage in competition. This slogan is now feverishly upheld by the personnel of our battalion. We wrote this down

in our obligations: to demonstrate constant concern for the economic expenditure of means issued for combat training, repair equipment with the least expenditure of means and new parts, extend the interrepair period of prime movers for an overall total of 500 kilometers, save 1500 liters of fuel...

We saved hundreds of rubles through the introduction of efficiency expert suggestions, by extending the service life of storage batteries, and in our own workshops we built underskittings, covers for exhaust pipes, and some other items.

We began to make the achievements in the savings of material goods by one work sector or another the goal for all personnel, began to compare the podrazdeleniye indexes and immediately noticed how those who yesterday believed that they had no potentials for savings entered into the competition for thriftiness.

Whereas the savings in the battalion amounted to nearly 2,000 in the first quarter, they increased by nearly two and a half times in the second.

Yet, even more could have been reached. We came to this conclusion after thoroughly analyzing our administrative activity.

The resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee state the need to make full use of socialist competition to strengthen the communist indoctrination of the people, to develop initiative, and to indoctrinate them in high moral qualities and to strengthen discipline and organization.

Are we making full use of competition to successfully resolve these and other tasks? This was the question posed by the officers and by the communists in discussing the resolutions. A unanimous conclusion was reached: no, not to the fullest degree. The battalion personnel have not been reprimanded for a long time for lack of discipline or organization. Many factors explain this. Primarily, by the high demandingness of the commanders, by the painstaking educational work with the personnel, by prescribed orderliness, by the love of the soldiers for their collective, and by a sense of responsibility for its honor. Socialist competition helps this. According to its conditions, one who violates discipline cannot be outstanding.

However, we do have a certain failing in the matter of the appearance of the soldiers. Now and again one of the soldiers is reprimanded for a lack of neatness. As a rule, we mention this to the soldier only in the ranks, upon encounters on the post. Undoubtedly the close tie between the way the soldiers observe the rules of wearing the uniform and its upkeep and the way they carry out their socialist obligations will help us to eliminate those matters. Of course, an effect will be felt if the commander, when drawing up the training and work summaries, will comment on the soldier's appearance when announcing the successes.

Time has placed new demands in matters of competition supervision upon the commanders, chiefs, and party organizations. An important stage is the periodic analysis of the competition's course. In order to supervise it in

the proper manner and to influence it promptly, it is essential to be well aware of how it is moving along and what are its weak and strong points at any given time. To do this, the hand must be constantly kept on the pulse of competition.

We will give but one more example. We drew up the competition totals in July. They showed that the production plan for the six months period had been carried out. At that time, the personnel of the tracked vehicle repair podrazdeleniye was doing its work successfully. But the indexes of the podrazdeleniye commanded by officer A. Pachizhkin were cause for concern. Productive labor had dropped somewhat. The battalion's command and the party organization secretary visited the podrazdeleniye, inspected the work places, chatted with the people, and found the cause of the lagging. There were two causes -- weak organization in the production process and an insufficient supervision of competition. The necessary assistance was given to the sergeants and officers of this podrazdeleniye.

Now, when the final totals for the past training year were drawn up, we were once again convinced that the measures taken at that time to improve the organization of socialist competition and its supervision were made in time.

We give considerable significance to the persistent introduction of leading know-how into the general system of measures to ensure the successful execution of the high obligations by the personnel during the forthcoming period of winter training. A considerable portion has been accumulated in the weapons repair podrazdeleniye. It once again won the title of outstanding. All that is best and all that is leading which we have accumulated over the years is characteristic for its socialist competition. The commander, officer A. Zyuzin, gathered every grain of all that was valuable in the methods to organize competition and supervise it and makes practical use of it.

The personnel have a high sense of responsibility to carry out the assumed obligations, of collectivism, of friendly cooperation in training and in service. The communists and Komsomol members are good examples of this.

Today, socialist competition encompasses all facets of army life. Its concept is the movement forward, the establishment of conditions under which the initiative of the soldiers and their capabilities and talents would come to the fore.

Experience combined with search is the way which absolutely leads to success. We are following that road. We are expanding the know-how in competition and are seeking new forms for its organization and are directing the efforts of the personnel to solve the tasks facing the battalion in the new training year.

IN THE SPIRIT OF PARTY DEMANDS

(pp 18-19)

Lieutenant Colonel V. Metlov

The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "To further improve socialist competition" more completely opens the significance, features, and tasks of this patriotic movement at its current stage, describes that it is called upon to play a qualitative role in the development of the national economy and in the education of the workers. Giving priority significance to the further expansion of competition, the party calls for an untiring improvement in its organization. A considerable role in this will be given to the trade unions. They must expand the activity of the workers, improve and enrich the forms and methods of socialist competition, and increase its actuality.

The tenets advanced in the resolution of the Central Committee are as close to army and navy workers and employees as they are to all personnel of the Armed Forces. It is not by chance that this document was a topic of great discussion at the recently held plenum of the United Committee of Trade Union Organizations of the USSR Ministry of Defense.

A report on further work improvement was made by the chairwoman of the United Committee, L. Kostenko. She was actively supported by other of the speakers, especially by T. Konovalova, L. Kumpan, S. Morozov, M. Serosh-tanova, L. Khotenko, and L. Shitov.

How can competition be made clearer and more comparable in each collective? How can the struggle for leading organization of labor be combined with competition to raise the production indexes? Wherein lies the strength of the moral stimuli distinguishing the leaders in labor and what role does material incentive play? There and many other problems were the subject of discussion.

The speakers mentioned that much has been done in the trade union organizations of the Ministry of Defense to develop the creative initiative of the people, to create an atmosphere of work confidence, to open the vistas for each to demonstrate his organizational skills, to achieve a successful execution of the tasks facing the collective. There where the trade union organizations give due attention to socialist competition, where matters

are jointly resolved with the command and the party and Komsomol organizations, where the work of the people is well laid on, and where each recognizes the high responsibility of the assigned work and is demanding to himself and his comrades, there is where matters usually stand the best.

There are many such collectives. Among the leading ones were the trade union organizations whose local committee chairmen are K. Andreyev, V. Brilev, Yu. Voznenko, T. Romanova, T. Smirnova, and others.

In discussing the successes reached during competitions in honor of the 100th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and the 24th CPSU Congress and also in the subsequent period, the speakers gave considerable attention to the unresolved problems as well. Competition has become more realistic but there is much room for improvement. The shortcomings mentioned in the resolutions of the Central Committee are also existent in our organizations.

The discussions on the topic of the day continued in a specific and business-like manner. There was great discussion in the hall on how best to conduct competition. It was stated that competition should be placed on a firm foundation everywhere, that the obligations must be tied to specific calculations, and that there should be an end to formalism of the kind in which the obligations are made up in the offices without the creative and live participation of the entire collective and when meaningless promises, not obligated anyone, are given.

Concerning the organizational side of matters, the speakers suggested that a more frequent and detailed examination be made of the socialist competition know-how in other collectives, to enter into competition with neighboring institutions and enterprises particularly those which have a similar work nature, and to constantly engage in propagandizing leading know-how. There should be less declarativeness and more specificity in work; an outstanding knowledge of the people and the work -- this is what is required now were the pronouncements made by the trade union activists.

An interesting speech in this respect was made by the deputy chief of one of the departments in the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, Colonel M. Madyakin. He stated that at the present time thought must be given to and a decision made on how best to ensure publicity and comparativeness of competition results. It was recommended that the summaries be drawn up not for the major holidays but regularly, say for the month, as this is done in each military chast'. It is important for the people to know their indexes for work done during the previous period. It is also necessary to point out the competition winners not in a dry and bureaucratic manner but in a festive surrounding, in the presence of the entire collective.

In discussing their daily tasks and in uncovering unused potentials and possibilities, in criticizing shortcomings, and in planning the routes for further progress, all unanimously commented that the measures provided for in the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee will help all of the Ministry of Defense trade union organizations to work even more fruitfully.

The plenum approved a resolution which unanimously approved this document of great state and political importance and planned the ways to raise the actuality of socialist competition. It called upon all members of the trade union to increase the struggle to implement the grandiose plans approved by the 24th Party Congress to fulfill the tasks facing each collective well ahead of schedule.

DEEDS AND THOUGHTS OF RURAL WORKERS

(pp 21-24)

B. Runov, deputy minister of USSR Agriculture

The main task of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, as planned by the 24th CPSU Congress, is to ensure a significant upsurge in the material and cultural life of the people on the basis of high growth rates in socialist production, in raising its efficiency and scientific-technical progress, and by accelerating the growth of productive labor. In order to implement this task, a significant increase is anticipated in the efficiency of all branches of the country's national economy including agriculture.

The Resolutions of the 24th CPSU Congress indicate that: "One of the most important tasks of the new Five-Year Plan is considered to be the significant increase in the production of agricultural products, a fuller satisfaction of the growing needs of the population in food products and of industry in raw materials. The Congress approves a broad and complex program for agricultural development, its thorough intensification, and a strengthening of the material and technical base as has been formulated by the CPSU Central Committee."

The successes in the development of agriculture is a guarantee of the more fruitful building of communism. It will provide one-third of the total production of the national economy and three-fourths of the national consumption fund. Agriculture plays a large role in strengthening the country's defensive capability. Taking all of this into consideration, the Communist Party gives extreme importance to the development of this branch.

Never before has the transition of agricultural production to an industrialized basis been so broad as it is now. During the Ninth Five-Year Plan, the government will allocate 82.2 billion rubles to production needs and to the cultural and communal building of villages. This exceeds the expenditures made for these purposes during the Eighth Five-Year Plan by more than 1.7 times and that of the Seventh Five-Year Plan by about 3.5 times. Furthermore, 46.4 billion rubles are allocated by the kolkhozes which is one and a half times greater than their expenditures during the previous five years. About the same amount of equipment will be made available to the villages during 1971-1975 as is currently on hand in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

A course is taken to place agriculture on a firm scientific footing and to reequip it technically so that its further and undeviating increase would be ensured. All of the possibilities exist for this. It is noteworthy that agriculture has assumed a firmer stance than in the not so distant past. It achieved significant successes in the past five years. The average annual production of products exceeded 80 billion rubles, that is, 14 billion rubles more than in the previous five-year plan. The total grain harvest was 167.5 million tons per year on the average, or 29 percent greater; raw cotton production was 22 percent higher; sugar beet production was 37 percent higher; and that of meat, milk, and eggs by 24 percent.

The growth of farming production increased primarily through raising the yield of agricultural crops. Up to 1965, only 8-10 centners of grain was harvested from each hectare; in the Eighth Five-Year Plan, the average annual yield was 13.7 centners. The greatest successes were reached in the 1970 anniversary year when more than 186 million tons of bread was produced or 15.6 centners per hectare. The production of meat, milk, eggs, and other livestock products grew along with the strengthening of the grain crop base.

All of these factors form a good foundation to solve the large-scale tasks. These are the kinds of tasks which the 24th Party Congress set before agriculture. For example, it is planned to bring grain production in the new five-year plan to 195 million tons. In order to ensure this harvest, the yield of the grain crops must be raised by a minimum of 3-4 centners by 1975 as compared to today's figures. Livestock production will also increase as a result of this rise in grain production. Up to half of the grain now gathered goes for livestock needs.

How will this great growth in agricultural production be reached? Primarily, of course, through improvements in capital investment. The process of concentration and specialization is intensively going on at the present time. This in turn is subordinated to the transfer of all types of production products, especially livestock, to an industrial basis. A large number of industrial complexes will arise in the new five-year plan in the production of beef, pork, milk, eggs, and vegetables. It is planned to put 878 such complexes into operation by 1975. Calculations show that this kind of production organization can substantially reduce feed and labor consumption per unit of product.

In addition to the industrial complexes, structures will be built to house 35.3 million head of large horned cattle and to house 95.6 million fowl through the use of state capital investments in the sovkhozes and through private means of the kolkhozes.

The party and the government are taking the necessary measures to substantially improve rural capital construction. Of great significance is the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the matter of improving the designing and construction of agricultural sites and strengthening the production base of rural building organizations.

In short, Soviet rural economy will become a highly organized production of the industrial type in the not too distant future just as the other branches of the national economy.

A decisive role belongs to scientific-technical progress in implementing consecutive intensification, the attainment of high qualitative changes in the entire process of agricultural production, and in the important socio-economic changes in the rural area. This is why the party gives such particular significance to the economically sound and efficient use of each ruble of capital investment.

An important reserve in the development of the rural economy, especially in the production of grain, potatoes, sugar beets, and feed crops, is the increased growth of chemization. This is primarily in increasing the production and broad use of mineral fertilizers.

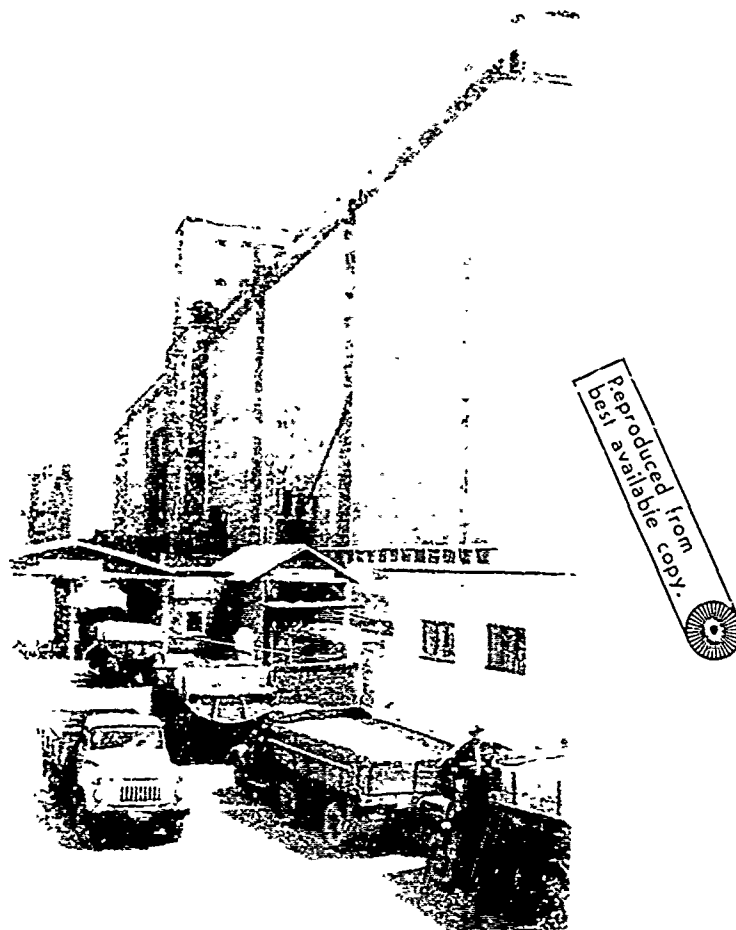
We will give some comparative data. During prewar 1940, our industry provided agriculture with only 3 million tons of fertilizer or 16.5 kilograms per hectare of plowable land; in 1967 the figures were 27 million tons and 122.5 kilograms respectively; in 1969 -- 38 million tons and 171 kilograms; and in 1970 -- 46 million tons and 209.5 kilograms. It is planned to reach 72 million tons of fertilizer (330 kilograms per hectare of plowed land) in 1975. We will be able to allocate about half of this amount to fertilize lands growing grain crops. A centner of fertilizer spread over a hectare of plowable land means 2-3 centners of additional grain. There will be a constant improvement in the quality of produced fertilizer, through combination and complex, by increasing their content of assimilated nutritive substances of up to 50 percent and more by the plants.

Industry will produce 3 million tons of feed phosphates for livestock needs in the last year of the five-year plan. There will be a greater output of chemical and particularly biological means of plant protection. Chemization -- a reliable helper for the farmer -- will make it possible for the rural workers to successfully resolve the tasks set before them by the party.

An even wider use will be made in the new five-year plan of such an important lever to raise agriculture as melioration. Melioration is a very important matter. This example can be given. At the present time there are 10 million hectares of irrigable land in the USSR and 9 million hectares of reclaimed land. All of the cotton -- 6 million tons, all of the rice -- more than 1 million tons, and much grain, vegetables, and fruit are grown on the irrigable lands. Another 3 million hectares of irrigable lands will be put to use in a period of five years. The work of flooding pastureland will be performed to an area of 41.2 million hectares. There will be a substantial increase in water supply to the existing irrigable lands.

Primary attention is given to raising the yield of grain and other agricultural crops on irrigable lands, this is still insufficient. In 1975, the country will gather up to 2 million tons of rice from the irrigable land we will fully ensure our needs in this product. We will also gather 10-12 million tons of wheat from such lands.

The rural workers will dry out 5 million hectares of agricultural land in the areas of excess humidity of which 3 million hectares by progressive methods -- closed drainage.



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Trucks, loaded with new harvest grain, flowed in an unending stream to the elevators and grain receiving stations of the Kuban. The Timashevskiy elevator daily receives 5-6,000 tons of grain.

The rapid growth of agricultural production during the new five-year plan will also be reached through complex mechanization of farming and animal husbandry. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes currently have 4.3 million tractors (in a 15 unit listing), 623,000 grain combines, and more than 1,200 trucks. But we also have much land, more than 220 million hectares of plowable land. Consequently, the load on the tractor and combine is still quite high. This will result in a delay in the most important agricultural work -- autumn plowing, sowing, care for the plantlings, and gathering in the harvest.

Only by carrying out all of the work in better and compressed time can we increase, by millions of tons, the production of cereal grain, potatoes, and vegetables and sharply reduce the harvest yield and post-harvesting work.

This is why our party is taking measures to give more equipment to the rural economy. During the Five-Year Plan, it will receive 1.7 million tractors, 1.1 million trucks, 541,000 grain harvesting combines, 1.5 million tractor trailers, and agricultural machinery in the amount of 15 billion rubles. Subsequently, industry will provide even more equipment so agriculture can be provided with it in sufficient numbers.

A very important reserve in raising agricultural production which will be intensively used during the Ninth Five-Year Plan will be that of raising the effectiveness of scientific research in agriculture. It is difficult to overestimate the significance of science. The wonderful varieties of agricultural crops and breeds of animals which currently have are first of all the merit of our scientific breeders.

We can see the great role the fruitful effort of scientists plays in agriculture from a myriad of examples. Thus, academician P. Luk'yanenko developed a remarkable variety of winter wheat, "awnless-1", which is now sown over 7-8 million hectares. Under good conditions, it gives 45-50 centners and more grain from each hectare. This talented scientist also brought out the wheat varieties "kavkaz" and "avrorra" which exceed "awnless-1" by yield and give 70-75 centners of grain per hectare. Renowned for their high yield and grain quality are the "mironovskaya-808", the "saratovskaya-29", and other varieties of wheat. Our selectioners are already receiving up to 100 centners of new variety wheat from experimental sectors. In this work the scientists show particular concern to raise the quality of the grain and to develop strong and hardy wheat.

An example of this is also the work of scientists-selectioners academicians L. Zhdanov and V. Pustovoyt who performed a true revolution in sunflower crops. Academician V. Pustovoyt developed an outstanding variety with a high oil-content seed -- more than 50 percent (that of the prewar varieties -- 27 percent). The yield of the new varieties was double that of the old ones. By just increasing the oil-content of the seeds and with the same sowing areas, an additional hundreds of thousands of tons of vegetable oil was obtained.

Selection centers are being set up in various zones of the country. This will help to more rapidly resolve major problems associated with the acceleration of agricultural production development. The matter of creating specialized design-technological and scientific-research institutions which will develop the most economical technological processes for producing specific types of agricultural products for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes is being worked out.

We have learned to reach for quantitative growth in agriculture. Now we are faced with the task to carry out measures to raise the quality of the grain, meat, potatoes, fruit, and vegetables. Scientists and agricultural workers have already started it.

The communist party has planned and is implementing major measures, step by step, to raise agriculture. This will result in a fuller opening of kolkhoz and sovkhos potentials as socialist enterprises and the initiative of rural workers is increasing as is their material interest in developing all branches of production. A clear confirmation of this can be seen in the preliminary totals for this year. Despite adverse weather in some areas of the country, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses collected a good grain harvest. There was a noticeable increase in the productivity of community livestock.

The field workers laid a good foundation for the future harvest. They did the fall plowing on time, sowed the seeds during the best periods of time and did it well, expanded the areas of the more productive varieties of spiked grain, and spread the required amount of seeds.

The men of the Soviet Armed Forces gave great assistance this year to the rural workers in the harvesting of grain and laying in of agricultural products.

A notable contribution into the common matter was made by the specialists of the army and navy agricultural enterprises and particularly of the military sovkhoses. An increase in the production of potatoes, vegetables, milk, meat, and eggs by these husbandries made it possible to significantly improve the provisioning of remote garrisons with fresh products.

The country's agriculture is on the upswing. It has notable successes. However, life does not mark time. The needs of the Soviet people in food products and of industry in raw materials continue to rise. Therefore, in reviewing and approving the draft plan presented by the USSR Council of Ministers for the five year development of the USSR national economy during 1971-1975 set up by five-year plan years, ministries, departments, and union republics as well as having done the same for the draft of the USSR State budget for 1972, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee again directed attention to the importance of further increasing agriculture. The rural workers are faced with the task to raise the yield of all crops and productivity of livestock and, with the help of all Soviet people, to strengthen the material-technical base of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, to accelerate the growth of electrification, large-scale mechanization and chemization of agricultural production, and land melioration. This call by the party will be taken up as an action program.

Socialist competition makes itself felt each day. It started among the rural workers to carry out ahead of schedule the five-year tasks of agricultural production, reaching new and higher goals in grain and industrial crop yields, livestock productivity, and labor productivity. The Soviet people clearly comprehend that the successful execution of the plans set by the 24th CPSU Congress will mark a new and important step in the victory of communism in the USSR.

SUPPORTING THE FIELD TRAINING OF ARTILLERYMEN

(pp 25-28)

Colonel B. Glazkov, artillery regiment commander

A complex situation with combat firing for the artillerymen was developed during the last tactical exercise. After moving by railroad and detraining at the prescribed area, they deployed to their firing positions from the move and made ready for action. After suppression and destruction of the "enemy" fire points, they provided fire of accompaniment for the advancing motorized rifle podrazdeleniye and again deployed to deliver fire against the "enemy".

The umpires increased battle tension during the course of the exercise and made the situation more complex at each stage. In working out the inputs, the artillery commanders displayed intelligent initiative and resourcefulness. But most important, all firing by the podrazdeleniye was done with an "outstanding" rating. Army General I. G. Pavlovskiy, the Commander in Chief of the Ground Forces, who attended the exercises gave a high rating to the actions of all soldiers.

The artillerymen achieved these successes through painstaking and intensive training, to widespread socialist competition in all podrazdeleniye of our chast', and to the great organizational work of commanders, political officers, and party and Komsomol organizations who always keep combat training under close watch.

But there is also this factor which aids artilleryman training -- the efficient work of the rear specialists without whom the successes of the combat podrazdeleniye are impossible. They greatly helped to achieve outstanding firing and acted with a battle zest and with initiative during the exercise. The artillery podrazdeleniye did not experience any slowdowns in the delivery of ammunition and fuel or in other forms of material support.

The "enemy" destroyed two guns in one of the podrazdeleniye and all of the ammunition carried. The battalion commander immediately made radio contact with the deputy chast' commander for rear, Major V. Khromenko, and requested replenishment of the losses. The latter quickly organized the delivery of ammunition and the drivers brought it up to the firing positions by the prescribed time.

The fuel supply service specialists reached notable successes in this exercise. The chief of the service efficiently calculated the fuel needs of the podrazdeleniye, knew how much was consumed by the batteries, and promptly replenished supplies. This service's workers, together with the podrazdeleniye commanders, ensured that the artillery prime movers would go out on the exercise with higher fuel reserves. This was done by placing additional fuel cans in the bodies of the vehicles. Racks to hold oil containers were installed on the tank trucks. As he delivered fuel to the podrazdeleniye, each truck driver was also able to issue the required oil at the same time.

Senior Sergeants reenlisted service R. Sobolevskiy and N. Karyagin and Private S. Grigoryants demonstrated intelligent initiative in readying for the exercise. They equipped a scaffold and provided it with a mechanical winch to expedite loading work at the fuel dump. As a result, the time required to load loaded fuel containers onto open trucks was reduced by several times. They constructed a singular device on one of the fuel trucks so that several vehicles could be simultaneously fueled. This device is suitable for both field and permanent conditions.

Our special vehicles used to repair artillery armament are always on the ready but officer S. Abansimov was not content until he had checked on their readiness to operate in field conditions, the availability of tools, spare parts, and other gear. A gun malfunctioned during the exercise. Despite the great volume of work, workshop specialists Master Sergeant reenlisted service V. Galavskiy and Privates A. Botin and Yu. Chertkov did the repairs in quick time and the gun was again ready for use.

In his work in the field, each specialist tried to do his work as best as possible to ensure the successful operation of our batteries. As the saying goes, the men worked without dropping their arms and there were no reasons for any reprimands. The medical service specialists, as an example. They carefully examined all personnel going out on the exercise, checked and replenished the first aid sets of the artillery prime movers and other vehicles, and conducted lessons with the medical aides on how to give aid to the sick and wounded. The chast' senior doctor, Senior Lieutenant Medical Service M. Chernukha ably organized and implemented medical support for the artillerymen and carefully checked on meal quality and observance of sanitary and hygienic requirements at the food and clothing supply point. The doctor checked on the sanitary-epidemic conditions in the exercise area where the artillerymen were operating and on the quality of water and water sources. Aware of the tactical situation in detail, he carried out his tasks properly. Most remarkable is that he gave attention to the main point -- that of teaching his subordinates how to give medical aid to the personnel on the field of battle.

At one stage during the exercise, the following input was given: "the enemy has delivered a nuclear strike against the firing positions." Twenty-five simulated wounded arrived at the battalion medical station, 12 were in serious condition. The battalion feldsher Junior Sergeant V. Salash, despite his low work experience, properly organized predoctor assistance to the

wounded, and quickly evacuated them to the regimental medical station. He received a good rating for his capable actions. The senior doctor attentively followed the work of the young specialist and gave him advice in difficult situations.

Take the food supply service specialists. Among them are many true work enthusiasts and craftsmen. The commander of the supply and service platoon -- Master Sergeant reenlisted service B. Islyamov. He is a hard working and industrious individual who is used to carrying out his tasks, under any conditions, properly and on time. During the exercise he supported the timely preparation and delivery of hot food to the podrazdeleniye. The men were fed three times a day. The regimental senior cook, Senior Sergeant reenlisted service B. Melikov and cook Private I. Kovzel' were often thanked by the soldiers, sergeants, and officers for the tasty meals they prepared.



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Combat firing

Because of the well established kitchen husbandry, a better nourishment was provided during the exercise. The soldiers and sergeants received a daily supplement to their ration consisting of suet, green onions, tomatoes, sugar, and other items. By the way, the artillerymen are provided with vegetables and greens grown by Master Sergeant reenlisted service G. Syrtsov throughout the year. He puts all of his knowledge into this work. Many kitchen husbandry workers from other chast' visit him for learning.

But let us return to the exercise. The clothing supply service specialists also worked well. When the alert sounded, they loaded the needed clothing supplies into the trucks in darkness, moved out to the exercise area, and were ready to make issues to the podrazdeleniye at any time. In order that the clothing articles could be quickly loaded and issued to the podrazdeleniye, they were placed in 100 lots into containers -- these included all items necessary to fully equip the soldiers. The chief of the

clothing supplyhouse, Master Sergeant reenlisted service N. Bogushevskiy, worked conscientiously and hard.

The success of the artillerymen during the exercise, just as that of the rear specialists, was facilitated by the active and goal-directed party-political work. This was done during preparations for and in the course of the exercise by the commanders and political officers and by all communists.

