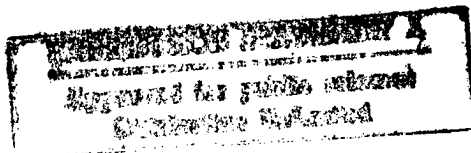


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13 August 1982

USSR REPORT MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1699

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ARMED FORCES PARTY CONFERENCE ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 11, Jun 82 (signed to press 18 May 82) pp 3-4

[Article: "Sixth All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries"]

[Text] The Sixth All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries, which discussed the pressing problems of improving party-political work in the Soviet Armed Forces, was held from 11 to 13 May in Moscow, at the Great Kremlin Palace.

Participants of the conference proceedings included CPSU Central Committee Politburo member CPSU Central Committee Secretary K. U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee secretaries I. V. Kapitonov and M. V. Zimyanin, USSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman L. V. Smirnov, USSR ministers V. V. Bakhirev, M. V. Yegorov, E. K. Pervyshin, I. S. Silayev, P. V. Finogenov, A. I. Shokin and N. A. Shchelokov, CPSU Central Committee division directors N. I. Savinkin, N. M. Pegov and I. F. Dmitriyev, Komsomol Central Committee First Secretary B. N. Pastukhov, USSR deputy ministers of defense, other military chiefs and political workers.

CPSU Central Committee Politburo member CPSU Central Committee Secretary K. U. Chernenko, who received a warm welcome from the participants of the conference, gave a speech. He announced the greetings of the CPSU Central Committee to the All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries, signed by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR Ministry of Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, Army General A. A. Yepishev gave reports at the conference.

The reports by the USSR minister of defense and the chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy were discussed at plenary sessions as well as in sections devoted to the ground troops, the strategic missile forces, the air defense forces, the air force, the navy, military construction units and the railroad troops.

The concluding remarks were given by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR minister of defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union, D. F. Ustinov.

The greeting from the CPSU Central Committee and from Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev was at the center of attention of the conference, he said. The premises contained in this highly important document predetermine the basic directions of the activities of party organizations and of all communists aimed at raising the combat readiness of the armed forces. It is in these directions that the party organizations should concentrate their efforts.

The main result of the all-army conference is that it once again persuasively confirmed the inviolable unity of our armed forces about the party and its Central Committee headed by a faithful continuer of the cause of Lenin and an outstanding party and state official of modern times, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

The minister of defense went on to say that there had been a useful exchange of experience in the work of party organizations of the army and navy and of the border and internal troops, and the problems of increasing their influence upon all aspects of the life and activities of the personnel were discussed at the conference. High combat readiness, excellent field, aerial and marine skills and proficient use of combat equipment and weapons have been and continue to be the principal reference points of this work.

Emphasizing that the most important component of high combat readiness is firm military discipline, the minister of defense turned the attention of the conference participants to the need for ensuring exemplary performance by communists and Komsomol members in combat training and service, for strengthening the unity of military collectives and for maintaining strict military order in the units and aboard ships.

Comrade D. F. Ustinov pointed to the importance of efforts by party organizations to strengthen ties with labor collectives and with local party and soviet organs.

The need for improving international indoctrination of the personnel was properly noted in speeches given at the conference, said Comrade D. F. Ustinov. Every subunit, unit and ship is manned by representatives of different nationalities of the Soviet Union. We need to do everything we can to strengthen friendship between them, to persistently affirm an atmosphere of comradeship and brotherhood and to instill the soldiers with a sense of pride in belonging to the single great Soviet motherland.

Nurturing soldiers in the spirit of internationalism, in the spirit of respect and friendship toward other peoples, the party organizations are obligated to convincingly demonstrate the peace-loving nature of Soviet foreign policy. It should be remembered in this case that concurrently with defending the peace, we are not weakening our alertness; we are strengthening the country's defense capabilities and the fighting power of our armed forces. Soviet soldiers can make a substantial contribution to the fight for peace by persistently raising their combat readiness.

The minister of defense then turned to the conference participants with words of farewell. You, he said, have directly felt how much attention the party

Central Committee has devoted to our conference, how deeply it penetrates into the problems of military development and how truly unlimited its concern is for the armed forces. You must convey this feeling to the communists and to all soldiers.

In behalf of the conference participants and in behalf of all Soviet soldiers, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov promised the party Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee general secretary, chairman of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, chairman of the USSR Defense Council, Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev that the personnel of the armed forces will continue to devote all of their strength to dependably protecting the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, the great achievements of socialism and peace on earth.

A decree unanimously adopted by the all-army conference noted the paths of further improvement of the activities of army and navy party organizations.

The participants of the All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries approved with great enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

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ARMED FORCES

DECREE OF SIXTH ARMED FORCES PARTY CONFERENCE

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 11, Jun 82 (signed to press 18 May 82) pp 22-30

[Article: "Decree of the Sixth All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries"]

[Text] Having heard and discussed the reports by USSR minister of defense, marshal of the Soviet Union, Comrade D. F. Ustinov and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, army general, Comrade A. A. Yepishev with the participation of the executive command and political staff of the army and navy, the All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries expresses its deep gratefulness to the Communist Party and the Soviet government for their constant concern for strengthening the defense capabilities of the country and the Soviet Armed Forces.

Army and navy communists perceive the letter of greetings to the all-army conference from the CPSU Central Committee and the statements of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev as a combat program of action for all military personnel, political organs and party organizations aimed at implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress associated with strengthening the country's defenses and the fighting power of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Owing to the daily attention of the party and government and all Soviet people, our armed forces have made a new step forward in their development in recent years. Their combat potential--a strong alloy of high equipment availability, military proficiency and invincible morale--has grown even stronger. The political organs and party organizations of the army and navy are actively implementing party policy in the armed forces. Communists and all Soviet soldiers unanimously approve of the firm and consistent foreign policy course of the Communist Party and the Soviet government in a world military-political situation that has grown significantly more complex at the fault of the militant forces of imperialism. In their work the commanders, political organs and party organizations of the army and navy are continually guiding themselves by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's statement that "the stronger our army becomes and the greater our alertness is, the firmer is the peace at our borders and the firmer is the peace on our planet."

Pursuing the aims of the 26th CPSU Congress and relying upon party experience in general, the primary party organizations of the army and navy have grown even stronger in organizational and political respects, and their ideological and internal party life has gained more substance. They are actively proving themselves to be the driving force of the military collectives, their political nucleus, and the center of daily ideological indoctrination; they are promoting unweakening party influence on solving the problems facing the subunits, units and ships.

Being fully aware of their responsibility for protecting the socialist fatherland, the participants of the all-army conference report to the CPSU Central Committee that army and navy and party organizations have always been and will continue to be the fighting detachments of the Communist Party, and that the communists and all personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces are prepared to honorably perform their patriotic and international duty.

I

The main direction of the work of party organizations is daily concern for strengthening the armed forces and raising the combat readiness of the formations, units and ships and the quality of personnel training and indoctrination. All of their activities are aimed at fully satisfying the requirements of the Communist Party of maintaining high political alertness and constant combat readiness, and they are being organized in inseparable unity with the concrete tasks posed to the troops and fleets. The party organizations of all branches of the armed forces have accumulated significant experience in party work associated with the concrete tasks of combat and mobilizational readiness, combat duty and field, aerial and naval skills. In the course of maneuvers and exercises, flights, and long sea cruises, the experience of party work is enriched in conditions close to those of real combat. Party organizations are taking an active part in organizing the socialist competition for an honorable welcome to the 60th anniversary of the USSR. They have begun displaying more concern for exemplary behavior by communists and for ensuring a prominent role for them in combat training and service. The absolute majority of the party members and candidates are honorably fulfilling their party and military duty. Communists are uniting and leading the personnel toward new summits in combat improvement of the subunits, units and ships.

But at the same time a number of primary party organizations are still not making sufficient use of their organizational and political possibilities for raising the effectiveness of party influence upon high quality completion of the tasks of combat readiness and combat training. Cases of low training quality are not always assessed with party principles in mind, and laxity and simplifications in training and unobjective evaluation of achieved results are often condoned. Some party organizations do not delve deeply enough into the organization of commander training for officers, and they are not always demanding enough of party members and candidates in relation to their personal training, maintenance of combat readiness and the training of subordinate subunits, units and ships.

The All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries believes that the premises and conclusions spelled out in the reports of the USSR minister of defense and the chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy in regard to training the armed forces, increasing the activity and initiative of party organizations and ensuring their observance of party principles must be laid at the basis of the practical efforts of all party organizations and communists of the army and navy to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The organization of party work must take fuller account of not only the specifically military but also the great political and social significance of armed defense of the USSR and the countries of the socialist fraternity, and the complexity and acuity of the international situation. Every soldier must be made to deeply understand that the present course of imperialism--American primarily--and of the Chinese hegemonists raises concern over the further development of international relations and intensifies the military danger. This compels army and navy communists to intensify their efforts to raise combat and mobilizational readiness, to fight more persistently against cases of carelessness and indifference in service and improve party-political work associated with preparing the personnel for action in the most complex conditions.

The conference emphasizes that party committees, party bureaus and the secretaries of the party organizations are obligated to know the state of affairs in the area of combat readiness and training of the personnel well, to promptly reveal and properly evaluate shortcomings and to take concrete steps to correct them.

All party organizations must fight more persistently for improvement of combat readiness and the quality of combat training in the units and aboard the ships, for fast assimilation of military equipment and armament and for completion of the combat training plans and programs. With these purposes in mind, training time and the material base should be used more effectively, a high methodological level must be achieved in every lesson, and the experience of the party organizations of the best units and ships must be absorbed. Military-technical propaganda must be improved, and efficiency and invention efforts must be developed. The activity of the party organizations of scientific research institutes must be raised.

Aggressiveness, initiative, efficiency and a creative approach in work must be nurtured in all communists, and manifestations of unprincipled evaluation of achieved results, attempts at whitewashing the state of affairs and efforts to cover up shortcomings must be decisively fought.

The party organizations of staffs, other control organs and military educational institutions must increase their responsibility for providing comprehensive training to officer personnel, and for their assimilation of the art of war, the methods of troops training and the best experience.

Efforts to ensure communists serve as a personal example in combat training and service must be at the center of attention of party organizations. Fulfillment

of party and official duties by every party member and candidate and the personal contribution made by each individual to the combat readiness of the subunit, unit or ship must be analyzed deeply and systematically and evaluated more strictly with a consideration for the experience of the party committees and party bureaus of the leading units and ships. Shortcomings in combat proficiency must be addressed more strictly.

The CPSU Central Committee directs the party organizations to display more initiative in organizing socialist competition and seeking unutilized reserves in satisfaction of adopted pledges. Army and navy party organizations are called upon to develop competition on tasks and standards, competitions for higher class ratings, competitions between specialists, squads, crews, sub-units, units and ships and movements for best formation more broadly. The party organizations of the railroad troops, military construction organizations and units and the production enterprises and institutions of the Ministry of Defense must direct their efforts at fulfilling and surpassing the plans for 1982 and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole as well as the quotas for growth in labor productivity, and at improving work quality and effectiveness. They must study the experience of the best performers more deeply and introduce it more persistently into the practice of the military collectives.

Working together with commanders, the party organization must devote all of their activities to making the socialist competition for an honorable welcome to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation an important phase of increasing the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces.

II

One of the most important areas of party work is that of reinforcing military discipline and strengthening law and order. "Victory...", said V. I. Lenin, "requires iron military discipline." The significance of discipline has grown even more in the present stage of the army's and navy's development. Wherever party organizations conduct active and purposeful organizational work and political indoctrination jointly with commanders, political organs and staffs in satisfaction of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR minister of defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy associated with reinforcing military discipline and strengthening law and order, the problems of maintaining high unit, ship and formation combat readiness are solved more successfully.

However, some party organizations are still not displaying enough persistence in fulfilling the requirements of raising the quality and effectiveness of organizational work and political indoctrination and increasing its influence on reinforcing military discipline and strengthening law and order.

Considering the high requirements being imposed on combat readiness, the all-army conference appeals to all party organizations and all army and navy communists to concentrate maximum effort on fulfilling the requirements of the 21 January 1967 decree of the CPSU Central Committee associated with reinforcing military discipline, believing this to be one of the priority tasks. They must display greater concern for ensuring an integrated approach to

reinforcing discipline, competently combining organizational and educational measures, and they must raise the disciplinary role of combat training and organization.

One important practical task is that of raising the responsibility and personal contribution of each party member and candidate for reinforcing military discipline. The communist is obligated not only to fulfill the requirements of the manuals, orders and instructions in exemplary fashion and serve as an example in complying with the norms of communist morality, but also to utilize his personal influence to maintain discipline and a healthy moral atmosphere in the military collective of the subunit, unit or ship.

The party organizations are called upon to constantly strengthen one-man command and actively support exacting, willful commanders and chiefs. They must provide greater assistance to young commanders and political workers. They must disseminate the experience of the best officers more broadly among them, and teach them to correctly combine measures of persuasion and coercion in work with personnel. They must intensify the attention of the party organizations of military academies and schools toward preparing students to independently indoctrinate subordinates in the spirit of conscious military discipline in the troops and fleets.

Keeping in mind that officers, who play a decisive role in the state of discipline and order in the units and ships, make up a significant part of the membership of party organizations, the conference recommends that unit and ship party committees and party bureaus analyze the progress in fulfilling the requirements on officer affairs imposed by the USSR minister of defense and the chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Raising the responsibility of party committees, party bureaus and the secretaries of party organizations for increasing the quality and effectiveness of political, military, moral and legal indoctrination of servicemen, for individual work with them and for maintaining a healthy moral climate in the military collective is important to reinforcing military discipline. The role of the Komsomol organizations in this area must be increased in every way possible. All communists must be encouraged to participate in deeply explaining the provisions of the USSR Constitution, Soviet laws, the military oath and the manuals to the personnel. Our army and navy are an embodiment of the friendship and brotherhood of the peoples of the USSR, the strength of which has been tested and tempered in battles for the motherland. It is also important to continue to display continual concern for intensifying patriotic and international indoctrination of soldiers, strengthening military friendship and comradeship and uniting the multinational military collectives. V. I. Lenin's commandments, the requirements of our party and the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the 60th Anniversary of Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" must be utilized more fully for these purposes.

The conference emphasizes the need for more strictly evaluating the behavior of communists who display a passive attitude toward service, abuse their official position and violate discipline and the norms of communist morality.

The party committees and bureaus and the party organization secretaries must delve more deeply and participate more actively in the efforts to teach commanders, political workers and the active party and Komsomol members of the units and ships the forms and methods of indoctrination conducted for the purposes of reinforcing military discipline, to teach them the fundamentals of military pedagogics and psychology and to explain military legislation to them, and they must work on a more individual basis with warrant officers, NCOs and petty officers.

Every party committee and party bureau and the party organization secretary himself must work more closely with the people, be always aware of the moods, needs and demands of the personnel and display initiative in raising issues before commanders and political organs for the purposes of resolving them in a timely manner. They must raise the responsibility of communists for work with letters and complaints, and for entertainment of visitors. They must be intolerant of every case of indifference toward people, and strive to eliminate shortcomings in material and personal support and the cultural services provided to them. They must devote constant attention to work with the families of military servicemen.

III

Intensification of party influence upon all aspects of the life of the troops and fleets is inseparably associated with ideological work and political indoctrination by party organizations. The content of this work is growing richer and its results are improving under the influence of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the directives and recommendations of the party Central Committee. Fulfilling the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improvement of Ideological Work and Political Indoctrination," party organizations are manifesting daily concern for ideological improvement of communists and shaping deep ideological conviction, faithfulness to military duty and a constant readiness to defend the motherland and the historical achievements of socialism in the personnel.

But at the same time the significant shortcomings noted by the party Central Committee in ideological work and political indoctrination are still being surmounted too slowly. Some party organizations are not showing enough concern for raising the quality and effectiveness of this work and for tying it in with life, with the pressing problems troubling the people, and with the tasks of raising combat readiness, combat training and reinforcing military discipline. A number of party organizations are not devoting adequate attention to encouraging all communists to participate actively in indoctrination of the personnel.

The All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries emphasizes that the primary responsibility of every party organization is to continue to creatively and energetically implement the requirements of the party associated with constant improvement of ideological work and its effectiveness and quality.

Formation of a scientific philosophy, of selfless devotion to the cause of the party and to communist ideals in the Soviet soldiers continues to be the focal point of ideological work and political indoctrination. Deep study and

assimilation of Lenin's ideological-theoretical legacy, decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev should be at the center of all of this work. The immediate tasks of party organizations are primarily to raise the ideological maturity of communists, increase the effectiveness of political and party training and improve the selection, training and indoctrination of propagandists.

Life urgently demands that army and navy party organizations competently manage understandable and well grounded propaganda of the historical advantages and achievements of real socialism, and nurture the soldiers in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the inviolable friendship of the peoples of the USSR and combat cooperation with the armies of fraternal countries.

Considering the greater military danger, a hatred toward our class enemies must be instilled in the personnel more persistently, the important role played by the Soviet Armed Forces in the present situation must be explained, and the insidious plans of reactionary imperialist circles, and primarily the USA, with respect to the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist fraternity must be unmasked.

The party organizations should devote more attention to fighting bourgeois propaganda, they must react more keenly, from class positions, to manifestations of hostile ideology, and they must fight against cases of consumerism, parasitism, petty bourgeois psychology, the fabrications of foreign propaganda and other attempts at diffusing the class consciousness of the servicemen. In personnel indoctrination, they must comply more strictly with Lenin's most important principle of ideological work--unity of word and deed. They must combine ideological indoctrination and party organizational work more closely. They must persistently raise the responsibility of executives for the educational consequences of their activities, they must delve more deeply into all spheres of the ideological life of the military collectives and into the organization of Marxist-Leninist training, political lessons, agitation, propaganda and mass cultural work, and they must see that political indoctrination efforts are extended right down to the subunit level.

The conference feels it suitable to once again turn attention to the need for every party organization to be the center of daily ideological indoctrination, an active unifying force of military collectives and an effective factor mobilizing the personnel for conscientious military labor. This obligates the primary party organizations to deal with all important aspects of indoctrination on a daily basis, to effectively analyze the ideological and theoretical training of each communist, to encourage all party members, and especially executives, to participate in daily indoctrination of the people, and to make a persistent effort to see that indoctrination in the subunits is lively, concrete, interesting and persuasive. They must constantly make sure that ideological and political indoctrination is tied in with life, with the tasks of combat readiness, training and discipline.

In accordance with the directives of the CPSU Central Committee, the party organizations are obligated to activate their efforts at strengthening the

educational role of the Soviet Armed Forces. They must make fuller use, in personnel indoctrination, of the glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the Communist Party, the Soviet people, the army and navy and their own formations, units and ships, and of concrete examples of the bravery and heroism of Soviet soldiers displayed on the battlefields and in the postwar years, and they must expand their preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. Army and navy communists are called upon to direct all of their activities at unifying the personnel about their political leader--the Communist Party--and lead the personnel toward fulfillment of the missions posed to the Soviet Armed Forces by the party.

IV

As was emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress, the substance of the internal life of the party organizations, the maturity of relationships within the party and consistent compliance with Lenin's party norms are prerequisites of the development of the initiative, aggressiveness and principles of party organizations. Army and navy party organizations have been enriched with new experience in ideological indoctrination and party organizational work. The collectivism of leadership has risen, execution of orders is being monitored and checked out more strictly, and party information is being provided more effectively. The party organizations are strengthening their ties with the military masses. Continual concern is being shown for the quality of the party replenishments, for the education being provided to young communists and for strengthening the party organizations and party groups in the subunits.

But at the same time some party organizations are still failing to tie in internal party work with solving the concrete problems of combat readiness, training and indoctrination, reinforcing military discipline and developing the creativity of the servicemen. There are shortcomings in the way party committees and party bureaus conduct their meetings, and in the way they organize themselves for the fulfillment of party decisions. Mistakes are still being made in admission of CPSU members. In a number of cases party organizations condone the fact that some party members and candidates do not fulfill all of the requirements of the CPSU Charter and the moral code of a builder of communism, and that they maintain a passive attitude toward service and toward public work.

Internal party work must be improved further in light of the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress. The conference appeals to all party organizations to persistently raise their role as the political core of the military collectives. Implementation of the requirements of the CPSU Charter and the Instructions to CPSU Organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy is a prerequisite of such a role. Consistent fulfillment of the following requirements has priority significance: knowledgeably and deeply delving into and actively influencing all aspects of the life and activities of the subunits, units and ships, conducting political and organizational work and ideological indoctrination in the masses, and mobilizing the servicemen to solve the problems of combat readiness, improve combat skills, reinforce military discipline and raise the role of social organizations and of the military collectives in general.

Ensuring that communists play a leading role in military service and in social and political life, their close unity with the masses of nonmembers and maintenance of a moral example in relation to work and personal behavior are the foundation for success in the work of party organizations.

The conference emphasizes that the effectiveness of primary party organizations depends primarily on consistent compliance with Lenin's principles of party membership. We must continue to persistently implement the requirements of the party Program and Charter and the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress on individual selection of new CPSU members, on raising the role of party candidacy and on indoctrination of young communists. Lenin's commandment that "we must try to elevate the title and significance of party membership higher, higher and higher" continues to be just as important today. It is important to increase our attention to preparing for and conducting party, party committee and party bureau meetings, to encourage all party members and candidates to participate in party work more actively, to instill an intolerance of shortcomings in all party organizations, to develop criticism and self-criticism in every possible way, and to strictly condemn violations of the norms of party life and communist morality and all attempts at suppressing criticism or ignoring it. Execution of party decisions, orders and directives of the USSR minister of defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, local decisions and the proposals and critical remarks of communists must be monitored and checked out more carefully, and regular information should be provided on the progress made.

We must raise the role and responsibility of party committees and party bureaus, acting as organs of collective leadership, for the state and quality of all party work, we must develop the initiative, aggressiveness, effectiveness and responsibility of every member of elected organs for fulfillment of the responsibilities, and we must improve information services within the party. We must intensify attention toward the leadership of battalion and company party organizations and toward the activities of the party organizations of staff and control organs concerned with raising the responsibility of communists for executing their missions and strengthening military discipline. We must more actively influence the selection, placement and indoctrination of officers, and evaluate more strictly the activities of every communist, his political and work qualities and his participation in party and public work. For these purposes we must make broader use of those forms of work which have proven themselves--party assignments, reports by communists and personal interviews. We must make fuller use of the experience acquired by the party commissions of political organs in inspecting fulfillment of the requirements of the CPSU Charter by communists and compliance with party and military discipline.

One of the most important directions of the work of party organizations is management of the Komsomol and trade union organizations.

The strength of the Komsomol lies in party leadership. Party organizations must make a daily effort to direct the activities of Komsomol organizations aimed at fulfilling the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress associated with the work of the Leninist Komsomol, they must do everything they can to support

and develop all of their initiatives directed at improving communist indoctrination of young soldiers, raising the quality of combat and political training, unifying military collectives, reinforcing military discipline and developing physical culture and mass sports. They must teach active Komsomol members the skills of conducting indoctrination with a consideration for changes in the qualitative composition and greater demands of young army and navy soldiers. They must see that Komsomol members and young soldiers study the decisions of the 19th Komsomol congress deeply, and implement them. They must strengthen the party nucleus of the Komsomol organizations and raise the responsibility of communists elected to executive Komsomol organs.

The party committees and party bureaus must provide concrete assistance to the trade union organizations in implementing the directives of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, as spelled out in his speech to the 17th Congress of the USSR Trade Unions and in decisions of the congress. They must direct the efforts of trade union organizations more actively toward developing the labor and political activity of army and navy laborers and white collar workers and at fulfilling and surpassing the plans for 1982 and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

The party organizations of khozraschet enterprises and construction projects must improve their methods of party control and make fuller use of their right to control the activities of the administration. They must improve the leadership provided to the work of people's control organs.

V

Management of party organizations by political organs, daily attention to the placement of party manpower and to the training and indoctrination of active party members and provision of concrete assistance to them in solving the problems facing the military collectives are important prerequisites of raising the activity of party organizations and of developing their activity, initiative and sense of duty. Providing leadership to party organizations, political organs are called upon to consider the specific features of each of them more concretely, including those of units in different branches of troops, staffs and directorates, military educational institutions, military commissariats, rear services and enterprises. They must make it a practice to examine all conclusions arrived at by analyses of party work at party committee, bureau and general communist meetings. They must improve the training given to party organization secretaries and active party members in organizational and indoctrination work, they must increase their ideological and theoretical training, improve their knowledge of the issues of party development and nurture their ability to organize party work in close interaction with the commanders and the party-political staffs of units and ships.

Efforts to reinforce the official ties of party organs and party organizations of the army and navy with local party, soviet, Komsomol and creative organizations, labor collectives, DOSAAF institutions and schools must be continued. Active participation of army and navy communists in indoctrination among the public, in military-patriotic indoctrination of the young and in preparation of young people for military service must be ensured.

* * *

The conference appeals to all party organizations of the army and navy to implement practical measures aimed at satisfying the requirements contained in the letter of greetings of the CPSU Central Committee to the conference participants, and the provisions and conclusions contained in reports by the USSR minister of defense and the chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. They must do everything they can to raise the aggressiveness, initiative and strictness of party organizations even higher in their effort to fulfill the important tasks posed to the army and navy by the party.

The All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries vows to the Leninist CPSU Central Committee that communists and all personnel, closely united about the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, will apply all of their knowledge, experience and energy for successful fulfillment of the historical decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and that they will make an honorable contribution to reinforcing the economic and defensive power of our motherland and the USSR Armed Forces.

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ARMED FORCES

COMMENTS ON TASKS OF ARMED FORCES DURING SUMMER TRAINING

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 11, Jun 82 (signed to press 18 May 82) pp 34-38

[Article: "Summer Training--Intensiveness, High Quality"]

[Text] The summer training period has begun in the army and the navy in organized fashion, in the atmosphere of a great patriotic upsurge elicited in the soldiers by the preparations for the glorious jubilee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Armed forces personnel entered the summer training period in monolithic unity about their Leninist party, and they are avidly laboring with even greater persistence and productiveness to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and to fulfill the tasks posed by the USSR minister of defense and the socialist pledges taken in the competition for an honorable welcome to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Guiding themselves by the requirements of the November (1981) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and by the directives, provisions and conclusions spelled out in speeches by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 17th Trade Union Congress and in Tashkent, commanders, political organs, staffs and party organizations are concentrating their efforts on reinforcing organization, efficiency and discipline in every military collective, on ensuring intensity and top quality of summer training and further raising the alertness and combat readiness of the troops and the naval forces.

Soviet soldiers clearly recognize that in the sharply aggravated international situation of today, their responsibility for protecting state interests and the security of the motherland, the peaceful, creative labor of our people and the achievements of socialism is extremely great. Militant imperialist circles, and mainly of the USA and NATO, are trying to steer mankind toward a path of confrontation, to shake the position of the USSR and the entire socialist fraternity and to retard the forward progress of the national liberation movement. Vigorously spreading the deceitful myth of a "Soviet military threat" and making no attempt to conceal its real aim--achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union, the United States is spiraling the arms race upward, enlarging the arsenals of mass annihilation weapons, including neutron and chemical weapons, and stubbornly encouraging its partners in the North Atlantic bloc and Japan to participate in the aggressive

preparations. Washington politicians and strategists are openly declaring the conceptions of "limited" nuclear war and "preventive" nuclear strikes, they are brazenly interfering in the affairs of sovereign states, they are attempting to dictate their will to them, and they are creating and fanning centers of military danger in different regions of the globe.

Under these difficult conditions the Communist Party and the Soviet government are firmly and consistently pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy, and they are taking the necessary steps to foil the far-reaching plans of imperialism, to avert nuclear war and to strengthen the country's defense capabilities. The personnel of the armed forces, as with all Soviet people, unanimously approve and support the peace-loving policy of the party. They are fully resolved to perform, in an exemplary manner, their sacred constitutional duty--dependably protecting the socialist fatherland and being in constant combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate annihilatory repulse to any aggressor.

The results of the winter training period persuasively attest to the deep understanding soldiers have of their patriotic and international duty. The overwhelming majority of the units and formations have successfully completed their training plans and socialist pledges, their qualitative indicators of field, aerial and naval proficiency and of tactical and fire training have risen, and the numbers of outstanding soldiers, masters of combat qualification and classed specialists has increased. Commanders, staffs and political organs have gained more experience in political and organizational work aimed at comprehensively preparing soldiers for modern combat, at mobilizing them for alert combat duty, at achieving high end results in training, service and competition and at strengthening discipline and organization. Such is the case in the missile unit headed by Lieutenant Colonel I. Shelestov, in the Guards motorized rifle regiment, the outstanding surface-to-air missile regiment, the Guards bomber air regiment and the tank regiment, a recipient of three orders, commanded by Guards Lieutenant Colonel V. Kulakov, Colonel V. Parshikov, Guards Lieutenant Colonel N. Morokhovets and Major Yu. Klynkin, aboard the atomic missile submarine commanded by Captain 1st Rank V. Zhuravlev and in many other military collectives.

Given the great diversity and unique features of the missions of the soldiers, the differences in the conditions and forms of combat training and in the experience that has been accumulated by the best army and navy units, there are also many items of experience held in common, ones which deserve support and dissemination in all arms and services. What does this experience teach us? Stable successes in combat and political training are achieved wherever a persistent and consistent effort is made to fulfill the requirements of the USSR minister of defense to teach that which is needed in war, to learn to fight in conditions closest to those of real combat, wherever training is closely associated with indoctrination of the people and formation of their ideological conviction and of high political, moral and combat qualities, wherever party-political work proceeds continuously and objectively, and wherever communists and Komsomol members march in the vanguard of the fight to reinforce combat readiness and military discipline.

The tasks of the summer training period are complex and important. Their full and high quality completion will depend to a great degree on introducing the best experience accumulated by the troops and fleets into the practice of combat and political training and into the ideological indoctrination and organizational work of commanders, political organs, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations. It should be remembered in this case that creative utilization of this experience presupposes not simple copying and repetition, but a search, on the basis of present achievements, for more-effective forms and methods of troop training and indoctrination and of party influence upon the attitude of the people toward their assigned work. In a word, we must act in the way that V. I. Lenin taught us: We must not become self-satisfied with the abilities we have developed through previous experience, we must constantly move further, we must constantly strive for more.

As we know, there is no limit to raising combat readiness. Similarly as with any living process, military affairs do not march in place. Weapons and equipment develop, the tactics of combat actions undergo corresponding modification, and the requirements on troop training rise. Be it even high, the level of training afforded to personnel which was satisfactory yesterday is gone today, and tomorrow it may be totally insufficient. To stop improving, to become self-assured, to become sated by present achievements means to fall behind.

Soldiers of the surface-to-air missile regiment commanded by Colonel A. Poveliy were persuaded of this through their own bitter experience. The self-assurance that took over the regiment and the decrease in the exactingness displayed by the command and the party organization toward the results of tactical and fire training resulted in the fact that some soldiers, including communists, became lax in their training and failed to achieve the high summits of military proficiency required by the competition. As a result the military collective was unable to move forward. And unfortunately it is not the exception. There are other subunits, units and ships where the quality of fulfillment of the training plans and socialist pledges leaves something to be desired.

Understandably we must not ignore all of this in our efforts to organize summer training. In order that such negative phenomena would not repeat themselves, commanders, political organs and staffs must deeply analyze their causes and help the lagging subunits, units and ships to rectify the situation. It is also important to show some concern for making such particular mistakes and shortcomings a warning to all personnel of the formation, military district, group of forces and fleet. And mainly to the officers and the active party and Komsomol members.

The intensity and quality of training are predetermined by how well coordinated and purposeful the work of the command and political staff and of the party and Komsomol organizations is. But as in all military life, the main role is played in this case by the commanders and chiefs--the immediate organizers and leaders of operational, combat and political training. The intensity and productivity of military labor, sensible use of the training material base and, in the final analysis, the level of the personnel's combat skills depend primarily on their responsibility, competency and exactingness, on their ability to clearly define the missions of the subordinates, carefully plan the training

and indoctrination process and maintain strict control over plan execution. This is why questions associated with raising the ideological, political and professional level and the teaching skills of the commanders, especially those at the regimental and ship level, must constantly be at the center of attention of the military councils, political directorates, senior chiefs, political organs, staffs and party organizations.

In this case it is important to see not only that planned lessons in commander training are conducted on schedule and in full volume everywhere, but also that the requirements on their content, quality and purposefulness are satisfied and that they are tied in closely with the missions of the units and ships. We need to systematically and objectively arm officers with the knowledge, skills and experience of a creative approach to organizing both offensive and defensive combat in different tactical situations, the art of firm command of subordinate forces, utilization of maneuver and powerful fire strikes, and the best methods of organizing lessons and exercises. By developing the ability of commanders of all ranks to wage war and to follow the fundamental principle of combat training--teaching that which is needed in war, we lay a firm foundation for comprehensive preparation of the personnel for modern combat. Those political organs and party committees which periodically examine the state of commander training and exert party-political influence upon its effectiveness and quality by raising the responsibility and the example of communists are doing the right thing.

As before, the troops and fleets will be placing their main emphasis in the summer training period on improving field, aerial and naval skills and the core of such skills--tactical weapon training. We must continue to teach the personnel to perform highly maneuverable, bold and decisive actions in the face of the "enemy's" use of mass destruction weapons, to attack swiftly and defend actively both day and night, in mountains, forests and population centers, and to deal with unexpected complications. The greater requirements on the combat readiness of the armed forces and on the volume of knowledge and skills the personnel must possess urgently require assimilation of various combat training subjects in integration with tactical subjects, and creation, in every lesson, exercise and especially in tactical exercises involving fire training, of a situation close to that of real combat, one requiring maximum exertion of effort, full use of the combat potentials of weapons and equipment, courage, steadfastness, endurance and other high moral, combat and psychological qualities of the personnel.

All of this raises the role and significance of party-political work as a tested means of nurturing the soldiers' devotion to the motherland and a deep understanding of the tasks posed by the party to the armed forces and the greater military danger emanating from imperialism and its accomplices, and of mobilizing the personnel for intensive training. Many years of experience have proven that political influence upon people achieves its aims if ideological indoctrination is conducted in a differentiated manner with different categories of servicemen, and if it is organically united with their missions.

The recommendations of the All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries provide clear reference points for intensifying party influence upon all aspects of the life and activities of the personnel, and mainly on

raising the alertness and combat readiness of the troops and naval forces. The main concern of party-political work is to persistently implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee decrees "On Further Improvement of Ideological Work and Political Indoctrination" and "On the 60th Anniversary of Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics." It is precisely on this basis that we must raise the effectiveness of primary party organizations as centers of daily ideological indoctrination, the public and political activity of communists and the personal example they show in the struggle to achieve high end results in combat and political training, in reinforcing discipline and in strengthening military order.

The party demands that every communist be an example of selfless labor. Political organs and party organizations must fight more persistently to see that CPSU members and candidates serve as models of efficiency, responsibility, diligence and conscientious military labor, and that they act as the champions of quality fulfillment of training plans and programs and of the most sensible use of training time and of all innovations and progressive ideas in the methodology and organization of combat and political training. The atmosphere and mood in military collectives depend in many ways on how well the communists are working. A party member who is lax in his relationship to official obligations and who ignores shortcomings cannot but have an influence upon people. To multiply the strength of party influence upon the quality of summer training means to encourage communists everywhere to assume an active life position in everything and to fight against laxity, simplifications, lack of objectivity in evaluations and whitewashing of the state of affairs.

Komsomol organizations can do a great deal to mobilize the soldiers for fruitful study. Most of the personnel of the army and navy are young people. And their attitude toward military duty and the example they show in training service and discipline depend to a great extent on the contribution made by Komsomol organizations to the ideological development of the country's young defenders. The 19th Komsomol Congress armed active Komsomol members with a concrete program of action for communist indoctrination of Komsomol members and young soldiers and for formation of their qualities as avid patriots of the fatherland. The task is to persistently implement the decisions of the congress in every military collective, so that the party leadership provided to the Komsomol in every unit and aboard every ship would be objective, channeling the creative initiative and boiling energy of the young people toward improving military proficiency and strengthening combat readiness.

The socialist competition for an honorable welcome to the 60th anniversary of the USSR is a powerful resource for mobilizing the personnel for conscientious military labor, and for the indoctrination and development of the creativity of the people. A daily struggle for unconditional fulfillment of pledges adopted by the soldiers is what is most important in the competition's organization and management. Support should be given to the work of those commanders and political workers who rely upon party and Komsomol organizations and follow the principles of broad visibility and comparability of results, practical repetition of the best experience and comradely mutual assistance in their efforts to inspire keen competition for outstanding fulfillment of combat

training missions, for surpassing the combat standards, for deep assimilation of weapons and equipment and for high tactical and weapon training results in their lessons and exercises. But at the same time cases of a formal approach to competition are still encountered in some places, and objective political and organizational work is sometimes substituted by simple collection of information and compilation of various sorts of graphs and tables. Commanders, political organs and party organizations must be more decisive in correcting the adherents of such a "style" of activity, and remind them of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's requirement that they spend more time with people and less time in the office.