Meetings of the local party organizations were held in the podrazdeleniye on the eve of the exercise. There was discussion on the tasks of the communists to prepare the personnel and combat equipment for the tactical exercise. For example, reports were given in the rear podrazdeleniye on these matters by the deputy commander for rear, Major V. Khromenko, the chief of the motor tractor service, Captain I. Shatalov, the chief of artillery weapons, Captain Technical Service S. Abanosimov, and others. These communists also spoke to the session of the party committee. The members of the party committee carefully reviewed the problems to be covered, pointed out shortcomings in the rear podrazdeleniye, and planned specific measures for their elimination. This had a positive effect on rear activities. Party and Komsomol activists were assigned to responsible sectors during the preparation for the exercise and instructional work was done with them and platoon agitators selected.

Fresh newspapers were daily made available to the personnel during the exercise and the agitators used the materials to hold discussions and readings. Senior Lieutenant Medical Service M. Chernukha daily organized the listening to the latest news over the radio. The editors of the militant leaflets summarized the work in each stage of the exercise and mentioned the best soldiers who performed their work with an "outstanding". The commanders, political officers, and all communists took into consideration the fact that the exercise was held with live firing. As we know, this is the most responsible and difficult form of artilleryman training and field work. This is why they gave such serious attention to observing safety rules. This matter was also discussed at the party committee session.

In carrying out the decision of the party committee, communist S. Abanosimov gave a series of talks on safety measures during live firing and himself headed the work of the workshop to check on the readiness of the artillery pieces for live firing. Komsomol members Chernukha and Chagalidze also talked on safety measures with the soldiers and during firing were always at the firing positions ready to give medical assistance.

In the pauses between "battles", many of the communists gave talks to the personnel. Interesting talks were given by Major A. Gerasimenko -- on the materials of the 24th CPSU Congress, by Senior Lieutenant P. Bel'kevich -- on vigilance in a combat situation, and by Major S. Kolychev -- on the deeds of the fathers during the war years. There was a meeting between the rear specialists and Lieutenant Colonel (Reserve) Ivan Sergeyevich Yelkin, a Hero of the Soviet Union and member of the War Veterans Committee. It was an interesting meeting.

Letters of commendation from the command were issued during the exercise to personnel who especially distinguished themselves. Such letters were also received by rear specialists B. Islyamov, B. Melikov, V. Anikanov, P. Karbume, and others. When the totals were drawn up, many rear officers and junior specialists were given valuable presents and certificates, some even received short-term leave to visit their homes. The results of this exercise were a clear picture that the rear specialists are well trained to work in the field and know how to successfully resolve the tasks for thorough support of the artillerymen.

THE MISSILEMEN ACT EFFICIENTLY, SMOOTHLY

(pp 28-30)

Lieutenant Colonel A. Kovalevskiy

The missilemen of the missile podrazdeleniye we will discuss spend most of the training time out in the field perfecting their combat skills. Their military work brings perceptible results. They achieve high indexes in training year after year.

The rear specialists also worked well. They made a worthy contribution into the general success of the podrazdeleniye with their timely supply of everything essential for fruitful study and the maintenance of high combat readiness. Their effort during field exercises and training, just as that of the combat crews, conforms to the requirements of modern battle. We were convinced of this after visiting a tactical exercise.

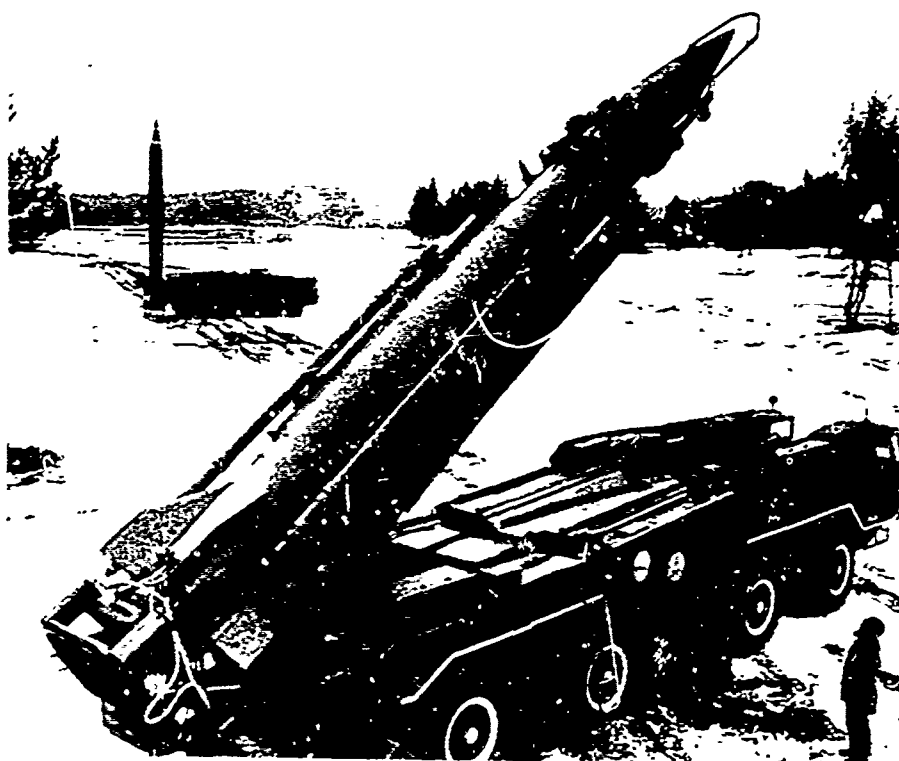
A planned exercise, provided for by the schedule, was in progress. The crews carried out the norms to ready the launchers for firing. Training problems were held against a tactical background consequently the shift to study was a logical continuation of the normal exercises.

The senior officer ordered the podrazdeleniye to move out to a new position area, indicated it on the map, and determined the time; the commander quickly evaluated the situation, made the necessary calculations, and made his decision.

The podrazdeleniye was faced with a difficult march over a little known steppe. Consequently, particular attention had to be given to making the tasks known to the drivers. They were given the starting time of the march, the arrival time at the assembly area, were reminded of route features and safety rules during night driving, and the landmarks to use in the area.

The command "to vehicles" rang out. The column started up as twilight closed. The drivers worked well during the trip even though there were many young soldiers among them. The vehicles were driven with limited light, the set rates and intervals were closely kept, and all obstacles were overcome without any outside help.

The column arrived at the designated area after midnight in full composition and at the prescribed time. The missilemen were tired after the sleepless night. But each one understood that an important moment had arrived: the awesome weapons had to be readied for the launching in a short period of time and a strike delivered against the "enemy" at the precise moment. Consequently, despite their fatigue, they immediately set about their work. There was much to be done by the rear specialists. And they worked efficiently, smoothly.



Missilemen on field exercises

All equipment was in shelters by dawn, camouflaged with organic and locally available materials. Everything was done in strict conformity with prescribed requirements. At first glance it appeared that the steppe was lifeless. But there were people somewhere close by. Those who were in the shelters kept a close watch on the surrounding terrain and were in readiness to act. Protection, defense, and security was well organized. We had hardly reached the deployment area when we were stopped by a stern order from the sentry.

The rear specialists worked hard. Each was concerned with the primary task of providing battery personnel and equipment with everything necessary. The drivers, supervised by Master Sergeant reenlisted service M. Sheronov, checked the technical condition of the vehicles. The master sergeant watched the work of the young drivers with particular care, taught them how to operate

the vehicles properly and was satisfied with his new people. The young drivers proved that in the short period of service they had mastered the military equipment well and knew how to operate it under complex conditions.

The fuel supply service specialists worried around the vehicles. The task to fuel the vehicles was soon given to them. The order to deliver fuel was given to Captain I. Khanmanov. Under his supervision, at night, and under complete blackout, the drivers drove the fuel trucks to the work sites of the engineer equipment and replenished them with fuel.

The report was made at dawn to the podrazdeleniye commander that engineer works for the position area had been completed. The commander looked at his watch: breakfast time was approaching. Hardly had the officer given instructions to have the supply and service commander report to him, when Master Sergeant reenlisted service I. Polyakov came up by himself and reported that all was in readiness.

Taking a sample and assured of the good quality of the food, the officer gave his permission for the food to be issued to the podrazdeleniye. The soldiers of the nearby crews came to get their food in their mess kits while food for the others was delivered in thermoses. We would like to mention at this point that according to the missilemen, the cooks prepared tasty and appetizing meals during the entire exercise.

Work boiled up after breakfast at the positions and in the deployment area of the rear specialists. A powerful prime mover delivered a missile to the podrazdeleniye. "Uncover the missile," commanded Senior Lieutenant I. Shevchuk. The specialists quickly carried out the command and began their work. They completed the work ahead of the established norm.

Far beyond the horizon, in the direction toward which the missile was pointed, the "enemy" was preparing to attack. The missilemen delivered a "strike" against him. The "enemy's" intention was broken.

The forward chast' of our troops broke through the "enemy" defenses and continued a rapid advance. The missilemen were ordered to displace to a new area. The rear personnel honorably coped with the tasks assigned them -- they provided the podrazdeleniye with everything necessary for a successful missile launch.

Perfecting their field training, the missilemen also followed the events abroad and life in the USSR. The commanders and communists organized newspaper reading, radio broadcast listening, and held discussions with the personnel. The soldiers lived in field conditions with thoughts of the homeland and the party. They completed the exercise with high rating and made a worthy contribution toward raising the combat readiness of the podrazdeleniye.

ASSEMBLIES WITH CHAST' SUPPLY SERVICES CHIEFS

(pp 30-33)

Colonel K. Kleshchinov

An effective method to raise the tactical-rear and special training of chast' supply services chiefs, just as for other rear officers, is their independent study of regulations, manuals, and military literature and the improvement of their practical skills.

The independent training of rear podrazdeleniye and supply services officers is under the supervision of their immediate superiors. To ensure that this work would be purposeful, each supply service chief in our district regularly receives individual assignments on special training. He reports on the completion of the assignment to the deputy commander for rear and to his superior officer in the same service. In addition, the rear officers are called to command studies along with other administrative control officers of the chast'.

However, assemblies on tactical-rear and special training also have an important place in improving the the knowledge and methods skills of the supply services officers. These are usually held during each training period. They last for 3-4 days. We usually hold them in the garrison on the instructions of the senior officer for rear services in one of the chast' and generally after the district assemblies of the rear services command staff. In some cases, these assemblies are held simultaneously with officers of all specialties. There is a certain advantage to this. Matters of common concern on tactical-rear training for all chiefs of rear services are held under the supervision of the more experienced officers, it possible to better prepare the material-training base, and to bring in rear podrazdeleniye or the chast' rear in full composition to the tactical-special exercises and training and practically demonstrate their actions in contemporary combat in full.

The assemblies of chiefs of supply services are an important factor in raising their theoretical training and in improving their field skills and practical work habits of controlling subordinate podrazdeleniye and providing the troops with materiel under close to actual combat conditions. In addition, the officers improve their administrative and daily support activities for the personnel at such assemblies. Specialty training is held with

with them and they are given organizational instructions on readying rear podrazdeleniye and junior specialists of the rear services. Also of quite some significance are the assemblies to raise the qualifications of the officers assigned to rear services work for the first time and who do not have a special education.

Quite obviously, the instructional value of the assemblies is determined greatly by the efficient and well conceived planning of exercises and the selection of the instructional staff and the readiness of the material-training base and rear sites. Exercise directors assigned to tactical-rear training are usually the more experienced deputy regimental commanders for rear and by specialty -- from among the supply services chiefs of the soyediniye who have great practical work experience.

When making up the exercise schedule, the methods are also defined on how to conduct them and material support set up. Consideration is always given to the training level of the assembly members, to shortcomings in the work of the rear services uncovered during the previous inspection, and the requirements placed upon officer training during the current training year. The schedule is made known in advance to the trainees so that they could better prepare for the exercise.

Schedule compilation must be approached creatively and the fundamental problems must be anticipated which are most essential for the given category of trainees otherwise the training goals of the assemblies will not be reached. Unfortunately, this simple truth is sometimes forgotten by those who compile them. As support of this, we can use this example. Once, Captain G. Movsovich was planning to conduct practical exercises on "Meal organization in the field" and "Deploying a food and clothing supply point in the field." He allocated five hours for each exercise. But in our estimation, these subjects are best handled during one exercise and not divided into two independent ones and, in addition, there is no need to allocate so much time for them. It is quite obvious that with this planning, the trainees will receive the necessary knowledge for other matters of the service's activities which are of greater importance to them.

After the assembly plan and schedules have been approved, the exercise directors work out the outline plan for each exercise and gather the necessary visual aids (tables, diagrams, sketches). The material-training base is readied in advance. For purposes of comparison, the assembly members may be shown model rear sites and sites which do not conform to the requirements provided, of course, that such are nearby.

For example, the material-training base was well readied for assemblies with the clothing supply chiefs in one of our chast'. The officers were shown exemplary unit and company administrations: storeroom for the storage of articles of clothing and personal items of the soldiers, the common services room, clothing warehouse with containerized storage of articles to ensure its rapid removal and issue to the podrazdeleniye quickly, and means of mechanization of loading and unloading operations. Officer V. Yurchenko applied much effort to prepare these assemblies. Without a doubt, all of this helped

to conduct the exercises at a high level. The assemblies were of great assistance to the chiefs of services in raising their special knowledge.

Equipment and service sites were well prepared for the assemblies of the fuel supply chiefs. This made possible productive exercises on the organization of fuel and lubricant storage and their quality control, on how to make documentary audits and checks on the proper expenditure of fuel, on studying the means to transport fuel and fueling means, and on saving fuel during storage and equipment operation. In conjunction with the transition to information processing by electronic computers, exercises were held during assemblies of this category of officers in our district this year on how to compile and transmit reports, requests, and accountings using computers.

The list of questions studied during assemblies of chiefs of supply services can be the most varied. In our district, for example, one day is usually set aside for tactical-rear training and the rest for special.

The topics on tactical-rear training, as a rule, are identical to those of the tactical or command and staff exercises which are held with the chast' during the training year. Matters of planning and organizing rear support for the chast' in different types of combat operations and the work of the rear podrazdeleniye and services during battle are worked out. In addition to the common matters of rear work and organization, the officers study in detail the activity of each service's support of the chast' and work with documents called for by regulations and manuals. Other matters may also be studied: handling documents on the combat readiness of the service, measures to protect the rear against enemy weapons of mass destruction, and the control of rear podrazdeleniye during combat operations by using radio means.

Planning for special training is done depending on the knowledge level and skills of the trainees while the exercises are primarily held at rear sites. Demonstrations are given on how to store, account for, operate, and repair property and other materiel. Practical exercises on record compilation and documentary audits are planned on specific examples of a service from one of the chast'.

The organization of personnel messing under field and fixed conditions with the deployment of the food and clothing supply point, the method of demonstrative meal preparation, and the deployment and operation of field mechanized bakeries are studied at the assemblies of the food supply chiefs of our district's yedineiye and garrisons. Matters studied are: how to organize the storage of food and property, how to check their availability at the depots, how to compile records, and how to perform documentary audits for the service. The officers also become acquainted with models of field kitchens and means of baking in the field. Only practical exercises are held on these subjects.

The organization and handling of company property, the requirements of the Regulations on Interior Service in this matter, the order of storing and recording property in a podrazdeleniye and warehouse, the operation of a repair workshop under field conditions, the field operation of a dry cleaning

plant, the glue method to repair clothing articles, accounting practice, checking methods, inventory and documentary audits, and the operation of unit baths and laund laundries is studied with the chiefs of the clothing supply.

When assemblies are held with the fuel supply chiefs, attention is given to improving the reception, storage, and issue of fuel and special fluids, and quality control of petroleum products. Particular care is given to the matter of organizing vehicle fueling on the march, during battle, and a detailed study made of the arrangement and operation of technical means used in the fueling of combat and transport vehicles.

We have quite a few rear officers who hold assemblies instructively with the supply services chiefs. We can name Major A. Dushen'kin. This officer has considerable experience, knows the service well, and has high methods skills. He prepares the materials and readies the material-study base in advance of the assemblies. Considering the training level of the chiefs of services, he gives particular attention to the study of matters which the trainees do not know too well.

For example, during the last assemblies the majority of exercises were held at rear sites. The chiefs of services mastered the requirements pertaining to the maintenance of company property. Major Dushen'kin showed how to store clothing articles in the podrazdeleniye, how to equip the wardrobes for the new parade uniform, how to keep records on property, how to repair clothing by the glue method, and described how to conduct morning inspection. The assembly trainees visited the chast' clothing warehouse and learned the proper way to store clothing. They were shown how to fit soldiers and sergeants with clothing and shoes. The officers studied the arrangement of containers and how to store clothing in them and on how to load the containers onto trucks. These exercises quite understandably facilitated an increase in the training level of the chiefs of services.

We give much attention at the assemblies to the study of the requirements of regulations, manuals, instructions, and methods instructions. The regulations of the USSR Armed Forces are a summary of the laws and tenets which define all facets of life, everyday living, and combat training. They concisely set forth the obligations of responsible officials of the rear services. This is why we give such strict attention to this matter for each of the services during the assemblies held with rear specialists. In organizing exercises at the assemblies, we are primarily concerned that the trainees would actually work out the prescribed obligations. For this purpose, we do not plan the exercises for classrooms but in the motor pool, barracks, mess hall, warehouses, and so forth. For example, exercises on the topic "Billeting of servicemen" are held in the barracks and give particular attention to prescribed requirements. A firm prescribed order is an important condition for new achievements in combat, political, and special training, in improving unit administration, strengthening discipline, and in raising combat readiness.

The methods and forms for holding exercises during the assemblies are most varied. For example, lectures can be planned on tactical-rear training on common matters of rear support especially if the chiefs of services do not have a special military training and work experience. Specific matters on rear support of the chast' during combat operations and the work of the services to support the podrazdeleniye are studied in detail by the group study method with maps or on the ground. If the officers are well prepared, the military games method may also be used if the assemblies of all chiefs of services are held simultaneously.

In speaking of the forms and methods of exercises at the assemblies, it is difficult to provide exhaustive recommendations or to give preference to any one method. Everything depends on the training level of the trainees, the state of the rear services of the chast', and the tasks assigned to the troops and their rear for the training year.

It seems to us that in preparing for and conducting the assemblies, everything should be considered: clear information to the participants as to the place and beginning of the exercise; their billeting; the organization of messing; and the supplying of transport for movement. The orders of the day depend on this as does the efficient use of time set aside for the training goals.

At the end of each assembly, it is expedient (and we always recommend this) to set aside some time to share know-how, to express wishes and suggestions, and to clarify unclear matters.

We would like to emphasize in conclusion that in planning and conducting the assemblies, an effort should be made to give as much practical demonstration as possible to the trainees of the work at each rear site to arm them with the necessary knowledge and skills to successfully control the subordinate service.

UNDER THE NEW CONDITIONS

(pp 34-38)

Major General V. Goryun, school director

The past training year was a fruitful one for the personnel of our school. The training plan was completely fulfilled. The majority of the officer candidates, soldiers, sergeants, and officers carried out their individual socialist obligations. This was facilitated by the high political upsurge brought about by the greeting to the 24th CPSU Congress and its decisions. Every third graduate finished the school with outstanding marks. A large detachment of well trained and young officer-specialists have been assigned to the chast' and ships.

The collective enthusiastically greeted, as a testimonial for the great concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for the training of the military cadres, the news that our school had been converted to a higher military rear school [Vol'sk Higher Military School for Rear imeni Lenin Red Banner Komsomol].

Recognizing all of the responsibility to the party and people for the training of future officers with higher engineering education, the commanders and instructors, with the active participation of the party and Komsomol organizations, did much work to begin the new training year in an organized manner. We thoroughly analyzed the totals of the past year and armed ourselves with everything new and leading born through practice.

The young officer candidates successfully passed the course of initial military training and, in a solemn setting, took their military oath -- they swore their loyalty to the homeland. They expressed their deep desire, to study well and to reach more, at meetings and assemblies.

The new flow of strength and creative activity was also caused by the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On further improvement in the organization of socialist competition." To study only with "outstanding" and "good" marks -- this is what nearly all of the officer candidates wrote down in their obligations.

Under modern conditions, the requirements on the level of rear officer training increases each year. A comprehensive discussion on how to properly

organize training-educational work on the higher school program was held at methods assemblies and the school council, at party, Komsomol, and trade union meetings in the podrazdeleniye, in the departments, and in the services. The commanders and instructors exchanged know-how on how to prepare for the studies, listened to lectures and reports on military pedagogy and psychology, on moral-psychological training, and on the military education of the officer candidates.

The transfer of the school to the ranks of the higher ones required, first of all, an improvement in the training of cadres able to thoroughly assimilate Marxist-Leninist outlook and who have a high communist conviction. The higher engineer-economic education which the graduates will now receive will help them to properly understand the essence of the bond between the economics of the country and the defensive capability of our Armed Forces and, on this basis, to capably resolve their missions.

The training quality of the future officers within the military schools as we know depends on many factors. The main ones are high ideological tempering, ironclad military discipline, firm prescribed order, and efficiency and organization everywhere and in everything. Therefore, the school's instructors and the commanders and political officers of the training podrazdeleniye, in following V. I. Lenin's behest to learn military matters in the right way, are doing everything to have these factors present in the daily life and training activity of the school's collective. They strive to ready ideologically tempered and highly qualified rear officers, with a broad military outlook, and firm command qualities who are capable of organizing the rear support of chast' and ships under all conditions.

To perform these tasks, we are planning to conduct wide measures to raise the special knowledge and methods skills of the instructor staff and training podrazdeleniye commanders by active duty with the troops and by attending methods courses at the Military Order of Lenin Academy of Rear and Transportation. Instructors and commanders will be sent on scientific temporary duty to like higher institutions of learning to study the leading training methods and to implement them into the school's practice.

We propose to have the instructors learn the fundamentals of higher mathematics and mathematical programming at the appropriate departments for their introduction into the training process and to study computers and the methods of programming economic tasks. We give attention to raising the ideological-theoretical level and perfection of the specialized knowledge of instructors through their independent work in preparing and submitting candidate minimums.

Plans have been formulated by the departments to raise the special methods and general engineering training of the instructors who will be supervising course development and course studies and plans on taking post-graduate studies, candidate minimums, and the preparation of candidate dissertations. Plans have already been developed to raise the qualifications of the instructorial staff of the academies as have the plans for active troop-level duty.

A plan was drawn up to improve the methods skills of newly appointed instructors and young officers; this plan is the basis to hold monthly exercises on the school level. The more experienced methods personnel of the departments and school's command element are brought in for this work. The departments widely use mutual attendance at courses and the exchange of work know-how which also facilitates solving the assigned tasks. All of these measures, without doubt, help to conduct the successful training of officer cadres with a higher engineering-economic education for the rear services.

We understood the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, "On improving the economic education of the workers," to be an expanded program for training our officer candidates, the future engineer-economists.

The matter of the educational base became paramount from the very first days of readying the school to be transferred to the educational program of a higher military training institution. At one time, the newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda [Red Star] noted that not all of the school's potentials had been used for this work. We took note of this justified comment and mobilized the community to ready the training sites. We now have well appointed specialized classrooms, laboratories, rear service technical equipment pools, production training workshop, and demonstrative training rear services sites for fruitful work on the higher institution of learning program. Construction of a laboratory training building, sports complex, club, and other sites is planned. Thusly, in the very near future, the training laboratories, and classrooms will be sufficiently equipped with modern technical facilities.

A long-range plan has been developed to improve the material-training base. It provides for various measures including the further equipping of training classes according to the requirements for higher educational institutions and the printing of training aids.

This same plan also provides for the work up and publication of local methods on training subjects in conjunction with the transfer to the new higher program of officer candidate training, the introduction of technical facilities into the training process, the writing of scenarios and development of training slides for the more complex subjects, and the selection and development of course topics.

With the transfer of the school to the higher profile, there will also be a significant increase in the knowledge volume and the outlook of the future rear services officer graduates will expand sharply. They will acquire knowledge on general educational disciplines according to the higher school program and will learn many other disciplines included in the training program such as organization and planning of food and clothing supply, bookkeeping records (double-entry system) and financing, mathematical methods of planning and control, mathematical programming, and so forth.

Studying the questions of automation and programming of combined-arms supply will help the graduates to acquire knowledge of the more progressive methods of troop rear support during combat. In short, the command element,

the instructors, and the podrazdeleniye commanders are faced with the task to organize the educational process in strict conformity with the requirements of Ministry of Defense orders and training program, to ensure the mandatory execution of training plans, to achieve a further improvement in combat and mobilization readiness and field skills of the personnel, and to inculcate the officer candidates with firm skills in organizing the support of troop combat operations by creating a complex and tense situation for all exercises. Concern must always be given to improve supervisory work in political and military education of the personnel, strengthening of discipline, indoctrination in respect for the military rank and to the uniform, and to strive to have each officer candidate carry out the requirements of regulations precisely and with no deviation.



The parents of the young officer candidates came to the solemn occasion of their taking the military oath. In the photo: officer candidate Viktor Boyko is congratulated by his father, Major General A. Boyko, on accepting the military oath. In the center is the training podrazdeleniye commander, Lieutenant Colonel L. Sozin.

As we can see, the tasks are broad. The entire collective is working over them. The first training totals for the new program which we recently drew up indicate that the the commanders and particularly the instructors are trying to perform these tasks on a due level. Not too long ago, the school's council noted that the lectures on social sciences comprehensively set out the Lenin theoretical behests, the work of the CPSU is shown more thoroughly, the course on party history is augmented by the most important theoretical and political conclusions from documents published for the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution, the 100th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth, and the decisions of the 24th Party Congress. Uncovering the theoretical tenets, the instructors from the department of Marxism-Leninism make them an inherent part in the education of the officer candidates and in inculcating them with high moral-psychological qualities.

The school's council made note of the instructive lectures and high efficiency of the studies conducted by Lieutenant Colonels V. Belovalov and V. Lazarev, Major V. Tokarev, instructors T. Yurzanova, N. Kitova, M. Orlova, V. Avdeyev, T. Brekhov, Lieutenant A. Serykh, and others.

The change in the officer training profile in the school will be accompanied by a somewhat different active duty training. They will receive individual tasks prior to this training: to perform thorough analysis of economic work in the military chast'. The officer candidate on active duty training will have to work out specific problems in this work, in what will facilitate economy and thriftiness, what economic effect can be reached, for example, by reducing the amount of natural losses during storage and transportation, from the proper and rational handling of the kitchen husbandry or extending the service (operating) life of military property.



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Officer candidates on tactical exercises

The officer candidates are faced with the task of knowing how to analyze the causes of waste of one type of property or another in the military chast' for 1-2 years, during their active duty tour to study the new methods and forms of materiel accounting, the introduction of automation and mechanization into records keeping, learn how to compile various records and accounts using electronic computers, to select the best variant and issue ready recommendations to the commander so he can make a decision on material support under different conditions of troop life and activity.

According to the higher military school program, there is to be an expansion in military-scientific work among instructors and officer candidates. This will facilitate raising the scientific and pedagogic qualifications of the instructor staff.

The accomplishment of scientific-research work will also assume particular significance. Even before its transfer to the higher institution

of learning status, the school had accumulated a certain know-how in this work. Two comprehensive scientific-research works were completed in 1971. Under these new conditions, maximum effort will have to be applied under the new conditions in this direction and a mere qualitative fulfillment of scientific research work achieved; specific measures will have to be developed and implemented to create military-scientific cadres. At the present time, Lieutenant Colonels V. Ignat'yev and I. Morenov, Engineer Lieutenant Colonel S. Krapivka, and others are working in the school on their candidate's dissertation. Many instructors have turned in their candidate's minimum.

Matters on the scientific organization of labor, the introduction of technical means and means of programmed teaching, and the finishing up of the higher profile program on this basis are all matters which have now become the basic content of military-scientific and scientific-research work.