Successful completion of the tasks of the summer training period would be unimaginable without conscious discipline, clear organization of troop services and firm military order. Through the joint efforts of commanders, political organs, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations, we must create a healthy political and moral atmosphere in every military collective, an atmosphere of intolerability of all deviations from military order. Using the entire arsenal of the forms and methods of political, military and moral indoctrination, we must make strict compliance with Soviet laws, oaths and manuals and strict and unquestioning fulfillment of the orders and instructions of commanders a habit and a need of every soldier.

Summer training is becoming more intense with every day. Being avid patriots of the fatherland, soldiers of the army and navy are preparing for an honorable welcome to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. They are honing their combat proficiency and mastering the science of winning against a strong and insidious enemy with full commitment of their strength and energy. They are ready to honorably fulfill their patriotic and international duty at any moment, and to destroy any aggressor who dares to transgress upon the honor, liberty and independence of the beloved motherland and the achievements of socialism.

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ARMED FORCES

COMMANDER TRAINING: STRENGTHENING LAW AND ORDER

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 11, Jun 82 (signed to press 18 May 82) pp 60-66

[Article*by Col Justice P. Goroshko, assistant main military procurator:
"Strengthening Legality and Reinforcing Law and Order"]

[Text] Defining socialist legality as strict and precise compliance with Soviet laws by all state organs, public organizations, officials and citizens, V. I. Lenin, the founder of the world's first socialist state, taught that Soviet laws express the will of the laborers and the policy of the Communist Party, and that they are aimed at reinforcing the Soviet state and the law and order created within it. He provided the actual leadership to all legislative work, which expressed itself in the first days following the Great October Socialist Revolution by the preparation and publication of important decrees of Soviet power, and later on as drafting the first RFSFR Constitution (1918).

On V. I. Lenin's initiative the Sixth All-Russian Extraordinary Congress of the Soviets adopted the decree "On Precise Compliance With the Laws." In it, legality was declared to be one of the fundamental principles of the country's life, and it was noted that within 1 year of revolutionary struggle the young republic developed legislation which had to be complied with precisely if the power of the laborers and peasants was to develop and grow stronger. The congress resolved: "To encourage all citizens of the republic, all organs and all officials of Soviet power to comply most strictly with the laws of the Russian Socialist Republic and with decrees, statutes and instructions published by the central government and presently undergoing publication."

Vladimir Il'ich viewed constant and continual reinforcement of socialist legality as an important objective law of the development of communism and as an inseparable characteristic of the socialist way of life. He worded this law as follows at the Ninth All-Russian Congress of the Soviets: "The stronger and firmer our power becomes and the further the civil revolution proceeds, the more urgently we need to encourage greater revolutionary legality..." ("Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 44, p 329).

*This article is recommended for use in the commander training system in the study of the topic "Strict Compliance With Legality in the Administrative Activity of Commanders and Chiefs--An Important Means of Reinforcing Discipline and Strengthening Law and Order in the Units and Aboard Ships."

Lenin played an outstanding role in the development of the principles of socialist legality. He revealed them to their fullest in his letter written on 20 May 1922 to members of the Politburo in connection with discussion of the issue of organizing the procurator's office during sessions of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee.

Socialist legality, Vladimir Il'ich pointed out, must be the same for the entire federation of union republics. He demanded universal establishment of truly shared interpretation and application of the rules of law, since the law is binding upon all, and since all are equal before it and no one is permitted to violate or attempt to evade it, irrespective of personal merits, position in society and any other circumstances.

The principle of the inseparable relationship between legality and democracy is highly significant in both the theoretical and the practical aspect. This relationship expresses itself in the fact that in socialist society, legality and democracy depend on one another and that they mutually supplement and enrich themselves. Being two social phenomena, they reflect a single process of development of the Soviet state, and they are aimed at reinforcing the Soviet social and state structure, at fighting the vestiges of the past in the consciousness and behavior of the people and at instilling a spirit of communist morality in the people.

In his practical activities at the high post of chief of the Soviet state, Vladimir Il'ich always showed himself to be law-abiding, and he decisively fought against even the slightest attempts at neglecting the requirements of the law. He placed great emphasis on the importance of the personal example displayed by party members, and mainly communist leaders, and he devoted a great deal of effort to raise their responsibility for compliance with the law, for growth in the legal awareness and cultural level of the population and for broad encouragement of the laborers to participate in legislative activity.

Lenin's principles of socialist legality became the foundation for all of the CPSU's and Soviet state's subsequent activities aimed at reinforcing law and order and intensifying the struggle against violators.

Mention should be made of the special significance socialist legality has in developed socialist society. This is understandable. The growing dynamism of social development, the significant increase in the complexity of the economic structure and many other factors are also raising the role of legality. We cannot build communist society without combining growth of its material-technical base with growth in organization, state discipline, the consciousness and the political and moral culture of the people and formation of a correct attitude toward labor and toward one's responsibilities in every Soviet citizen. All of these issues were reflected in proceedings of the 24th, 25th and 26th party congresses, CPSU Central Committee plenums and the appropriate decrees of the CPSU Central Committee. The 26th CPSU Congress demanded that we comply with the laws in the strictest fashion in all sectors of the national economy and social life. "After all, any law," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the congress, "comes alive only when it is observed--observed by all and in all things" ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1981, p 64).

V. I. Lenin's teaching on socialist legality and the party line of its further reinforcement achieved their fullest reflection in the Fundamental Law of our state. Article 4 of the constitution establishes that the Soviet state and all of its organs operate on the basis of socialist legality and ensure protection of law and order, the interests of society and the rights and liberties of citizens. State and social organizations and officials are obligated to comply with the USSR Constitution and Soviet laws. According to Article 59 this responsibility lies with all Soviet people who must, moreover, respect the rules of socialist community and bear the title of USSR citizen with merit.

The responsibility of complying strictly and precisely with socialist legality pertains fully to the armed forces as well. It is an inherent part of troop and naval combat readiness, and the foundation for strengthening law and order and discipline.

The rules of law define various aspects of the life and activity of the troops. Precise application of these rules helps to make the Soviet Armed Forces an efficient and well coordinated organism exhibiting a high degree of organization and discipline and performing its missions in exemplary fashion.

Socialist legality in all organs of state control and public organizations is the responsibility primarily of the leaders. In the army and navy, this function is imposed upon commanders and chiefs. The Internal Service Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces foresee direct responsibility of each commander for being an example and for demanding, from their subordinates, unquestioning compliance with the USSR Constitution and faultless fulfillment of Soviet laws.

The minister of defense requires commanders and chiefs of all ranks and all organs of military control to ensure correct application of legislation in subordinate units and subunits, and strict compliance with legality in administrative activities--in the publication of orders, directives and instructions, and in resolution of other issues.

The right to give orders, to command, to exercise individual power is an extremely important right. And it must be exercised competently, with great art. "Executives are furnished with rights--and sizeable rights at that," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, "in order that they would make full use of them. But every executive must constantly remember in this case that he also bears high responsibility--responsibility before the people whom he is trusted to lead, before the party and people" ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," Moscow, 1981, p 50).

Without a doubt, drawing up and publishing an order or instructions and making a decision on a concrete issue are an important aspect of a commander's activity. But constant concern for seeing that orders, instructions, directives and decisions are based on strict compliance with Soviet legislation is no less important to the commander (chief). Without such compliance, qualified command and control of the troops or a collective and successful implementation of a command decision or plan would be impossible. In order that an order would have moral and legal strength, it must be written in compliance with the law. Otherwise it would be deprived of state legal protection, and it would be subjected to unconditional repeal, and the person who had issued it would be subjected to liability for the harmful consequences that arise as a result of its fulfillment and for the moral and material damage borne by society.

Legal acts of the command have to do with the most diverse issues of combat and political training, organization of service, reinforcement of discipline, indoctrination of the personnel, use of military equipment, money and material valuables, and other issues. Many orders and instructions are prepared by officials of staffs and services following the orders of their commander. Moreover these persons exercise the corresponding control over their own activities, they check on execution of orders, and they conduct audits, inventories and inspections. Compliance with socialist legality and military law and order depends to a great degree on how successfully and how well they perform their official obligations.

Preparing particular legal acts, executive officers must ensure their strict compliance with existing legislation. It is entirely understandable that the commander cannot limit himself to just signing the document either. It is his responsibility to analyze the content, to carefully weigh every clause and paragraph, and to consider that necessity and legality of the measures contained therein.

The absolute majority of commanders (chiefs) act in accordance with these requirements in the performance of their administrative functions. They are typified by a deep understanding of Lenin's teaching on state and law and on maintaining a responsible, party attitude toward assigned work. Full exercise of official authority is combined in such officers with activity strictly within the framework of the powers granted to them, with exactingness, and with a fatherly concern for people and respect for their honor, personal worth, rights and legal interests. Together with political workers and military lawyers, and relying upon party and Komsomol organizations and the legal staff, they make an effort to instill a responsible attitude toward fulfillment of duty to the motherland in every serviceman, to unite the military collectives and to create an atmosphere of intolerance toward all violations of army and navy order within them.

However, we must not fail to mention some facts of a negative nature on this generally positive background. An analysis of the experience would show that in particular, we still encounter orders and instructions which are issued by some commanders and chiefs in violation of existing legislation and other rules of law. The main reason for this is a weak knowledge of the necessary documents. We still encounter cases of illegal organization of garrison, patrol and internal service, of the order of the day for military servicemen, and of the work-rest schedule of Soviet Army and Navy laborers and white collar workers.

Some commanders exceed the disciplinary powers granted to them. Thus Senior Lieutenant A. Kuz'menko demoted Junior Sergeant V. Protsenko for violation of military discipline, even though the Disciplinary Code grants this right only to a division commander and higher chief. Another officer--company commander Major K. Sakayev--also went beyond the bounds of his official authority when he confiscated Private R. Shakhnazarov's driver's license, and Captain A. Ivanov sentenced Lieutenant N. Oleynik to five extra details for poor execution of his official responsibilities, even though according to Article 69 of the disciplinary code officers are not subjected to such punishment. Clearly in

all of these cases the measures implemented by the one-man commanders had to be repealed, and naturally this could not but have an effect on their authority; moreover nothing was gained by these incorrect actions in the effort to reinforce discipline. It might even be said that something was lost.

Sometimes it seems to a commander that certain deviations from the requirements of the law or the code are fully permissible and blameless if, all the more so, they are dictated by noble intentions. But this is far from so. Such "little" deviations very often elicit a serious negative response in the collective.

As an example certain commanders and chiefs order subordinates to do things out of the line of duty, or on the other hand they illegally free them from certain responsibilities, they extend barracks regulations to officers, warrant officers and extended-service servicemen under various excuses and, once again, without grounds, they subject them to evening inspections, they cancel holiday leaves for extended-service servicemen and limit their right to entertain visitors. In the end, this significantly affects the mood of the people and the overall atmosphere in the collective.

Violations are also permitted of the statute on material liability of military servicemen for harm inflicted upon the state. When property is found to be missing or lacking, administrative investigations are conducted superficially and decisions are made without resolving pertinent issues. Concurrently, some cases of the loss, spoilage, destruction and incorrect use of material valuables and money remain uninvestigated, servicemen guilty of such violations are not subjected to material liability, and the loss is written off at state expense.

Labor law pertaining to laborers and white collar workers is not always complied with. Persons hired for work are subjected to a longer trial period than required, and the duration of the work day is illegally increased or decreased. Laborers, white collar workers and military builders are ordered to do overtime work and to work on days off and holidays in cases not foreseen by the law, in violation of the established order of payment for such labor.

Violations of socialist legality in the administrative activity of officials generate justified complaints. However, the work to resolve these complaints is not organized as required by the party and by Soviet legislation. The order and deadlines of examining proposals, petitions and complaints are violated, inspections associated with the former are sometimes conducted superficially, and petitioners are not always informed of the adopted decisions. Certain complaints remain unattended. Some commanders and chiefs do not hold visiting hours, delegating this to their deputies and to secondary officials who are unable to make the appropriate decisions by the nature of their official position. Not enough attention is devoted to analyzing the causes of complaints.

It is entirely obvious that violations of the law in the activity of officials do significant harm to state and public interests and to the rights and interests of servicemen and other citizens. All of this creates the need for intensifying the fight against such violations and for developing and implementing measures

to prevent them. No causes and circumstances can justify the incorrect behavior and actions of people called upon to affirm legality and order and to nurture deep conviction, in subordinates, in the justice and supreme expediency of Soviet laws, and an awareness of the need for strict and precise compliance with law and order. At the same time these facts also indicate that not everything is being done in a number of places to instill an internal need in officials for acting in accordance with the law and the code everywhere and in all things and to affirm legality and firm order in every military and labor collective.

Some units have not yet made it the rule to regularly acquaint servicemen with the guidelines; lessons with officers and warrant officers on Soviet military law and military regulations are not always conducted at the required level, and they are not sufficiently tied in with the state of affairs and the missions they face. Tests of the knowledge of the rules of law possessed by these servicemen are sometimes conducted formally. Senior chiefs exercise weak control over the disciplinary practices of commanders and over the correspondence of their decisions to the laws and regulations. Shortcomings revealed in the course of various inspections are sometimes not discussed at official meetings.

Uprooting violations of the law in the administrative activity of commanders and chiefs is not only a legal problem but also primarily a moral-political problem. This is precisely why studying and deeply understanding Marxist-Leninist theory of state and law, need for protecting the socialist fatherland, the provisions of the USSR Constitution, decisions of the party congresses and decrees of the CPSU Central Committee on improving ideological and political indoctrination and on reinforcing socialist legality, law and order, and the requirements of Soviet laws and military regulations is the most important and inseparable part of all legal education in the armed forces. The army and navy possess rather broad possibilities for this. A course on the fundamentals of Soviet law is offered in all military educational institutions. Legal knowledge is further improved at universities of Marxism-Leninism and in schools and lecture courses on legal knowledge. The plan for legal education in the Soviet Army and Navy in 1981-1985 defines the order and foresees the concrete topics of study in Soviet law for different categories of servicemen.

In today's conditions, in which the need for increasing the volume of legal knowledge to resolve practical issues is constantly growing, it is especially important for officers to study legislative material on their own. The priority task in the study of law today is to ensure an increase in training quality in compliance with the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Improving the Work to Protect Law and Order and Intensify the Fight Against Crime."

A firm knowledge of the theory and rules of law is needed by all commanders and officials for successful fulfillment of their official obligations and for imparting a high awareness of the law to subordinates. It is important for the commander to set the correct tone in daily efforts to strengthen legality and order through his ideological conviction, his state approach to work and his unyielding exactingness toward himself and subordinates. These efforts must be aimed at instilling communist consciousness and high moral-political and combat qualities in servicemen, at studying the individual features and traits of character of subordinates, maintaining proper mutual relationships between

them, unifying the military collective, promptly revealing the causes of violations and preventing them, and creating an attitude of intolerance toward all law violations.

Improvement in the disciplinary practices of commanders and chiefs has important significance to shaping the legal consciousness of servicemen. The presentation of rewards for conscientious fulfillment of responsibilities established by laws and military regulations, for excellence and diligence in service and for wise initiative and resourcefulness has a most fruitful educational influence upon all personnel.

Development of the habits of lawful behavior is also ensured by prompt and correct reaction to all violations of military discipline and order. This includes both measures of persuasion and measures of punishment, and it has the purpose of re-educating and correcting violators and making every serviceman conscious of the unavoidability of responsibility for violations and aware of the need for lawful behavior. Cases of illegality and of covering up any violations of military discipline and order are especially impermissible in the army environment. This has an unfavorable effect upon instilling a sense of high responsibility in servicemen for performance of their duties and of a conscious attitude toward complying with the USSR Constitution and the requirements of Soviet laws, military regulations and orders. Proper disciplinary practices ensure the greatest socially useful result in the activity of the personnel and promote reinforcement of law and order in the units and subunits.

Army and navy society plays a large role in preventing violations of the law in the administrative activity of officials. Visuality, sharp and principled criticism, and moral condemnation of violations of the requirements of laws and military regulations at meetings and conferences of officers, warrant officers, sergeants and petty officers--both personal violations and especially those concerning subordinates--are capable of having enormous educational influence in matters of law. It is very important that these issues are not avoided by party and Komsomol organizations, which can have an even more significant influence.

Properly organized work with letters, complaints and petitions from servicemen, their families and other citizens helps to eliminate and prevent violations of the law in the activities of officials. In accordance with requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Measures of Further Improvement of Work With Letters and Proposals From Laborers in Light of Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress," this work must ensure proper and timely resolution of every valid request and complaint, a tactful and attentive attitude toward petitioners, restoration of their violated rights and interests and eradication of the causes of petitions and complaints.

Reviews of violations of the law in the administrative activities of military officials are a positive form of improving the legal awareness of officers. Announcement of these violations in directives published by the command and by political organs, indicating the causes and conditions promoting the violations and the ways of eliminating them, helps to raise the effectiveness with which the law is applied.

Special mention should be made of the educational role played by organs of the military procurator's office in matters of law. The law on the USSR's Procurator's Office and the statute on the military procurator's office approved by a ukaze published 4 August 1981 by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet made military procurators responsible for maintaining, in behalf of the state, supreme surveillance over execution of the laws, military regulations and other acts of military law by all organs of military control, military units, services, military educational institutions, enterprises, organizations, commanders (chiefs) and all officials of the armed forces, and for revealing and challenging orders and other legal acts published by them in violation of the law. Military procurators are also obligated to reveal the causes behind law violations and to take steps to eliminate and prevent them and to punish the guilty. Organs of the military procurator's office are called upon to promote, through all of their activity, indoctrination of officials of the USSR Armed Forces in the spirit of precise and unconditional fulfillment of the USSR Constitution, Soviet laws, the military oath and military regulations, and compliance with the rules of socialist community.

Critiques of law violations revealed in the course of inspections conducted by the procurator's office and discussion of the ways of eliminating and preventing them together with the command, legal propaganda conducted by military lawyers and propagandists and constant business ties of commanders and chiefs with military procurators and judges are highly beneficial in preventive work. This makes it possible to avoid violations of the law and obtain the necessary legal advice.

It should be emphasized in conclusion that the party's demand for improving the work of police organs and raising their initiative, their adherence to principles and their implacability in the struggle against violations of Soviet law and order has a direct bearing upon organs of the military procurator's office, including in regard to their surveillance over the legality of orders, directives and other legal acts published by military control organs and officials. Conscientious, qualified and efficient satisfaction of these directives, and close interaction of military lawyers with the command, political organs and all legal workers are indispensable prerequisites of further reinforcement of legality, military discipline and law and order, and of maintenance of high combat readiness in the troops and naval forces.