The wider employment of officer candidates to carry out research work in the interests of the school's training process and that of troop rear services is an urgent requirement. The following is planned along these lines: the establishment of a military-scientific society in the school and sections of this society in each department; the working out by the members of this society of vital matters in military economics; the improvement of the training process, textbooks, and training aids; the writing of scientific articles, monographs, and abstracts; the organization of a military-scientific circle among the officer candidates under the supervision of the instructors in which the more capable officer candidates will be called upon to work out the topics performed by the instructor staff.

However, mention must be made that the resolution of these problems will require scientific cadres which the school will be unable to develop rapidly for various objective causes. Consequently, there will obviously be the need in the initial period for realistic help from many rear directorates of the Ministry of Defense and especially from such comparable institutions to ours, with great know-how, as the Military Order of Lenin Academy of Rear and Transportation.

With this assistance and applying maximum effort, it is our belief that the school will be able to resolve (and is resolving) in a positive manner the tasks in the field of military-scientific and scientific-research works under the new conditions and to train qualified rear specialists for all types of armed forces.

COMMUNISTS -- THE CEMENTING FORCE

(pp 38-41)

Colonel I. Kozachenko,
school's political department chief

The officers, officer candidates, sergeants and soldiers, and workers and employees of our school readied themselves for and took part in the exercises of the new training year with great political enthusiasm. The communists see their main task to further and persistently improve the styles and methods of work in the training and education of officer candidates. It is this task they have started to implement: to more thoroughly study the state of affairs in their party organizations, to more actively delve into all facets of the training-educational processes.

The command element and political department are also concentrating their basic efforts toward live organizational activity directly within the podrazdeleniye and scholastic departments. Not too long ago, the communists of the political department thoroughly analyzed the state of the training-educational process and the organization of socialist competition in light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On further improving the organization of socialist competition" in one of the training battalions. They were convinced that the personnel of this podrazdeleniye, just as all of the school's collectives, had warmly approved this document and were working hard on carrying out the assigned tasks. The training year in the battalion was prepared for well and started efficiently; there were no violations of military discipline, party-political work is conducted constantly and purposefully, and the personnel assumed higher socialist obligations to improve training quality and are stubbornly achieving their full accomplishment.

The communists of the scholastic department raise the training methods, the organization of independent work by the officer candidates, and the quality of individual training-educational work with them. Much effort in this direction is performed by the instructors attached to the training platoons and companies. It has become a practice with us to attach communists-instructors to the podrazdeleniye. They give active assistance to the commanders in resolving various problems of a training and educational nature. Among them are instructors V. Belovalov, B. Kovalev, V. Stromov, I. Yakushin, and many others.

The transfer of the school to a higher status brought forth a number of difficulties which we are overcoming. For example, we did have difficulties with the equipping of the new auditoriums and methods offices. The communists proposed to discuss these matters at open party meetings. Reports were given by the director of the school, his deputies, and other officers. A series of suggestions were introduced and specific decisions approved to improve the equipping of training sites, classrooms, and laboratories. The majority have already been carried out. The training base was essentially ready by the beginning of studies. In a short time, the communists of even the newly established scholastic departments (the chief is G. Nikonov, V. Shchudro, and others) performed considerable work which ensured an efficient beginning of studies in the new training year according to the program of a higher institution of learning.

Other suggestions expressed during these meetings are worthy of close scrutiny. For example, during one meeting, comments were made on the need to exchange know-how, that is, the mutual visits by instructors to lectures read not only within the department but also in other departments. The talks concerned the study and introduction of the know-how of other schools on the use of technical means of education, on carrying out a lecture course for instructors of social disciplines on matters of rear and military economics. The suggestions of the communists are being carried out.

The communists also concerned themselves with improving the school's material-technical base. The task was set to make the dining rooms, warehouses, and other sites on a demonstrative-training basis at which the officer candidates could study the work organization of the dining room and warehouse not only during planned study hours but constantly, whenever they visit these sites.

The communists of the training podrazdeleniye direct their primary effort to strengthen military discipline and orderliness in the podrazdeleniye, to educational work, to the development of good relationships among the officer candidates. We did have shortcomings in the educational work methods. Individual officers, for example Yu. Volkov, V. Rtishchev, and others permitted crudeness toward their subordinates. Of course, the instances were solitary one but they were severely judged by the communists.

The party organizations are strengthening the friendship between the young officer candidates and the upper classmen. An important role in this is played by the communists living in the barracks. They are periodically assembled and given specific assignments. This has stirred up the communists and has caused them to critically evaluate the results of their work, as if to take an outsider's view of the contribution they make into the training and education of the comrades living with them. Now, without any reminder from the secretary of the party organization, they actively influence their comrades, are concerned with the prevention of violations, and the establishment of good relations between the young officer candidates and the upper classmen.

As an example, let us use the platoon commanded by Senior Lieutenant A. Bagutin. It has 12 communists. All of them are outstanding in combat and political training. Mutual assistance in training is always at the fore in the platoon. As a result, 80 percent of the number of officer candidates in it are outstanding. The rest also study well. The first squad of this platoon, led by communist Sergeant V. Kholod, has long worn the honorable title of outstanding squad. All of the officer candidates in it have studied only with "outstanding" marks throughout the year.

Another example. The officer candidate battalion, commanded by Colonel I. Kononenko with Lieutenant Colonel A. Miteyev as his deputy for political matters, reached high indexes in training and discipline. More than 60 percent of the companies and platoons are outstanding; more than 70 percent of the officer candidates are outstanding in training. The attained successes are the result of painstaking political and organizational work by the command and the party organization.

The prestige of the local party organization is high in this collective. It was gained through stubborn effort. All communists are outstanding in training, they are truly the cementing force of the podrazdeleniye. Thus, the secretary of the local party organization is the commander of an outstanding company, the secretaries of the company party organizations are commanders of outstanding platoons. The secretaries of the company Komsomol organizations and the platoon Komsomol group organizers are young communists also outstanding in training. We observe a similar picture, where the communists set the tone in everything, in the other podrazdeleniye as well.

Their advance guard role is also indicated by the results of the latest graduation examinations. Among those who graduated this year from the school, an eighth are communists. Of them, 67 percent finished the school with an outstanding rating and were inscribed on the Honor Board; the rest passed their examinations with a "good." Or take the Komsomol aktiv. Many of the Komsomol bureau secretaries and Komsomol group organizers are listed on the Honor Board and finished the school with an outstanding rating.

These facts tell us that the communists confirm their high title of leaders of the mass everywhere. The example by the communists inspires all officer candidates to study successfully. Each third man finished the school with an outstanding.

We would also like to dwell on one other matter: inculcating the officer candidates with the skills of party-political work. This is very important for the rear specialist officer. By his service, he daily organizes the messing, clothing, and other forms of supply, directly or indirectly influences the attitude and moral spirit of the people, discipline, and the level of combat readiness. Consequently, it is our priority task to inculcate the future rear officers with firm party-political work skills.

This work is done by a specially developed plan. Each officer candidate periodically plays the role of platoon agitator and conducts political information, Lenin readings, political studies, and chats with the soldiers

of the servicing podrazdeleniye. The officer candidates of the graduating class conduct studies in the military-patriotic school established in the school's political department and which is attended by the youth preparing themselves to enter a military school and by students of the higher classes in the city's middle schools. A worthy contribution into the work of inculcating party-political work skills is made by the party organization of the Marxism-Leninism department, particularly during the period of active military duty training. Each officer candidate receives an individual task on party-political work. Upon arriving in the chast', he compiles a plan for party-political work in the rear podrazdeleniye which is approved by the deputy commander for political matters. Upon their return to the school, all of them present to the department an authenticated evaluation list of the measures conducted and report on them.

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Officer candidate B. Nefedov -- training platoon agitator, holds discussions during field exercises.

This year, the third year officer candidates, during their active duty tours, conducted 3,078 political exercises, 2,125 discussions, 81 topical evenings, 68 Lenin studies and readings, and a number of other measures. Maybe these are dry figures, but they convincingly tell of the great volume of work done. It enriched our people and helped their development as rear services officers and political supervisors of subordinates.

The school's communists see their goal as that of training engineer-economists with high political, moral, and business-like qualities. They understood even more strongly their responsibility to inculcate the officer candidates with high economic knowledge after publication of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On improving the economic education of the workers." For this reason, a meeting of the party aktiv was held on this important matter in the school. The communists discussed that which was already done by

the party organizations and what is yet to be done to carry out the tasks emanating from the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee. Guided by this, the school's communists performed specific work: a long range plan was compiled in the political economy and military economy department on reading lectures according to the higher military training institution program; they planned measures to raise the economic education of the instructors and to improve the teaching level in the departments and to the wide use of the materials of the 24th CPSU Congress. The assembly participants also made mention in their talks of shortcomings which essentially indicated that at times the officer candidates are not given specific teachings in economic and efficient administration.

An item of specific concern for the party organizations of the departments and podrazdeleniye is that of developing a Marxist-Leninist outlook in the officer candidates and in inculcating them with love for their selected specialty, industriousness, and discipline.

The command element, political department, and the party and Komsomol organizations of the school are striving to have the educational process, the party-political work, and the total situation in the school create a moral atmosphere which would facilitate the successful solution of all tasks associated with the training of officer cadres which are completely loyal to our socialist homeland, the Communist Party, and to the great matter of building communism.

WE GIVE OUR ANSWER TO TRAINING

(pp 41-44)

Engineer Lieutenant Colonel B. Kovalev,
school instructor

Each year, well prepared youth with high moral qualities enter the school. It is the service and party duty of the instructors to ably use the middle school graduates in readying officer cadres.

As we know, education and upbringing is a single, continuous, and purposeful process. It must be performed beginning with the first day of education of the officer candidate until his graduation. Today the tenet which was expressed by Anton Semenovitch Makarenko, the renowned Soviet educator, is valid; he said that in conducting educational work, we cannot develop a character by some specific, fast way or method. It requires prolonged and painstaking work. Therefore, the instructors must first study the individual features of each officer candidate, his leanings, what attracts him, and his weak and strong sides. A knowledge of this will help to conduct education and upbringing more purposefully.

Occasionally, youth with a satisfactory knowledge of certain subjects enter the school. The school characteristics of such graduates usually indicate that they studied below their capabilities. The fact that we have been able to use the individual traits of the officer candidates to a significant degree and to direct their efforts toward studying the programmed materials and to cause them to study not below their capabilities is indicated by the past state examinations in which 51.5 percent of the food supply specialty officer candidates received outstanding marks and 40.9 percent received good marks.

We fully understand that in teaching, the instructor himself must be a model in everything. The curious and attentive eyes of the officer candidates, who imitate his actions, follow his every move. The educator always keeps in mind that an important and fundamental item in teaching is communist ideology, party-like teaching, as well as firm knowledge of the subject, its able transmission to the students, and constant improvement in methods mastery. This is why these matters are brought up so frequently during the methods conferences of the departments and at party meetings where the communists widely discuss the state of affairs, summarize that which is leading,

and criticize failures. In analyzing our shortcomings, and we still do have them, we seek the ways to eliminate them.

Thus, to inculcate firmer practical skills, in this training year we transferred part of the studies on unit messing to the officer candidate mess hall and use the laboratories only to work out the rudiments of meal preparation. Previously, studies on the subject "Control-demonstrative cooking of food" were performed in the laboratory. In preparing food for several dozen persons, the officer candidate could not see the actual scope of control-demonstrative cooking of food and its goals and intent. The mess hall is quite another thing; as food is usually prepared for a large number of people. Such studies have already given positive results -- the officer candidates have assimilated this subject more thoroughly.

Field exercises are an important stage in training future rear officers. If we discuss, for example, the specialists of the food supply service, then such subjects as "Food preparation in field kitchens in place and on the move" and "Food preparation in small capacity kitchens and cooking pots" with all practical work and engineer preparation of the required food and clothing supply point elements is usually done out in the field.

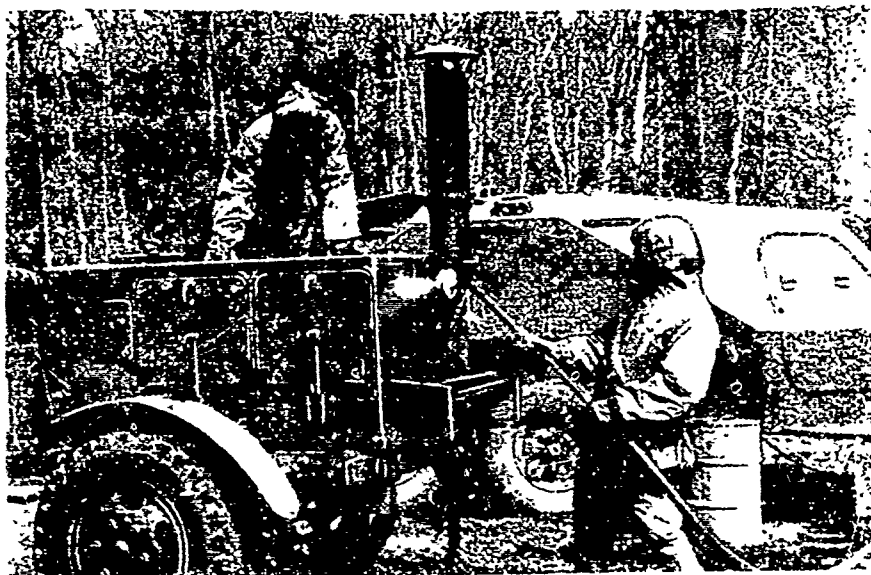
We also successfully work out such a complex subject as "Bread baking in field conditions." We pondered for a long time how best to show all of the methods for preparing the dough, taking into account the time limitation imposed by the officer candidate training program. Earlier, three exercises were held over three days (7-8 hours each). The officer candidates could not see the full scope of work at the mechanized field bakery. More work had to be done with the secondary processes than with the technology of preparing the dough and baking the bread. Moreover, it was simply impossible to demonstrate the covered [golovechnyy] method of preparing rye dough. Also, the training platoon in full complement worked with the materiel of one of the mechanized field bakery squads and it was difficult to bring all of the officer candidates into the work.

After careful study, we decided to hold day-long exercises dividing the platoon into two groups. This decision by the methods conference of our department was supported by the training department and by the command. With this organization the platoon was already working in two mechanized field bakery squads. This made it possible for each officer candidate to gain practical know-how of the covered, leavened, and accelerated methods of dough preparation and bread baking. This is a strenuous but instructive exercise. Despite their intensity, they were enjoyed by the officer candidates. The course of the exercises were publicized in militant leaflets and in photo display cases.

The one-day study held with third-year classmen on the topic "The work of the motorized rifle regiment food supply chief during an offensive" was fruitfully held. It was held jointly with the tactics and unit rear instructors. The officer candidates actively worked out problems associated with preparations for the offensive, with the deployment and displacement of the food storehouse and the supply and service platoon of the regiment, they

prepared meals while on the move, issued it in thermoses and mess tins, and also acquired skills of action in zones of radio active contamination and performed decontamination of food supply service equipment.

We can judge to a certain degree the successes and shortcomings in the training and education of our officer candidates by the responses of the chast' commanders to whom our graduates are assigned. Unfortunately, the responses cover not more than 3-5 percent of the total number of graduates. We would like to use the magazine to call the attention of chast' commanders and their deputies for rear to this matter. It seems that we have to set this tradition: after a year of service in the chast', it would be prudent to send a comment on the officer candidate's work to the school. We systematically study these responses in the department. They are also reviewed at party meetings and methods conferences.



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Exercises on equipment decontamination are in progress

The department's instructors maintain constant contact with many of the graduates. Their letters are widely used in work with the officer candidates. Meetings held with graduates who come home on leave and drop in to to the school are particularly warm. We make careful preparations for these meetings. First we talk with the graduate to learn how matters stand with his service and recommend to him those questions which should be discussed in greater detail during the meeting. The discussions are lively, interesting, and bring out many questions. After such talks with their older comrades, the officer candidates are surer that they also will successfully cope with their work among the troops. In their letters and discussions, the graduates advise the young officer candidates to conscientiously and thoroughly learn the programed materials so that they would capably perform the duties of regimental food or clothing supply chiefs.

From these discussions, the officer candidates are convinced over and over again that they are awaited in the chast' and ships, that their knowledge is very needed, and there are unlimited possibilities in which to apply this knowledge.

An important element in officer candidate training is the active tour of military duty. We look upon this as a continuation of the training process. Let us take the Carpathian Military District as an example. Much attention there is given to the officer candidates, the officers share their rich practical know-how with them. Among such officers we can name Lieutenant Colonel V. Chukov, Majors F. Dobrovol'skiy and A. Klimov, and Senior Lieutenant I. Sabetskiy. We express our appreciation to them.

We would like to say that literary works play a large role in officer candidate training. Unfortunately, too few books are published which describe the workers of the unit rear and the food supply specialists especially.

Thoroughly comprehending their personal responsibility in the training of officer candidates, our instructors work selflessly in the departments and demonstrate initiative and resourcefulness in all. The classrooms and laboratories have been virtually fully reequipped through their own efforts and everything is now available for clearness of study. They do much work to improve method's mastery. As our best methodists, we can rightfully name Engineer Lieutenant Colonels V. Malikov, P. Lebedev, and V. Novozhenyuk and Engineer Major I. Yemelin. The young instructors Engineer Major A. Oshovskiy and Engineer Captain N. Artemenko have also recommended themselves well in a short space of time.

In his speech at the 24th CPSU Congress, the USSR Minister of Defense Marshal of the Soviet Union A. A. Grechko said that the young officers "are confidently training and educating subordinates and together with the experienced cadres are forming that alloy which provides the necessary solidity to the complex military organism." These words by the Minister of Defense also characterize the state of affairs in our school. The alloys of experience and youth and the knowledge and burning energy of our instructor staff helps to successfully resolve all problems of officer candidate training and education.

EVERYTHING IS AT HAND FOR OUTSTANDING TRAINING

(pp 44-45)

Officer Candidate V. Belousov,
Secretary of the training company Komsomol organization

I liked the military profession from childhood. I enjoyed military games, films about the war, and read military accounts and stories. As I was finishing the 10-year school, I firmly decided to enter a military school. I was not the only one who had these thoughts, also petitioning with me were my friends Sasha Frolov and Aleksey Iryushkin. We had a common selection -- the Vol'sk Military School imeni Lenin Red Banner Komsomol.

After passing my entrance examinations I became an officer candidate. From the first day of schooling, we first classmen were surrounded by the attention of commanders and political officers who helped us in trying moments by word and deed. I would particularly like to mention Lieutenant Colonel Aleksey Borisovich Tarlavin, the deputy battalion commander for political matters. He has a high combination of officer-educator and political supervision qualities. His talks and reports are always interesting, instructive, and full of concrete facts and clear examples. During my second year of training I was given a great faith -- the officer candidates picked me as the secretary of the company Komsomol organization. I remember how we took our first Lenin tests how we readied for it with inspiration and enthusiasm. Training and service was performed under the slogan "Study military matters in the right way." All passed the test. The Komsomol activists received considerable help from the communists of the company party organization.

Last year a great event took place in my life -- I was accepted as a CPSU candidate and am planning to enter the party ranks. It is a great honor to be a communist and I will attempt to justify this title every day and every hour with conscientious work and outstanding training and service.

All officer candidates actively engaged in socialist competition from the very first day of study in the new training year. The majority received good and outstanding marks on a number of training disciplines during the past seminars. Recent small-arms firing was outstanding in its results.

Everything is available in the school for fruitful training. The officer candidates study in spacious and well lighted classrooms, auditoriums, and lecture halls and there is a profusion of excellent visual aids. The departments have first-class food and clothing supply equipment.

I am studying in the food department and am proud of my selected profession. Never will I forget the words of our great leader and teacher, V. I. Lenin: "A strongly organized rear is essential to conduct war in the right way. The very best army and the most dedicated people to the revolution will be immediately destroyed by the enemy if they are not sufficiently supplied with arms and provided with food and trained."

In a few months we will be assigned to the troops for active tour of military duty. There we will learn at first hand our work as junior rear specialists and food supply chiefs, we will strengthen the theoretical skills acquired in the school by practical work. Active duty training is a true test of previously accumulated knowledge. Preparations for this is currently under way in the officer candidate podrazdeleniye: consultations and discussions are held with the instructors.

An area, "To aid the officer candidate in preparing for active duty military service," has been set aside in the Lenin Room on the initiative of the Komsomol bureau. There you can become acquainted with sample reports on practice, with aids, methods literature, and the best works of graduates.

The officer candidates are concerned with the good arrangement of their military post and keep the school area in an orderly and clean state. I do not know if there are any military posts as attractive as ours: the green squares by the barracks, the great number of cement and asphalted pathways, the extremely well equipped summer sports areas, the comfortable and spacious movie house, the swimming pool, and the attractive officer candidate cafe. I like my school very much.

The future unit administrator must be concerned in every way with the everyday living conditions of the personnel and show initiative and resourcefulness. This is what we implement in our school practice. For example, we did not have a storeroom in the company in which to store personal articles and company property. Junior Sergeant Ye. Normov and officer candidates V. Pavlov, S. Maksimov, and A. Mar'in decided to make one themselves. They consulted with the commander and the work began. A week later, the officer candidates had an excellent storeroom. A noticeable help was also given to the command by the officer candidates in readying the materian-training base for the beginning of the training year: the walls were plastered and white-washed, the classrooms and auditoriums were painted, and the sports areas were put in order.

Our company is totally Komsomol. Now the Komsomol members are faced with an important political task -- preparations for the Lenin test which is held under the slogan "Implement the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress." The officer candidates are studying and outlining the works of V. I. Lenin, the materials of the 24th CPSU Congress, and are taking an active part in

community life. Officer candidate T. Lyakh, the agitator in one of the platoons, is an example of best preparedness for this. He is outstanding in combat and political training, has prestige in the platoon, regularly reads newspapers, magazines, and literature, holds interesting and instructive discussions and political information, and is an example in discipline and in service. We have many like him.

The communists -- instructors and commanders -- give us assistance in Komsomol work. Major V. Stromov, the party history instructor, Lieutenant Colonel V. Yakimov, the instructor on food commodity handling, and Major I. Imangulov, the instructor on food supply economics and planning, are frequent visitors at the Komsomol meetings. They give reports at the meetings, actively participate in debates, and hold interesting discussions with the officer candidates on the disciplines studied and consultations on the more complicated matters. Major V. Tokarev gives much assistance to the Komsomol aktiv. He can always give good and useful advice.

The speech by L. I. Brezhnev at the All-Union gathering of students was warmly greeted by all officer candidates. The words of faith, the wonderful prospects opened to the youth and to all Soviet students fill us with unlimited joy, inspiration and creative enthusiasm. The immortal ideas of V. I. Lenin, the revolutionary energy and selfless struggle of the communists always enflamed the hearts of the Soviet youth with a great desire to creatively and wholeheartedly serve the interests of the people. The speech also clearly points out the path to further develop higher education in our country.

The party's call, "To learn how to work in the Lenin style," is particularly close to us officer candidates in the military school. This obligates us to persistently and stubbornly reach newer and greater successes in training, service, work, and scientific and community activities.

We enthusiastically greeted the comments of our senior military comrades who won for us the right for a happy life in the trying period of the war. Following graduation we will be supervising persons and handling material valuables. Our primary duty is to become proficient specialists, good educators of subordinates, and a worthy placement for the older generation.

All of the officer candidates of our school feel a responsibility to the homeland, party, and state which gave us the right to obtain a military education, to our parents who raised and taught us, and to our society of which we are members. This responsibility permeates every day of life in the school, every day of work and service. The time is not far off when we will don the officer's uniform and will replace our senior comrades, when we will become chiefs of services. I do not think that I am mistaken if I say that each one of us will honorably bear the title of Soviet Armed Forces officer for the rest of our lives, will multiply the combat traditions, and will be an example for our subordinates.

Officer Candidate A. Reznikov

Each young person of our time has his own deep desire. Some want to be engineers, others want to be physicists, and others want to be doctors. For example, from early childhood I wanted to be a naval officer. This was not just a chance desire. I was born in a naval city. My father, who is an assistant ship's commander for supply, would tell me about the sea on his returns from distant cruises. These close discussions with a man who truly loves the sea strengthened my desires each time to become a seaman.

I selected the specialty of a naval rear services officer. There were those who said: "What is there good in it, I am going to the missile school." Each one, of course, has his own calling, but it seems to me that we have to go on the basis that in the military all specialties are good and essential. Any chast', ship, or podrazdeleniye will always need ammunition, fuel, food, and other supplies. Without them, there can be no success in battle. It is the honor of the rear officer to organize this supply.

Arriving at the Vol'sk Military School for Rear with a group of lads with the same inclination as I and to begin training, I was met with a warm reception and a good attitude on the part of the older servicemen who were to form us into a student company. They were always with us, told us of the school's traditions, of the reception conditions, went around the post with us, and showed us the training buildings, club, stadium, and other sites.

We felt the concern of the command from the first day. Favorable conditions were established for our preparations for the examinations: large and spacious auditoriums were made available and consultations were held. The podrazdeleniye officers always found time to visit us and in every way tried to explain one matter or another which we could not understand.

I am now an officer candidate. All of the test worries are behind. The command, as before, is concerned with the first year students. They gave us all of the scholastic aids, repaired the building in which we now live, modernized the classrooms, replaced the furniture, and so forth. A model material-training base has been created. Approximately 10 classrooms have been equipped for naval officer candidate training.

I would also like to express warm words about our instructors: the department heads and other officers. They are not only good educators but also true naval specialists.

The advice from our senior comrades also helps our learning. Here, where we are so far from our loved ones, the commanders are the closest people to us first classmen. Lieutenant N. Chechetkin, the platoon leader, has become very close to me. This is not said for rhetoric. Lieutenant Chechetkin graduated from the school last year and it seems to me that he has become an outstanding commander and good assistant to the officer candidates in all matters. He will always give you advice, explanation, and, if required, assistance in any matter. In the short period of time we have been here, we have felt the real assistance given by the upper classmen.

The leisure time of the officer candidates is also well organized. Much attention is given to physical training and sports and in the most varied forms. In winter, the officer candidates use their free time for skiing and hockey games; in the summer there is competition in swimming, running, wrestling, boxing, and gymnastics.

The amateur arts are broad in the school. The youthful band group is very popular with the officer candidates. On Saturdays and Sundays we have the opportunity to view new movie films in the school's club. There are those who might ask: "Is there enough time to engage in sports, participate in mass-cultural work, and still do outstanding studies?" I personally feel that mass-cultural work and sports cannot hinder studies. Conversely, it helps.

Everything is made available for our learning and we respond to this concern with outstanding studies. As they say, to those that much is given, much is demanded. We understand this well and having begun our studies, we will apply all of our efforts to always have high indexes.

THREADS OF LIVE CONTACT

(p 47)

Letters from graduates. They arrive at the school from many military chast' and garrisons. They are attentively studied and kept by the departments and training podrazdeleniye. The letters vary by content, nature of requests made, suggestions, and advice. They contain gratitude to the commanders-educators and instructors, personal views on the training program, and advice to the comrades who still continue their studies within the school's walls. The threads of correspondence closely bind the school's collective and its graduates. The commanders and instructors gain much that is useful from the graduates' letters to improve teaching methods and educational work. Following are excerpts from some of the letters.

"I was assigned to an outstanding chast'. I was greeted well. I was provided with an apartment. Administration here is excellent. I work stubbornly. I am quite homesick for all of you, for the company, and when I will go on leave I will visit the school without fail. Many thanks to you and to all officers and instructors for all the good you have given me."

Lieutenant R. Bayazitov

"I am now assigned and am taking up my duties. The main task now is to dress the young replacements and supervise the storage of material goods. So far everything is going well. How are things with you? My greetings to the battalion's officers."