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ARMED FORCES

OUTLINE FOR INDOCTRINATION ON DEFENDING SOCIALIST ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 11, Jun 82 (signed to press 18 May 82) pp 73-78

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences Col V. Khrobostov: "V. I. Lenin on the International Nature of Protection of the Achievements of Socialism"]

[Text] The objective of studying this subject is to help students gain a deeper understanding of Lenin's ideas on the unity of all of our republics in its relationship to joint defense of the accomplishments of socialism, and to demonstrate the great international heroism of the Soviet people and their armed forces in World War II and their outstanding role as a reliable guard over the creative labor of Soviet people and as the bulwark of universal peace.

Out of the 10 hours allocated to this subject, 2 hours should be devoted to lecture (narration), 4 to independent study and 4 hours to a seminar (discussion).

The following issues should be illuminated in the lecture (narration): 1. V. I. Lenin on international solidarity of laborers in defense of the achievements of socialism. 2. International heroism of the Soviet people and their armed forces in the Great Patriotic War. 3. The USSR armed forces--an embodiment of Lenin's ideas of socialist internationalism, the dependable guard of the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, and the bulwark of universal peace.

A short introduction should emphasize that defense of the achievements of socialism is one of the most important laws of the socialist revolution and of construction of a new society. Back at the dawn of Soviet rule V. I. Lenin noted that strengthening the Red Army depended on the strength of our republic in its struggle against imperialists. On many occasions he indicated the enormous significance of proletarian internationalism to organizing the struggle against imperialist aggressors, and the international nature of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Proletarian internationalism is an expression of the class solidarity of the proletariat and the laboring masses of all countries in the struggle against the bourgeoisie and for social and national liberation. It signifies unity of action, responsibility to the world liberation movement of national detachments of the working class and subordination of the interests of the proletarian movement in one country to the interests of the revolutionary struggle on a world-wide scale.

Proletarian internationalism has been enriched by a new content now that socialism has reached beyond the framework of a single country. Its highest manifestation is socialist internationalism. Socialist internationalism became the principle of state policy and the moral content of mutual relationships between countries in the socialist fraternity. It expresses commonness of class interest of the peoples of socialist states, and it manifests itself in their broad cooperation, fraternal mutual assistance, support of all of today's revolutionary forces in the struggle against imperialism and for national independence, development of socialism and communism and defense of revolutionary accomplishments.

These tasks are acquiring special significance on the background of the present international situation, which has been dramatically aggravated by imperialist powers headed by the USA. In his speech in Tashkent at a solemn meeting dedicated to presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Uzbek SSR, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted: "Striving to retard the progress of world history, hinder development of socialism and suffocate the liberation movement of peoples, the aggressive forces of imperialism have increased world tension. They are spiraling up the arms race to an unprecedented level. They are brazenly interfering in the affairs of other countries and peoples, attempting to dictate their will upon them. They are openly declaring plans for unleashing nuclear war.

"Under these conditions the economic and defensive power of the Soviet Union and its socialist allies, their patience and self-control, and their consistently peace-loving policy appear with special clarity before all peoples as the main obstacle in the way of the inciters of war, and the main bulwark of peace on earth."

V. I. Lenin on International Solidarity of Laborers in Defense of the Achievements of Socialism

V. I. Lenin, the founder of our party and state, taught that in the struggle for revolutionary alteration of the world and elimination of the system of hired slavery and exploitation of one man by another, the laborers have a common class enemy, no matter what their nationality is--the world bourgeoisie, imperialism. "Capital," indicated Vladimir Il'ich, "is an international force. If we are to win against it, we need an international union of laborers, an international brotherhood of laborers" ("Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 40, p 43).

The great leader of the laborers warned: Imperialist bourgeoisie will try to unite its forces so that by working together, it could liquidate the accomplishments of the socialist revolution wherever it has occurred. In this case the imperialists will not limit themselves to using just economic, political and ideological resources to weaken and liquidate the new structure; instead, they will attempt to achieve their ends by the force of arms. This is why the socialist revolution must know how to oppose its class enemy, armed to the teeth, with indestructible military power. Peoples assuming the road of socialism, V. I. Lenin wrote, necessarily require a close military and economic union, since otherwise the capitalists will crush and suffocate us one at a time (see "Poln. sobr. soch," Vol 40, p 46).

Without such a union, successful struggle against international imperialism and protection against its united military campaigns against socialism would be impossible. This is why V. I. Lenin appealed to all communists, laborers and the numerous nations and nationalities of our country to unify their military forces into a powerful international army. The decree on creation of the Red Army, which Lenin edited and signed, declared that service in its ranks is an obligation of all Soviet citizens, not restricted in any way by nationality. Thus the equality of our peoples in development of the military was confirmed by law as well. Generalizing the experience of this development, V. I. Lenin declared in his speech at the conclusion of the Eighth Congress of the Russian Communist Party (of bolsheviks) on 23 March 1919 that an army, an armed force knowing what it is fighting for was created for the first time in the world, and that for the first time in the world workers and peasants who had suffered improbably burdensome sacrifices could clearly recognize that they are defending the Soviet socialist republic and the power of the laborers over capitalists, and that they are protecting the cause of the world proletarian socialist revolution (see "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 38, pp 211-212).

Thus to all laborers, the Red Army was a steadfast defender of their class and national interest. The most important feature of this army of the Soviet state, this army of a new, socialist type, was that it evolved as an army of the brotherhood and friendship of the peoples of the USSR, and that it was nurtured on the ideals of proletarian internationalism.

It should be noted that in the first years after October, before the socialist fraternity came into being and our country was encircled by enemies like an island on the ocean, Vladimir Il'ich's appeal to organize joint repulsion of the imperialist invasion was directed primarily toward the peoples of Soviet Russia. The party's policy of military development foresaw creation of national formations, in addition to international military formations. This was an important means of encouraging non-Russian peoples to participate actively in the defense of the socialist fatherland.

Successful completion of this highly important task meant that the October revolution put an end to national oppression, declared the equality of all peoples of Russia and unfurled the banner of fraternal friendship and cooperation and of proletarian internationalism in all spheres of the country's life. "We want a voluntary union of nations," noted V. I. Lenin, "a union which would not allow any coercion of one nation by another, a union which would be based on the fullest trust, on a clear awareness of brotherly unity, on fully voluntary consent" ("Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 40, p 43).

This appeal was heard and accepted by all peoples of our multinational motherland. The representatives of almost 50 Soviet nationalities steadfastly and courageously fought side by side with Russian laborers and peasants in the ranks of the Red Army against the combined forces of the foreign interventionists and the internal counterrevolution.

Creation of international troop formations in the Red Army had important significance to defense of the Soviet Republic. V. I. Lenin gave a cordial reception to internationalist laborers of other countries who helped the laborers of our country to defend the accomplishments of the socialist revolution. In his

speech at a meeting of soldiers and commanders of the Warsaw Revolutionary Regiment in August 1918, V. I. Lenin said: "You have been given the great honor of armed defense of the sacred ideas and...participation in international brotherhood of peoples" ("Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 37, p 26).

The facts persuasively show that in the very first days of its existence, the Red Army became an army of proletarian internationalism. Thousands of internationalists fought for the glorious ideals of the revolution within its ranks--Bulgarians, Germans, Hungarians, Yugoslavs, Poles, Mongols, Czechs, Slovaks and representatives of other peoples. Soldiers of international units made a worthy contribution to the victory of the laborers of our country in the civil war.

In turn, the Soviet Republic provided effective assistance to international revolutionary forces fighting for social and national liberation many times. For example, when a revolution occurred in Hungary in 1919 and the Hungarian Soviet Republic was declared, an international brigade containing a Russian battalion was formed in Budapest. In 1921 the Red Army participated in the defeat of Japanese invaders on the territory of Mongolia and of what was left of White Guard bands that had sought refuge there. In 1939 Soviet soldiers fought together with soldiers of the Mongolian People's Army to defeat Japanese aggressors in the vicinity of the Khalkhin-Gol River. Faithful to their international duty, our armed forces cooperated with the Chinese people in all phases of their struggle for liberty and independence. In 1939 Soviet soldiers conducted a liberation campaign in the western Ukraine and in western Belorussia, and in 1940 they supported the laborers of the fraternal Baltic republics: By their presence, they prevented suppression of proletarian revolutions in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. And in 1936-1939 our country provided military assistance to the Spanish Republic, against which Hitler's Germany and fascist Italy had organized an intervention.

Completing the presentation on the first issue, it should be noted that proletarian internationalism is a glorious tradition of the international working class and its vanguard--the communist and workers' parties. The great leader of the laborers, V. I. Lenin, taught that defense of revolutionary achievements is the international duty of proletariat of all countries. Our people have always been ultimately faithful to this duty. They have also been faithful to development of socialism in their own country and to rendering fraternal assistance to other peoples in the struggle against oppressors.

International Heroism of the Soviet People and Their Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War

Quite recently the peoples of our country triumphantly celebrated the 37th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War. This historic victory persuasively confirmed the indisputable advantages of the socialist social and state structure and the indestructible power of the multinational Soviet state and its valorous armed forces, which honorably fulfilled their patriotic duty and their international mission of liberation. The CPSU Central Committee decree "On the 60th Anniversary of Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" notes: "In the harsh years of the Great Patriotic War the brotherly peoples arose to the defense of the motherland shoulder to shoulder, displayed

mass heroism and an uncompromising will for victory, defeated the fascist invaders and rescued the peoples of the world from enslavement and annihilation."

Even before the war the Soviet Union initiated an active struggle to organize collective repulsion of fascist aggression. Spread of the war could be prevented only through the joint decisive efforts of many states. But unfortunately our initiatives in this direction were not supported by the West, to include the USA. Thus the USSR was the sole state in the world which stood in opposition to fascism's misanthropic designs.

On 22 June 1941 Nazi Germany treacherously attacked our country, tearing up the nonaggression pact. Responding to an appeal from the Communist Party, all Soviet people arose as one man for the holy war against the sworn enemy. They fought courageously on the front and worked selflessly in the rear. The party's motto "Everything for the front, everything for victory!" predetermined the efforts and thoughts of the laborers of the cities and towns and the soldiers of the army and navy. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted that if we had to say who the main hero of the Great Patriotic War was, we would have to name the entire friendly family of peoples inhabiting our country and welded together by indestructible knots of brotherhood as this immortal hero.

Millions of sons and daughters of the Soviet fatherland earned battle awards for courage and valor displayed at the front of the Great Patriotic War. Those who reached the highest degree of excellence--Hero of the Soviet Union--represented more than 100 nations and nationalities of the USSR.

The Great Patriotic War graphically confirmed the correctness of the party's nationalities policy in state and military development. The fraternal union of Soviet peoples, which was based on indivisible unity of class interests and goals and on Marxist-Leninist ideology, persuasively demonstrated its viability.

It was precisely on the Soviet-German front that the course and outcome of World War II were resolved. Led by Lenin's party and relying upon the indivisible support of the laborers of their country, the USSR Armed Forces demonstrated the highest military proficiency, insurmountable morale and monolithic unity in the battles against fascism. They appeared before the entire world as an army of friendship of peoples, an army of liberation, which selflessly served the just cause of socialism's defense, the cause of international security.

Our country became the main force blocking the road of German fascism in the pursuit of its monstrous design. It carried the main burden of the war and played the decisive role in the defeat of Nazi Germany and then militarist Japan. Bourgeois falsifiers of history are still trying to erase this unequalled heroism from the memories of peoples. But facts are a stubborn thing. They show that the Soviet-German front was the main front of World War II. It would be sufficient to point out that prior to mid-1944 from 190 to 270 enemy divisions fought simultaneously on this front, while the English and American troops in North Africa were opposed by 9 to 20 divisions and troops in Italy were opposed by 7 to 26 divisions. Even after the landing of Anglo-American troops in northern France the bulk of fascist Germany's army continued to fight against the Soviet Armed Forces.

Fulfilling its great mission of liberation, our army cleaned fascist German and Japanese invaders out of a number of states of Europe and Asia with a population of about 200 million persons. Seven million Soviet enlisted men and officers participated in just the liberation of the European countries alone, and more than a million of them died. The total losses of the USSR Armed Forces in the course of their mission of liberation in Europe and Asia were more than 3 million persons killed, wounded and missing. The Soviet Army and Navy, which performed their international duty to the end in World War II, earned the deep gratefulness of the peoples of liberated countries.

The heroic examples of Soviet people and their armed forces in the struggle against Nazi Germany promoted a rise in the antifascist movement in enslaved countries of Europe. Just in Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Poland, France, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia more than 2 million patriots participated in the Resistance Movement. Antifascist fighting units headed by the German Communist Party fought against Hitler's regime in difficult conditions.

The patriotic forces of a number of European countries created their own armies of liberation during World War II. Together with the Soviet Armed Forces they successfully destroyed the common hated enemy. The Soviet Union provided great assistance to the development of these armies, furnishing them with combat equipment, armament and other necessary property. Moreover the first units and formations of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Romania were created on USSR territory.

During the war against fascism the Soviet Union helped to arm and train 19 infantry, 5 artillery and 5 air divisions, 6 infantry and airborne, 8 tank and motorized rifle, 12 artillery and mortar and 5 combat engineer brigades, as well as a significant number of other units and subunits in friendly armies. The total strength of these formations attained 550,000 persons by the end of the war. Just on a centralized basis alone the Soviet command allocated 16,500 guns and mortars, over 1,100 tanks and self-propelled guns, more than 2,300 airplanes and many other weapons and combat equipment to these formations. In addition, the commands of our fronts furnished them with sizeable amounts of arms as well.

Having developed and grown strong, armies friendly to us took an active part in subsequent engagements of World War II in the European theater of war. Thus troops of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria participated in the Belgrade operation together with Soviet soldiers. Troops of the 2d and 3d Ukrainian fronts received significant support from two Romanian and one Bulgarian army in the liberation of Hungary. Formations of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia and the Bulgarian 1st Army participated in the Hungarian offensive operation conducted by Soviet troops. Two Romanian and one Polish army, a Czechoslovak army corps and a Hungarian railroad brigade fought with soldiers of the three Ukrainian fronts in the Prague operation.

The Mongolian People's Republic proved itself to be a dependable ally of our country in the Great Patriotic War. The fraternal Mongolian people, faithful to the principles of proletarian internationalism, provided large quantities of horses, foodstuffs and warm clothing to the Red Army. The "Revolutionary Mongolia" Tank Column and the "Mongolian Arat" Air Squadron were created on the

basis of resources provided by the laborers of this country. In August 1945 the 80,000-strong Mongolian People's Army took an active part in the defeat of Japanese militarists in Manchuria together with Soviet soldiers.

Thus the international brotherhood of arms born in the first years of Soviet rule enjoyed further development during World War II. The fraternity of brotherly peoples and armies that evolved during the war successfully withstood its test of strength in the final engagement with the hordes of fascist Germany and militarist Japan.

Concluding presentation of the second issue, the instructor should note that the Great Patriotic War once again confirmed the correctness of Lenin's teaching on defending the socialist fatherland, the truth of Lenin's evaluation of the nature of wars fought by laborers in the defense of socialism and their revolutionary achievements, and the need for international unity in the struggle against aggressive forces of imperialism and world reaction. The leader made a prophetic statement when he said that a nation in which the laborers and peasants have come to know, feel and see in their majority that they are defending their own Soviet power, the power of the laborers, will never be vanquished (see "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 38, p 315).

The USSR Armed Forces--An Embodiment of Lenin's Ideas of Socialist Internationalism, the Dependable Guard of the Peaceful Labor of the Soviet People, and the Bulwark of Universal Peace

World War II ended with the total defeat of the aggressors and an outcome that was unforeseen by the imperialists: A large group of states in Europe and Asia defected from the capitalist system. Socialism emerged beyond the bounds of a single country and transformed into a world system. This event is the next in significance following the Great October Socialist Revolution.

However, the practice of history attests that imperialism responds to its defeats in social battles with an intensified reaction in all directions. Attempting to preserve its self-proclaimed right to decide the fate of peoples and determine the course of world events on its own recognizance, "from a position of strength," even after 1945 it continued to make material preparations for a new war, and it intensified its ideological diversions. Under these conditions the role of international solidarity in the defense of socialism continually grew. "The defense of socialism is an international duty of communists," emphasized the International Conference of Communists and Workers' Parties in 1969.

Today, in a time when imperialism is intensifying its opposition to social progress with special fierceness, an active, coordinated foreign policy of socialist states relying upon their high economic and defensive potentials and upon the entire complex of measures aimed at protecting socialism is acquiring increasingly greater significance.

The organic unity of our country's domestic and foreign objectives was deeply documented in the present USSR Constitution. It indicates the main directions of the Soviet state's activities aimed at ensuring favorable international conditions for development of communism.

Our Fundamental Law calls assisting reinforcement of peace and developing international cooperation the principal tasks of the Soviet multinational state. "Defense of the socialist fatherland," declares the Soviet Constitution, "is among the most important functions of the state, and it is a matter of all the people."

Socialism is being defended both in the course of the consistent and firm struggle for peace and security of nations and in the multifaceted activity of the state and of all the people aimed at strengthening the country's defense capabilities and raising the combat readiness of the armed forces. The armed forces are the principal implement of the defense of socialist achievements, the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state. "It is their duty to the people," states the USSR Constitution, to dependably protect the socialist fatherland and to be in constant combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate repulse to any aggressor.

The Communist Party and the Soviet government are doing everything necessary to keep the USSR Armed Forces at the level of modern requirements. The achievements and possibilities of mature socialism are fully reflected in the moral, political and social countenance of our army and navy and in their materiel. In the present stage, now that the entire system of social relationships has been reorganized on collective principles internally inherent to socialism, the sociopolitical and ideological unity of army and navy personnel is growing especially strong. The collective of any subunit, unit or ship represents a friendly multinational battle family, and it is an embodiment of Lenin's idea of socialist internationalism.

And it cannot be otherwise! After all, today's armed forces are an inseparable part of a great social and international community of people--the Soviet people. The unity of the peoples of the USSR and their friendship and brotherhood are stronger than ever before. To Soviet people, a feeling of national pride is indivisible from a feeling of membership to a single great Soviet motherland--the USSR.

The principles of patriotism and internationalism are also indivisible in the military labor of Soviet soldiers, as in all other socially useful labor in our country. After all, military labor serves the good of all Soviet people, of all components of their nations and nationalities. It is labor in behalf of the liberty and independence of the socialist fatherland, labor in behalf of communism and peace on earth.

Faultlessly performing his honorable duty to the motherland, each Soviet soldier thus helps to complete the great and important tasks posed to the armed forces by the party, and to achieve new successes in the socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, presently going on under the slogan "Dependable protection for the peaceful labor of the Soviet people!" It should be noted in this aspect that the summer training period, which has just begun, has important significance to improving the skills of the subunits, units and ships. They must be used productively, and an effort must be made to see that a new stage is reached in combat and political training of the troops and in reinforcing discipline, organization, alertness and the combat readiness of the troops and naval forces.