Lieutenant N. Zhorov

"I thank you for the letter and material forwarded. It was very useful. I am gradually getting into the swing of things. I am attaining normal conditions for the work of the bakery, but there much to be desired. I am content that I encountered difficulties immediately. But successes are visible. The products of the bakery were praised at assemblies. The long range

aviation pilots also have good comments for our bread. I will try not to drop the honor of the school."

Lieutenant Ye. Avdeyev

"Everything is available for good work. At first, honestly speaking, it was difficult. But gradually everything smoothed out... I have made use in the chast' of much that I learned at school. Send me anything that you have that is new. My personal life is going along well. I was married. I am beginning to prepare for the academy. I would like to thank all of the instructors for everything they did for me."

Lieutenant V. Kolodiy

"I'm working, as before, in my chast'. There is much work, especially now when the older servicemen are leaving and young ones are coming in. Immediately after they take the oath. I work with them on their specialty, practically and theoretically. I firmly advise those who are still in the school to study the theory of our work well, do not put anything off until tomorrow, everything will be useful in the practical work in the chast'..."

Lieutenant V. Antipin

ON THE ISTRINSK LINE

(pp 48-50)

Colonel A. Yaremchenko

Defend Moscow

November 1941. Alarming days for Moscow. Fascist hordes were intruding onto Moscow soil. The enemy had envisioned entering the city by winter and occupying arm quarters. He attempted "general" offensives, one after the other, and met with failure each time.

The enemy forces broke against the steadfastness and bravery of the soldiers defending Moscow, against the selflessness and fearlessness of its inhabitants who, despite the grave danger threatening the city, continued to work in plants and factories, in offices, who stood watch on the roofs of the buildings and warned of air attacks.

A powerful blow had been struck against the enemy at the distant approaches to Moscow. It became quite clear that he would not goose-step across Russia. The battles at Stalingrad and Yel'na demonstrated the growing strength of resistance of our people, the heroism of the soldiers, who did not spare their lives in defending each pound of native land.

Pilot Captain Nikolay Gastello performed his immortal deed in June 1941 directing his flaming plane against a concentration of enemy vehicles and fuel trucks. Soon the country learned of the solo combat of the Moscow pilot Viktor Talalikhin who was the first to use night ramming.

Soviet fighting men performed unparalleled feats during the October engagements when the enemy undertook his first "general" offensive. The defenders of Moscow fought gallantly on the Volokolamsk axis. The fighting men of General I. V. Panfilov's division gained world-wide fame. The main enemy blow was struck against them on 16 November when the fascists began their second "general" offensive along the entire line stretching from Kalinin to Tula boxing in Moscow. On that day, 28 men of the division performed their legendary deed. A heated engagement broke out at the Dubosekovo junction, first 20, and then another 30 enemy tanks against the positions of the heroes headed by political instructor Vasilii Klochkov. It was he who

exclaimed in battle: "Russia is broad but there is no place to retreat -- Moscow is behind us." The army and navy newspapers spread his words throughout the troop positions and across the country. I recall how this event was discussed in our 471st gun artillery regiment which was part of the 16th Army and frequently gave fire support to the Panfilov division.

"Moscow is behind us," these are the thoughts that all of us had who took part in the great battle for Moscow. Our beloved capital was in back of us; it had to be protected, defended.

By the end of November, beginning of December, the enemy approached the very walls of Moscow. To the north he had occupied Klin, Solnechnogorsk, and Krasnaya Polyana; Volokolamsk to the west; he approached Serpukhovo to the south and threatened Tuia with encirclement. A grave danger befell the capital. Bloody battles erupted on the Istrinsk axis. The enemy kept committing newer and newer tank chast'. Our troop repelled the enemy along the line of the Istrinsk reservoir, the Istra River, and at the city itself. The enemy sustained telling losses here, especially in tanks. The hulks of damaged and ruined vehicles smoked along the shoulders of the roads leading to Moscow and most of all on the Volokolamsk-Moscow highway. All were gripped with a feeling of uneasiness for the capital, all were concerned, but none doubted that Moscow would be held. The enemy came up close, but he spent himself-- this we say with our own eyes and felt in our hearts and souls. We awaited our troops' counteroffensive. It was forecast by the entire course of events.

In those days, Pravda wrote: "the brave resistance by Red Army chast' held off the spread of the fascist hordes. They did not stream forward as before, but crawled, covering each footstep profusely with blood. But they still crawl forward. This means that the steadfastness of the defenders of Moscow has to be raised tenfold... Hitler's criminal plan has to be disrupted at all costs. The enemy's defeat must begin at Moscow!"

The Forge and Arsenal of Troop Supply

The days of retreat were trying ones. Our hearts pained on hearing the words "another line left behind." But each meter of Soviet soil cost the enemy dear. Thousands of fascists were laid to rest near Moscow, hundreds of their tanks and guns were left on the snowy fields, and hundreds of enemy planes fell from the skies leaving dark streaks in the sky.

At observation posts around Istra, we artillery scouts and calculators did not remove our eyes from binoculars and stereoscopic telescopes kept observing the field of battle, located targets by intersection, and reported their coordinates. The battery commander quickly prepared firing data and the command "fire" immediately flew to firing positions. Lethal metal poured on enemy heads.

Occasionally this would be reported from the firing positions: "we cannot fire. The guns are overheating from such continuous firing." The battery commander would be irked.

"Do you have shells?" he would ask after calming down.

"We have," would come the response from the firing position (OF); and then a smile would appear on his weatherbeaten face.

"Good lads," he would yell into the microphone.

Who are the "good lads" we wondered. Whom is he referring to. The battery cannot deliver fire but he yells "good lads" and smiles. But the solution was simple. The gun would quickly cool from the deep cold, but if there was no ammunition, a bad deal. The "good lads," of course, were the drivers who, without rest or sleep, kept bringing up shells to the firing positions and those who ably organized this delivery. During the day, the assistant regimental commander for materiel support, Major I. Yegorov, found time to visit the chast' storehouses and the podrazdeleniye. He always knew where and when to deliver shells, fuel, and provisions. It was very difficult to deliver them. We changed our firing positions nearly every day so that the enemy would not have the opportunity to intersect and fire on our guns. But the rear specialists, breaking through the deep snow by forest roads known only to them, found the firing positions and delivered everything, especially ammunition, to them.

The regimental political officers did great work among the troops and particularly among the rear specialists. Regimental Commissar A. Suchkov, propagandist A. Tolchiyev, and others did not let the work of the rear podrazdeleniye slip from under supervision. They could be found at the battery observations posts and at the regimental depots. They conducted party-political work and themselves frequently headed columns of vehicles carrying ammunition so that the firing positions could be found more rapidly and the shells delivered to the guns. Explaining political events, they acquainted us with the situation on the fronts, with the missions performed by the regiment, and with the heroic deeds of our artillerymen and the infantrymen we were supporting. We fought against the enemy, clearly understanding the goals and missions of our struggle, and the party word constantly accompanied us into battle, its call inspired us to heroic deeds for the homeland.

The praise by our battery commander, "good lads," pertained even more to the rear workers who made ammunition alongside of us, in Moscow. The ammunition our army needed if the barrels of the guns had no time to cool. How much bravery and selfcontrol had to be portrayed by women, the old, and the young who took up men's positions at the machine tools to work fruitfully during these trying days, to give all of their effort to the common cause of defeating the enemy.

I recall how once, during a breathing spell, the first sergeant called the observation post and asked that one person be assigned to him to go after war clothing right to the sewing factory. I was assigned to help him.

Moving along in the truck, we saw Moscow virtually barren, quiet, and threatening, bristling with antitank defense and antiaircraft guns. This was

its outward appearance. But working life went on intensively at the enterprises. Work boiled in the shops. We saw the faces of tired people, worn by sleepless nights, but sure of victory.

Loading on the last bale of cotton sleeveless jackets, I asked the first sergeant: "Will there be enough for the entire battalion?"

"If it's not enough, take more," answered a seamstress for the first sergeant. "We will work day and night for you dear ones, but we will supply all. Don't let the enemy into Moscow."

"Probably the same kind of strong and brave people make shells for us," I thought. Another thing was burned in my mind. In the shops there were no chiefs, norm setters, and accountants. An old woman in the office filled out the waybills, another one pointed out which bales to take, but the others were working at their jobs. The sewing machines chattered, the fan motors hummed. Work did not cease day or night. Moscow was the forge and arsenal of material supply for the troops. Everything for the front. Everything for victory. The country was supplying its defenders with everything necessary. In this was the unflagging unity of the army and the people, the unity of goal, and the desire to defeat the enemy.

Well prepared for winter combat operations, our troops shifted to the counteroffensive on 6 December. The enemy was dislodged from Naykhabino and Dedovska along the axis on which our regiment was operating and the city of Istra was liberated on 11 December. The troop offensive was developing successfully.

Today in the Areas of Former Engagements

Recently I had the opportunity to visit Istra. You cannot find the dugouts and trenches where bloody fighting took place, where our observation post and firing positions were located. There were no traces of destruction in the city. Kolkhoz fields stretch over the lines of previous struggles, new structures have sprung up in the city itself. Multistoried buildings have risen up in many places. You cannot recognize the city -- it has expanded, become youthful.

The inhabitants of Istra and the Istrinskiy Rayon are now working to carry out the historical decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress, socialist competition expands ever wider to achieve high production indexes at the industrial enterprises, to gather high yields from the kolkhoz fields. The workers of the majority of enterprises reached significant successes in raising labor productivity and many collectives produce above-plan products through the use of economized materials. This year, the rural workers gathered in 5 centners more grain per hectare than last year. This was a worthy victory by the grain farmers. They also systematically overfulfill the plans for the sale of livestock products to the government. For example, during eight months of this year, the milk plan was fulfilled by 104.6 percent, that for meat by 117.5 percent, and that for eggs by 113.4 percent.

The living standard of the people of the city and rayon has gone up considerably; new schools and movie theaters have opened. A museum of local lore operates in Istra.



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A memorial to the soldiers who gave their lives in the battles for the freedom and independence of our homeland; it is in the center of Istra.

Considerable military-patriotic work is performed at the enterprises and kolkhozes, the youth are educated in battle traditions. The Komsomol members hold meetings and discussions with war veterans and organize trips to spots of combat glory.

The rayon workers sacredly hold the memory of those who gave their lives for the happy future and they set aside a day in honor of those soldiers who liberated the city from the fascist invaders.

In the city park, right on the defensive line of the 16th Army, a memorial has been raised on the slopes of the hill to honor the soldiers. An IL-2 attack plane is raised on a high pedestal. This is not by accident. The IL-2 aircraft played a large role in the war. Written on the cast iron

plate affixed to the foundation of this remarkable monument is that during the war, the Soviet Army received more than 41,000 armored IL aircraft from industry. In the Battle for Moscow, the legendary "flying tank" became a "black death" for the invaders and destroyed enemy equipment and personnel by the end of the war. Even now, raised on the pedestal, it reminds the aggressors of the lessons of the last war.

A memorial has been placed in the city over the graves of the fallen Soviet soldiers around which there is a park and flower garden. There are wreaths and bouquets of fresh flowers near it. Veterans and youth come to pay their respects to the heroes. The erection of an obelisk is planned for the city's center to honor the soldiers of the 8th, 9th, and 11th guards divisions who liberated Istra and Istrinskiy Rayon from the German-fascist invaders in December 1941. The guards division, named for Panfilov, carries the name of its commander even today. Its fighting men frequently assemble in Moscow and a veterans council has been formed.

Men of the 471st gun artillery regiment also meet annually on Victory Day; during the period of the Battle for Moscow, it was renamed the 2nd guards artillery regiment. The meetings of veterans attest to the strength of frontline friendship. This is a shining example for our youth and the personnel of chast' and podrazdeleniye who have inherited the combat traditions and combat glory of the soldiers of the older generation. The Soviet guards were born during the engagements in 1941 at the approaches to Moscow. The Soviet Armed Forces buried the myth of invincibility of the German-fascist at Moscow and here is where they began their victorious route to the West.

FOR EFFICIENT WORK OF UNIT MESS HALLS

(pp 51-55)

Colonel G. Kurkin

Much has been done in the past few years at the unit level to further improve personnel messing. Enlisted and officer mess halls, food supply depots, and vegetable warehouses have furnished on modern standards in a number of chast'. They have been provided with the latest technological equipment which eases the work of the personnel and makes it possible to process the food and prepare meals better and more rapidly.

The use of refrigeration has expanded considerably. Now, all perishable products, and semiprepared food if necessary, can be stored in the chast' in prescribed amounts.

Much useful work is going on in meal planning, product allocation, technical maintenance and repair of mess hall equipment, and on other matters of the food supply service as a whole.

However, in analyzing what has been done in the light of modern requirements, you involuntarily come to the conclusion that the existing possibilities to further improve troop messing are still not fully utilized in many areas. We deem it necessary to dwell on these possibilities and on how they should be put into use.

It should be mentioned first off that there are chast' in which the state of messing, despite a good material base, does not fully conform to modern requirements. A particularly noticeable lagging is observed in such matters as sensible use of food products, the preparation of varied and appetizing meals, and the way premises are kept up.

There are instances in which food apportionment is not done by those authorized individuals who are supposed to do it. This causes serious errors in an important document. Food supply chiefs, especially young ones, are still encountered who are poorly versed in meal planning.

It should be mentioned that some chast' medical workers also do not give the proper attention to these matters. Some do not take part in food product apportionment and at times do not give advice to the food supply

service specialists on how to more rationally select and prepare meals not only from the items in the soldier's ration but also according to hospital norms for patients in military dispensaries.

As far as cooks are concerned, they have, on the whole, the necessary level of training and cope with their duties well. However, there are exceptions. During training in the military school, some of them do not receive sufficient knowledge. So, from the very first day of assignment to a chast' they do not follow all rules of meal preparation technology, do not make skillful use of the electrical appliances with which the unit kitchens are equipped, do not correctly distribute the prepared food into portions, especially fish and meat, do not make up the dishes correctly, and so forth.

Here and there the order in which meals are taken in the soldier mess halls and the esthetics of their make-up also leave something to be desired.

Speaking of these shortcomings in the organization of personnel messing in some of the chast', we, of course, do understand that the primary ones at fault are usually the food supply chiefs. They are the ones who are primarily responsible for this work sector.

Still, it would not proper to fault only them. As we know, much in this sphere of work depends on the deputy chast' commanders for rear. They are the ones who are called upon to organize good quality personnel messing, direct the activities of the food supply chiefs, teach and educate them, and help them to overcome difficulties successfully. There where the senior officers forget about these simple truths, there is where you usually find the faults we have described.

The unit mess hall duty officers also play a large role in resolving the tasks to further improve personnel messing. They are the direct organizers of meal preparation and in supplying the prescribed foodstuffs to those on subsistence and in this way they seem to complete a long chain of measures pertaining to troop food supplying. This is why, without fear of overemphasizing the role of mess hall chiefs, it is our opinion that in organizing the messing of chast' personnel they must be one of the central figures. We will discuss this in somewhat greater detail.

As we know, the duties of the mess hall chief are set forth in the Regulations on Unit Administration of the Soviet Armed Forces. They are rather varied and difficult. However, they can be handled by a conscientious individual who knows and likes his work. This is attested to by the work experience of many of our leading specialists including Master Sergeants reenlisted service V. Serdyuk, A. Shishigin, M. Potapov, and N. Lovydvovich. The mess halls which they supervise always prepare varied and tasty meals, it is issued to the men in full quantities, orderliness and the required sanitary-hygienic conditions are strictly maintained, and the technological and refrigeration equipment is always properly used.

Unfortunately, even in this work not everything is smooth. There still are those mess hall chiefs who do not personally handle many of the

matters and are not true organizers of the work of their subordinate personnel. People may still be found among them who do not participate in compiling food product apportionment, do not supervise the receipt of food products by the kitchen from the depot, do not give sufficient attention to supervising their processing and the issuance of finished meals in prescribed weight and size amounts, are little concerned with the operation of technological and refrigeration equipment, and so forth.

This situation is essentially explained by the lack of training on the part of the mess hall chiefs and lack of understanding of the work assigned to them. But the cause is not just in this alone. Some specialists do not properly carry out their duties because of insufficient demandingness on the part of senior chiefs. The work features, with a consideration of specific local conditions, have not been developed in some chast'. The responsibility to perform individual jobs are sometimes assigned to the kitchen duty personnel, or non-staff carpenters, and so forth. As a result, the mess hall chief does not fully engage himself in this work.

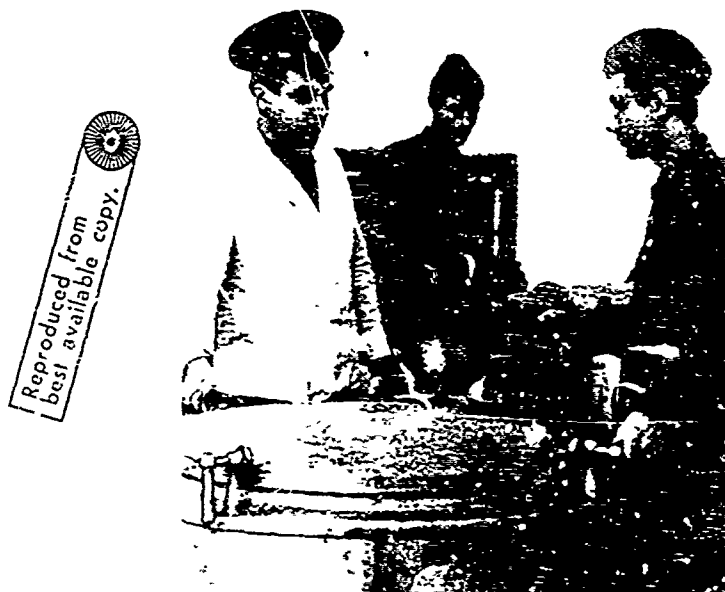
In order to better organize personnel messing, it is particularly required that an attentive approach be made to the selection of mess hall duty chiefs and the individuals assigned to this work should have a sufficient general training, a cook's qualifications, and have specific organizational skills. It is no less important that they enjoy this work and carry it out with desire. Unfortunately, some chiefs feel that it is enough to pick a disciplined sergeant and mess hall work orderliness will be ensured. Thus, of course, it is not so. Proper steps are taken there where an individual is assigned to the duty of mess hall chief and he is prepared for this work in advance.

Considering the positive experience in the work of the food supply services of some of the soyedineniye, the Carpathian Military District in particular, we consider it expedient to more widely practice short-term training of mess hall duty chiefs applicable to local conditions: either at the military cooks schools or in training podrazdeleniye with subsequent practical active training in the better unit mess halls under the supervision of experienced specialists. This training completely justifies itself.

The proper selection of unit mess hall chiefs and their proper education and training are some of those decisive factors which ensure firm prescribed order in organizing personnel messing.

In this connection we feel that a clarification should be introduced into the duties of the unit mess hall chief. As previously mentioned, they are rather varied and complex. One might say that the mess hall of a military chast' works around the clock. This obligates the duty chief to be at his job for the entire work day -- from breakfast until the completion of supper and area cleanup. It is extremely difficult for one person to perform this work every day. Where is the out? It seems to us that it would be expedient to permit a mutual interchangeability among the mess hall duty chiefs and the cooks-instructors (senior cooks).

Further. In our opinion, of great significance for the good of the work is the formulation of duties literally for all mess hall workers. Much in this respect has already been undertaken at the troop level. But the ways for further improvement have not been exhausted. We feel that, based on local specific conditions, specific duties and work fulfillment charts should be compiled for all cooks and the kitchen police and placed on special stands. We are convinced of the benefit of this practice based on the work experience of the mess hall supervised by Master Sergeant reenlisted service M. Potapov.



Kitchen equipment is well cared for in the Nth chast'. Attention is always given to its good condition and repairs are made promptly. In the photo: enlisted mess hall chief Master Sergeant reenlisted service M. Nauchak (left) checks an autoclave repaired by Privates A. Kolisnichenko and G. Tsurkanov.

Let us talk in a little more detail about this know-how taking into consideration that it is creatively used in some chast'. The kitchen police are divided into three basic duty groups: the first -- to work in the apportionment and cooking areas; the second -- to work in the dish washing area; the third -- to work in the mess halls.

Specific duties have been defined for each kitchen worker in which is indicated what must be done, the time in which to do it, inventory and materials to be used, the order of turning in finished work (who accepts it), and so forth.

General duties have been formulated for all duty details which are those of learning the assigned work in advance; to receive special clothing, inventory, and materials necessary to do the work from the mess hall chief;

to closely observe the rules of personal hygiene, maintain the work place and all accessories in a clean condition; return all inventory and materials promptly which have been received from the mess hall chief; and so forth. In addition, each worker also has his own individual duties.

As an example, let us take the the duty NCO at the apportionment and cooking area of the kitchen. His work is associated with the delivery of products from the warehouse to the kitchen and their processing.

The workers in the vegetable apportionment section accept, from the previous detail, the space and the mechanical and other equipment in it in a workable state (one man in the detail must be an electrician); they deliver to the vegetable apportionment section potatoes and vegetables in special containers for each meal and ready them for mechanical processing (sorting by size and washing); potato cleaning is finished off manually. In addition, they collect the vegetable waste in a special closed container and carry it from the apportionment section to a special area for forwarding to the kitchen husbandry. Upon completion of their work, they wash (with steaming by boiling water) the containers used to carry potatoes, vegetables, and inventory, and then wash the floors and windows of the vegetable apportionment section, the boiler room and the corridors with disinfectant. Besides these jobs, they maintain the area adjacent to the mess hall in good order and turn over their work sector according to the orders of the day to the new duty detail.

The area and equipment and accessories in the meat and fish apportionment sector are taken over; products received by the cook-instructor (senior cook) from the warehouse are delivered to the mess hall for each meal and the meat is suspended from hooks; the empty containers (packages) are put in order and returned to the warehouse; containers and accessories used in the delivery of products are washed in detergent and steamed with boiling water; upon completion of this work, the mechanical equipment, accessories, tables, floors, and windows in the meat and fish apportionment section and in the dry products storeroom are washed. They turn over their work places according to the orders of the day to the new duty detail.

The cooking area workers deliver all products to the kitchen for the next meal which were received by the cook-instructor (senior cook) with the exception of potatoes, vegetables, meat, and fish; they hand tins, kettles, plates, and other dishware to be filled with the prepared food, and then deliver them to the dining area. After each use, the kitchenware and inventory, and surfaces of food cooking kettles (on the cook's instructions) are carefully cleaned, washed, steamed with boiling water, and dried; the walls and floors of the kitchen are washed down with disinfectants; they turn over their work sector, clean and orderly, to the new duty detail.

The personnel of the second duty shift are responsible for the precise adherence to the rules of Article 164 of the Interior Service Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces concerning the washing of dishware. They study the instructions on dish washing in unit mess halls and the use and safety measures pertaining to washing machines; they operate the dish washers under the

supervisor of the metalsmith-electrician; receive dishware and tableware from the previous duty detail and make the appropriate comments in the dishware records log; issue dishware and accessories to the mess hall and cooking area workers to set the tables and receive them after their use; clean food remnants from the incoming dirty dishes and strictly carry out all of the requirements on washing dishes and accessories with the use of soaps and detergents. They check to see that no unusable dishware would be taken into the mess hall and that dishware requiring cleaning and repair would be done so according to special instructions. Outsiders are not permitted into the dish wash' area without the permission of the mess hall chief nor may dishes be removed from the mess hall. He collects all of the food waste and places it into specially designated dishware which are then taken to a specially equipped spot for delivery to the kitchen husbandry; he washes off the dish washing tubs and accessories with boiling water and the area with disinfectants.

In addition, he turns over all dishware, devices, inventory, and equipment of the dishwashing area and the remaining soap and detergents to the new duty detail and makes the appropriate entry in the dishware log.

The duties of the third duty detail is to ready the mess hall for eating; maintain the good state and cleanliness of all equipment, furniture, and accessories in the mess hall; serves the dining tables with prepared meals from the kitchen and items from the bread cutting shop; sort and ready tableware prior to washing and turn it over to the dishwashing unit after each meal (shift). In addition, the personnel of this duty detail wash the tables, windows, doors, and floors in the mess halls.

These are the approximate duties of the duty detail workers in the mess hall under discussion. The same general procedure is followed in other chast'. This practice gives positive results.

In conclusion, we would like to express one suggestion pertaining to the duties of the kitchen duty chief. Relying on the experience of many chast', it seems that these should be expanded and given in greater detail. In particular, he may be delegated the responsibility of requiring the podrazdeleniye first sergeants and the senior personnel at the tables to have the tables cleaned off after meals and the dishes and tableware delivered to the dishwashing unit; to organize meals for the duty detail personnel in the mess hall (before meals are taken by the chast' personnel); and to ensure that the duty detail personnel can rest at night.

And more. It is known that in some chast', because of certain circumstances, the kitchen duty chief instead of engaging in the work of supervising the full filling of kettles with foodstuffs and making the prescribed meal portions to each person on subsistence is often forced to take over for the mess hall duty chief and perform his functions or the functions of the senior of the duty detail.

Here and there another route has been followed: the mutual replacement between mess hall chief and cook-instructor is practiced; personnel of

the duty detail are under the direct command of the mess hall duty chief and, in his absence, under the cook-instructor. In this case, the kitchen duty chief performs only the function of supervising the expenditure of foodstuffs and the preparation and issue of meals and is not distracted by other administrative jobs.

In our estimation, it would be useful to study the accumulated experience, take out that which is rational, and implement it more rapidly.

Life presents ever increasing demands on the organization of personnel messing and on the work of the unit mess halls. It forces all responsible individuals in charge of this important matter to work conscientiously, carry out the requirements of military regulations, instructions, and other documents and at the same time work creatively, seek and implement unused potentials and reserves, ably put into practice all that is valuable from that experience which is born and accumulated in the troops every hour and every day.

PEOPLES CONTROLLERS IN THE STRUGGLE FOR ECONOMY

(pp 56-59)

Colonel P. Rezyapkin

The materials and documents of the 24th CPSU Congress give serious attention to the need for a decisive struggle against mismanagement, carelessness, and waste. The requirements set forth in these documents have a direct bearing on commanders, chiefs, political organs, party and community organizations, and to all army and navy personnel. Life shows us that the best work in preserving and economically spending monies and material goods is achieved under joint efforts.

A great role in the prevention of waste and pilferage belongs to the peoples control organs. The tenets concerning the peoples control organs in the USSR places on them the responsible mission of decisively standing up against mismanagement and carelessness, any attempts at fraud, and infringement on socialist property.

The commanders, political organs, and party organizations of the chast' and instructors of the Baku Air Defense District constantly supervise the peoples control groups, direct and vitalize their activity in the struggle for strict observance of the savings state and ensuring the preservation of military property. Seminars on individual questions are held with them periodically. Officers from the rear services, military prosecutor's office, finance department, and motor transport service took part in the last such seminar. There was a lively exchange of experience on the work of the peoples controllers on rendering assistance to commanders and party organizations to implement control over the preservation of material goods and to strengthen savings.

Members of the district peoples control committee, Colonels I. Sviridov, V. Nesmyanov, and others, helped the commanders to prepare and conduct similar seminars in the chast'. A thorough study was made during the seminars of the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress and the requirements on matters of activating the work of the peoples control organs. In some chast', the party-administrative aktiv meetings reviewed the totals of economic activity and the tasks for its further improvement.

With the assistance of the peoples control committee, a universal and comprehensive inspection was performed in the district on how the requirements are being carried out which were set forth in Letters of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All Union Central Trade Union Council, and the VLKSM Central Committee: "On improving the utilization of production reserves and strengthening savings in the national economy."

The inspection totals were carefully studied and discussed with the supervisory personnel of the district and chast' commanders. The Military Council noted the positive work done by many peoples control groups in rendering assistance to commanders and political organs to carry out the requirements of the Letters and obligated them to strengthen the work to prevent waste, the struggle against mismanagement, to adhere to state discipline in the expenditure of money and material goods. The district commanding general issued orders based on the materials of the inspection.