The great Lenin commanded us to maintain our military readiness high as we march toward peace. The party and the Soviet people are unswervingly fulfilling this commandment, which has become especially pertinent today, now that the aggressiveness of imperialism has grown so dramatically.

Militant imperialist circles, and mainly of the USA and NATO, are spiraling up the arms race and increasing their arsenals of various forms of mass destruction weapons, including neutron and chemical weapons, with the purpose of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. Washington politicians and strategists cynically declare that in their opinion "there are things more important than peace," and they are developing the conceptions of "limited" nuclear war, which harbor disaster for all mankind. American imperialism and its servants are creating centers of tension in different regions of the world and grossly interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

All of this requires the Soviet people and their soldiers to be politically alert and to be untiringly concerned for maintaining high combat readiness for a decisive repulse to aggression, no matter from whence it originates. And our armed forces are always in such readiness. The support of the whole nation imparts insurmountable power to them and promotes unwavering moral, political, social and international unity of the personnel and their selfless devotion to the cause of the party.

The limitless love of their multinational fatherland is combined in Soviet soldiers with a sense of fraternal friendship with peoples and armies of countries of the socialist fraternity, and solidarity with all people fighting for social and national liberation. The biography of our army is rich with clear examples of rendering international assistance to the champions of liberty and independence.

The traditions of patriotism and internationalism are transmitted from generation to generation of armed defenders of the Country of the Soviets as a baton of glory. And today's soldiers, it was said at the 26th CPSU Congress, are worthy continuers of this relay. They are performing their duty in a single formation with armies of the Warsaw Pact countries. The military-political defensive alliance of socialist states embodies a historically unprecedented type of truly just, equal and brotherly relationships between nations. This alliance is faithfully serving peace, and it is acting as an insurmountable obstacle in the way of the aggressive aspirations of imperialism. Faithfulness to the principles of internationalism and the ideals of friendship among peoples is multiplying the combat potential of the brotherly armies standing guard over the great accomplishments of socialism.

The presentation of this material may be concluded with a statute from the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the 60th Anniversary of Formation of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics": "The peace-loving policy of the USSR and of the countries of the socialist fraternity is at the same time a policy of firm repulse of the aggressive aspirations of imperialism, with which the anti-Soviet policy of the present Beijing leadership aligns itself, and of any transgressions upon the security of the USSR and its allies. The socialist fraternity possesses everything it needs to defend its historic revolutionary accomplishments."

Studying the following works of V. I. Lenin is recommended to students during their time of independent study: "Speech to the Meeting of the Warsaw Revolutionary Regiment , 2 August 1918" ("Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 37, pp 24-26); the USSR Constitution (articles 28-32, 62-64, 69); Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report "Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Party's Current Tasks in Domestic and Foreign Policy" ("Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress," pp 3-11, 20-23, 66); the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the 60th Anniversary of Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" (PRAVDA, 21 February 1982); Chapter 2 of the political lesson training aid "V. I. Lenin on Defense of the Socialist Fatherland" (Voyenizdat, 1981).

The following issues should be discussed in a seminar (discussion): 1. V. I. Lenin on internationalism and its role and significance in protection of the accomplishments of socialism. 2. The international mission of the Soviet Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War. 3. The inviolable combat union of the armies of socialist countries--the main source of their strength and invincibility. The USSR Armed Forces--a dependable guard of the peaceful, creative labor of the Soviet people, and an embodiment of Lenin's ideas of socialist internationalism.

Literature for Propagandists

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4. "Programma kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza" [Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union], Politizdat, 1976, pp 11-13, 16-17, 19-25, 110-112, 132-135.
5. "Konstitutsiya (Osnovnoy Zakon) Soyuza Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik" [Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics], chapters 4,5,7.
6. Brezhnev, L. I., "Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Party's Current Tasks in Domestic and Foreign Policy," in "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress], pp 3-11,20-23,66.
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ARMED FORCES

SERVICEMEN'S BENEFITS: INFORMATION ON HOUSING PRIVILEGES

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 11, Jun 82 (signed to press 18 May 82) pp 85-89

[Article by Engr-Col Gen A. Fedorov, chief, Main Billeting Directorate, USSR Ministry of Defense: "Housing Benefits for Servicemen"]

[Text] Readers V. Nikitin, G. Sorochinskiy, N. Stotskiy and others have asked the journal to describe the housing rights and benefits for servicemen and for persons retired from military service.

Advice on this subject is published below.

The Communist Party and Soviet government display constant concern for our soldiers and provide them with everything they need for life, combat training and leisure.

One of the manifestations of our party's and state's fatherly attention to the defenders of the Soviet motherland is expressed in various benefits granted to them, to include some having the most important significance--housing benefits.

Principal Housing Rights and Benefits for Servicemen on Active Military Service
Officers, warrant officers and extended-service servicemen on active military service in the Soviet Army and Navy are provided housing space at their place of service from the housing fund of the USSR Ministry of Defense, housing space allocated to the Ministry of Defense by executive committees of soviets of people's deputies and housing space left vacant by departing servicemen. They have the right to acquire housing space for all family members residing with them.

Housing space is provided to servicemen according to norms established by the councils of ministers of the union and autonomous republics and by the executive committees of soviets of people's deputies.

Officers who are sent to military educational institutions for training and whose names are dropped from unit rolls are granted dormitory or housing space at a

rate of one or two rooms per family for the time of training. Upon completion of training or departure from the educational institution, housing space granted to them by the educational institution must be vacated within a 2-month period.

Officers called up from the reserves for active military service are granted the following for a 2-3 year period: dormitory space for bachelors, and military housing for officers with families. Housing space which these servicemen had resided in prior to being called up for military service is reserved for them, and they may not be dropped from housing waiting lists which they had signed prior to being called up into the USSR Armed Forces. Following retirement from active military service they are provided housing space on a universal basis with a priority equal to that of other citizens. Housing space received by them for the time of service must be vacated.

Warrant officers and extended-service servicemen who had served continuously for 5 years as warrant officers and extended-service servicemen are granted space in dormitories or military housing. Housing space they had occupied prior to entering military service is reserved for them during these 5 years. If they serve more than 5 years, these persons are granted housing space from the housing pool of the USSR Ministry of Defense on a universal basis.

Military housing and dormitory space granted to warrant officers and extended-service servicemen who had served 5 or less years and who are dismissed into the reserves or retired must be vacated.

Housing commissions are created in every military unit with the purpose of correctly distributing and utilizing housing space.

The housing commission of the military unit is obligated to inspect the housing conditions of each serviceman requiring housing space, and to make decisions in its meetings as to which concrete quarters should be granted to each individual. The housing commission must coordinate its decisions with the military unit's deputy commander for political affairs, and they must be approved by the commander. Following approval by the commander, housing acquisition lists are submitted to the appropriate billeting unit of the rayon or garrison so that the appropriate orders could be published.

Moving into quarters without orders is categorically prohibited.

The following enjoy priority in acquisition of housing space: heroes of the Soviet Union, heroes of socialist labor, persons awarded the orders of Glory, "For Service to the Motherland in the USSR Armed Forces," and Labor Glory of all three degrees; flight personnel of air units and submarine crews; persons on combat duty; active participants of the Great Patriotic War and other combat actions in defense of the USSR, and servicemen with families containing persons stricken by illnesses entitling such patients to additional housing space.

Housing space is reserved for extended-service servicemen, warrant officers and officers sent abroad, into the Far North and to localities equal to regions of the Far North for service and in some other cases for their entire time abroad and in the indicated regions and localities.

Servicemen enjoy benefits in paying for housing space.

Present legislation has established that the families of servicemen in active military service cannot be removed from housing they occupy without being provided other housing space.

Colonels, captains 1st rank, generals, admirals, commanders of separate military units and instructors of military educational institutions in specialized military and military-political subjects have the right to additional housing space taking the form of a room or an additional 10 square meters.

The order and conditions of granting additional housing space are established by USSR legislation.

Because there is still not enough housing in some garrisons and many servicemen have an acute need for improving their housing conditions, especially important significance is attached to correct and economical utilization of housing space and sensible use of the existing housing pool. Housing space should be provided, first of all, to officers, warrant officers and extended-service servicemen having absolutely no housing available to them. It is impermissible to grant housing space beyond the established norm and to persons already enjoying satisfactory housing conditions.

Officers, warrant officers and extended-service servicemen requiring quarters have the right to join housing construction cooperatives at their place of residence on a universal basis together with other citizens. Persons wishing to join housing construction cooperatives should apply to the executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies or directly to the boards of directors of cooperatives at their place of service.

Servicemen serving abroad, in the Far North and in localities equal to regions of the Far North as well as in isolated military posts located away from major population centers have the right to join housing construction cooperatives in other cities. In the city of Moscow and in Moscow Oblast, in the cities of Kiev and Minsk and in resort areas, these servicemen may join housing construction cooperatives if they are granted passports for these cities and localities. Persons wishing to join such cooperatives must apply to the billeting directorates of the military districts or groups of forces, or to the fleet naval engineer service. Servicemen who attain the maximum age of active military service or who will attain such age in not more than 3 years enjoy priority in joining housing construction cooperatives in such cases.

Servicemen in their first term of active military service retain the right to housing space which they had occupied prior to being called up for service, and they may not be dropped from waiting lists for housing.

Housing Benefits for Servicemen Dismissed Into the Reserves From the USSR Armed Forces or Retired

Officers, warrant officers and extended-service servicemen dismissed into the reserves or retired due to health, age or a reduction in forces are granted

housing space by the executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies on priority, but not later than 3 months after arriving at their place of residence, as selected with a consideration for the existing order of passport registration. Warrant officers and extended-service servicemen enjoy benefits in housing acquisition on the condition that they had served in the USSR Armed Forces for not less than 20 calendar years.

Officers, warrant officers and extended-service servicemen may exercise this benefit only once, immediately after dismissal into the reserves or retirement.

Persons dismissed from military service at the petition of courts of honor or due to service incompatibility are not granted the privilege of priority housing acquisition.

Housing space occupied by senior and higher officers who had served 25 or more years in the USSR Armed Forces and who were dismissed into the reserves or retired is left, in the event of their death, to the members of their family, and the latter cannot be moved out without being granted other housing space.

Officers with the rank of colonel, captain 1st rank, general and admiral dismissed into the reserves or retired have the right to additional housing space taking the form of an individual room or 10 square meters of space.

Officers who are veterans of the armed forces and who had served with a perfect record for not less than 25 calendar years and who are dismissed from active military service due to age or illness have the right to housing payment benefits on par with those of officers on active military service.

Persons who had served in military units, staffs and services existing within the operating army in the civil war, the Great Patriotic War and during other combat operations in defense of the USSR, partisans of the civil and Great Patriotic wars and other persons who had taken part in combat operations in defense of the USSR and who require improvement in housing conditions have the right to acquire housing on priority.

Civilians are recognized to be in need of housing improvements on grounds foreseen by existing legislation.

Officers, warrant officers and extended-service servicemen dismissed from military service into the reserves or retired have the right to build their own houses. The executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies are obligated to provide these persons assistance in obtaining loans, in acquiring lots and in obtaining construction materials at state prices.

Officers, warrant officers and extended-service servicemen presently residing in isolated and closed military posts and who had been dismissed into the reserves or retired prior to 8 December 1980 are to be moved from closed and isolated military posts to space in the housing pool of local soviets of people's deputies in 1982-1983 irrespective of their time of service in the USSR Armed Forces.

Servicemen dismissed into the reserves or retired after December 1980 are to be moved from closed and isolated military posts to space in the housing pool of local soviets of people's deputies within 2 years after their dismissal.

Servicemen dismissed from military service enjoy the benefits of priority acquisition of housing space from executive committees of soviets of people's deputies and of leaving military posts following their dismissal. Persons wishing to continue to reside in military posts following dismissal from the USSR Armed Forces waive their right to priority acquisition of housing space at their selected place of residence, and they will subsequently experience difficulty in obtaining housing.

Benefits for Invalids and the Families of Deceased Servicemen

Great Patriotic War invalids and servicemen who had become disabled by wounds, contusions or maiming in the course of the USSR's defense or in the performance of other responsibilities of military service, or who had been disabled by illness connected with service at the front and requiring improvement of housing conditions are granted housing space by executive committees of soviets of people's deputies on priority.

Executive committees of soviets of people's deputies are obligated to provide all possible assistance to Great Patriotic War invalids and the families of deceased soldiers in construction of their own houses, and to provide them with local construction materials for construction and major repair of individual houses on priority.

Great Patriotic War invalids are granted no-interest loans for construction of individual homes totaling 1,500 rubles, to be paid back over a period of 10 years beginning in the third year after construction of the house is completed.

Housing space occupied within the norms by Great Patriotic War invalids and heating, gas, water and electricity are paid for with a discount totaling 50 percent of the rate paid by laborers and white collar workers. The discount for homes without central heating is 50 percent of the cost of fuel. Great Patriotic War invalids residing in housing without central heating enjoy the right to priority acquisition of fuel.

The families of servicemen and partisans who had been killed or who had died of wounds, contusions or maiming in the course of defense of the USSR or in the execution of other responsibilities of military service as well as owing to illness connected with service at the front are provided with housing space by executive committees of soviets of people's deputies on priority, if they require it.

Such families have the right to obtain loans to build individual houses and conduct major repairs on them on par with Great Patriotic War invalids.

Families receiving pensions for a deceased serviceman pay for housing, heating, water, gas and electricity with a discount of 50 percent of the rate paid by

laborers and white collar workers, while those residing in homes without central heating enjoy the right to priority acquisition of fuel.

The families of servicemen who had died or were killed or proclaimed missing in action in the course of defense of the USSR and in the execution of other responsibilities of military service cannot be moved out from their living quarters without being granted other living space.

In the event of the death of senior or higher officers, the members of their families are permitted to retain the housing space they occupy at their permanent place of residence.

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ARMED FORCES

NEW BOOKS BY USTINOV, OGARKOV, KULIKOV, YEPISHEV DISCUSSED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 11, Jun 82 (signed to press 18 May 82) p 93

[Article: "Theoretical Discussion"]

[Text] The instructor staff of the Military Academy of Armored Troops imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union R. Ya. Malinovskiy conducted a theoretical discussion on the content of books published by the Publishing House of the USSR Ministry of Defense in the series "Implement the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress!" The main attention was devoted in the discussion to the pressing problems of protecting the accomplishments of socialism, as examined in books written by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR minister of defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov--"We Serve the Homeland and the Cause of Communism," by the chief of general staff of the armed forces, USSR 1st deputy minister of defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union N. V. Ogarkov--"Always in Readiness to Defend the Homeland," commander in chief of the Combined Warsaw Pact Armed Forces, USSR 1st deputy minister of defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union V. G. Kulikov--"The Collective Defense of Socialism," and by chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, Army General A. A. Yepishev--"Faithful to the Ideas of the Party."

Candidates of historical sciences Major General S. Voytenko, Colonel A. Karelin, V. Ishcheynov and Ye. Tkachenko, Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Colonel G. Malinovskiy and Candidate of Economic Sciences Colonel G. Reshetnikov emphasized in their statements that these books clearly demonstrated the consistent, persistent struggle of the Communist Party and the Soviet government for peace and international security on the basis of the premises of Marxism-Leninism and the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the objective need and the all-people's nature of defense of the socialist fatherland, and the principal ways of reinforcing the combat readiness of the army and navy in the modern international situation, which has been aggravated so dramatically by aggressive circles of the USA and NATO.

The results of the discussion, reports Captain A. Novikov, an unofficial correspondent of the journal, were summarized by Lieutenant General of Tank Troops L. Vtorushin, chief of the academy's political department.

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LT GEN V. DOLGOV ON NATIONALITIES IN ARMED FORCES

Moscow SOVETSKIY VOIN in Russian No 12, Jun 82 (signed to press 27 May 82)
pp 32-33

[Article by Lt Gen V. Dolgov: "Following the Laws of Military Brotherhood"]

[Text] Not so long ago I happened to be present at exercises in one of our formations. The tasks being accomplished were intricate and the situation resembled that of genuine combat. With each stage the difficulties grew, but it seemed that nothing could depress the enthusiastic drive of the fighting men and weaken their strike against the "foe." In the subunits there reigned a high combat spirit, superior discipline, obedience, and will to victory, from the beginning till the end of the exercises. It must be admitted that we had been a little apprehensive about young soldiers who were "untried by fire." After all, overcoming all the difficulties of combat requires not only knowledge of tactics and weapons and moral-psychological and physical toughening but also a certain acclimatization to the deployment and combat situation, flexibility in face of its rapid changes. How could the novices have it?.... Fortunately, the fears proved groundless. All without exception deserved praise.

Following the exercises we talked on this subject with Guards Maj S. Sergeyev.

Sergey Sergeyevich said: "By the way, our formation is like one big family."

Some time later I heard the same expression from the mouth of the party committee secretary at another formation, Maj Sakovich, after the results of the exercises were assessed and proved invariably high. Musingly, Al'bert Mikhaylovich added: "And what an unusual family it is: 26 different languages....Representatives of 12 republics of the Union! A real international community, in a word. And we live together like blood brothers. We help each other in everything, and anything to the contrary causes us pain and anguish. No one is left alone when in trouble. And in return, every one feels co-responsible, carries out his duties completely, and does not 'malingering'....One for all and all for one. That's the whole point."

"Like one family...."

When we wish to single out such valuable qualities of the military collective as solidarity, friendship, and comradeship, we compare it unthinkingly with a happy and strong family. There is a reason for it. From time immemorial, the bonds of blood have been regarded as the strongest, most indissoluble, and sacred by every

nation. Blood kinship is the natural moral core of the family--that little collective which is usually regarded as the elementary cell of society.

In any family, however, not all brothers and sisters speak the same language. Family traditions, customs, interpersonal relations, the moral obligations of older toward the younger members--all this enters the flesh and blood of every family member, with the mother's milk, little by little, as something self-understood. But there are 26 languages in this particular family! It contains a diversity of customs and national features. Nevertheless, not only the party secretary but everyone in the formation with whom I happened to talk called it his native family.

And we regarded it as something natural, because it could not be otherwise! We no longer even wonder why the differences among nationalities, which in any bourgeois army invariably result in mutual strife, alienation, and even open hostility, are relegated to a secondary plane in our Soviet Armed Forces, where precedence is given to the feeling of military duty and the awareness of personal and collective responsibility for the security of the great Soviet Homeland. And that awareness is the same for all: for Russians, Uzbeks, Ukrainians, Kazakhs, Belorussians, Georgians, Latvians, and Tajiks--all sons of one mother, the socialist Fatherland.