The organizational and educational work performed by the commanders, political organs, and peoples control organs to ensure the conservation of state and military property and to strengthen economic work gives positive results. A considerable savings in money, electric power, fuel, and bread has been achieved through a reduction in nonproductive expenditures and the implementation of appropriate measures.

The work forms and methods of the peoples control groups and district committee in carrying out party and state instructions to strengthen savings activity have become quite varied. For example, the district committee conducted a series of inspections on the care of military equipment, its conservation, on the proper expenditure of spare parts and tools, on the activity of the military trade and public catering enterprises, and on how the savings effort is followed.

The peoples control group under the chairmanship of Lieutenant Colonel F. Nalimov has accumulated positive know-how in rendering assistance to the command in the matter of implementing control over the conservation of military equipment and material valuables. For example, at the beginning of 1971, on the commander's advice, group members jointly with highly qualified specialists of the engineering-technical service checked in detail on the preservation of equipment.

The inspection was preceded by careful preparation. Studies were held with the individuals brought in for this work. The chast' commander and his deputy for rear assigned them specific tasks and helped to work out the implementation plan. Studies were held with the inspection personnel on learning the orders and regulations pertaining to the order of equipment usage and storage.

The group members were faced with the task of thoroughly studying the condition of the technical means and to give on the spot practical help to eliminate any detected shortcomings in their operation. The inspection revealed that in general, the care and preservation of equipment conformed to

existing requirements. Equipment maintenance and inspection is usually performed within the prescribed periods and appropriate measures are taken to maintain it in combat readiness. Nevertheless, certain shortcomings were detected. The inspecting personnel went into detail as to the causes made them known to the commanders, advised them how best to carry out the requirements of regulations and instructions, and personally took part in bringing orderliness into equipment operation and preservation.

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Peoples control group members Engineer-Major A. Konikov (center) and Lieutenant K. Kurasov chat with driver A. Areshkin following their inspection of equipment stored on open stands.

The inspection totals and the recommendations developed by the peoples control group to eliminate the shortcomings were made known to the chast' commander and the political officer and were discussed at a meeting of the group and during officers call.

The inspection results were the subject of a critique held with the commanders, political officers, and with the party and Komsomol aktivs. The

questions associated with the work of educating the soldiers to have a careful attitude toward equipment was discussed at regular seminars held with commanders and secretaries of the podrazdeleniye party organizations. Meetings were held in the podrazdeleniye at which reports were made by group members Majors I. Samsonychev and V. Tret'yakov and Captain M. Shchur-evskiy.

The members of this peoples control group are inquisitive and well acquainted with their specialty and the state of affairs in the chast'. They advise the efficiency experts as to the problems on which creative thinking should be directed and themselves take part in this work.



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Storage of food supplies at the depot is inspected. In the photo: Captain N. Lebed', Senior Sergeant reenlisted service B. Korol', and Master Sergeant reenlisted service S. Zimin at work.

More than 100 efficiency expert suggestions have been made in the chast', a majority were implemented, and this provided a considerable economic effect. Many were directed toward a further improvement in the use and preservation of equipment and property, the establishment of optimum storage conditions, and increasing the use life of the items.

Preventative measures have an important place in the work of the peoples control group. Its members, Majors N. Yelistratov, V. Gorban', K. Tkachenko, and others give lectures and reports to the personnel and take an active part in preparing and conducting technical conferences and question and answer evenings on equipment. During these measures, subjective discussions are held on the know-how of intelligent use of vehicles. During one of the conference, the members approved a call to all drivers to engage in socialist competition for outstanding vehicle maintenance, fuel savings, and to increase interrepair service periods of combat and transport vehicles.

This year on the instructions of the commander, the group members together with community representatives several times checked on the state of economic work in the food supply and the clothing supply services, the finance, and other services. Shortcomings were detected during one of the inspections in the management of the kitchen husbandry: in the upkeep of the animals and in keeping records on them and the products obtained. Money in the chast' fund were expended on goals not provided for in the instructions on kitchen husbandry -- on tire repair, on the acquisition of spare parts, and so forth. The inspection results were made known to the commander who took effective measures to curb them.

The peoples controllers gave considerable help to the chast' commanders and rear officers in the struggle for proper use of clothing and its prompt repair. In addition to this control, the group members talk to the servicemen on the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress, the need to observe a savings effort, and the laws pertaining to material accountability of the servicemen for losses they have caused.

This work in combination with periodic inspections significantly facilitates usage improvement and waste of clothing has been eliminated.

The fruitful work of the peoples control group was given a high assessment. It was awarded an Honorary Certificate of the USSR Committee of Peoples Control and its chairman, officer F. Nalimov, received the "For active work in the USSR peoples control organs" honorary emblem.

How can the group's successes be explained? Primarily by the fact that their activity is constantly directed by the commander and the party organization and by the training level and experience of its members. There are disciplined and principled officers and sergeants in the group. Nearly half of them are highly proficient specialists. All of them are communists and Komsomol members.

The activity of the peoples control group is continuously studied and periodically discussed. The members themselves speak at party and Komsomol meetings, at officers call, meetings of enlisted personnel, and at seminars with information on the work done.

Seminars are held every quarter with the community controllers. Reports and lectures are read to them on materials of the 24th CPSU Congress, on Lenin principles of control work, and guiding documents are studied.

The district committee summarized the work experience of this group and made it known to all political organs and peoples control groups.

Socialist competition for savings and thriftiness is widespread in our district. All podrazdeleniye are competing for the right to be named "podrazdeleniye of the thrifty." Quite a few military collective have already earned this honorable designation.

The district's personnel saved tens of thousands of rubles during the first year of the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Great merit belongs to the peoples controllers.

Along with the praiseworthy peoples control groups, there are, unfortunately, those which do not wage the struggle against mismanagement, carelessness, waste, and pilferage in a principled manner. The latter includes the group headed by Lieutenant Colonel M. Shakirov. The personnel of the military chast' were assigned to work in various civilian organizations to acquire building materials. The building materials, acquired by earned money, were not accounted for in the chast' and were used up without proper control. Reserves of unaccounted materials were established which made it possible to scatter them. The peoples control group members did not promptly note this and did not take the necessary measures.

The district committee members are helping this group on the spot to revamp the methods of its work.

The district Military Council at its recent session discussed the work state of the peoples control groups in the troops and the measures to further strengthen supervision over them by the commanders and political organs and set specific tasks for the peoples control groups.

The 24th CPSU Congress levied large and responsible tasks on the peoples control groups. Using the accumulated positive know-how, the district committee is taking the necessary measures to further raise the activity of the peoples control groups in the struggle to carry out the party's requirements to strengthen the economic effort and to ensure the preservation of socialist property.

WE IMPROVE ORGANIZATION OF COMPETITION

(pp 60-61.)

Lieutenant Colonel S. Sarychev

Socialist competition, whose concept and principles were developed by V. I. Lenin, has always been an effective method of educating the workers. The great strength of socialist competition is clearly manifesting itself right now in the course of Ninth Five-Year Plan fulfillment by the Soviet people. The fighting men, workers, and employees of the Soviet Army and Navy are working assiduously along with them.

Servicemen, workers, and employees of the podrazdeleniye supporting the central institutions of the Navy also actively participate in competitions and are successfully carrying out the obligations assumed in honor of the 54th anniversary of the Great October. The ranks of outstanding workers and shock workers of communist labor have increased. In some collectives, 85-95 percent of the personnel have won this honorable title. The collectives of the Central Naval Polyclinic, where Colonel Medical Service A. Ivanov is the chief, and a number of operating and other chast' which became collectives and institutions of communist labor during the precongress competitions upheld their title.

The communists are in the vanguard of the struggle to fulfill the socialist obligations. They are able leaders of the masses and are labor examples.

A new surge of creativity and activeness among the personnel was brought about by the decision of the CPSU Central Committee: "To further improve the organization of socialist competition." It has been studied with all staff members and discussed at party, Komsomol, and trade union meetings. The decisions approved at them are directed to further improve competition and eliminate shortcomings in its organization.

The party bureau recommends to the communists-supervisors that they consolidate the attained results in administrative activity and improve the work forms and methods to supervise socialist competition, to delve more thoroughly into its content, and carefully study and actively disseminate leading know-how.

The personnel reacted to the new demands of the CPSU Central Committee to improve socialist competition with deeds. A new stage began in socialist competition.

A characteristic trait in the work of the collective now is the desire to combine the intelligence, labor, and initiative of all workers and to direct the efforts of each toward the successful solution of outstanding tasks.

The party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations are implementing measures to seek savings reserves and to further improve the material, technical, medical, and billeting support.

Competition between the billeting offices, operating chast', depots, departments, and medical institutions took on an even greater expanse and encompassed many new sides of their collectives' work activity. Now, as we know, the assimilation of economic knowledge is becoming an inherent part of competition. Servicemen, workers, and employees are showing a great interest in studying the party's economic policies planned by the 24th CPSU Congress. They are studied in the Marxist-Leninist officer study system, in the schools of the basics of Marxism-Leninism, and in political schools. Lectures are held to help the students.

The party committee and the party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations are doing great preparatory work to broadly encompass the economic education of all servicemen, workers, and employees. Studying the materials of the 24th CPSU Congress facilitates the successful solution of tasks confronting the collectives.

For example, the maintenance chast' supervised by communist V. Boyarinov introduces much of a creative nature in labor and persistently works for exemplary maintenance of service buildings. All try to keep their buildings in model order. An example of this is demonstrated by the chief of the heating center, K. Sharikov. He is a zealous administrator and an active efficiency expert. The party group headed by party group organizer I. Mitrokhin and the trade union organization chaired by T. Silina work well here. They strengthened their organizational and educational work and try to see that each member of the collective becomes an active competitor for the successful fulfillment of assigned tasks. An active struggle is waged against mismanagement and efficiently eliminate revealed shortcomings.

Fruitful work is done by the party organization communists of the billeting service where N. Ivanov is the party bureau secretary. Their work example greatly helps to support the prompt readying of service and living buildings for winter. The workers of the billeting offices and the maintenance chast' performed routine repairs through their own efforts and saved 12,334 rubles in the first six months. In all, nearly 30,000 rubles has been saved throughout the billeting service.

The chiefs have begun to rely more upon the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations in the work to further improve the organization of

socialist competition to support the conditions for successful implementation of obligations. For example, this is ably done by the chief of the Naval Polyclinic, Colonel Medical Service A. Ivanov. He gives the tasks to the party bureau secretary and the local committee chairman, explains which questions are the most important at the given time, gives advice as to who must be helped in eliminating shortcomings and who must improve work. Comrade Ivanov is an active propagandist. He supervises a school group in the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism.

The friendly work of the command, the party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations gives positive results. Medical treatment work in the polyclinic continues to improve. Out-patient medical examinations of attached officers is well organized. The merit is due to the entire collective.

Many doctors and other specialists engage in scientific-practical work in their free time. These are B. Kuchur, K. Simonova, and others. Considerable attention is given to the combat and special training of the servicemen. This helps to raise the professional skills of all category of specialists, their responsibility for their assigned work, and a growth in productive labor.

Only the foundation has been laid to implement the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee "To further improve the organization of socialist competition." There is still much to be done so that competition would answer modern requirements everywhere. We still encounter formalism and the proper conditions to ensure fulfillment of assumed obligations have not been set everywhere. Some collectives will achieve success and be satisfied. Time goes by and they again begin to lag. This took place in the maintenance chast' headed by P. Banartsev. At one time the collective had reached high competition indexes through stubborn effort. Later, control over execution of socialist obligations slackened, initiative was not shown, and attention was not given to eliminate shortcomings revealed in the work processes. This caused the collective to fall back. Now, of course, the supervisors understand their mistakes and are applying considerable effort to activate competition and retrieve the lost positions.

The servicemen, workers, and employees have widely expanded socialist competition to implement the tasks facing them which have been set by the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress and are filled with the desire to close 1971, the first year of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, with high work indexes.

FIRM ECONOMIC KNOWLEDGE FOR MILITARY TRADE WORKERS (pp 62-64)

Colonel A. Ponomarenko

The successful solution of the large and important tasks to increase the output of consumer goods, to expand their assortment, to increase quality, and to increase commodity turnover in our country greatly depends on the assimilation of economic knowledge by the workers, including the trade workers. At the current stage in the building of communism, schooling in economics is emphasized in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "To improve the economic education of the workers," "is an important condition to raise the scientific level of administration, the growth of initiative, and the activeness of workers in guiding production and to implement program to develop the national economy as planned by the CPSU Central Committee."

The task to further raise trade and commercial activity in light of the requirements of the 24th CPSU Congress discussed at a recent All-Army seminar of military trade supervisory workers was linked most closely with the tasks of the economic schooling of the cadres. The report made by the deputy chief of the Main Directorate of Trade of the USSR Ministry of Defense, Major General Quartermaster Service V. Bondarenko, emphasized that economic education must be raised to properly resolve the multifaceted problems of contemporary military trade, to more fully serve the military customers, for the long-range development of trade and for the scientific organization of labor of the great number of collectives.

A certain know-how in organizing economic schooling by holding various types of seminars has already been accumulated in many trade directorates and post exchanges. But the quality of the studies and how they are organized and conducted do not always or everywhere satisfy the wants of the students. The Main Directorate of Trade is currently taking measures to arrange for the serious economic schooling of post exchange supervisory workers. This year some of them have already started studying without any breaks from production at special course given by the USSR Gosplan. It is proposed to open courses in Leningrad in 1972 designed to raise the economic knowledge of supervisory workers in the trade directorates of the military districts and . . .

However, it is naturally impossible, within the education system organized by the Main Directorate of Trade, for all workers to raise their economic education. In the future, institutes, faculties and courses designed to raise qualifications, schools and seminars for the party-administrative aktiv, the Marxism-Leninism universities, and national schools will be called upon to play a large role in the matter of improving the economic training of cadres.

All of the work must be so done that economic education would cover various categories of workers in military trade and would be developed expansively with consideration of the specifics of the enterprise and the nature of the work.

It was the conclusion of the seminar members that further improvement in trade-commercial activities is unthinkable without raising economic knowledge and without the ability to concretely apply this knowledge in everyday practical work.

Considerable attention was given the study of consumer demand. It is this point on which, to a considerable degree, depends the completeness and continuity of trade service, the satisfaction of consumer requests, the availability of commodity reserves, and, finally, the economic efficiency of enterprise activity.

Unless consumer demand is studied, it is impossible to formulate a sound and intelligent request for consumer goods, it is impossible to send correct requests to industry and to base them on appropriate demands for quality and quantity of produced items.

It is stated in the Directives of the 24th CPSU Congress on the five-year development of the USSR national economy for 1971-1975 that the task is not just that of totally covering consumer demand, but mainly what commodities will the purchaser find in the stores, how well will he be satisfied with the variety and quality.

This work is well organized in the trade directorates of the Order of Lenin Leningrad, the Red Banner Belorussian, and other military districts. Days are regularly set aside to consider unsatisfactory response to wants, consumer conferences, questionnaires on consumer demands are widely used, councils to study consumer demands are actively engaged in the post exchanges and trade directorates, and intradistrict wholesale trade fairs are systematically organized. All of this has a positive effect on the fullness of consumer service and on the general economic results of the directorate's administrative activity.

Unfortunately, due attention is not given everywhere to the matter of studying consumer demand. The trade directorates of the Moscow, Baltic, and some other military districts have not understood the full usefulness and significance of this work, have not modernized it to conform to the requirements of the time. Consequently, it is not surprising that individual post exchanges of these directorate turn in requests for consumer goods

without a proper analysis and consideration of the actual demands for them. As an example, the post exchange supervised by A. Petrov requested, on the average, 2.5 boy's coats and 4 girl's coats per store per year! This state of affairs in the study of consumer demand leads without fail to interruptions in trade and causes an artificial deficit in individual commodities.

The proper work with suppliers based on contractual principles is important in trade-commercial activity and in its economic results. Contracts to deliver consumer goods is the only legal and main regulator in the purchaser-supplier relationship. The fullness and rhythmic supplying of trade organizations with necessary commodities depends on how detailed it is and how promptly signed.

An important side of the contract, as we know, is the specifications for the supplied commodities. Particular attention to this matter is given by the trade directorates of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet and the Red Banner Far Eastern Military District. Their contracts are specific, worked out in detail, and they show the number, periods, articles, fashions, colors, and sizes of the commodities to be supplied.

At the same time, there are instances in a number of post exchanges in which the specifics proposed for contract are not sound, in which the commodities are ordered in a specific cost amount, delivery periods are not defined, and so forth.

A properly organized recording of supplied commodities and the application of appropriate sanctions for violations of contract conditions is the foundation on which to improve trade-commercial activity. However, as mentioned at the seminar, one may still encounter the practice of mutual amnesty between purchaser and supplier when, because of the fear to hurt the "good" relationships, some trade organization supervisors do not apply taxing sanctions for lack of promptness in delivering commodities, for a lower product quality thereby conniving with the managers of industrial enterprises and supply bases. All of this also has a negative effect on satisfying consumer demand and on the economic effects of the administrative activity of trade organizations.

The proper structuring of commodity turnover of each retail enterprise and its management has a particular place in trade-commercial work. Quite obviously, fulfillment of the commodity turnover plan is a priority task of the retail trade enterprises. However, this can be done in different ways. Let us say that with just a small effort primarily in costly and short supply items this satisfies the demands of only part of the consumers. But a plan can and must be done by presenting customers with all commodities necessary for their everyday living and activity. Of course, there must be the exertion of considerable effort and a greater initiative and effort made, and, finally, which is most important, concern to satisfy the consumer demands.

High economic indexes cannot be achieved without a knowledge of the nature of superpositions and overheads for each commodity, without proper

structuring of the retail enterprise's commodity turnover. It is here that high economic knowledge is essential to the enterprise manager and to all trade workers.

Managers who do not have this knowledge cannot properly develop the commodity turnover structure for each store in the post exchange, in the soldier's store, or kiosk to fully satisfy consumer demands and achieve an economic efficiency of the enterprise. This kind of manager often goes to meet the store supervisor in matters of commodity turnover structure (and unfortunately such do exist) who are concerned with filling out the plan in any way possible and forget that the foundation of the plan is to give full commodity service to the consumer regardless of where he may be located.

In recent years there has been a considerable improvement in the service to small and remote garrisons due to measures taken by the military councils of districts and fleets, by the command elements of soyedineniye and military chast', and by the military trade workers. Much has been done to strengthen the material base for military trade, daily concern is shown for the delivery of essential goods for the consumer, and progressive trade forms are widely implemented.

Particular attention is shown to the small garrisons located in the northern regions. As a rule, the commodity funds for their needs are provided on a priority and preferential basis over other garrisons. The efficient organization of mobile stores and the delivery of goods, primarily early vegetables and fruit, by airplane plays a great role in this service.

However, much still remains to be done in matters of trade service for these garrisons. They are still not sufficiently provided with goods from the so-called "1,000 minor" items. Obviously, there is no need for the small garrisons to stock all items which have a one-time or limited demand. But we are obligated to satisfy consumer demands in them. This must be done by using various trade forms primarily by order sales (by it a request for a television set or a door knob), by mail order trade, by the travel of garrison general stores carrying a large-scale assortment, and so forth.

A further comprehensive improvement in trade service for remote and small garrisons is still the priority task of the military trade workers.

Now, when the store counters receive more and more high quality goods and the customer becomes more and more demanding in their selection, changes have to take place in the forms of trade. Self-service, open displays, and free access to the trade goods is well received by consumers.

Considerable attention was devoted at the seminar to the development and introduction of progressive forms of trade, especially self-service, as its most convenient form for the customer and the most efficient for the store as well as trade in commercial chemicals and sports items.

Undoubtedly, the seminar which was held will help the military trade workers to further improve trade-commercial activity, to improve the organization of economic education at the jobs, and to carry out the tasks of the second year of the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

THE COMPANY MEDICAL INSTRUCTOR
IN THE PODRAZDELENIYE AND IN THE FIELD

(pp 65-67)

Lieutenant Colonel Medical Service V. Averin

The experience of the Great Patriotic War has shown that the favorable outcome of wounds greatly depends on the prompt administration of first aid directly on the field of battle. This can be achieved only if all servicemen will be well trained in giving self- and mutual-aid. Teaching this important matter to podrazdeleniye personnel is one of the fundamental tasks of the medical instructor. In addition, he is concerned with preserving the health of the soldiers, that sanitary conditions be maintained in the buildings, cleanliness of clothing and bed linens, and to have the sick turn in to the doctor or feldsher for examination. Naturally, the medical instructors must be well trained in carrying out the indicated duties.

We give considerable attention in our district to the training of this category of specialists. The necessary material-technical base has been set up in the chast' and podrazdeleniye. The special and tactical-special training classrooms are well equipped. They have everything necessary to give training in the administration of medical first aid.

An important role in the training of medical instructors belongs to the training podrazdeleniye. Their graduates are now serving in the chast' and podrazdeleniye of the district and we hear good things about them. For example, very good comments are reported on Sergeant R. Lysyak, the medical instructor in a motorized rifle company. He is constantly concerned with preserving the health of the soldiers and checks to see that the sleeping quarters are aired promptly and that the soldiers strictly follow personal hygiene rules.

In the event of the doctor's absence, the sergeant ably administers medical first aid and sends the sick to the regimental medical station on time. The medical instructor promptly reports to the company commander on any medical service measures which have to be carried out in the podrazdeleniye. There was a case when one of the soldiers in the podrazdeleniye was stricken with a gastro-intestinal disease. Sergeant Lysyak immediately isolated the patient, found all individuals who had contact with him, and then

keeps them under observation. He performed careful disinfection of the patient's personal belongings and common area usage.

All personnel in this company have been made cognizant of the skills of rendering medical first aid. The medical instructor taught the soldiers how to use individual means of protection especially the bandaging and chemical kits, what assistance to give for bleeding, fractures, and so forth. It is not by accident that the soldiers of this podrazdeleniye passed the military medical training with "good" and "outstanding" marks.

Captain Medical Service I. Veshelin, the chast' senior doctor, has directly organized the training of his subordinates. Seminars and assemblies of medical instructors are regularly held during which they master the skills given by the doctor to the sick and wounded and learn how to make proper use of ambulatory service.

When the medical instructor brings patients to the doctor from his company he helps the latter in his work. The use of medical instructors in the practical work at the chast' medical station has a favorable effect on the quality of medical service for the servicemen.

Podrazdeleniye medical instructors Sergeants Ya. Pak, V. Kholod, A. Marsakov, and R. Ziyatdinov are distinguished by great effort and thorough special knowledge. They constantly and actively conduct medical-educational work in their podrazdeleniye and frequently discuss medical subjects with the soldiers. The propaganda of sanitary-hygienic knowledge, in the long run, helps to strengthen the health of company personnel, a more sensible organization of work and everyday living of the soldiers which plays a considerable role in ensuring the high combat readiness of the podrazdeleniye.

For example, medical instructor Sergeant A. Marsakov will not overlook any violations of clothing storage or damp cleaning of the barracks has not been done. This is why it is clean and comfortable in the podrazdeleniye quarters. This helps to prevent infectious diseases.

All of these medical instructors, who have a good theoretical training and practical skills in medical support for the podrazdeleniye, are true assistants to the commanders. They are always ready to give first aid and hold a discussion or practical study on medical training. They have earned the respect of the personnel in their podrazdeleniye by their responsiveness and industriousness.

Tactical walks are a serious school for the medical instructors. Only there can their knowledge, skills, and field work be fully assessed. The first thing they do during exercises and field exercises is to work out the organization of rendering medical first aid to the sick and wounded, their collection and evacuation in a highly fluid offensive battle. The successful implementation of these measures is only possible if the podrazdeleniye medical instructor constantly follows the changing combat situation, is well versed in the task of his podrazdeleniye, and maintains constant contact with the company commander and the battalion senior feldsher.

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Tankmen under the supervision of medical instructor Master Sergeant reenlisted service I. Maksimenko learn how to remove a wounded man from a tank.

It is very useful for the medical instructors to participate in tactical-special exercises to acquire field work skills. During one such exercise, Senior Lieutenant Medical Service, as a means of education of the medical instructors, decided to work out the skills of rendering first aid to the simulated wounded with good casualty representation. The entire medical service called in for chast' exercises participated, but primary attention was given to the work of the medical instructor as the main medical link of the podrazdeleniye in rendering medical first aid.

The military medical instructors learned how to stop bleeding by the application of a tourniquet, how to give artificial respiration, how to administer antidotes, apply an antiseptic bandage, a split to a broken extremity, and so forth.

The cooperation between the medical instructors and the battalion senior feldsher were worked out in searching for wounded on the battlefield, carrying and evacuating casualties from centers of mass losses when the enemy employs weapons of mass destruction. At the same time, the ability of the medical instructor's was checked to work in individual means of chemical protection with the development of a complex chemical and epidemic situation.

As the exercise showed, not all of the podrazdeleniye personnel are able to put a gasmask on a wounded man quickly, particularly if he is lying down, and not all know how to drag him to shelter on their back. It was also found during this checking that the men of the motorized rifle company taking part in the tactical-special exercise were insufficiently trained in the ways to remove wounded from tanks, armored personnel carriers, and other vehicles.

The exercise was a good school in which to work out many questions of administering medical first aid. The soldiers were convinced in practical work of the importance and complexity of the tasks which they would face in a combat situation.



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The chast' senior doctor, Lieutenant Medical Service V. Zakharov (left) teaches company medical instructor Junior Sergeant G. Shishkalov in how to aid a wounded man.

Despite individual shortcomings, all medical instructors worked efficiently and well. Here is a characteristic example. According to one of the inputs, a tank was "damaged" during "battle." Medical assistance had to be given to the "wounded" tankmen. Medical instructor Senior Sergeant A. Yevsin, making good use of the folded terrain, crawled up to the tank, opened the hatched with a special key, got inside, gave first aid to the crew, removed two of the "wounded" by using the Sh-4 straps and carried them to shelter at the collection point.

The actions of Junior Sergeant D. Udzilyauri were very instructive. Under field conditions and with full knowledge of his work, he provided medical service to an antiaircraft battery. Together with the battery commander he made a medical reconnaissance of the deployment area of the podrazdeleniye. The medical instructor gave preliminary training to the battery personnel on the methods of self- and mutual help to wounded and how to use the tablets to purify water. During the exercise, Junior Sergeant D. Udzilyauriy kept a careful check on meal preparations at the food and clothing supply point, on the cleanliness of mess kits and spoons, and checked on the sanitary

condition of the battery area. He constantly checked to see that there were no cases of frostbite and that foot cloths and mittens were promptly dried. Because of the concern and able actions of the medical instructor, there were no cases of illness or trauma in the podrazdeleniye.

The medical instructors were motivated by a single desire -- to make maximum use of the tactical walk to further raise their special skills and to teach the podrazdeleniye soldiers in the necessary skills of rendering self- and mutual help.

It must be mentioned that many other medical instructors in our podrazdeleniye act similarly. They are deeply aware that the further improvement in their practical work and raising the quality of military medical training of the personnel is a mandatory condition for the high combat efficiency and combat readiness of the troops.

CONCERN AND ATTENTION TO YOUNG FINANCE OFFICERS

(pp 68-70)

Colonel I. Katalov

Every year new detachments of young finance officers enter the Soviet Army and Navy. By and large they are graduates from the Yaroslavl Military School named Army General A. V. Khrulev.

Having a sufficient scope of theoretical knowledge, the young specialists enthusiastically enter into their assigned work.

However, the development of a finance officer, just as that for a young officer of any specialty, is a lengthy process. It is possible only through practical work, through a tactful attitude toward him on the part of his superiors by rank and duty, and by goal-directed education work on the part of the commanders, political organs, and the party and Komsomol organizations.

Due attention is given to on the job work with the young finance officers and considerable know-how has been accumulated in this work. As an example we can refer to the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. Its finance service is headed by an experienced economist, participant in the Great Patriotic War, and a Communist -- Major General Quartermaster Service V. Bab'yev.

As a rule, the chief of the finance service or his deputy chat with every new officer coming into the Group of Forces. They explain to the new officer the approximate scope of his future work, describe the conditions of service and everyday living, and clarify requests and desires. The attention of the young finance officer is directed to the fact that he should try to consolidate his theoretical knowledge gained in school by practical work, should learn the features of fiscal administration, should demonstrate industriousness, honesty, and of good principle, should maintain close contact with the party-political apparatus of the chast', the staff, and the chiefs of services. The young officers are immediately introduced into active participation in community work. The party or Komsomol organization is always interested how he is mastering his profession and political knowledge, assist him, and conduct educational work with him.

Thus, from the very first day of their service, many of the officers become good assistants to the commanders.

For example, this is how one of the chast' commanders feels about Lieutenant Quartermaster Service A. Venediktov: "Smoothness in work, efficient execution of the daily routine, prompt execution of tasks is characteristic of the work of comrade Venediktov. He is not ashamed to use that which is the best in the experienced finance officers. He enjoys his specialty and knows it well. As the political study group leader, he is conscientious in his work with the result that the group received an outstanding rating during an inspection check."

Worthy of attention is the know-how in organizing the special training of officers called up from the reserve accumulated by the Transbaikal Military District. Training assemblies are regularly held with this category of officers during which the existing laws on finance-administrative matters and manual are studied on the job and the know-how in the work of the better military finance officers is copied.

Officers of the district political department and representatives of the military prosecutor's office speak to the young specialists during the assemblies and studies.

As a rule, audits are made twice a year in the chast' to which they are assigned. A regular preliminary check is made of disbursing documents for the payment of monetary subsistence to the personnel and expenditures on the payment of travel subsistence.

Major General D. Valerianov, the chief of the finance service of this district, gives much time and effort to the training and education of the young officers.

We would like to describe in a little greater detail the work done with young officers in the Red Banner Belorussian Military District.

The district's finance service is headed by an experienced specialist, Colonel Quartermaster Service A. Danilov. As soon as the young officers arrive, discussions are held with them on questions pertaining to their service and concern is shown to establish the necessary living and everyday conditions for them. If not a veteran, then an experienced specialist able to give advice at any time to his colleague on how to overcome obstacles, takes patronage over each young officer.

During the initial period, prompt control exercised by the higher element is of great significance to the activity of the young specialists. The command element of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District Finance Service takes this into consideration. Going right to the job site to become acquainted with their work, the senior chiefs are always interested in the comments of the command and the party-political apparatus as to the business and moral qualities of the finance officers.

Much attention is given to summarizing and disseminating leading experience. The district newspaper, "Glory to the Homeland," helps in this. Just recently it published a series of articles: "Comrade finance chief," "People of a modest profession," "With a sense of high party responsibility," "With a knowledge of the job," and others.

Constantly sensing the concern of the commanders, political officers, and finance service specialists, many of the officers called up from the reserves for two years voluntarily remain in the armed forces. This is a very important work indicator.

But probably the most actual form of educational-training work with the young officers of the district is the assembly. I had the opportunity to attend one. I will say right off that this training assembly, just as all the other ones, went with great success according to the participants. The commanding general of the district, Colonel General I. Tret'yak, constantly gives considerable attention to the finance service and to the education of the young officers. He set this task in personally instructing the chief of the finance service prior to the assembly: to exchange leading know-how and the maturing of the young officers, set the paths to further improve the everyday living conditions of the servicemen and to ensure their combat readiness.

All of these matters were covered in detail in the talk by the deputy chief of the district's finance service, Colonel Quartermaster Service I. Gushel'. The proper place was given to the examples of positive work by the graduates of the Yaroslavl Military School imeni Army General A. V. Khrulev, officers A. Platonov, M. Rubanov, I. Eyg, P. Shamal, V. Marmazov, and many others. It was mentioned that their work is distinguished by a party-like approach to any problem, industriousness, and a desire to improve their practical, military, political, and special knowledge.

There is much that is positive in the service activity of Lieutenant A. Platonov. He is a principled and capable officer. He studies the guiding documents thoroughly and scrupulously. He frequently turns for help and advice to his senior comrades, maintains close contact with the party and Komsomol organizations, is concerned with the proper operation and preservation of military equipment, and on strengthening fiscal discipline. When he issues money to acquire material goods and in supervising the feasibility of their expenditures, the officer shows government interest.

Platonov is a member of the peoples control group and an active military correspondent of the district newspaper "Glory to the Homeland." He regularly talks to the personnel explaining the existing fiscal laws and the requirements of the 24th CPSU Congress. Lieutenant Platonov was promoted.

Unfortunately, also mentioned were those who having sufficient theoretical training do not manifest due effort in their work or maximum exertion to more thoroughly assimilate the guiding documents and apply them in practice, or frequently turn for help to the seniors. All of these leads to failings and shortcomings in service; this was justifiably commented upon

at the assembly. Among such officers were Lieutenant Quartermaster Service M. Novikov and Junior Lieutenants Quartermaster Service Ya. Zuyev and V. Rusetskiy.

Finance officers of the older generation spoke to the assembly participants. They shared the know-how of organizing and handling fiscal administration of the military chast', on properly and economically expending monetary funds.

An interesting talk was given by Senior Lieutenant Quartermaster Service M. Savchenko. He is one of the best finance workers in the district. Characteristic in the work of finance officer Savchenko is the rational use of each hour of service time, a thoughtful organization of the work place, efficient performance of the daily routine, constant self-supervision, and a principled solution to all matters in combination with concern for the needs of the personnel. With this work he has gained a good reputation in the collective and won their prestige.

The district's finance department and the young officers have due respect to the know-how of the olders. Their life's road is an example for the young. The talk given by Arseniy Nikolayevich Denisov, a reserve officer currently serving in the district's finance department, was warmly received.

He had something to tell his young colleagues. He was at the front from the very first to the very last day of the Great Patriotic War; he began with the duty of battalion chief of fiscal subsistence and finally became chief of the finance service of a sovedineniye. In spite of difficulties, he successfully coped with his service obligations and there was not an instance in which officer Denisov did not ensure the issuance of monetary subsistence or the need for monies associated with troop combat activity. Although his work place, at the best, was a dugout or reinforced dugout and the necessary documents often had to be filled out while taking shelter under a poncho, everything was still done accurately and in time.

Concluding the training assembly, a talk was given to the young officers of the finance service by delegate to the 24th CPSU Congress and member of the Military Council -- the chief of the political directorate of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District Lieutenant General A. Debalyuk. He truly assessed the work of the district's finance service to further improve fiscal support of troop combat readiness.

The assembly participants approved a call to the officer candidates at the Yaroslavl Military School imeni Army General A. V. Khrulev in which the future military finance officers were asked to study as best as possible, to constantly indoctrinate themselves with high moral-combat and political qualities.

This assembly will long remain in the memories of the young finance officers. It is not in vain that the officers say: school is over -- training continues.

Life constantly raises the requirements on the cadres of all categories including the military finance officers. These requirements flow from the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress the implementation of which is stubbornly followed by all Soviet people and their loyal sons -- the defenders of our homeland.

A keen attitude toward young officers and a careful one to the older officers and maximum utilization of their know-how and knowledge is one of the most important conditions for successful work with military finance officers -- the ones who carry on the economic policy of the party and the armed forces.

APPLYING PROGRESSIVE TRADE FORMS

(pp 71-74)

K. Zhukovskiy, garrison general store director

Our garrison general store is one of the largest enterprises in military trade. The annual commodity turnover reaches several million rubles. Specialists with high theoretical training and considerable practical experience hold responsible jobs. Half of the clerks are young people who came to us after finishing middle school and learning sales work in a general store by the individual-brigade method over a six month period. The party organization has 17 communists. They work well, conduct active community work. The Komsomol organization is our militant detachment, the initiator of all mass measures and the unyielding guardian of orderliness at the enterprise. Through their "Projector," the Komsomol members struggle to strengthen labor discipline, to raise labor productivity and service standards for the customers. Such are the general data about our general store.

The basic form of trade which we follow is the travel form. We service the military chast' right in their area. We try to bring in goods of an improved assortment and in a wide selection. This primarily concerns clothing, shoes, knitted goods, cloth, haberdashery items, and military assortment articles. The service is performed by travel teams of 10-12 persons headed by a section chief.

The people to whom this important and responsible work is assigned show great industriousness and craftsmanship. Each trip is a complex and worrisome matter. First, it is necessary to ready a specific amount of commodities which the servicemen and their families need most of all. Then the items must be so packed that they would not become rumpled or soiled during frequent loadings and unloadings. This is particularly true of men's and women's suits, shirts and blouses, headwear, and so forth. Care must be taken that such items as watches and transistorized radio receivers are carefully handled and their packaging kept intact.

A variety of organizational matters must be resolved before arrival in the military chast': an agreement made with the command as to the place and time of trade and notification of the inhabitants. The return trip is no less worrisome. The leftover items must be packed up, a requisition for transport must be made out, loading, and so forth. All of this work is

done by the team members themselves. The overall weight of the goods is quite substantial at times. And if we add to this the reception of items from the suppliers' bases (loading, unloading), then one can clearly see the difficulty of work which is placed on our people.

However, an understanding of the importance of the assigned work, the desire to help the servicemen and their families residing in the remote garrisons and to help improve their lot aids in overcoming the difficulties. The military chast' always welcome the arrival of our people. Here is one of the comments.

"The trade of industrial goods was held in our garrison. The clerks worked well and gave good service to the customers. The chast' command is appreciative of the attention given the servicemen and their families."

Another one. "The military chast' command expresses its appreciation to the general store collective for the care shown in organizing trade in our military post. We request that clerks Z. Shamina, V. Nikitenkova, M. Mel'nikova, N. Mamistova, and V. Azarova be commended for their excellent work."

Gratitude has been expressed in the many comments on the work done by clerks N. Barykina, I. Afanas'yeva, T. Golubeva, L. Antyuf'yeva, and others.

According to approved plan, we recently visited one of the military chast'. On the eve of the trip I called in travel section chief M. Mel'nikova and instructed her to make ready for the trip which included the selection of goods, replenishment of assortment, packing, and so forth. Normally three days are set aside for this work.

After this, together with the deputy travel section chief L. Al'yaynova, we visited the military chast' where we met with the command and agreed as to the time of trade, the premises and transport, and clarified individual organizational matters. In its turn, the chast' command notified all officers and their families of the forthcoming travel trade in the club of the chast'.

The day prior to the trade, two passenger busses were brought up to the general store at 1700 hours and into which we loaded 50,000 rubles worth of items. All evening was taken up with work preparations (setting up the tables and hangers, unpacking and placement of articles). Upon completion of work, the travel section chief closed the area, placed a seal on the door, and turned it over for guarding.

Trade commenced at 0900 on the following day. Three sections were in operation: the first section handled outer knitted goods and readymade dresses, the second handled shoes, and the third handled haberdashery, including underwear, and women's items. In all there were 10 people working (three in each section and a senior cashier). There were many officers and members of their families; trade went briskly and well.

Trade ceased at 1700 hours. By this time there were hardly any customers and all who wanted goods had already purchased them. The clerks began to pack up the unsold merchandise.

Nearly half of the merchandise brought in was sold. This is considered as good trading, especially if the customers were satisfied.

It would seem that the normal work days are filled with problems; but then there is much to be pleased with. There is the huge moral satisfaction from recognizing the usefulness, the search for and finding of better and more progressive forms of trade, the healthy competition to fulfill and overfulfill individual and collective obligations. All of this motivates the thoughts and actions of the people, ensures those successes which have been racked up by the general store collective.

It is no wonder that in 1970 the collective of our general store was thrice awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the local rayon executive committee for its good indexes in socialist competition and high service standards to military personnel and their families. According to the totals of the All-Union community inspection of trade standards made in honor of the 100th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth, our collective was awarded second degree certificate and monetary prize by the Command of the Armed Forces Rear and the Central Committee of the trade union of state trade and consumer cooperative workers.

According to the totals of socialist competition for the first and second quarters of 1971, the collective of the general store was awarded the Challenge Pennant and certificate by the local rayon executive committee of the Council of Workers' Deputies and a commendation made by the main trade directorate of the city executive committee.

We give much attention to the military assortment sales section. It is well appointed and there is a large selection of goods: stars, emblems, shoulderboards for all branches of troops, shirts, trousers, belts, headgear, shoes, and much other. Chest ribbons are also attached here.

In our store there are 54 shock workers of communist labor and 20 individuals are in the struggle to obtain this honorable title. Ten individuals have been awarded the "For valiant labor" medal for their conscientious attitude toward labor and trade successes achieved.

We will briefly describe some of them and their work. For example. M. Yakovleva is a senior cashier. She has worked many years in military trade. She is secretary of the general store party organization. She is an experienced specialist and good organizer of party-political work. She ably directs the activity of the trade union and Komsomol organizations. Political information, lectures and reports on the international and internal situation of our country, and amateur theatricals are regularly held; the wall newspaper is published regularly. M. Yakovleva has a good knowledge of people, mobilizes them to fulfill planned state tasks and to give good service to military personnel and their families.

Trade ceased at 1700 hours. By this time there were hardly any customers and all who wanted goods had already purchased them. The clerks began to pack up the unsold merchandise.

Nearly half of the merchandise brought in was sold. This is considered as good trading, especially if the customers were satisfied.

It would seem that the normal work days are filled with problems; but then there is much to be pleased with. There is the huge moral satisfaction from recognizing the usefulness, the search for and finding of better and more progressive forms of trade, the healthy competition to fulfill and overfulfill individual and collective obligations. All of this motivates the thoughts and actions of the people, ensures those successes which have been racked up by the general store collective.

It is no wonder that in 1970 the collective of our general store was thrice awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the local rayon executive committee for its good indexes in socialist competition and high service standards to military personnel and their families. According to the totals of the All-Union community inspection of trade standards made in honor of the 100th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth, our collective was awarded second degree certificate and monetary prize by the Command of the Armed Forces Rear and the Central Committee of the trade union of state trade and consumer cooperative workers.

According to the totals of socialist competition for the first and second quarters of 1971, the collective of the general store was awarded the Challenge Pennant and certificate by the local rayon executive committee of the Council of Workers' Deputies and a commendation made by the main trade directorate of the city executive committee.

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Or let us take Z. Kostyleva -- chief of the ready-to-wear dress section. She has worked for 17 years in trade. She is a CPSU member. She devotes much time to the organization of socialist competition in the collective and to supervision over fulfillment of obligations. She is greatly concerned with raising the qualifications of the young sales clerks.



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Chief of the travel trade section M. Mel'nikova (left), sales clerk L. Antyuf'yeva (center), and administrator Z. Shamina ready goods to be sold in a remote garl on.

Then there is T. Zhemalina. This is a young sales clerk who is secretary of the general store Komsomol organization. She came to us after finishing the middle school, received her specialty here, and has now been working successfully for four years. T. Zhemalina is much engaged in Komsomol work and the education of her comrades. Eleven Komsomol members are studying in Soviet trade educational institutions while the rest improve their specialty through practical work. The Komsomol members have performed many good deeds.

The section chiefs whose collectives have won the right to carry the high title of brigade of communist work are remarkable workers: S. Chidnovskiy, M. Mel'nikova, Z. Borzykh, and others. We are proud of these persons and take examples from the.

Our general store has a council on scientific organization of labor consisting of 13 persons and 8 initiative groups numbering 26 persons. The

council members are the most experienced and active counter workers. The council is supervised by scientific organization of labor engineer-organizer A. Lerman. We have recently done much work to improve the working conditions for the clerks and service to the customers.



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In the military haberdashery trade section. Shock worker of communist labor Z. Borzykh suggests goods to the soldiers.

The interior of the general store has undergone major repair and new equipment installed. Now there is much light and air. Individual wardrobes with mirrors have been set up in a large lighted room for the clerks' clothes and personal belongings. Here it is possible to change clothes, get themselves organized, and rest. All loading-unloading operations are mechanized. Training has been organized for the counter clerks to raise their qualifications. Much attention is given to the economic education of the cadres.

All of these measures help to raise the productive labor of the store workers which means an increase in commodity turnover, saving the customer's time, improving sanitary-hygienic conditions, and easing the work of the clerks. At the same time we realize that there still are shortcomings and difficulties in our work which the collective must overcome. Unfortunately there is no free access to some items in the store, self-service methods are introduced slowly, the customer demands are not always taken into consideration, at times our requisitions for industrial goods are not always completely filled, and so forth.

We understand that at the present time, as never before, all potentials must be used to improve trade organization and to introduce its modern and progressive forms.

What is being done in this direction. The sections and departments are being remodeled so as to organize open display and free access to the goods. Now the purchaser can look over two or three times more items and more quickly find that which he fancies. Furthermore, this will help to put the general store on a self-service basis.

A special book has been set up in each section to study demand; customer desires are written down in it. This information is taken into consideration to compile requisitions and make agreements with suppliers. This method has justified itself. Now we talk to the workers of the factories which supply us with items, in other words we have on hand specific data on what commodity, for example, is now in greatest demand and which is not moving.

The general store workers see their task to use the accumulated experience to consolidate and strengthen the attained successes, to more fully satisfy the growing material and cultural requests of the servicemen and their families.

A great upsurge is noticed in the enterprise's collective. Our workers have taken the the instructions of the 24th CPSU Congress to comprehensively develop progressive forms of trade as their personal bond. The counter workers have actively entered into socialist competition to meet the first year plan and the entire five-year plan as a whole ahead of schedule, persistently seek and implement new potentials to carry out the assumed obligations.

FRESERVING AND RECORDING CLOTHING ABOARD SHIPS

(pp 75-76)

Lieutenant Colonel P. Tyumenev, senior officer
in the Clothing Supply Directorate of the Ministry of Defense

The properly organized everyday living of personnel is an important factor in raising the combat readiness of a ship and in successfully carrying out their assigned tasks. No little role in this belongs to a well established clothing supply for the sailors. A number of measures were implemented in recent years to improve clothing supply for naval personnel. All of the necessary conditions have been created in the chast' and aboard ships so that under any condition the sailors, petty officers, and officers would be well dressed and shod and have a good appearance.

We will describe this side of shipboard administration in greater detail. We should first of all emphasize that in providing ship personnel with allotted property, of great significance is the proper organization of supervision over the preservation of clothing and its proper wear and a well established accounting.

As we know, shipboard administration is organized by the ship's commander. The direct executor of this is the executive officer who supervises the timeliness and completeness of providing the ship with its allotted material goods, the assistant commander for supply, and also the department commanders (chiefs of services) of the ship whose concern is the material and everyday living support and health preservation of the personnel, to organize the proper use and preservation of department (service) property, and to personally check, not less than once a month, on its state and accounting.

The division commander aboard first-class ships must make a detailed inspection not less than once a month of the state of personnel clothing and bed linens, while the group commander on second and first class ships checks on the prompt supplying of subordinates with all allotted subsistence, demands that they adhere to the forms of clothing, checks on their appearance and bearing, proper fitting and preservation of the clothing, and checks on its availability.

The Navy Shipboard Regulations specifically define the duties of team petty officers and section commanders. Thus, the first is responsible for the preservation and proper state of the clothing and listed team property. He must demand of his subordinates strict adherence to form of clothing, daily inspect the personnel at formations, and check that allocated clothing is promptly received and that it is properly worn and stored. The section commander is responsible to check daily on the neatness and repairability of shoes and clothing of the subordinates, check on the presence of all military clothing items once a month and makes the appropriate notation in the personal use property record card.

Aboard ships where commanders and chiefs constantly check on supplying personnel with clothing items, give attention to individual fitting of uniforms and shoes, check that they adhere to prescribed clothing forms, and educate them in a spirit of care toward state property, there is where as a rule you will find that the sailors neat, have a good bearing, and serve as examples in the wearing of the comfortable and attractive naval uniform. This is the way matters stand aboard the ships where the supply officers are Captain Ye. Kuzovlev and Senior Lieutenant M. Bakhtin. Unfortunately, you can still find cases in which due concern is not given to these matters. It is no wonder that there are violations in the wearing of the uniform and loss of uniform, shoes, and special-purpose clothing. This has a negative effect on military discipline and the order and orderliness aboard ship.

The task is to promptly and fully provide the personnel with all items of clothing as prescribed, to see that it is properly used, and to ensure that the sailors strictly observe wearing of military clothing.

The success in this is greatly dependent on how well clothing records are set up aboard ships. This is why the issue of individual and group items of this type to the servicemen, proper record maintenance and their transfer along with the personnel to other ships or to a shore chast' must be made a part of the record.

This method of recording and the record document forms are defined in the Regulations on Recording Material Goods in Military Chast', Ships, and Soyedineniye of the Soviet Army and Navy.

According to the Regulations, first and second class ships (except submarines) which have independent property must keep a material goods log (form No 3), a record book for material goods issued for temporary use (form No 5), a journal for recording records documents (form No 6), property card for personal use items (form No 42), certification (form No 43), issue (receipt) certificate (form No 46), waybill (form No 44), order to repair (make) property (form No 47), summary certificate (form No 49), and property certificate (form No 78).

Record keeping aboard these ships has the following features: if the storage and accounting of clothing property is assigned to one individual, then it is not handled in the ship's locker; if storage is assigned to one individual and record keeping to another, then a record log (form No 2) is

maintained. A record of repair materials and equipment is kept in a record book (form No 1). Property received for repair is not recorded here. The basis for notation in this book are the waybills on the delivery of spare parts and repair materials and equipment. Materials expended for repairs are written-off daily on the basis of notations made on the reverse side of the order to repair (make) property (form No 47).

On small ships which have independent property, which include coast guard vessels, base trawlers, and other ships with a similar property volume (usually third-class ships), the recording is not done for departments but for the entire ship.

Torpedo boats, missile boats, and other fourth-class vessels served by shore (floating) bases, and submarines do not have clothing property recording. This is done in its entirety by the clothing supply service of the shore (floating) base where a record book is kept for each ship handled.

Auxiliary and hydrographic vessel of over 1000 tons displacement have the material goods recorded according to rules set for small ships which have independent property. Records for the remaining auxiliary and hydrographic ships are kept in their entirety by the clothing supply service of the shore base.

Clothing supplied to a ship is recorded in the record books on the basis of accompanying documents. Property coming aboard ship with servicemen is recorded on the basis of group or individual property certificates. If the people arrive without the certificates, the property is recorded by the formulation of a certificate of arbitrary form. At the same time, a request is forwarded to the former chast' or ship of the individuals for a certificate; when it is received, it is compared against the property actually received. If there is any deviation, the ship's captain initiates administrative investigation.

Clothing property is issued to ship's personnel usually by issue certificates (form No 46) whose data are listed in the personal property use record card (form No 42).

If a serviceman leaves a ship, the property listed for him is taken in by the steward under signature on a record card (form No 42) on the basis of which a clothes certificate (form No 78) is drawn up. The property is written off the ship's property book on the basis of the certificate stub.

Clothing is transferred from the ship to other ships or a chast' by orders of the subsisting organ.

Control over material goods recording aboard ship is performed by authorized individuals or by specially designated commissions through periodic or unscheduled checks. Detected shortages or pilferage are written into the shortage record book, on the basis of ship's orders, after which they are written off from the material goods record books and cards. Surplus

property, according to the inspection certificate and approved by the ship's captain and materials of administrative investigation, is written in as incoming property into the record books and cards.

Once a year, as of 1 January, the ship's captain provides the supplying agency with an accounting-requisition for clothing property (form lveshch). Property requisitioning for the coming year is done from it.

Before a ship leaves for permanent change in base, it is supplied with all items called for in the current season plan by the supplying agency.

The basis for listing a ship on clothing subsistence which is permanently rebased is the directive of the command for rebasing, the clothing certificate issued by the supplying agency from the previous base, and a copy of the last accounting-requisition certified by the supplying agency.

Efficient performance by authorized individuals of the requirements of guiding documents on the handling of ship's property helps to promptly supply personnel with clothing and with the preservation of state property.

ABLY STORE POTATOES AND VEGETABLES

(pp 77-79)

Colonel I. Kaz'min, chief of the food supply
department of the Order of Lenin Moscow Air Defense District

The storage of potatoes and fresh vegetables is one of the most complex and responsible tasks of the chast' food supply service personnel. In order to successfully cope with it, certain specific conditions must be followed.

Let us dwell on a few of these conditions. First of all on the quality of products placed into storage. It should be remembered that potatoes suitable for prolonged storage are the medium-late and late brands which have good keeping qualities. The tubers should be ripe, with solid skin, and no mechanical damages. Potatoes should not be accepted from fields diseased with phytophthora, scab, ring rot, and other diseases since in a matter of 10-12 days they turn into a rotting mass.

The time period for acquiring potatoes and vegetables and their laying in for storage is determined by the soil-climate conditions of the given oblast or rayon. It is best to use potatoes for storage which have been collected at the beginning of the mass acquisition period.

Potatoes which are acquired in wet weather must be dried out and, whenever possible, dirt removed. Special care must be taken to ensure that the potatoes are not wet or frozen.

After the potatoes have been placed into bins, they must not only be stored for the winter but also for the spring-summer period at least until July of the following year.

In the ordinary vegetable storehouses, potatoes are stored in bins and piled to a height of 1.5-1.8 meters. This piling may reach 4-5 meters where active ventilation is used.

The most sensible method is that of storing potatoes in containers and boxes. Under these conditions, losses are reduced by 12-15 percent and storage life extended.

Potatoes are very sensitive to temperature changes and spoil quickly if storage conditions are disrupted. For example, potatoes freeze at a temperature below -1°C and begin to sprout at temperatures above $+3^{\circ}$. The tubers begin to rot at excessive humidity and begin to grow, they become wrinkled at low humidity. During the first 10-15 days after piling, the temperature in the storehouse is maintained at a level between $+12^{\circ}$ and $+20^{\circ}\text{C}$. This is good for healthy and undiseased potatoes; excessive temperature causes the healing of mechanical damages to the tubers and a strengthening of the skin which protects the tuber against moisture, gas, carthogenic bacteria, and the causes of spoiling. A relative humidity of 85-90 percent should be maintained in the storehouses.

After the so-called treatment period, measures are taken to more rapidly cool the potatoes. During the cold nights and days, prior to the beginning of frost, the doors, trapdoors, and ventilation pipes are kept open. However, it must be kept in mind that in warm, damp weather, when the temperature and relative humidity of the ambient air is higher than that in the storehouse, airing is not performed.

When stable cold weather sets in (-5° and lower), the doors into the vegetable storehouses are insulated, the windows and trapdoors are solidly covered, and intake ventilation is used only when the outside temperature is not less than -1°C . Optimum temperature for the storage of potatoes is from $+1^{\circ}$ to $+2^{\circ}\text{C}$ at a relative humidity of 85-90 percent.

The sweating of the upper layers of potatoes which is the result of condensation of vapors from temperature differences in the thickness of the potato layer and that above its surface is of great concern to storehouse workers. An effective means of struggle against sweating is that of covering the potatoes with mats filled with sawdust or shavings. Under these conditions, the shavings become moist and the potatoes remain dry.

In many chasti, the potatoes in the bins are covered over with a 15-20 centimeter thick layer of sugar beets. The sugar beets, being more resistant to moisture, retain it.

The more stable kinds and groups of potatoes which can best be preserved during the winter are used for summer-spring storage. The temperature in the vegetable storehouse is reduced to prevent sprouting, self-heating, and rotting of the potatoes during spring. If there is no artificial cooling, it is best to take the spring-summer storage potatoes into ice houses, refrigeration rooms, or place them into snow houses.

The use of active ventilation has proven itself well for potato storage. This method has a number of advantages, namely: if dampened potatoes are brought in, they quickly dry out and sweating of the upper layers is avoided; potatoes may be piled up to a height of five meters in the bins; storage life is extended and natural loss is reduced as a result of decreased tuber desiccation.