Freedom, equality, brotherhood--these are the grandest accomplishments of the nations of our country under the leadership of the Communist party, consolidated and solidified into a monolith over the 60 years of joint struggle and labor within the unshakable union of free republics united forever by the great Russia. We have become accustomed to this. This is in our blood. This all is ours, it is close, familial to us. And no one shall deprive us of this our precious good! No one ever shall break up our cohesive multinational family!

The brotherhood of nationalities in the Armed Forces always has manifested and continues to manifest itself in various ways. The [60th] anniversary of the USSR abounds in bright colors, events, and facts.

I happened to open a newspaper and read the article "Dzhakhiyev's Armored Train."

Truly remarkable was the fate of the heroic train crew which fought side by side with Panfilov's division on the approaches toward Moscow. Its fate reflects, like the sun in a droplet of water, our way of life, the great strength of the friendship of Soviet nationalities. The armored train was built by the workers of Georgia. Its crew consisted of Russians, Ukrainians, Georgians, Armenians, Tatars, and Azerbaijanis, all fighting shoulder to shoulder against the common foe. In February 1942 they were visited by the Georgian poet Georgiy Leonidze. He wrote these lines: "Dzhakhiyev's armored train lives like a united combat family, welded together by brotherhood, love of the Homeland, and a lofty feeling of duty and responsibility."

A notice in the same newspaper deals with an event on a much smaller scale, but also worth noting.

"...The march proved difficult. The road curved, at times steeply ascending the hills and at times descending into forested ravines. Thick clouds of dust rose from the treads of tanks, obscuring almost completely the advancing vehicles.

The crew commander Sgt Rza Kayumov anxiously glanced at his watch. It seemed to him that the riflemen were running circles while the tank was barely creeping forward....He calmed himself, thinking: 'There's nothing that can be done. The discipline of the march cannot be violated. The column must stay a column, and others cannot be overtaken.'

"Suddenly he heard on the tank intercom the report of the driver-mechanic: 'Comrade sergeant, Krivko's tank has halted by the roadside.' The regulations permitted passing by without stopping to help a comrade in trouble--somewhere at the column's end there followed a mobile machine shop that would repair the damage. Moreover, this meant a victory in the competition with the crew of the stopped tank. But Kayumov thought: 'We don't need that kind of victory. Our friends will lag behind. This can't be tolerated!' And he decisively stopped his tank near Krivko's.

"Soon the crews of both tanks leaned over the transmission gearing. Through the joint effort of the best experts, the malfunction was rapidly identified and eliminated. They caught up with their company just when it was being deployed into a combat line and getting ready to attack the 'foe.' The assessment of the subunit's actions was high. Credit was given not only to fire and tactics but also to firm mutual coordination thanks to which gaps in the company's battle formation could be avoided at a critical moment."

Some might say: "Well, what's so special about it? This is a regular instance of what happens every day." I do not dispute this. But precisely the routine nature of these actions reveals the noble feeling of friendship and brotherhood that unites fighting men regardless of their nationality. The point also is that mutual respect and confidence develop and strengthen through united performance of military duties for the sake of the Homeland, and that this manifestation of noble feelings has become something ordinary, routine.

This makes all the more significant facts that are out of the ordinary. Facts that concentrate in themselves, as in a focus, all the high combat-morale and moral ethical qualities inculcated in Soviet fighting men. Let me cite one of them.

On that day Jr Sgt Valeriy Levushkin together with his squad took part in a conventional tactical exercise in field firing. As the commander, he carefully surveyed the field of battle, rapidly assessed the changing situation, made decisions, and issued orders.

The officer ordered: "Arm the grenades!"

The sergeant loudly repeated his order and, as soon as the command to fire was given, he pulled the ring and adopted the customary throwing stance. But something unexpected happened: a sudden strong gust of wind raised the folds of the camouflage smock and the grenade could not be hurled. The grenade dropped inside a sleeve and, with a sudden jerk, sergeant dropped it onto the ground. Seconds remained until the explosion. What should be done? Run away? But this would of a certainty endanger the comrades running to the left and right of the sergeant. Valeriy Levushkin did not take long to decide. He fell with his chest on the

grenade. On the order of the USSR Minister of Defense, the brave fighting man was decorated for his deed with the medal "For Distinction in Military Service," 2nd class.

A similar moral choice was made at another time and in another place by Pfc Tashpulat Yuldashev. In the last few seconds of his life he noticed that a mortal danger was threatening his nearest comrade Pvt V. Bogolyubov, and this predetermined his heroic feat of self-sacrifice in the name of brotherhood: the commander of the organized team Yuldashev made a desperate leap and covered the grenade with his chest....

Veterans remember the immutable law by which frontline fighters had lived: "Die, but save your comrade." In the battles against foes the deepest faith and reliability of the comrade in arms was based on this law. This was the faith that raised all at once to attack and, in the strenuous assault of the foe, concentrated attention on the targets. In peacetime, the law of brotherhood and mutual assistance manifests itself just as brightly and invariably. Brother protects brother with his chest if the other is menaced by danger, regardless of his birthplace, whether it may be the forests of the Moscow region, the steppes of the Ukraine, the mountains of the Caucasus, or under the sultry sun of Central Asia.... Army life graphically demonstrates the statement of comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev that our Armed Forces are like a single family, the living embodiment of socialist internationalism.

No one will deny that the shining feeling of friendship and brotherhood among people of different nationalities does not arise just of itself, from nothing. It is due to a lengthy and complex process of political and moral education, which coincides with the process of formation of the character of the young man, of his personality within the family and at school, and is conditioned by our entire socialist way of life.

The army is a veritable university of proletarian internationalism and brotherhood of nations. Life itself links together in a solid phalanx, under the barracks ceilings, competitors from all corners of the country. A spirit of mutual comradeship constantly prevails there. And the harder are the trials that they have to pass, the more they become convinced of the sincerity of fraternal participation and reliability of mutual aid. This disciplines them and imbues them with a feeling of mutual responsibility for the common cause.

At the same time, the commanders and political instructors carry out extensive, purposive, and systematic work with fighting men of different nationalities. Maj A. Sakovich told me of the enthusiasm with which the personnel of his formation responds to lectures, presentations, matinees, meetings, and film soirees on the common topic of "Shirokaya strana moya rodnaya" [Broad is My Native Country--first line of a popular song].

But this is only the external aspect of the matter. If you consider the substance of the measures taken, something special and inherent in the manner of the individuals conducting the indoctrination themselves becomes revealed. Its principal feature is warm and close contact between enlisted and noncommissioned personnel and their kith and kin, the schools and labor collectives where they had been

studying and working until drafted into the army. It is precisely this socializing that sharpens in fighting men the awareness of the Homeland, the feeling of personal responsibility for its defense, pride in the glorious Soviet Armed Forces and feelings of solidarity and unbreakable friendship.

And all this began with a seemingly insignificant conversation. Once, while speaking with some soldiers, the party secretary asked: "Could you please tell me what activities you remember most?" The unanimous answer was: "The meeting with Marshal of the Soviet Union Bagramyan." Also named were the readings of Lenin's works during thematic soirees attended by eminent Soviet individuals who were landmen of the soldiers. Al'bert Mikhaylovich thought: "Surely, this is the secret of the success." Activists supported by the deputy commander for political instruction resolved to maximally utilize this experience when preparing the next important activity—a soiree in honor of the pace-setters of socialist competition. More than a month still remained until that event....

The soiree was prepared very carefully. Parents were notified in advance about the coming celebration in honor of their sons in the hope that some of them could schedule to be present. The command appealed to the editors of various rayon newspapers with the request to write articles about landmen who irreproachably fulfill their duties as defenders of the Homeland, upon, of course, including the necessary information. Clubroom activists provided furloughed personnel with letter tapes, tape recorders, and cameras and asked them to bring back the necessary photographs and tape recordings from the families of the honorees.

Finally, the soiree took place...The soldiers perceived from the outset that the appearance of the clubroom was out of the ordinary. Along with the exhibit stands and albums dealing with the performance of military service there were newspapers from many regions of the country: Stavropol', Kalmykiya, Krasnodarskiy Kray, Donetskaya Oblast, Turkmenia, and Karachayevo-Cherkesiya—they all willingly sent copies of their newspapers. These copies told about the feats of labor of pace-setters of the 11th Five-Year Plan period, and about the glorious feats of landmen in military service. Of course, the newspapers were caught up like hot cakes....

But the most stirring moments came when the master of ceremonies had, unexpectedly to all, including the honorees, invited on the stage the parents of those who distinguished themselves in combat and political training—parents who were able to visit their sons at a moment so joyous to them. The moving encounters on stage, which took place under tumultuous applause by the entire formation, beggar description. Speeches and injunctions sounded, and tears of joy and pride were shed.... But what is most important is that those present, regardless of their nationality, felt themselves to be blood brothers, members of a united family.

Those parents who were unable to visit their sons sent photographs and tape recordings of their messages. The labor collectives were not remiss either: they managed to write letters of appeal to the army, as did teachers from academic and vocational schools and technikums. The soldiers loudly identified on the projection screen the faces of their dear fathers, mothers, wives, friends, and

teachers.... The veterans appealed to the youth to emulate the older generation and strengthen the friendship and brotherhood of the Soviet peoples--our most remarkable accomplishment. The frontline fighters offered reminders of the importance of respect for the regulations--the soldier's code of honor, and of the need for unconditional fulfillment and order as well as for obedience, without which there are no victories.

I dwelled at length on this soiree, because it produced a tremendous emotional effect on the participants. In the consciousness of the fighting men the feeling of belonging to a united family expanded, as it were, to cover the entire country, our entire great multinational Homeland.

To this may be added the stirring tales which Sgt Murat Kiykeyev and Pvt Instantin Danilenko told their comrades about their native Karachayevo-Cherkesiya and Sumshchin which they had seen during their furlough, blooming under the sun of our Constitution. I could also mention the friends and brothers--the Russian Nikolay Revyakin, the Mariyskaya Oblast inhabitant Nikolay Dolgomirov, the Belorussian Vasilii Teteshevskiy, the Moldavian Il'ya Zhurka--and dozens and hundreds of others who became friends and brothers in the army.

This remarkable moral climate in the formation was, as in many of our other military formations, and is being created and cultivated with tender loving care by communists and Komsomol members, who adopted the decree of the CC CPSU "On the 60th Anniversary of Establishment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" as a militant program for cultivating friendship and brotherhood among military personnel. The experience gained in these military collectives demonstrates the inexhaustible nature of the wellsprings of creativity and initiative. He who grasps the importance of this cause and who loves to explore effective ways and methods of indoctrination, will always find the path toward the hearts of fighting men. These streams and rivulets of creativity coalesce, in the final analysis, into one mighty river--the nationwide endeavor to welcome the anniversary of our Union with new major accomplishments in creative labor and performance of military service, in strengthening the solidarity of military and labor collectives and enhancing their discipline and responsibility

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ARMED FORCES

ODESSA MILITARY DISTRICT MEETING ON SOCIALIST COMPETITION

CinC Odessa Voloshin Report

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 6, Jun 82 (signed to press 24 May 82) pp 5-7

[Report by Col Gen I. Voloshin: "The Guarantee of Success is in the Commander's Initiative and Imagination"]

[Text] The briefer noted that the present training year is taking place in district troop units in an atmosphere of high political and labor activeness of the personnel caused by historic resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress in preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's foundation, the 19th Komsomol Congress and the All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries. Fulfilling the party's demands for a further strengthening of national defense with enthusiasm, the personnel are raising their vigilance and combat readiness.

Competition is a great force in accomplishing all these responsible tasks. "Socialist competition," notes the CPSU CC, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol CC decree, "is the living creativeness of the masses, a patriotic movement based on the Soviet people's deep awareness and initiative, and a powerful means for mobilizing the workers to implement plans for building communism." The justness of these words is graphically apparent in the example of our district. Having fervently supported the undertaking of initiating units in various branches of the Armed Forces, unit and subunit personnel are participating very enthusiastically in competition for a worthy greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's foundation under the motto "Reliable protection for the Soviet people's peaceful labor!" They have made high pledges and now are sparing no efforts in struggling to fulfill them.

The heart of competition in the Army and Navy is the struggle for a further increase in unit and subunit combat readiness, successful accomplishment of combat and political training missions, improvement in the quality and effectiveness of personnel training and indoctrination, and a strengthening of regulation order, efficiency and discipline. And those units and subunits where these matters are constantly kept the focus of attention and where they engage in competition objectively and painstakingly have the best results.

Commanders, political entities, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations are steadfastly guided in daily life by Leninist principles of organizing competition, introduce their own initiative into this practice, and uncover and

activate new reserves. In so doing they strive to take account of such features of the present phase of competition as its all-around character, the link with the scientific-technical revolution, the sharp increase in effectiveness and mass nature, and the richness and diversity of forms.

I would like to emphasize the special role of warrant officers and NCO's, the commanders of small subunits. As we know, any success in military service originates in the squad, crew, team or platoon, and then it adds up and becomes the success of the company, battalion or regiment. And you participants of the meeting are right at the source of all achievements. You are closest of all to the people. A very, very great deal depends on your diligence, organizational abilities and ability to adjust competition. The example of foremost people of our district--warrant officers V. Smirnov and I. Burlay, sergeants N. Lamert and A. Yershov and others whose subordinates are in the front ranks of competitors and are achieving high indicators in all disciplines--convinces us of this once more.

The organization of competition even in small subunits is a complex and many-sided process, the management of which is not so simple to learn. Therefore I would like to dwell merely on some problems of this process.

Let's take the publicity of competition. Some warrant officers and sergeants and even young officers have gained an incorrect impression that this very important Leninist principle of competition consists merely of informing the personnel of who is competing with whom, making up visual agitation and, after the winners have been announced, dedicating an operational newssheet or express leaflet to them. This alone clearly is insufficient. It would appear that the essence of publicity is for every soldier to know daily how the competition is going, who is ahead--he or his rival, who is best in the collective today and why, and what has to be done to repeat his result or even exceed it. Only in this case does the soldier gain a desire not to fall behind, but to burst ahead.

How is this to be achieved? To answer this question I will turn to the experience of Sr Lt N. Ofitserov, commander of an outstanding motorized rifle training platoon. Competition here has become an inalienable part of the entire training process. No matter what topic the motorized riflemen are studying or what mission they are accomplishing, the commander always organizes it thoughtfully. And above all he is concerned with ensuring publicity and the competitiveness which is connected inseparably with it (if there is no publicity in classes there will be no competitiveness, i.e., the soldiers' desire to achieve and surpass the results of the leaders). Here is how he did this in preparing to hold the tactical drill problem on the topic "Motorized rifle platoon in the attack."

On the day before the platoon commander carefully looked over subordinates' individual pledges and compared them with the results which they had shown in a previous class. After this he carefully analyzed the most typical mistakes made by the cadets, especially in the process of the attack. It turned out that some of them had not maintained the necessary rate of movement, did not always maintain prescribed intervals in the skirmish line or, having been carried away with the movement, even forgot to observe the "enemy" and held

weapons incorrectly. He had all these deficiencies in mind when he determined the criterion for future grades. In drawing up a lesson plan the senior lieutenant foresaw how and when to hold a critique of subordinates' actions during the class, how to popularize the persons who distinguished themselves and so on.

After this Comrade Ofitserov assembled NCO's and platoon activists, explained to them which indicators would be used to grade the soldiers' actions in the field, and suggested that they carefully observe every cadet. He advised the Komsomol activists when to hold talks about persons who distinguished themselves and when to put out operational newssheets. The commander's demands were made known to all platoon cadets.

Then the classes began. The personnel acted diligently and many took account of previous deficiencies. In directing the practice combat Lt Ofitserov watched how the NCO's were performing their duties and made notes in his notebook. The NCO's in turn monitored subordinates' actions, guided by established criteria.

After the first lesson had been worked the officer stopped the platoon and let the NCO's speak. The latter named the soldiers who distinguished themselves in this period and specifically how they had done it, and noted mistakes made by certain persons. In determining competition leaders in the first phase, the platoon commander explained why they had been given preference and called upon the others to emulate the best. Soon express leaflets already were being passed from hand to hand among the cadets with the call to take the leaders as an example.

Such a concrete summarization of results after each lesson was worked and then at the end of the entire class and the well-arranged publicity permitted maintaining a spirit of competitiveness and the desire to show the best results among cadets for the extent of the entire class. Training time was used with maximum effect. The platoon demonstrated good tactical weapons schooling in subsequent classes.

Publicity of competition is directly connected with the propaganda and dissemination of foremost experience. The fact is that by telling about leaders intelligibly in a verbal discussion or in the wall newspaper, we thus reveal their work techniques and generate in the other personnel the desire to act in the same manner and achieve high results.

In this regard I would like to set signal platoon commander WO M. Luyko as an example. All personnel in his platoon are outstanding in training and rated specialists. The collective is fulfilling pledges successfully. This success largely is explained by the fact that Luyko himself is a specialist of a high class and does much to ensure that the experience of the best signalmen of the platoon and company becomes everyone's property. To this end the warrant officer arranges talks by the best specialists to comrades and a demonstration of their work techniques on the equipment. Contests for best specialist also serve this same purpose.

Luyko also does not hide his own experience. While regularly attending those classes conducted by the NCO's he noticed that the junior commanders were making a number of methods mistakes in training subordinates. Then the warrant officer began to assemble the NCO's regularly and hold unique interviews with them in which he told how to conduct a class on a particular topic in a methodologically correct manner, how to explain complex issues through simple ones, and how to generate the trainees' activeness in lessons. All this produces good results and platoon NCO's are capable teachers and indoctrinators of subordinates.

Sergeants I. Vasil'chuk, N. Bol'shakov and others do much to introduce foremost experience into training practice. An effective method of disseminating experience of competition leaders such as classes in practicing the norms of tactical work has found wide use in their collectives. Here the commanders direct all soldiers' attention without fail to which techniques are used by the leaders to reduce time of fulfilling norms and where they save valuable seconds, and they later arrange a struggle among combat vehicle crew members for best performance of individual techniques and of their duties as a whole. It has become the rule here to demonstrate exemplary actions of experienced specialists on weapons and instruments at the end of every weapons training class. This elevates the authority of the leaders and permits introducing their experience into practice, which has a positive effect on the entire battery's training.

Competition acquires its flesh and produces desired results only if it is organized in a spirit of high competitiveness, as already mentioned earlier. Competitiveness is the heart of competition. It prompts the personnel to do their utmost in working tasks and norms and to struggle for victory. It noticeably animates the training process, generates initiative and resourcefulness in people, and creates conditions for achieving high teamwork and precision in working with equipment and weapons. Especially favorable opportunities are created for its development in tactical weapons and physical training classes, in tank gunnery and shooting practices, and in competition for the title of best unit or subunit specialist, i.e., where personnel schooling is evaluated by concrete indicators--seconds, meters, or the number of actions in a unit of time.