Vegetables — cabbage, carrots, and beets — play a large role in personnel nourishment. It is important that they be included in the soldier ration, not only during the fall and winter, but also in the spring. Again, this can be done only through proper storage. As we know, potatoes and vegetables require different storage conditions which must be considered. For example, onions may not be stored together with potatoes and vegetables because the increased humidity causes their sprouting and rotting. It is not recommended that fresh cabbage and salted items be stored with potatoes because the moisture which they exude causes disease to the tubers.

A separate area dry and well aired, is made available for the storage of onions where they can be kept in piles on multitiered latticed racks piled up to 50 centimeters high on the lower shelves and up to 30 centimeters high on the upper ones. Onions must not be stored in bins in solid bags. Damaged or peeled onions are the first to be used up.

Cabbage plays an important role in the nourishment ration. In order that fresh cabbage be available for meals until April-May, it is placed on shelves and racks or suspended and the cabbage heads must be whole with the outer leaves green. Cabbage is a cold-resistant crop; therefore, it can be kept at a temperature of from -1° to $+1^{\circ}$ and at a relative humidity of 90-95 percent. Cabbage heads crack and rot at higher temperatures ($+3^{\circ}$).

Along with fresh cabbage, a sufficient amount of high quality brined cabbage should also be properly stored. It is recommended that approximately 20 percent of the cabbages be brined, as this is a particularly useful item to prepare snack dishes. To make cabbage more tasty, it is desirable to add carrots, apples, cranberry or mountain cranberry, and sugar. Costs for this may be borne by the chast' funds.

Some administrative personnel believe that since cabbage is cold resistant, its fermentation is best at later periods. This is incorrect. It should be considered that the fermentation process takes place normally only at a temperature of $18-20^{\circ}$ and concludes after 10-12 days. At low air temperatures, the fermentation is slowed up or simply ceases, which leads to a significant deterioration in cabbage quality.

The requirements are also high for the storage of carrots. Many factors should be taken into consideration, among which is the kind of carrot, the soil in which it was grown, the time at which it was collected, and so forth. For example, carrots which have been grown on excessively moist soils are not suitable for winter storage. Early-collected carrots and flaccid carrots also have poor storage qualities. Carrots used for prolonged storage are the ones collected during cool days and which have not been frozen. They are carried from the fields in baskets or boxes, avoiding mechanical damages. Considerable know-how has been accumulated in the troops in the storage of carrots in stacks interspersed with sand. This is a tried and reliable practical method. But there are cases in which carrots are spoiled because the sand used has not been cooled and when the temperature in the storehouses is above $+3^{\circ}$ C.

Sugar beets are stored in bins to a height of 1.5 meters. In order to avoid loss of moisture and disease, the sugar beets are usually rapidly cooled during laying in.

Each chast' lays in a considerable amount of salted cucumbers and tomatoes. Their storage also has a number features. It must be taken into consideration that the most favorable conditions for salting is at a temperature of 0 to +3° C. Therefore, it is best to keep them in iceboxes or in adapted cellars or semicellars. A regular check is made during storage to see that there is brine in the barrels and that the barrels are in a good condition. If necessary, additional brine is added to the barrels and products removed from damaged barrels to others.

Once the potatoes and vegetables have been put into the storehouses, work cannot be considered as over and that everything will be in order. Not infrequently instances occur in which, let us say, potatoes begin to rot. In order to prevent this, a regular check is made to see that there are no signs of rotting. Such signs are the following: an odor of rotting, sweating on the ceilings, walls, and pillars, and a heavy sweating on the upper layers of potatoes, a white mistiness on the upper layer of potatoes and film on the wooden parts of the vegetable storehouse, and a sprouting of the tubers and wrinkling.

What measures should be applied in this case? If intensive spoilage of potatoes began during the first two weeks after placement in storage, then there is reason to suppose that it has phytophthora, ring rot, or bacterial rot. Immediate sorting steps should be taken. A laboratory analysis is also made of the damaged tubers. Samples for this are taken from the upper, middle, and lower layers of each bin of three kilograms each. These are mixed and forwarded to the appropriate scientific research institution. At the same time, a certificate is made indicating that samples have been taken and is forwarded to the laboratory. Once it has been established that the potatoes are diseased from the field, this fact is immediately made known to the supplier so that the unusable potatoes can be replaced.

If there is a sweating of the upper layers of potatoes and no signs of spoilage, the potatoes are immediately covered over with straw mats or bags, the piles in the bins are made lower, and the upper layers are blown over by fans.

If there are signs of self-warming (when the temperature in the thickness of the pile is 4-5° C higher than the air temperature in the vegetable storehouse), then ventilation is increased. If the temperature does not decrease, then the potatoes are resorted. In order to promptly detect the self-warming process in the potatoes and to prevent mass spoilage, temperature should be measured not less than twice a week within the potato pile thickness (to a depth of 35-50 centimeters) with a thermometer in a metal case. In the event that mold appears in the vegetable storehouse, it is necessary to increase ventilation of the building. If the tubers start to sprout, the temperature is reduced in the storehouse by opening the doors for a short period of time several times a day.

In conclusion, we would like to emphasize once again that the storage of potatoes and vegetables is a complex task, but one which can be carried out. All possibilities exist in the chast' to do this.

THE STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVABILITY OF AUXILIARY VESSELS (pp 80-83)

Engineer Captain 2nd Rank I. Semenikhin

It is wellknown that the success of fleet combat operations is greatly dependent on how efficiently the specialists of auxiliary vessels perform their tasks. The prompt support of ships with necessary material goods is an important index of their combat readiness.

The execution of tasks to deliver material goods to ships will depend on the naval skills of auxiliary fleet personnel and their ability to ensure the survivability of the vessels. These factors are also of great significance in peacetime as the operating radius of the fleet at the present time has been sharply increased and the routes covered by auxiliary vessels have been made longer. Oceanic trips are often filled with the most unforeseen situations. It is only possible to overcome such difficulties by people who are brave, who know their work well, and who are able to ensure high survivebility and combat readiness of the vessel.

In our fleet, during combat training, the personnel of auxiliary vessels persistently learn how to provide ships with necessary material goods, struggle for the survivability of vessels in adverse weather conditions and under conditions in which the enemy uses weapons of mass destruction.

Not too long ago, a demonstrative study was held aboard one of the tankers on the subject "Organizing the Struggle for Vessel Survivability Under Conditions When the Enemy Uses Weapons of Mass Destruction." The well conceived and ably implemented scenario helped to create a tense situation during the exercise. This is very important as, as we know, the task of extinguishing a fire on a tanker is one of extreme complexity. During the exercise, problems were worked out concerning the extinguishing of large centers of fire on the upper deck, in the cargo tanks, and in the engine room. Punctures of the cargo tank was imitated. All of this required that the tanker personnel and damage control party make rapid decisions and act sensibly to eliminate damage after effects.

High skills were shown during the first stage of the exercise by the tanker's engineer-machinest Engineer Captain 3rd Rank A. Kozlov.

Using shipboard documentation, he quickly and ably made calculations and determined the flotation reserve and required a number of pumping devices to pump water out of the damaged compartments. The method of counter-filling opposing empty compartments was used to put the tanker on an even keel. A constant check was maintained on the ship's floatability. After this, the damaged vessel was taken under tow by an emergency vessel to a safe area.

The exercise was interesting and instructive. The command element acquired considerable experience in organizing the training of subordinates in the struggle for vessel survivability and the tanker's crew gained practical skills in performing this great and responsible task. It turned out that after the exercise, the tanker soon had to leave on a lengthy cruise. The cruise was successful and the crew ably ensured the vessel's combat readiness.

The exercise showed that ensuring vessel survivability in a complex emergency situation requires high naval skills of the personnel, the able employment of all available means to fight fire and water. Much will also depend on how efficiently each crew member knows his place and his duties in one situation or another and how well he is trained to perform his tasks, not only in a special regard, but also physically. It is now difficult for crews to struggle for survivability without strong physical and psychological readiness.

Fleet practice teaches us that on those vessels where personnel training in the struggle for survivability is done systematically and not from time to time and where this work is always at the center of attention of commanders and political officers, there is where the crew usually has good efficiency and a high degree of combat readiness and can carry out the tasks facing them.

This is fully applicable to the crews of vessels where the senior engineers are V. Danilenkov and A. Kaplin, and Engineer Captain 3rd Rank Ye. Balashov is the engineer-machinist. Each exercise and each training is carefully readied and complex inputs are developed. A thorough use is made of means of imitation so that the personnel would gain the skills of working under difficult situations. Thus, holes in the side are imitated with the use of metal boxes to which water is delivered under pressure. The repair of broken pipelines is worked out with imitation pipelines and the repair of unusable sectors of cable lines is done with the use of battle splices. Rubble removal is also practiced.

However, they do not forget that the use of means of imitation during exercises requires an efficient organization of affairs. Attention is given to the selection of imitation means for which sailors who are knowledgeable of the organization and arrangement of the vessel are usually appointed. Duties and safety measures are studied with them prior to the start of the exercise.

However, there are still exercises and training which are held in a simplified manner, without means of imitation, with the result that the training goals are not reached. But experience teaches us that, for example, if crew personnel, including damage control parties, are not taught to wage the struggle for survivability in smoke-filled areas or when there is water inside the vessel, then upon encountering this in an actual situation, some sailors become confused, the personnel work slowly, and do not demonstrate the necessary initiative in selecting the means with which to extinguish fires.

The command element of our fleet's auxiliary vessels and all personnel understand that the struggle for survivability is of the same significance for them as it is for the crews of combatant vessels. This is quite understandable, as today the vessels of the auxiliary fleet put out into the ocean just like the combatant ships. There is a strict and proven system in the organization of training among the leading crews and particularly aboard vessels where the chief engineers are A. Volkov and I. Zhukov. Training of the personnel in the struggle for survivability begins with a study of guiding documents. Group training is then held. In this work, the problems are made more complicated gradually. Attention is given so that each person would act boldly and would quickly make the right decision. After skills have been acquired in group training, training is then organized with the entire ship's company.

With the arrival of new people, personnel training is built in a differentiated manner. The groups are usually organized in which theoretical materials on the struggle for survivability are studied in a repeat manner. Practical matters for newly arrived personnel are worked out jointly with the entire crew. The concluding stage is that of checking the readiness to ensure survivability of machinery and the vessel at sea. In this way, personnel training in the struggle for ship survivability is conducted the year round. This helps the sailors of the auxiliary fleet to efficiently carry out all tasks which face them during sea cruises. Their slogan is: The more complex the situation and the heavier the sea, the better must each crew member carry out his duty to ensure the uninterrupted operation of main and auxiliary mechanisms and the more dependable must ship survivability be.

In order to teach how to put out fires in smoke-filled compartments, use is made of insulating gas masks (IP-46) aboard the vessel. In the struggle against water, an advance selection is made at each battle station of the necessary materials and wooden shields with soft sides, wooden beams, metal snatch-block clamps, spreaders, and portable water drain devices are made ready. Electrical submersible pumps of varying productivity and water-jet pumps have proven themselves well.

The crew is also taught to act boldly and to promptly give warning of any emergency situation, that is, how to give the emergency signal and to report to the captain in case of fire, leaks, and so forth.

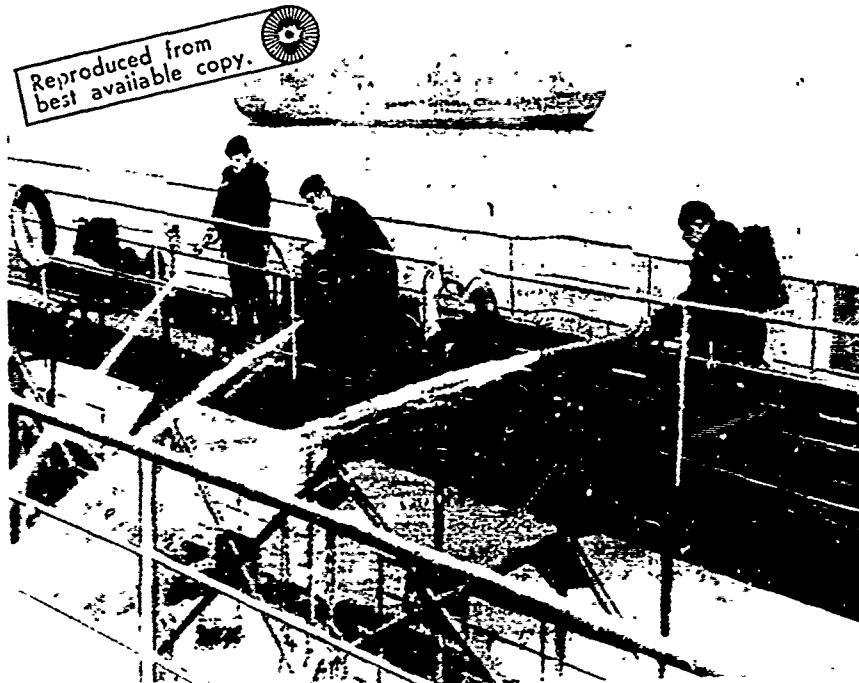
The proper organization of personnel training is undoubtedly an important condition in which the sailors acquire the necessary skills and for the training of highly qualified specialists. However, experience teaches us that the right effect can be achieved only when this training is supported by an efficient organization of the entire service aboard ship, that is, when the service is organized in strict conformity with the requirements of regulations and other guiding documents. Only in this way can it be ensured that all personnel will observe the measures of preventing fires, of water entering the vessel, and guaranteeing rapid information on such events. As a general rule, the means of signalling and all technical facilities in general to ensure survivability are kept in an outstanding condition and in readiness for immediate use. The crews of such ships also efficiently carry out all safety measures and the emergency tools and materials are efficiently stored and kept in all ship compartments.

Naturally, it is difficult to anticipate what damages may occur aboard a vessel during sailing. However, it is important to know all of the possibilities and to be ready to use one version or another to correct any damages.

The leading crews thoroughly analyzed all cases which take place in fleet practice and derive the necessary conclusions. Of interest is the know-how accumulated on the tanker where V. Pestov is the chief engineer. For example, he made an advance calculation for his vessel of possible dangerous damages to the hull with appropriate recommendations for their correction and put all of the data into a table. Comrade Pestov always has diagrams at hand which can be used to quickly determine a vessel's equilibrium under varying conditions, including a turbulent sea and in ice. By using the diagrams and curves, it is easy for the deck officer to determine the vessel's equilibrium and take the appropriate measures to correct it. The recommendations also indicate the drain facilities which are ready to operate and are the first ones to be connected; where, how, and in what instances are watertight bulkheads secured in case of damage to the vessel. It is also possible to rapidly determine the amount of floatability the vessel has in the event of one type of damage or another.

Scuba divers are currently playing an ever-increasing role in ship survivability. This example tells of the large role they can play. Aboard the vessel where V. Lekarkin is the chief engineer, the lower blow-by valve of the boiler corroded through. There were two ways in which this could be corrected: the first was by putting the boiler out of operation which, undoubtedly, could not but have an effect on the vessel's combat readiness; the second was to repair the malfunction by using a diver. The second method was decided upon. The vessel was stopped. The weather was such that the whale boat could be lowered and the diver went underwater from it. He closed up the opening with the use of a special device. This made it possible to remove the valve housing, repair it, and then put it back in place. When the diver again submerged and removed the plug, the boiler was quickly placed in operation and the vessel continued to carry out its mission.

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Exercises on ship survivability are underway. In the photo: the crew puts out a "fire" on the deck in the area of the cargo tanks.

Of course, it is fortunate when a vessel does have highly qualified specialists who are able to scuba dive. So people must be trained for this. For example, when the sea water is cold, practical diving can be performed in a swimming pool. It is also important that during training the divers be given the opportunity to acquire necessary skills. Thus, during an exercise, hull damage was simulated on one of the tankers by filling the cargo tanks. The vessel had a list of more than 15 degrees. Considerable effort and skill is required under these conditions to rapidly make the decision and organize emergency repair work. Two scuba divers were lowered into the filled compartment. Upon investigating it, they found the nature of the damage with the result that the correct decision was made — to seal off the damaged compartment and reinforce the watertight bulkheads in adjacent areas.

In order that the personnel would be ready for the struggle for survivability, exercises are held aboard ships during which they work out matters of repairing heavy damage. Often the inputs to fight fires and water are given unexpectedly. All of this develops a moral-psychological tempering of the personnel and skills to wage a struggle for vessel survivability in the event of unforeseen situations. Much attention is also given to working out the initial measures to fight fire and water. This is done upon completion of inspection and running of weapons and technical means. The commanders and chief engineers select subjects for training purposes with a consideration of the readiness state of the personnel. The listing of initial measures are usually posted at the battle stations.

The execution of all recommended requirements in the struggle for survivability will noticeably raise the combat readiness of auxiliary vessels. On the whole, this will make it possible for the vessels to carry out, far better, the most complex tasks of supporting the fleet's combat readiness.

CRITICAL PATH SCHEDULING IN AIRFIELD TECHNICAL
SERVICING AND MAINTENANCE OF FLIGHTS

(pp 84-86)

Lieutenant Colonel V. Abramov

Time is an important factor. The ability to save minutes, and even seconds, to make equipment and armament ready for use in the shortest period of time is an index of high combat readiness. The military aviators are well aware of this. The personnel of the aviation rear podrazdeleniye are struggling in the same ranks with them for minutes and seconds.

It is well known that readying modern aircraft for flights is a complex and multifaceted process containing a large number of operations. The operating efficiency of the aviation podrazdeleniye depends greatly on the speed and efficiency with which they are carried out.

The volume of work in airfield technical servicing and maintenance of flights (ATO) is defined by the type of aircraft serviced and the nature of their flight missions and varies within considerable limits. Even at the present time it takes more time to ready an aircraft for take-off than, for example, that required to ready the crew.

The task of the aviation rear personnel is to reduce this temporary break. One of the ways is to perform the ATO operations in the shortest possible period of time, with high quality, and with minimum expenditure of machine-hours per hour of flight. This is not a simple matter if we take into consideration mandatory observance of all three conditions.

Critical path planning and control methods (SPU), more precisely, the compilation of critical path schedules (SG) for airfield technical servicing and maintenance of flights, will provide substantial assistance to the commander and his staff in the efficient organization of aviation rear personnel work. In our estimation, it is especially effective to employ them when there is a large work volume and a considerable period for readying the aviation podrazdeleniye for flights and supporting its repeat take-off.

As experience teaches us, the commander and staff an aviation technical chast' employing SPU to implement ATO operations is given the opportunity to organize work on a scientific basis without relying solely on his own know-how and intuition.

Our chase' has accumulated a certain know-how in the use of critical path schedules which, on the whole, can be given a positive rating. However, the officers initially were somewhat mistrustful of their practical employment and a certain time was needed before the critical path schedules won acceptance and, so to say, the right of existence. This was preceded by great organizational work. The fundamentals of SPU application had to be mastered and a certain practical know-how acquired in compiling the critical path schedules. A large role was played by training in which work skills with the critical path graph were acquired by the officers while they were on ATO duty.

Officers whose podrazdeleniye are engaged in airfield technical servicing and maintenance of flights were brought in to develop the critical path schedule. The headquarters officers became the nucleus of the group.

A listing of all operations performed during the ATO process was first drawn up and then their critical path model. It was discussed with all officers. Individual links of the critical path schedule were then discussed with drivers by specialties.

Beginning with the initial event -- the command to ready aircraft for a flight -- each new operation was included into the critical path schedule after the following questions had been reviewed: what jobs can be simultaneously performed with the given one; what events must occur before the initiation of the job under review; what jobs cannot be started until the given operation is concluded; what event is the terminal result of the given job. The last condition is especially important to control the course of preparations and job supervision.

The possibilities to employ a critical path schedule for airfield technical servicing and maintenance of flights were defined by the fact that the entire process of readying the aviation podrazdeleniye could be divided into specific jobs by scope and work sequence. By the way, each individual job entered into the ATO schedule can be represented as an independent critical path schedule. For example, aircraft fueling will appear as a chain of the following operations (events): approach to the aircraft, checking the sediment, readying the hoses and starting the power plant, fueling the aircraft, filling out the papers, departing from the aircraft.

The chain for fueling aircraft with liquid oxygen and charging them with air will appear about the same. After the chains for all operations have been compiled, the work then begins to combine them, or "sew" them as the saying goes, into an SG. A full critical path schedule to ready an aviation podrazdeleniye can include up to 45 different events. They must be interlinked well by time and sequence.

The finalized critical path schedule was studied during studies with officers appointed to ATO duty. Following this, all personnel engaged in flight support (by categories) were advised of the number of the operation they were to do and the optimum time.

It must be said that it is rather complicated to determine the optimum time to carry out one operation or another. As experience teaches us, it should not be reduced but at the same time it cannot be excessive as then there is the possibility of haste and disorganization with all of its resultant consequences. We came to the conclusion that it is most expedient to use as the criterion the time required to perform the work by a qualified specialist and to which level the other personnel could be drawn up.

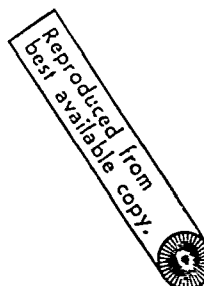
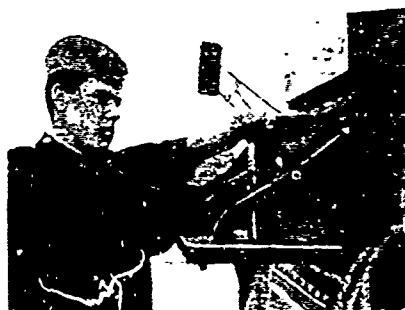


Fueling an aircraft with compressed air

The staff and podrazdeleniye commanders conducted stopwatch operations for this purpose. Driver training was organized. They were checked on their knowledge to work with the radios installed in the fuel trucks, air charging trucks, and other machines. Call letters and the reporting order were set. For example, the report by the ATO duty air charging truck driver after completing the charging of an aircraft with air would appear thus by radio: "38th reports. Operation 22 with 05-m completed at 1420 hours."

The ATO duty officer has the call letters list of the special vehicles placed under his control and he knows all operations numbers. The critical path schedule, drawn on organic glass, hangs on the wall in front of him. Upon assuming ATO duty, the officer uses a "steklograf" pencil to fix the actual time on the calendar time scale and also makes other notes on the schedule. The schedule is electrified. Only the ATO duty officer switches on the operations deciphering signal panel.

On the basis of received reports, the duty officer indicates the operation completion time and gives particular attention to the critical path of the schedule. Experience shows that as a rule, the critical path of the graph, during aircraft readying, passes through their fueling process. If there have been no flights for 2-3 days, then the critical path can change and will lay through the liquid oxygen fueling of aircraft. The ATO duty officers know the features of each preparation and follow changes in the situation on the critical path.



APA-35 driver Komsomol member Private First Class Klimov always keeps the equipment in full readiness. He is outstanding in combat and political training. In the photo: Private First Class L. Klimov inspects the storage batteries prior to driving out to service the flights.

Naturally, the path which does not have a reserve of time is the longest one. In the event that actual time exceeds that expected by the critical path, the duty officer may call in additional means.

The course of work reflected in the critical path schedule is assessed and checked on the basis of reports and control through technical communications means. Moreover, the ATO duty officer checks on the course of flight preparations through the engineer control post (PUI) with which he has selector communications.

Of course, detailed instructions to the drivers are essential in working by a critical path schedule. We do this in a special classroom located at the ATO point. The efficient assignment of the drivers for aircraft readying is also helped by the electrified driver mission panel which is in the the dayroom and is connected to the ATO duty officer's control table.

A good knowledge of the situation and tactical-technical data of the ground flight support means helps the ATO duty officer to use them sensibly. This is especially important when there is an alert. By the way, we first began to use the critical path schedule for just this situation and only later did we use it in the daily ATO of flights. Its use in preparing for repeat flights was found to be most efficient.

It must be mentioned that the critical path schedule, as a rule, is adhered to despite certain deviations in both the number of aircraft serviced and in the equipment assigned for this.

The use of the critical path schedule for ATO ensures a highly efficient use of all forces and means, teaches the personnel to perform the operations efficiently and report promptly, and makes it possible for the ATO duty officer to see the critical path in the diverse listing of work on readying the aviation podrazdeleniye. By using the critical path schedule, we were able to reduce the time of readying aircraft for flights.

INDUCTEE AND DISCHARGE TRAVEL IS
AN IMPORTANT AND RESPONSIBLE TASK
(a review of letters)

(pp 87-89)

Lieutenant Colonel M. Chizhikov

Every year, soldiers, sergeants, and petty officers whose active duty has been completed are discharged into the reserve from the ranks of the Soviet army, navy, border troops, and internal troops. Their places are taken by the young replacement. The current call-up will take place at a wonderful time — the year of the 24th CPSU party. The desire of the military transportation service officers to carry out the travel of inductees and discharges in an organized manner, to ensure exemplary military orderliness at railroad stations and on troop trains, and to arrange the political-educational work, cultural rest, and normal messing and everyday living of the people is quite understandable.

How these matters are handled locally is the subject of the great number of letters coming in to the magazine's editorial office. All of them cover the things which are of concern and worry for the readers. Some are filled with the desire to improve work organization, others share the accumulated know-how.

The letters give particular attention to the organization of political-educational work among transient personnel, at the assembly points of the military commissariats, and on the troop trains. The letters also mention the importance and need to do the explanatory work which is performed by the officers of the military transportation service agencies.

The good organization of political-educational work with personnel enroute is described in a letter by Lieutenant Colonel M. Pyatkovskiy accompanying a troop train headed by Lieutenant Colonel P. Nikitin. He writes: "The deputy troop train commander for political matters, Lieutenant Colonel I. Burkintsov, organized socialist competition soon after the train's departure. The inductees took on the obligation to maintain order, observe military discipline, to preserve the interior equipment of the cars, and to economize water. The socialist obligations were announced over radio and were discussed in each car.

"The troop train command element made good use of the radio facilities to discuss political matters, to clarify the rules of railroad travel, for amateur theatricals, and to summarize competition totals for the best car." Other measures were also carried out on this troop train, for example, militant leaflets were issued in each car, there was collective listening to thematic tape recordings obtained from the military commandant, and discussions by the doctor, Captain M. Ivashkin, on maintenance of cleanliness and rules of personnel hygiene.

Experience shows that there where the command element conducts educational work in a lively and creative manner, there is where military discipline and organization is higher, the young replacements are more quickly inculcated with a feeling of collectivism and responsibility for the preservation of rolling stock property and equipment.

The authors of letters give much attention to the readying of transport property and particularly stations to provide material support and technical maintenance for troop trains. This attention is fully justified. In order to efficiently support transit troop trains and to rapidly equip and repair the rolling stock brought in for loading, it is important to create the necessary material reserves and to think out all organizational problems well in advance. We have been advised by Lieutenant Colonel G. Markov, Senior Lieutenant Ya. Oreshich, and other officers that they begin this work a month or more before the beginning of travel. Primary attention is given to readying the troop train water and fuel supply areas, railroad car equipping points, the stockpiling of removable military equipment, electrical lines, elements for the electrical circuits of car couplings, and fuel and glass to repair passenger cars. Orders are issued to chiefs of railroad divisions and military commandants listing the measures to be taken for the travel of inductees and discharges.

In some military commandant administrations, party meetings are held before the beginning of travel which are attended by responsible representatives of the railroad divisions and station masters where the troop trains are made up. We are advised by Captain A. Shcherbak and Senior Lieutenant A. Rudenko that at these meetings the communists discuss the tasks for the forthcoming period, uncover shortcomings of previous travels, and plan the ways for joint action. At the meetings, plans are developed to create material stockpiles, execution times are planned, and measures are developed to regulate the arrival of make-ups at terminals and classification stations.

This approach is praiseworthy. Coordination of actions between the communists of the Komendaturas and the railroad divisions sets good prerequisites for the successful execution of travel.

"In organizing water supply for the troop trains," writes Lieutenant Colonel A. Slepnev, "difficulties occasionally arise because of the absence of special devices at some of the classification stations. In such instances, the troop trains have to be brought up to the passenger station

which inevitably leads to great loss of time and is associated with a number of inconveniences." In conjunction with this, we suggest that troop train supplying be performed with the use of steam locomotives directly at the train receiving area.

This matter is solved in another way at the Komendatura where Captain V. Bondarev serves. He states that the troop trains are supplied with water by using the KPM-64 sprinkling-washing vehicle mounted on a ZIL-130-66 chassis. It has two tanks, a main tank and trailer tank, each of which carries 5,150 liters of water, two delivery lines which make it possible to simultaneously fill two cars with water in 10 minutes. Moreover, this vehicle is convenient to use in carrying water for the kitchens and drinking water tanks. The sprinkling-washing vehicle can also be used as a reserve means to provide the troop trains with water, both at the loading point and at the arrival and departure yards.

Some letters direct criticism on the work of individual car conductors. "Occasionally these work brigades," writes Major A. Urmanov, "are staffed with untested people who do their work in a careless manner and thereby facilitate violations of discipline."

The author suggests that comments be obtained at the detraining points from troop train commanders as to the work of the train personnel and that such comments be forwarded to the chief of the passenger service to which the train is assigned. Such measures would undoubtedly raise the responsibility of each conductor for his work.

"During preparations for troop train loading," continues A. Urmanov, "difficulties occasionally arise in selecting cars for the passenger make-up string." As we know, there are very rigid requirements set for this and to properly select such cars, especially ones with brake platforms, the transport agencies must begin to search for them long before the boarding operations. He also speaks in favor of reducing the number of kitchen cars to two by placing up to six kitchen units and containers for water in each one. He suggests that cars with brake platforms be used only for travel over long distances and when changes are anticipated in the travel direction of the troop train.

This same letter indicates that at times complaints are received from troop train commanders to the effect that operating kitchen cars are not always provided with the necessary inventory. The chiefs of the food supply depots who have the responsibility to support the troop trains at the loading points explain this by the absence of required property. It stands to reason that this situation cannot be tolerated. Movement orders are known well in advance and consequently, time is available in which to replace the inventory shortage.

The troop train commander, as one of the leading figures in the implementation of travel, has an important and responsible role. We have been advised that just about everywhere they have begun to assign and

train responsible troop train personnel and team chiefs who are to travel with the young replacement or accompany troop trains with discharges well in advance.

We are advised by Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Likhmitskiy that in the Baltic Military District, they select the best officers to perform this task, men who have commensurate work experience, initiative, and demandingness. Special studies and instructions are held with them on the eve of movement, during which a review is made of all organizational matters, a detailed study is made of the order of travel, and of material and medical support enroute. Officers of the military transportation, food supply, clothing supply, and medical services acquaint them with the work features, clarify individual elements of the orders, and give recommendations. Each troop train commander is issued the necessary documents, a detailed memorandum, and a diagram of the railroads. Here also a clarification is made of the order and time periods of departure for team and echelon formation.

This preparation, as experience shows, is quite useful. Letters from Major V. Rudenko, Senior Lieutenant V. Smirnov, and others indicate that this work must also be done in the Komendaturas. It is necessary that there be conversation during instructions given to troop train commanders, not only on matters of boarding or traveling along the section served by the Komendatura, but also detailed information on all matters of material-everyday support and travel schedules within the limits of a particular line should be made available.

For example, the military transportation service of the Ural Military District has made up a memorandum for troop train commanders concerning public services points along the railroad within the area of the military district. It contains a diagram of the railroad on which the military commandant indicates the route to be taken by the troop train, the time of passing individual points, the location of military Komendaturas, the bread and meat supply points, the areas where water is taken on by the cars and kitchens, and the stopping points at which meals are issued and fuel supplies are replenished. With this kind of document, responsible troop train personnel may specifically plan, by time and station, mass political work, promptly organize the feeding of personnel, make ready to detain teams, perform it rapidly, and so forth.

Just as in the past, a significant number of inductees and discharges will travel as part of teams on scheduled passenger trains. This work also requires considerable attention and concern on the part of the military transportation service agencies. "Practice confirms," write Major V. Gofman, Senior Lieutenant V. Losnutov, and Lieutenant F. Samoylov, "that only a prompt and careful preparation, the efficient cooperation by military transportation service line agencies with the apparatus of the passenger service, the military commissariat, and the chast' will ensure that personnel movement is properly carried out." As the letters indicate, good relationships have been established between the Komendaturas and the

forwarders, requisitions and various corrections to the plan and the arrival time of teams are given without any delays. As far as the prompt exchange of information between the military Komendaturas is concerned, certain underestimations are made. "Unfortunately," writes Major V. Rudenko, "travel information concerning the departure of teams occasionally arrives only on the day of their arrival at the transfer station." As a result, complications occur at the stations, particularly at those where the passenger trains are made up.

"At some stations," write Captains Yu. Gubanov, I Matser, and others, "there are difficulties encountered in obtaining seats for the teams through the preliminary ticket sales counter because according to existing conditions, the ticket office is supposed to collect money for each seat in the car." As we know, money for this purpose is not issued to team leaders. Consequently, tickets for plan and transit teams have to be drawn up on the day of departure, which overloads the work of the ticket counters and inconveniences for the assembly points and Komendaturas. Obviously, a system should be set up for the period that inductees and discharges are traveling which would exclude any difficulties and would make it possible for the military commandant to have a specific reserve of common seats to give better service to the in-transit teams.

These listed suggestions by various authors represent far from a full listing of all matters which are of concern to the military transportation service officers before the period of travel by inductees and discharges. All of this is indicative of the desire to mark the year of the 24th CPSU Congress with the best possible work indexes.

There is no doubt that movement will be made with good standards and within the time periods set by the command.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF MILITARY FREIGHT
CONSIGNORS AND CONSIGNEES

(pp 90-93)

Colonel V. Kuznetsov
Captain N. Sveshnikov

The prompt supplying of troops greatly depends on the efficient work of all elements taking part in the delivery of freight to consignees. A great role in implementing shipments is played by those who are directly concerned with the forwarding and receipt of freight, by all who constantly cooperate on these matters with the military transportation service agencies and railroad transport. To a certain degree, the success of the transport process also depends on their training, the knowledge level of basic tenets regulating the relationships between the railroad and its clients, as well as the specific rights and duties of each.

Unfortunately, there are cases in which some military chasti and depots, in which various individuals, who at times are poorly versed in shipping processes, are engaged in freight forwarding. Naturally, they are poorly acquainted with their rights and duties and with the rights and responsibilities of the railroad carrying the freight. In conjunction with this, we would like to describe some of the tenets which undoubtedly would help to better organize and implement military freight shipment by railroad.

As we know, the freight delivery process to consumers includes readying the freight, its loading (unloading), the delivery of cars to the railroad (or receiving cars from it), and the filling out of shipping documents.

When freight is readied, particular attention must be given to proper packing, standard container sizes, and the availability of convenient devices by which to grab, hoist, and shift the containers. If necessary, special markings and warnings are applied at the cargo sites which indicate the properties of the cargo and the methods of handling it during loading-unloading operations: "up," "careful," "do not tip," and so forth.

Freight which is readied for loading or which has been unloaded along a railroad line must be carefully stacked and, if necessary, made

more secure. Freight must be so arranged that the necessary distances would be maintained for the safe movement of rolling stock along the tracks. Thus, if the freight is stacked to a height of 1,200 millimeters, it must be placed not closer than two meters to the outside edge of the extreme rail and not closer than 2.5 meters if the height is greater.

Before loading work is begun, it is important to preliminarily determine the work front, the placement of people and machinery, and develop a sensible technical diagram for the use of loading-unloading mechanisms and the placement of freight on the rolling stock.

Railroad cars to be loaded are delivered according to consignor requisition and it is the duty of the stationmaster to so advise him ahead of time (no later than two hours). Rolling stock may be made available ahead of the prescribed time. In this case, the time element is calculated according to that indicated in the consignor's request. If the cars are delivered to the loading area late or without preliminary notification, they are considered to be delivered at a time two hours following actual delivery.

The railroad is obligated to deliver cars which are in good technical and commercial order. Their commercial suitability is determined by the shipper after a careful inspection. If it is found that the cars are poorly readied and unsuitable for freight use, he is within his rights to reject them and request that they be replaced, while the railroad must provide other rolling stock. A particularly careful inspection must be made when selecting cars to be used for food supplies as well as for flammable, explosive, and other dangerous cargo. Particular attention must be given to the condition of the floor, interior finishing, and roof, and the tightness with which doors and hatches are closed. If traces of oil, petroleum products, lime, cement, acids, mineral fertilizer, flour dust, soot, or traces of other dangerous freight or freight with sharp and unpleasant odors are detected in the cars, then in addition to cleaning, these cars must also be washed out. If the shipping conditions are such that additional equipment or car preparation is required, this work is done by the freight consignor.

The military chasti and depots frequently receive freight weighing up to 20 tons, that is, less than the capacity of a four-axle car. Two-axle cars should be used for such freight, but such cars are not always available because of their few number and existing limited use in the rail network.

In such cases, it is best to carry out this type of shipment in containers or in small groups. Consolidation may also be followed, that is, freight addressed to one station for several consignees can be placed in one car. In order to accumulate freight to the full capacity of a freight car, the loading time can be shifted to a later period in the decade or month.

Loading must be done to ensure safe travel and loading operations and to make fullest use of the loading capacity of rolling stock. Freight must be evenly distributed in the cars. If this cannot be done, it is permissible to displace the general center of gravity from the vertical plane in which the lateral axis of the car is situated, but by not more than one-eighth of its base. In this work, the difference in the load on the wheeled pairs of two-axle cars should not exceed four tons and not more than 10 tons on the trucks of four-axle cars. Lateral displacement of the common center of gravity of freight from the vertical plane in which the longitudinal axis of the car is located is permitted by not more than 100 millimeters.

Material goods should be so placed in boxcars that it would be easy to open the doors on both sides. Therefore, containerized and unit freight in the interdoor space should be placed at a distance of 25 centimeters from the doors and 15 centimeters if the freight is timber or logs. If the freight is not stable against lateral shifting, then the doors have to be reinforced with boards not less than 30 millimeters thick. In this case, the freight may be placed directly against this reinforcement. The doors of two-axled cars must be guarded off when loading container or unit freight.

In the event the cars are not filled to their technical norm a fine of one ruble is levied for each 100 kilograms or fraction thereof of unfilled space.

If the full capacity of a boxcar or the established dimensions of an open car are not fully utilized, a fine of 20 rubles is levied for each incompletely loaded car, regardless of its type and cargo capacity. A fine is not levied only in those instances when the freight is of such a nature that the full cargo capacity of the rolling stock cannot be utilized or if technical loading norms have not been established for that type of freight. The railroad retains the right to reject a car and demand that it be filled unless this cannot be done according to the previously mentioned reasons. If the railroad has not delivered cars or has not provided containers for loading according to the shipment plan or the freight consignor has not made use of delivered cars and containers or has rejected the cars and containers provided for in the plan, both sides at fault mutually pay a fine in the amount of 15 rubles for each recorded (two-axle) car, one ruble 50 kopecks for each container of less than three tons gross, and three or six rubles respectively for containers of three and five tons gross capacity. The freight paid by the freight consignor is reduced by one-third if the consignor warns the station not less than two days prior to the day of loading that he will not use the cars and containers.

The delay of cars (two-axle or four-axle) standing under freight operations beyond the established norms is paid for by the consignor on an hourly basis: 30 kopecks per hour for a period of one to six hours above norm, 60 kopecks per hour for delays from seven to 12 hours, 90

kopecks per hour for each subsequent time period from 13 to 18 hours, and one ruble 50 kopecks for each hour beyond 18.

It is necessary to keep in mind that, as an experiment, for railroads payment is deducted for car use rather than a fine for demurrage. Thus, payments of one ruble are made on the Sverdlovsk and Moscow lines and two rubles on the Oktyabr'skaya line for each hour regardless of the total demurrage time, 20 kopecks is charged on the North Caucasus line for each hour of car usage.

Loading (unloading) car time on station tracks begins at the moment of their delivery and ends at the time the freight consignor (consignee) advises the station workers of the readiness time to remove all cars of the given group.

The loading (unloading) time norms are set depending on the nature of the freight, the loading method (mechanized or nonmechanized), and the type of car and its equipment. The most frequent among freight forwarded to military chasti and depots are container and individual freight as well as motor vehicles, tracked vehicles, and other types of vehicles. When these are carried by military transport, the time norms for loading (by the facilities of the freight consignor at general and individual use areas of nonmechanized method) for one four-axle boxcar or open car are as follows: two hours 15 minutes for containerized or individual freight (for loading or unloading), one hour 20 minutes to load motor vehicles, tractors, and other vehicles, and 30 minutes to off-load them. If a string of rolling stock is made available for shipment, then the loading (unloading) norm is established for cars with the greatest loading (unloading) time periods. Cars which have been removed by the railroad prior to the completion of loading (unloading) of the entire string, are checked off the freight consignor (freight consignee) record at the time they are removed.

If freight and equipment are shipped as part of a military troop train, the time norms for loading are determined by the Regulations on Troop Travel by Railroad and Water Transport.

It is necessary to keep in mind the need for careful handling of rolling stock during freight loading and unloading.

If cars are damaged on access routes or at the station, a fine is levied against the freight consignor or freight consignee amounting to five times the cost of the damaged part of the rolling stock.

After loading is completed, the station weighmaster accepts the cars, checks for the proper placement and fastening of the freight according to technical conditions, checks the proper application of seals, and notes the time at which work has been completed.

It is particularly useful to dwell on the order of filling in the shipping documents, the main one of which is the railroad way bill. In

filling it out, the consignor must clearly and accurately make all necessary entries with ink by hand, by typewriter, or by stamping. Erasures and markings are not permissible. The most frequent errors are encountered in filling out the columns "type of freight," "consignor," "his postal address," "consignee," and "his postal address." Some indicate the actual designation of the freight and military chast' as well as the actual addresses.

It must not be forgotten that data concerning the consignee and consignor are given only by conventional designations while the address should give only the city and the number of the postal section or city post office. For example:

"Consignor" — military chast' 18900.

"His postal address" — Tambov, 70.

"Consignee" — military chast' 78000.

"His postal address" — Kiev, 16.

Military freight, with the exception of certain types of fuel, lubricants, building materials, domestic goods, and post exchange cargo must be indicated only according to generalized designation: "category No --," "flammable," "technical equipment," or "supply goods."

In most cases, consignors indicate freight weight. But we would like to call attention to the fact that some of them, trying to avoid fines for incomplete loading, indicate a higher weight in the way bill.

The railroad, guided by these data, shift the car brakes to the appropriate position, increase the tension on the brake shoes, with the result that, because of the actual lower weight, this causes a seizing of the wheeled pairs, an overheating of the shoes, and damage to them during braking.

Of no less importance in filling out shipping documents is that of properly and completely providing data on the particular properties of the freight and measures of care which must be taken with them during shunting and shipping. Excessive danger warnings unnecessarily complicate the work of the railroad, increase work cost, and reduce the average daily travel speed.

But if the way bill does not indicate that the freight may be dangerous or brittle, for example, "do not let it roll from a hump," "do not push during shunting," and so forth, this will invariably lead to a breakdown in freight shipping conditions, freight damage, and can also pose a threat to transportation safety.

The freight consignor has material responsibility for improperly designating freight in documents. In addition to payment for losses

sustained by the railroad, he is also fined 15 rubles per car, regardless of its capacity, for improper freight designation. If freight is presented which may not be transported or which requires particular handling measures, and the appropriate comment has not been made in the document (for example, the freight is not properly designated, its properties not indicated), a fine is levied amounting to five times the shipping cost according to the highest tariff set for small shipments, for the entire shipping distance.

After loading is completed, the consignor must inform the consignee that the freight has been forwarded to him.

The railroad is responsible for the preservation of freight during shipping. During planning of shipments, the supplying agencies must take into consideration the speed of freight delivery: 550 kilometers for through shipments, 330 kilometers for single-car shipments, and 180 kilometers for small groups for each initiated day.

When freight is received, particular attention should be given to the condition of the cars, the fullness of the seal, and a check made to see that there has been no spoilage or pilferage of freight. If damage or spoilage is detected, if there are differences between designation, weight, or quantity of freight and data as indicated in the shipping documents, or if freight arrives without documents, then a commercial claim, in three copies, is drawn up. This is used as the basis for claims and payments. Claims against the railroad are presented within a six-month period.

After unloading, the consignor is obligated to clean out the cars with his own facilities and to remove the freight from the station promptly.

We have not set our goal to fully cover all matters associated with the delivery of freight to consignees. The article reflects only individual and more important tenets which the consignors must consider when organizing railroad shipments.

The rights and duties of freight consignors and freight consignees are set forth in detail in the Regulations on USSR Railroads, in the Rules of Freight Shipping, and in the Rules for Compiling Military Shipments and Their Records. It would be useful to make a detailed study of the Technical Conditions for Loading and Securing Freight and Tariff Guide No 1 (book one, published in 1970).

A knowledge of these basic documents will help the military freight consignors and freight consignees to properly build their relationships with the railroad and to perform shipments more efficiently.

THE ORDER OF RECORDING AND EXPENDING
KITCHEN HUSBANDRY PRODUCTS

(p 93)

Colonel Quartermaster Service V. Sukhorukov

The editorial office receives letters from military service personnel requesting a clarification of the order for recording and expending products grown in kitchen husbandry hothouses.

An answer is made by department chief Colonel (Quartermaster Service V. Sukhorukov of the food supply directorate of the Ministry of Defense.

The records and sales of kitchen husbandry products are made according to the Regulations on recording material goods in military chasti, aboard ships, and in soyedineniya of the Soviet army and navy (articles 201-203) and other guiding documents.

A commission, appointed by the commander of the military chast' (ship), formulates a certificate for the sowing and planting of vegetables and other crops. This paper indicates the area to be sown (planted) and the amount of seed expended. The seeds are then written off as expended according to the certificate and the attached invoice.

Products obtained from the kitchen husbandry are indicated as income on the basis of a certificate drawn up by the commission after the grain is harvested from the simultaneous planting (sowing) area.

Kitchen husbandry products turned over for planned supply of the military chast' is drawn up on a demand check. It is issued to the kitchen by invoices.

If the seeds, including bulb onions, for planting are acquired through the use of the monetary fund of the military chast', then the harvested bunch onions are accounted for as a kitchen husbandry product and expended to improve the nourishment of military personnel who are on general subsistence.

In those cases when planned supply onions are used for planting, then the harvested bunch onion is accounted for and issued for subsistence to personnel as a planned supply product; moreover, the bunch onions harvested in an amount greater than the number of onion bulbs used for planting may be used to improve the nourishment of personnel who are on general subsistence and may be accounted for as a kitchen husbandry product.

It is not permitted to use green onions grown in a hothouse to compensate for a shortage of common onions formed during storage at the military chast' warehouse.

BRIEF COMMUNIQUE

(pp 94-95)

The Examination Was Passed

Tactical-rear exercises were held in the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany during which matters were worked out on the deployment and operation of the rear services under field conditions, the organization of materiel delivery, the refueling of vehicles, preparation and delivery of food to personnel, and the administration of medical assistance at all stages of evacuation. During the exercises, the skills of the rear officers were perfected in the planning and organization of troop supply and in the control of subordinate podrazdeleniye during various types of battle.

All rear personnel learned much that was useful during these exercises in resolving tasks of material, technical, and medical support of troops under field conditions.

Conference of Chiefs of Finance Agencies

A conference of supervisory personnel of the Soviet army and navy finance service was held. It was attended by chiefs of the finance agencies of the types of armed forces, branches of troops, military districts, fleets, and groups of forces, and by chiefs of main and central directorates of the USSR Ministry of Defense.

Questions pertaining to the further strengthening of laws in the expenditure of state means and in ensuring the preservation of socialist property in the light of the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress were discussed at the conference.

A report on the main question was made by the chief of the Central Fiscal Directorate, Colonel General Quartermaster Service V. Dutov.

Major General L. Oshurkov, Lieutenant General Justice A. Polev, Lieutenant General P. Sysoyev, representatives of the USSR Committee of

Peoples Control, and many chiefs of finance agencies also spoke at the conference.

A Meeting With Bulgarian Friends

The friendship of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples is unbreakable. It was formed in the common struggle against the enemies and in the building of socialism.

Recently, officers, workers, and employees of the Rear Headquarters of the armed forces and rear directorates of the USSR Ministry of Defense warmly greeted representatives of the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria.

A speech was given at this meeting by the deputy director of CEMA, candidate of economic sciences Mikhail Savov. He described how, in 1944, the Bulgarian working class, together with the working peasants, under the guidance of the Bulgarian Communist Party and with the assistance of the Soviet Army, overthrew the monarchist-fascist bourgeoisie and created a workers' rule in the country. The date 9 September became the national holiday of the Bulgarian people. He also described the growth of Bulgaria's economy, the unselfish assistance given by the Soviet people, and the mutual economic ties.

The development of agriculture, its electrification and mechanization, was described by the consultant at the Bulgarian Embassy, Khristo Tanev. He reported that Bulgaria was the second country after the USSR to win the battle for the victory of socialism in the village. Currently, Bulgarian agriculture is one of the major socialist and rapidly developing industries.

A. M. Bredikhin, a member of the Soviet-Bulgarian society presidium, spoke at the meeting.

The meeting with the Bulgarian friends took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Comrades-In-Arms Exchange Know-How

Meetings of military delegations of railroad troops of the Soviet army and the Czechoslovak national army have become traditional. They facilitate a further strengthening of military friendship and are mutually enriching through the know-how of raising troop combat readiness. Recently the military railroad personnel of one of the chasti were again visited by a group of officers from the railroad troops of the Czechoslovak national army headed by the commander of the troops, Colonel V. Chigak. In the group were the chief of staff of the railroad troops, Colonel V. Shtepanek, and the deputy chief of troops for rear, Colonel I. Krech.

The guests were acquainted in detail with the life of the Soviet troops, their combat training, examined our modern building-rehabilitation and railroad equipment, visited the proving grounds and stockpiles, and visited practical exercises. The Czechoslovak guests visited the podraz-delsniye which is commanded by Captain B. Lipenkov, spoke with the soldiers, sergeants, and officers, and showed interest in the organization and course of socialist competition and the practice of party-political work.

In speaking with the soldiers, the Czechoslovak guests described the achievements of their own workers, on how the decisions of the 14th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress are being carried out, and how the men of the Czechoslovak national army are assimilating military skills.

A meeting of Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship was held that evening in the chast' club. Speakers officers A. Lepeshenkov and N. Moshonkin, Senior Sergeant A. Zinchenko, and Private G. Ovanesov spoke of the traditions of Soviet-Czechoslovak military friendship strengthened by blood jointly spilled in battle against the common enemy and the desire for unity and strengthening the might of the socialist camp.

The men listened with particular attentiveness to the speech by Colonel I. Krech. During the Great Patriotic War, he was a soldier in the first Czechoslovak battalion subsequently transformed into a brigade and then into an army corps under the command of Ludvik Svoboda. He also spoke of the memorable battle at Sokolovo, how the military friendship of the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples grew and strengthened in the battles against fascism.

The guests were given flowers and gifts while Colonel V. Chigak awarded emblems of outstanding Czechoslovak soldiers to the leading soldiers of the chast', Senior Sergeants M. Zanog, A. Matviyenko, and Ye. Gode, Sergeant V. Kuznetsov, Private A. Turetskiy, and to others.

A concert was held for the guests by the soldiers' amateur theater.

A warm meeting with the Czechoslovak friends was also held in the directorate of railroad troops.

Competition Winners Announced

The competitive review for best sales clerk, best department, and best store for the sales of military goods, and best warehouse in the military trade agencies of the Siberian Military District has been completed. Nearly all trade enterprises and many military trade workers took part in it.

During the competitive review, primary attention was given to a fuller support of the soldiers and officers with military items, uninterrupted trade in them, and in raising the standards of service for the customers.

In the majority of stores, the sections and departments engaged in the sale of military items were modernized and expanded, dozens of self-service kiosks were opened, advertising and display of items was improved, and studies were held on learning the rules of wearing the military uniform by servicemen.

Competition winners, in the prize-winning categories, were commended by order of the deputy commanding general of the district and chief of the district rear. Valuable gifts were given to L. Marakulina (best sales clerk for military items), N. Krokos, and others; honorary certificates were awarded to T. Dovidenko and M. Kopko. In all, 25 people were so rewarded.

The competition was a review of the standards of service given to military personnel, particularly at remote and numerically small garrisons.

Massiveness, A Reality

The Main Directorate of Trade of the Ministry of Defense has summarized the work totals of scientific organization of labor councils and groups at military trade enterprises. These are indicative of the successful solution of tasks facing the workers of military trade in this field. The course has been taken virtually universally to introduce progressive methods of service, improve labor conditions, introduce mechanization for labor-consuming processes, and particularly at district trade purchase bases and post exchange warehouses.

A characteristic trait in the activity of the scientific organization of labor councils and groups is their massive and realistic activity. In just one post exchange, which is supervised by Colonel I. Rakhmanin, ten councils and 26 creative groups have been organized encompassing 210 individuals. More than 25 percent of the commercial and industrial goods are sold through self-service.

Some 340 suggestions made by scientific organization of labor councils and groups have been implemented in the military messhall trusts of the trade directorate of the Moscow garrison. As a result, 17,000 rubles have been saved. In addition, there has been an improvement in the organization of the labor process, the work of the cooks and workers has been made easier, productivity has been raised, meal quality has improved, and standards of service for military personnel and their family members have improved.

The sewing studio which is headed by the post exchange chief, Major N. Nazarenko (Red Banner Belorussian Military District), has increased labor productivity by 13 percent through mechanization and automation of the production processes and by raising worker qualifications. As a result, 630 rubles of above-plan income was received.

There are many such examples. The scientific organization of labor councils and groups are applying all measures to successfully carry out the plans for the first year of the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

THE DIRECTORATE RECEIVED A LETTER

(p 96)

Correspondence received from Colonel I. Pavlov was published under this heading in the August issue of our magazine. It described how letters are reviewed which carry petitions and complaints by military servicemen and their family members forwarded to the directorate where this work is handled by lawyer B. Katalin. As we have been informed by the secretary of the party committee of the directorate, Colonel D. Slipak, correspondence was discussed with all officers and employees. Suggestions were expressed to improve work with letters, petitions, and complaints. Particular attention was devoted to revealed shortcomings.

It was acknowledged that the internal inspection commission does not sufficiently analyze the nature of letters and the causes for their forwarding to the directorate. This does not make it possible to take the necessary measures to reduce correspondence and to study the requests of military personnel and their family members. The command and party committee made the necessary conclusions from this. In particular, the decision was accepted to regularly hold discussions at conferences of supervisory workers and the party aktiv on the reports of the internal inspection commission, to concentrate particular attention on analyzing the nature of letters and the reasons why they are written.

Measures are also being taken so that the officers of the directorate, when they make their visits, would hold more frequent talks with the soldiers. The so-called reception hours are followed during this work in subordinate chasti and installations. However, this method of contact with the masses is not always followed by the directorate's workers. Occasionally there is not enough time to attentively hear out the subordinates and to take the necessary action on the spot. Practice shows that during inspections, reviews, and other visits to subordinate chasti and installations, it is possible to review many of the complaints, requests, and suggestions of officers. This would significantly reduce the number of letters and complaints coming into the central apparatus.

"In our estimation," D. Slipak concludes h's communique, "the publication of correspondence in the magazine is directed toward a better solution of the tasks set by the party to more attentively and promptly review each letter, request, and complaint."