An absolute majority of small subunit commanders of the district know these provisions and are guided by them in practice. I would like to set as an example such comrades as Sr WO S. Chernyy, warrant officers A. Farafontov and A. Knysh, sergeants S. Nikitin, V. Gusev and others. Being masters of military affairs and experienced methods specialists, these commanders make capable use of all opportunities for introducing elements of competitiveness in every class (we already have demonstrated its methodology using Sr Lt Ofitserov as an example). This produces good results.

Nevertheless it must be admitted that in a number of subunits the introduction of competitiveness in the competition process is not given proper attention. Why? The reasons here vary, but above all it is an underestimation of the importance of this method by certain young officers, warrant officers and sergeants. After this we can mention the lack of necessary methods skills and experience in organizing the training process on the part of certain young

commanders. And here it is very important for the senior comrades--commanders, political workers and party and Komsomol activists--to teach them on a daily basis the methodology of organizing competition by topics, tasks and norms and the skilled use of the method of competitiveness.

Col Gen I. Voloshin further stated that the commander's personal example is a powerful means for increasing competition effectiveness. He exerts an enormous influence on subordinates. The personnel speak respectfully of platoon commander Sr Lt N. Amosov, deputy platoon commander Sgt A. Belyasnikov, and squad commander Jr Sgt I. Chkhaidze. They serve for subordinates as an example of a zealous attitude toward performance of official duties and they persistently raise the ideological level by studying works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, materials of the 26th CPSU Congress and the party CC plenums, and works by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. They are distinguished by a high degree of discipline and execution and carry out personal duties in competition fully. Having mastered military specialties to perfection, they set the tone in all firings, drivings and practices, inspiring subordinates to achieve high results in training and service and to fulfill their pledges. It was not by chance that these commanders were decorated with state awards.

After covering questions of organizing competition for thrifty consumption of supplies and the use of diverse forms of moral and material incentives for winners, the briefer then dwelled on the fact that competition in some district collectives bears a one-sided character. In places it is aimed only at achieving high results in combat training. In the process they lose sight of issues of military discipline and efficiency and of the struggle for attaining firm regulation order in units and subunits, for raising servicemen's ideological level and for the honor and dignity of Soviet military personnel. But the interests of the matter obligate us to be constantly concerned for the all-around nature of competition and make full use of its mobilizing force for achieving outstanding indicators not only in combat training, but also in developing the personnel's high ideological conviction, political awareness, vigilance, discipline and execution, and orient them on exemplary performance of operational readiness and guard and internal services, and at bearing on high the honor and dignity of the Soviet soldier.

Now all Soviet citizens including Armed Forces personnel are busily preparing for a banner date--the jubilee of the USSR's creation. Our party's Central Committee demands in the Decree "On the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Foundation" that we persistently raise the level of all competition organization, augment its grand traditions and create in every collective an atmosphere of imaginative exploration for new reserves, comradely mutual assistance, personal responsibility for fulfillment of assignments and obligations, and irreconcilability toward shortcomings and infractions of discipline. The Decree states that "competition is called upon to become an effective means for mobilizing workers to implement resolutions of the 26th party congress and strengthen the economic and defense might of our socialist Motherland."

These party statements must be a guide to action for every soldier of our district, a reference point in the struggle to fulfill socialist pledges, for a further increase in unit and subunit combat readiness and for a worthy greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

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Fomichev Report

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 6, Jun 82 (signed to press 24 May 82) p 19

[From speech of Member of Military Council, Chief of District Political Directorate Lt Gen P. Fomichev: "Elevate the Indoctrinational Role of Competition"]

[Text] "The meeting of small subunit commanders of our district," emphasized Lt Gen Fomichev, "showed once again that socialist competition in the Army is a powerful means for achieving high results in combat and political training, in strengthening discipline and in a further increase in combat readiness of units and subunits. Competition where the participants are guided by concern for success of the common cause is inherent only to a socialist society. Its fundamentals and principles were elaborated by V. I. Lenin in such works as 'The Great Initiative,' 'The Next Tasks of Soviet Power' and 'How Should Competition Be Organized?', in materials of party congresses including the 26th CPSU Congress, in decrees of the CPSU CC, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol CC on competition which already have become traditional, in the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and in statements of the USSR Minister of Defense and the chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy."

Experience shows that where commanders, political workers, and party and Komsomol activists have studied these guidance documents well and persistently strived to implement their demands, the personnel's successes in mastering combat equipment and weapons, in tactical weapons training and in maintaining regulation order are apparent. There are no infractions of discipline and collectives are distinguished by cohesiveness and are capable of accomplishing any difficult operational training missions. And to the contrary, where this is absent, the people's word often differs from their deed, pledges are not fulfilled and the personnel's successes in training and service are more than modest.

This is why the primary purpose of our meeting was propaganda of the experience of the foremost small subunit commanders in organizing effective socialist competition in the collective and elevating its indoctrinational role.

Our Army is strong in the soldiers' awareness and in their understanding of their constitutional duty for defense of the socialist Motherland. Genuine competition is possible only with each participant's conscientious attitude toward fulfillment of his duties. And it is the primary task of commanders of all degrees together with party and Komsomol activists to be persistent in developing in subordinates high political awareness and the drive to accomplish assigned missions in the best manner. Then every soldier will struggle vigorously to achieve new goals in training and service and the indoctrinational role of competition will be elevated.

Just what qualities does competition instill in servicemen? Above all, and meeting participants mentioned this in their speeches, it is high personal responsibility for fulfillment of military duty and allegiance to one's given word. In addition, it is a sense of troop comradeship and mutual assistance.

Socialist competition differs from capitalist competition in the fact that it does not dissociate people and set them against each other, but molds them into a single collective where every person is anxious not only for his own personal results, but also for a comrade's results, and where every person is ready to come to a laggard's help and share experience with a rival. Because they have one common noble goal--to make our Armed Forces even more strong and mighty and to increase their combat effectiveness.

Well organized competition instills discipline and execution in the personnel and contributes to a reinforcement of regulation order in units and subunits. There is no competition without discipline. Can one really speak about a particular serviceman's performance of his duties if he violates discipline and regulation requirements and thus cancels out all his achievements in combat training? Of course not. You all also know full well that as a rule the undisciplined soldier has poor results in training as well.

The commander's personal example in training, discipline and performance of socialist pledges has an enormous indoctrinational effect on soldiers. You warrant officers and sergeants have to remember this constantly. In exercises, launches, firings, at the tank and vehicle test area and during flights and classroom activities you always must be in the lead and set examples of mastering weapons, in knowledge of equipment and in performance of your duties. You must strive for the goal of having only outstanding grades in all subjects. Then your word will become authoritative for subordinates. They will follow you in everything in striving to attain the goals you have reached and completely fulfill pledges in competition. The example of WO V. Smirnov, Sgt S. Nikitin, Sgt L. Semenog and others presented with state awards for personal distinction in service and for their subordinates' successes convinces us of this once again. They are genuine heroes of the training routine and everyone must equal them.

In introducing Leninist principles of competition into practice, allow no formalism in any case! Formalism is the bitterest enemy of the masses' creative activeness. But it sometimes happens with us that all personnel at a subunit meeting unanimously vote for making high pledges, but when you begin to chat with them it turns out that they did not make personal pledges and did not discuss their capabilities in the squad or team. And so it happens as Comrade Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress: "It is no secret that in practice socialist pledges sometimes are not developed from below, but are 'sent down' from above by higher echelons. This does harm to the very spirit of labor competition."

In this connection I also would like to dwell on such an important element of organizing competition as summarizing results: daily, weekly and monthly. This responsible work basically is on your shoulders and here everything has to be done to see that every private knows the results of his work for the class, training day or week, and knows whether or not he is ahead of his rival or is lagging in something. Then the flame of competition will burn brightly in the collective and not barely smolder as happens in subunits where grades are posted in the records but the personnel do not even know the reason they received them.

Party and Komsomol activists play an important role in organizing competition. The commanders must be able to rely on them so as to use their mobilizing force to the full extent. Herein lies one of the important conditions for success.

The Soviet people and Armed Forces personnel are preparing for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's foundation with great patriotic enthusiasm. Our task now is to direct all thoughts and all deeds at achieving high results in combat and political training and at complete fulfillment of one's pledges in competition under the motto "Reliable protection for the Soviet people's peaceful labor!" in honor of this banner date. The meaning of competition is not to rest on one's laurels.

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MILITARY SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES

READERS' QUESTIONS ON EXTERNAL STUDIES ANSWERED

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 6, Jun 82 (signed to press 24 May 82) p 25

[Questions and Answers: "Our Consultations: External Studies"]

[Text] Sr WO A. Barabash, warrant officers [praporshchik] A. Zavorotnev and N. Yakovlev, and WO [michman] V. Kitaygorodskiy asked in their letters to be told about the procedure for taking tests as an external student under the secondary military school program. Maj Gen Tank Trps Yu. Servianov (Ministry of Defense Main Personnel Directorate) responds to the readers' questions.

Question: For what purpose was the external studies department set up for warrant officers under military schools?

Answer: For successful performance of duties in a number of positions warrant officers must have a secondary military special education. The external studies department was set up under military educational institutions for obtaining this without separation from service. This measure was dictated by concern for raising the professional training of warrant officers and reinforcing their role and authority as the closest assistants of officers.

Question: What requirements are placed on warrant officers in being authorized to take tests as an external student?

Answer: Warrant officers who do not have a secondary military special education, who have received positive performance appraisals, and who are fit for military service in the appropriate combat arm based on state of health are authorized to take tests as external students. No age restrictions have been established. Those who have a higher civilian education, secondary special education or general secondary education and who have served in positions of warrant officers or officers at least three years can be selected for external studies (except for persons who completed civilian higher or secondary specialized educational institutions related in profile of military specialty training). Warrant officers who completed school with a training period of 10.5 months are admitted to tests after one year of service. The period of service is determined as of 1 September of the year tests are taken.

Question: What documents are needed for taking tests as an external student?

Answer: Warrant officers submit a request through channels to the military unit commander by 1 September of the year preceding the year tests are taken. The request includes: military rank, last name, first name and patronymic, day, month and year of birth, position held, education, and in the program of which secondary military educational institution they wish to take tests as an external student. The profile of the selected military educational institution (specialty) must correspond to the position held or practical experience in service. The following are appended to the request: performance appraisal, party (for CPSU members and candidate members) or Komsomol (for Komsomol members) appraisal; copy of certificate (diploma) of completion of an educational institution; academic certificate for persons studying in correspondence-course and evening civilian higher and secondary specialized educational institutions; military medical commission certificate on suitability for military service in the corresponding combat arm by state of health; two certified photographs (without hat, 3 x 4 cm in size).

Question: In what schools is the testing as an external student arranged?

Answer: The list of military schools in which an external studies department is set up under the program of a secondary military educational institution as well as the number of places for external students can be learned in personnel entities at the place of service.

Question: How is the preparation of warrant officers for taking tests as external students arranged and what rights and privileges do they have during the period of preparation?

Answer: Preparation is accomplished in the form of independent studies under appropriate training programs which are sent out by military schools at the request of military unit commanders. Unit commanders create necessary conditions for this, approve the warrant officers' personal study plans, assign advisers from among well trained officers, and exercise supervision over the quality and regularity of preparation personally and with the involvement of subunit commanders and their own deputies.

Warrant officers approved as candidates for taking tests as external students are relieved of command activities as of 1 December and use this time for independent preparation for the tests. In addition they are granted one day free of work each week and two evenings each week on workdays after 1800 hours.

To take tests as external students warrant officers have to arrive at the military schools two months before the beginning of state exams on dates set by the chiefs of military schools. Candidates must have driver's licenses with them.

Question: How is the testing of external students for secondary military schools arranged?

Answer: Warrant officers take tests and quizzes on all subjects of the training programs (except for motor vehicle training) not presented in state exams without fail before the beginning of state exams. These tests and quizzes are given by commissions appointed by school chiefs. Servicemen who receive grades no lower than "satisfactory" in the tests and quizzes are authorized to take the state exams by order of the military school chief.

Question: What advantages do warrant officers have who have taken tests as external students under the program of the secondary military educational institution?

Answer: Those who pass the tests as external students are issued diplomas of secondary specialized education of the all-union model and chest badges for completion of military school. Diplomaed specialists with a secondary military specialized education enjoy a preferential right among other warrant officers in assignment to positions with a higher pay category and to officer positions.

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GROUND FORCES

COL GEN M. POPKOV, CHIEF GROUND FORCES POLITICAL DIRECTORATE, ON SERGEANTS' ROLE

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 6, Jun 82 (signed to press 24 May 82) pp 1-3

[Article by Col Gen M. Popkov, member of military council, chief of political directorate of the Ground Forces: "Leninist University of Warrant Officers: On the Course of the 26th CPSU Congress: Perform Military Duty Faultlessly"]

[Text] The great creative work of fulfilling resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress now comprises the primary contents of our country's life and of each of our lives. Everywhere, in the vast expanses of the Far East and Siberia, on the fields of the non-Chernozem area, at construction sites and in the shops of plants and factories, the powerful tread of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the high political activeness and labor enthusiasm of millions of Soviet citizens and their desire to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the USSR's foundation worthily stand out visibly and in relief.

All Soviet military personnel also are living today with this same patriotic desire. From day to day they are persistently improving their tactical schooling, deepening military and technical knowledge, increasing ideological conditioning and learning what is needed for victory in modern combat. By participating in socialist competition under the motto "Reliable protection for the peaceful labor of the Soviet people!" they are persistently increasing readiness to offer a crushing rebuff to any aggression no matter where it originates.

The new surge of creative forces was generated in party members and all personnel of Ground Forces units and combined units by the CPSU Central Committee Greeting to participants of the All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries and the fact that it was signed by Mar SU Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, an outstanding party and state figure of modern times, CPSU CC General Secretary, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Chairman of the USSR Defense Council. The Greeting was the focus of attention for conferees and became a spirited program of action for all party organizations and military collectives.

This document states: "The Soviet Armed Forces are guarding the peaceful, creative labor of our people vigilantly and reliably. Being a living embodiment of socialist internationalism, they represent a unified, cohesive family in which sons of all fraternal nations of the USSR undergo ideological

and physical conditioning." This high evaluation by our party's Central Committee of the selfless labor of Soviet military personnel obligates them not to rest on their laurels, but to go forward, from goal to goal, in raising combat readiness and vigilance. This is even more necessary in that the international situation has become considerably more complex in recent times. The most reactionary, aggressive forces of imperialism are doing everything to shove the world from the path of detente and peaceful cooperation of nations onto the path of confrontation and balancing on the brink of war. They unleashed an unprecedented slanderous campaign against the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, accusing them of nonexistent aggressive plans and of the desire to establish world domination. The tone in this unseemly campaign is being set by the United States and echoed by other NATO countries. And they themselves are unwinding the arms race in their own countries to the clamor of the alleged "Soviet threat" and developing plans for nuclear attack on the socialist countries, and the Soviet Union above all. The Washington administration set the goal of achieving "restoration of America's leading role in the world" by any means and "full and indisputable military superiority over the USSR" and is undertaking any adventures for the sake of achieving this goal.

In delivering a report at the All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries, CPSU CC Politburo Member, USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov emphasized that it would be an unforgivable mistake to underestimate the real danger stemming from imperialist forces. The task is to continue to display high vigilance toward the schemes of imperialism, firmness, careful consideration and a realistic approach toward problems of modern times.

In this connection the Communist Party devotes constant attention to questions of strengthening national defense and the Army and Navy's combat readiness while conducting a peaceloving foreign policy. As the Minister of Defense emphasized in his briefing, combat readiness is the primary indicator of the qualitative make-up of Army and Navy forces. It "accumulates the results of the many-sided work of commanders, political workers, staffs, political entities, party organizations and all Armed Forces personnel, and their ability to perform their primary mission of reliably defending the Soviet people's socialist achievements and peaceful labor and assuring the security of our country and its friends and allies." To keep combat readiness at a proper level we must constantly improve the Army and Navy's outfitting with weapons and military equipment, persistently increase their combat and operational training and the teamwork of military collectives, purposefully develop in personnel high moral-political and combat qualities and political vigilance, and improve command and control and the training of command cadres and staffs. An increase in the political training and awareness of military personnel, capable use of the opportunities of socialist competition, and improvement of cooperation with armies of fraternal socialist countries also contribute to accomplishment of this task.

Firm military discipline and organization, without which there is essentially no combat readiness, is a most important condition for a further increase in combat readiness. Their role always has been a great one, but now it has risen many times over. This is because, as the Minister of Defense emphasized

in his briefing, even the slightest nonobservance of the demands of military discipline by a single serviceman may lead to the most serious consequences in an era of nuclear weapons, the enormous scope, dynamism and complexity of military actions and the increased significance of the moral factor.

This is why, as Arm Gen A. A. Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, noted in his briefing at the All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries, the task of strengthening military discipline further is a common matter for all command, political, and engineering-technical cadres and all party members. The shaping of such an attitude toward accomplishing this task is the duty of party organizations.

The chief role in accomplishing this responsible task lies with officer cadres. Being the organizers of the training and indoctrination process and of imposing and maintaining firm regulation order in the units and subunits, they instil in subordinates on a daily basis the discipline, execution, precision, smart appearance, and habit of following demands of the regulations, manuals, and orders and instructions of commanders and chiefs always and in everything. Combining high exactingness toward people with concern for subordinates, foremost commanders see to it that regulation order reigns in their subunits, there are no infractions of discipline, and there are high results in combat and political training.

In this work officers constantly rely on the party organizations, remembering that military discipline is above all a political and moral category and that its foundation is the soldiers' ideological persuasion and mental maturity. Commanders and the party and Komsomol organizations use as a basis joint efforts in developing the personnel's high ideals and political awareness to achieve a situation where all party and Komsomol members without exception set a personal example in fulfilling military duty and observing the demands of discipline. Since party and Komsomol members comprise the absolute majority in units and subunits, this permits them to make military collectives cohesive and mobilize them for achieving success in combat and political training and in raising efficiency and discipline.

The NCO's, who represent the largest detachment of command cadres, have an important role to play in successful accomplishment of this task. In the figurative expression of M. V. Frunze, the junior commanders represent the foundation on which rests the entire matter of discipline, combat cohesion and combat training of the unit. And as a matter of fact, who if not the NCO is constantly among the personnel and knows the private? Who if not he is capable of generating a bright, friendly mood in the soldier and a striving, as demanded by the Military Oath, to perform service and perfect his military proficiency honestly and conscientiously? Ask the experienced soldier, the veteran who has given more than one decade of his life to the native Army, whom he remembers beyond the distance of the years. Along with names of the unit and subunit commanders and political workers, they also will mention without fail the deputy platoon commander and the squad, tank or crew commander who taught them the difficult soldier science at one time.

Our Army's history preserves many examples of selfless performance of military duty by NCO's. Junior commanders often replaced fallen officers in combat, capably directed subordinates and led them boldly against the enemy. The names of many of them have become legendary. Every fourth Hero of the Soviet Union given this high title during the Great Patriotic War is an NCO. The names of over 50 of them are entered forever in the rolls of Ground Forces subunits.

The combat glory of the older generations is multiplied by the strenuous military work of their sons and grandsons. Sergeants and petty officers are making a worthy contribution toward accomplishment of the operational training missions facing the units and subunits and serve as an example for young soldiers in expert mastery of combat equipment and weapons, discipline, and steadfast surmounting of the burdens and deprivations of Army service.

They are helped in coping successfully with their duties by high political awareness, communist conviction and utter dedication to the Communist Party and their people. Being a model of honest and conscientious service to the Motherland, the junior commander always is true to military duty and is ready at any minute to give his all and life if necessary for the cause of defending the socialist Motherland.

Command maturity is not given to the NCO with the position. It is shaped by the entire tenor of Army life and depends on the daily, purposeful influence of commanders, political entities, and the party and Komsomol organizations on this category of service personnel. An intensification of work with junior commanders and an increase in their authority and role in indoctrinating subordinates is one of the most important factors in strengthening military discipline and in imposing and maintaining firm regulation order in units and subunits. The Ground Forces have many examples of the successful accomplishment of this task.

In our view the work of the unit party organization where Officer V. Gavrilov serves merits a good word. The foci of attention here above all are the questions of increasing the personal sense of responsibility of party member-managers and their activeness and purposefulness in work with NCO's. A demanding discussion about this went on at a unit headquarters party meeting and in the party organizations of all subunits. It proved to be useful to hear accounts at sessions of party bureaus from party members who were commanders, deputy commanders or chiefs of combat arms and services about their personal participation in indoctrination work with NCO's directly in the subunits, about adoption of foremost experience of the junior commanders' service activities and about increasing their methods proficiency.

Also of interest is a form of work such as NCO meetings held monthly in all the subunits and once each training period in the unit. They discuss a broad range of problems in the work of junior commanders, propagandize the experience of the best of them and analyze the personal example in service and discipline in an exacting manner.

The unit gives much attention to training subunit commanders to practice reliance on NCO's in making military collectives cohesive. A specific system of this work has taken shape. In addition to planned courses, the unit holds

monthly methods seminars, conferences on a given problem, and demonstration classes with a subsequent critique. All company and platoon commanders keep diaries on the official activities of NCO's, which permits more effective influence on their development and on the shaping of necessary command skills.

It will be no exaggeration to state that the work with junior commanders has to begin literally from the first day of their arrival in the unit. In fulfilling instructions of the CPSU CC and Minister of Defense and the recommendations of the All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries, the commanders, political workers and party and Komsomol organizations are called upon to develop in NCO's such qualities of the military manager as competency, an acute feeling for new things, the ability to assume responsibility for accomplishing difficult tasks of training and indoctrinating subordinates as well as directing them in a combat situation where necessary, and the ability to take prompt note of and maintain people's useful initiatives and to mobilize the personnel's will and energy for successful accomplishment of missions facing the collective.

Experience gained in the regiment where Officer V. Polishchuk serves merits approval. Here the commanders, political workers and staff officers carefully familiarize themselves with performance appraisals of training subunit graduates and, in individual talks, study their political and job qualities and character traits and learn about the new arrivals' interests. There is no question that the documents and first discussions will not provide an integral impression of the junior commander's personality. Therefore the party committee orients party members on establishing firm ties and active correspondence with families and with labor collectives where the soldiers worked prior to service in the Army. This helps taking a look at a person from a somewhat different standpoint and developing more effective ways of influencing him.

Introducing the NCO to his subordinate is an important phase in the sergeant's career as a commander. The solemnity and at the same time businesslike character of this ritual is strictly observed in the regiment in question. Junior commanders long remember the warm parting words of their immediate superiors and the story about the subunit's traditions and achievements of their predecessors. The subunit commander and political worker chat with the NCO without fail prior to introducing him to his subordinates.

Well organized training of the NCO's in techniques and methods of working with subordinates contributes to their development as commanders and indoctrinators of the personnel. This is done in a thoughtful manner in the unit commanded by Lt Col V. Kulakov. Weekly critiques of junior commanders' official activities have become an effective form of training here. The critiques are used to discuss questions of the sergeants' disciplinary practice and analyze how they are maintaining regulation order, a healthy moral atmosphere in squads, teams and crews and proper relationships with subordinates.

An NCO lecture bureau of foremost experience is operating very effectively in the unit. Regular lectures are given on fundamentals of pedagogics and psychology and on Soviet law, and meetings are arranged with lawyers.

Another positive point is the fact that company and platoon commanders implement in fact the principle that the superior teaches the subordinate, does not coddle NCO's but supports their decisions and plans in every way, and skillfully combines great trust with constant exacting supervision over their work.

No small factor in increasing the productivity of the junior commanders' work is development of their pride in the calling of NCO and a deeply perceived responsibility for carrying out assigned duties. Wide use is made, for purposes of indoctrination, of diverse ideological-political and organizational measures including the thematic evenings entitled "NCO Glory" and "I Am Proud of the NCO Position and My High Calling," verbal journals, talks about exploits of junior commanders in the war years and in peacetime, meetings with veterans, readers' conferences on books revealing the image of the Soviet NCO, and propaganda of the successes of the best squad, crew and team commanders in visual agitation, the wall newspaper and radio newspapers.

A work form such as days honoring the best NCO's is becoming established more and more confidently in many Ground Forces units. For example, here is how these honors were held in the regiment where Officer A. Kos'yanov is the political worker. Regimental veterans, subunit commanders and political workers, all the NCO's, Komsomol activists and representatives of a sponsored enterprise were invited to the colorfully decorated unit club. The soldiers listened with great excitement to presentations by HSU Sr Sgt (Res) N. I. Knyazev and Sgt (Res) A. S. Volodin, a full wearer of the orders of Glory, who told about the succession of traditions, exploits by countrymen and the NCO's role in combat and in indoctrinating subordinates. Warm words of gratitude addressed by the veterans to those present in the room will be remembered a long while.

Letters of thanks to parents of the best NCO's were read during the ceremony and lovingly arranged pamphlets and testimonials of colleagues were presented. An order commending the foremost junior commanders was announced in conclusion.

Socialist competition, where the NCO's role and place is difficult to overestimate, contributes to the strengthening of discipline and establishment of an atmosphere of genuine troop comradeship.

The regiment where Maj A. Kravtsov is party committee secretary makes skilled use of the indoctrinational capabilities of competition. In summarizing competition results here it has become the rule to recognize the best squads, teams and crews and give the names of the best NCO's who achieved high results not only in combat training, but also in military bearing, exemplary wearing of the uniform, and fulfillment of the moral-ethical norms of behavior.

All this produces good results. The NCO's of this unit are skilled managers, serve as an example in training, service and discipline and successfully fulfill personal socialist pledges. It is no accident that their subordinates also are confidently achieving planned goals in competition.

In taking advantage of the experience of foremost personnel we must continue to increase the effectiveness of competition persistently and carry on a more vigorous struggle for achieving high indicators in combat and political training and indoctrinating personnel and for the zealous, thrifty use of supplies and resources, as demanded by the minister of defense in his report at the conference.

It must be remembered constantly that the primary role in all the work of maintaining firm military discipline lies with the personal example of NCO's in performing their duty and obligations. It is the personal example of the junior commander which is a model for emulation, which inspires a respectful attitude toward regulation requirements and which thus creates favorable preconditions for raising the level of military discipline. It must not be forgotten for a moment that every step and every act of the sergeant or petty officer is within sight of subordinates. Privates are very sensitive toward the slightest falsity in the commander's behavior. It is only when he himself not only has an official but also a moral right to it that he can effectively influence subordinates and place high demands on them.

This was the subject of a serious, impartial discussion at a session of the Komsomol committee headed by Sr Lt N. Bondar. Things were not going well with military discipline or observance of regulation requirements by some service personnel in one of the unit's subunits. Members of the Komsomol committee attentively looked into the reasons for this and concluded that not all NCO's in the collective were showing high exactingness, they were reconciling themselves with shortcomings, and some of them were not serving as an example in discipline themselves. Komsomol committee members basically pointed out shortcomings in the work of the NCO's. It was decided to hear out the junior commanders monthly concerning their personal contribution to the consolidation of military collectives.

The rule of providing Komsomol concern and attention to an NCO has become typical of the work of this Komsomol committee, and this rule is implemented strictly.

Success in the work of strengthening discipline depends largely on the sergeant's ability to arrange his relationships with subordinates correctly. They have to be based on the provisions of regulations and on respect for the soldier as an individual and his human dignity. But instances still are encountered where some junior commanders do not place strict demands on persons inclined to infractions of discipline and do not make full use of the disciplinary rights given them, and others substitute regulation demands for crudeness and loud scoldings. Such methods of "indoctrination" are inadmissible. There is no question that a junior commander has to be strict and attentive to people and their needs and interests, but not abrupt. It is ruinous for matters when the NCO is being led by some negligent subordinates and just as ruinous when there is an insurmountable wall of alienation between him and the privates.

Subordination must not preclude comradely nearness or sincerity with respect to a private. Young soldiers have a special need for this. The NCO is the closest person in the Army for the young private, and each of them has to be

sure that at any moment the sergeant will support him, help him, teach him, explain a mistake, prevent even the slightest attempt to show a noncomradely attitude toward him, and will do everything to make the young soldier feel himself a full-fledged member of the combat collective.

In the final remarks at the All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries the minister of defense advised improving individual work with people and developing comradely mutual help: One person has to be helped, another has to be supported and a third taught. All NCO's have to be guided by this advice.

The sergeant has to have a good knowledge of every private, but studying subordinates does not mean just memorizing their first and last names. It is important to know firmly what a particular soldier is capable of, what kind of character he has, what are his positive and negative qualities, where was he born, what is his family situation, who are his closest friends, and where did he work or study before being called into the Army. All this will help the junior commander take prompt note of the zeal of conscientious persons, exert a more productive influence on the "average" ones and those passive in service, and make effective use of the disciplinary rights granted him, with maximum consideration of subordinates' capabilities and abilities.

In order to study people thoroughly and influence their behavior, the NCO has to have firm skills in performing individual indoctrination work in the squad, team or crew. They are perfected in practice, but the role of unit training formations--the forges of NCO cadres--is exceptionally great in this matter.

We approve of the practice which has arisen in the unit where Lt Col A. Radchenko serves. Here, in addition to scheduled classes, lecture bureaus of junior commanders are organized for the cadets, with students studying the psychological and pedagogic principles of training and indoctrinating personnel. Concrete assignments are given for performing individual work and methods recommendations are given for studying individual features of personnel in the period of on-the-job training as a squad commander. Before being sent off to the troops each NCO is given the aid entitled "Advice for the Squad Commander on the Practice of Individual Indoctrination Work with Subordinates," drawn up by the political entity. Close contacts with the commanders and political entities of units where the young NCO's are serving also are useful.

Concern for their professional and political growth and for arming with knowledge of pedagogics and psychology and the habits of individual work must constantly be in the field of view of all commanders, political entities, and party and Komsomol organizations. Organizing and directing indoctrination work with the NCO's, studying and propagandizing the foremost experience of this work, and remedying existing deficiencies means creating weighty preconditions for a further increase in vigilance and combat readiness, shaping an atmosphere of complete comradeship, strengthening the discipline in the subunit and unit, and achieving high results in socialist competition for a worthy greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's foundation.

In summarizing results of the All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries, Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov declared that all Soviet military personnel received the CPSU Central Committee Greeting to its participants as the party's behest to continue to perform worthily the sacred duty of defending the socialist homeland and they assure the Central Committee that this behest will be fulfilled with honor. And there is no more important or noble calling for NCO's, as for all personnel of the Ground Forces, than to make a worthy contribution toward accomplishment of this responsible task and toward a further increase in combat readiness of units and subunits and our grand Armed Forces. Each of us must continue to give all his energy and knowledge to defense of the achievements of socialism, the Soviet people's peaceful labor and peace on earth.

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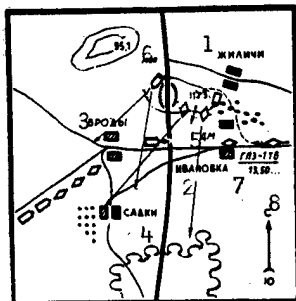
GROUND FORCES

ANSWERS TO FIFTH SERIES IN TACTICS CONTEST

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 6, Jun 82 (signed to press 24 May 82) p 14

[Answers to problems of the fifth series: "Tactics and Fire-82"]

[Text] 1. Tank Platoon in a GPZ [Advance Party]



KEY:

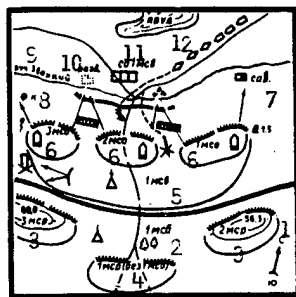
1. Zhilichi
2. Ivanovka
3. Brody
4. Sadki
5. DM [patrol vehicle]
6. Motorized rifle squad
7. GPZ: 1st Tank Platoon
8. North

Solution: Use the patrol vehicle to hit the "enemy" by fire from in place from the western outskirts of the village of Ivanovka, and use the platoon main body to maneuver and complete his destruction by a surprise attack from behind Hill 112.3.

In case the "enemy" penetrates, the attached combat engineer squad is to mine the road on the western outskirts of the village of Ivanovka.

Report my decision to the battalion commander and then report results of combat, after which continue performance of the assigned mission.

2. Motorized Rifle Platoon in Battle Outposts



KEY:

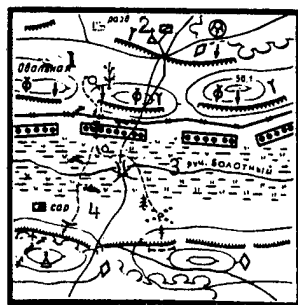
1. North
2. 1st Motorized Rifle Battalion
3. ... Motorized Rifle Company
4. 1st Motorized Rifle Platoon [MRP] (less 1st Motorized Rifle Squad [MRS])
5. 1st MRP
6. ... MRS
7. Barn
8. Well
9. Zvonkiy Brook
10. Ruins
11. SO [fire concentration] of 1st MRP
12. Pond

Solution: Pass the "enemy" APC through 3d Squad position and destroy it from ambush. Destroy the group of infantry by fire of 2d Squad. Use platoon's concentrated fire to inflict maximum damage on "enemy" march security consisting of three tanks and three APC's after determining the direction of its operations. I report my decision to the battalion commander.

Substantiation: Judging from the situation at hand "enemy" reconnaissance was moving out in the APC's. Without revealing the location of weapons at the combat position the platoon commander must let the reconnaissance by, later destroying it from ambush.

The platoon commander's decision to inflict maximum damage on the advancing march security by fire of all available weapons and not withdraw to alternate positions is correct and fully meets the demands of modern combat.

3. Reconnaissance Platoon in a Raid



KEY:

1. Oval'naya
2. Ruins
3. Bolotnyy Brook
4. Barn

Solution: The machinegunner in the vicinity of the dry snag is the most expedient target of the raid, since he is on the platoon flank and there are more convenient approaches to him along the edge of the swamp.

Movement route to raid objective: bushes, lone fir, 100 m east of demolished bridge, dry snag.

Missions: 1st Squad is the snatch group; 2d and 3d squads are fire support groups; attached combat engineer squad is the breaching group.

Order of movement: 2d Squad, combat engineer squad, 3d Squad, 1st Squad.

It is advisable to begin moving toward the raid objective at 0500 hours under cover of darkness and fog so that all groups take up an attack position by dawn to capture a prisoner.

The prisoner is to be captured under cover of fog at around 0600 hours, when "enemy" observers and on-call weapons will be drowsy and the beginning of dawn will dull their vigilance.

The snatch group should be divided into two subgroups, one of which makes an envelopment through the swamp into the rear of the raid objective and the other headed by the platoon commander attacks from the front.

Make the withdrawal up to the minefield passage in the following order: snatch group with prisoner, 3d Squad, 2d Squad, attached combat engineer squad. After the minefield passage: snatch group with prisoner, attached combat engineer squad, 2d Squad, 3d Squad.

It is advisable to screen the withdrawal by having fire support groups leap-frog by lines according to the diagram.

Withdrawal route: dry snag, confluence of brooks, 5th Motorized Rifle Company CP.

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NAVAL FORCES

NAVY DAY: MATERIAL FOR TALKS AND REPORTS

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 11, Jun 82 (signed to press 18 May 82) pp 55-59

[Article: "Standing Watch at Sea"]

[Excerpts] Navy Day, which was instituted in 1939 by a decree of the USSR Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (of bolsheviks), will be commemorated on 25 July of this year for the 43d time in an atmosphere of high political and labor activity of the Soviet people in all areas of social life, and at the time of a broad socialist competition for successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the quotas of the 11th Five-Year Plan, and for an honorable welcome to the 60th anniversary of formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The armed defenders of the motherland share the thoughts and aspirations of the people. As with all Soviet people, they avidly and unanimously approve of their party's Leninist course and its domestic and foreign policy, and they angrily condemn the provocative actions of militant circles of the NATO countries headed by the USA and their Beijing accomplices, who are spiraling the arms race upward and grossly interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states, aggravating the international situation. Standing in a common combat formation together with soldiers of other branches of the USSR Armed Forces, naval personnel are fully resolved to continue to honorably perform their patriotic and international duty of dependably protecting the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the historic achievements of socialism, and of being perpetually prepared to offer an annihilatory repulse to any aggressor.*

The Soviet people and their glorious armed forces honorably endured the trials of the Great Patriotic War. Their victory led to a fundamental change in the balance of power in the world arena. The victory strengthened the positions of socialism and created favorable conditions for the preservation of peace. But the imperialists once again began aggravating the international situation, they initiated the practice of atomic blackmail, they organized a wide network of military bases, and they created aggressive blocs.

*[Portion not translated pertained to history of the Soviet Navy up to the end of World War II.]

V. I. Lenin warned that although "we have dissuaded many might powers from warring with us, we have no guarantee that this will be the case for very long. We must be prepared for the moment when a minute change in the positions of the imperialist predators will cause them to attack us once again" ("Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 42, p 136). This warning remained pertinent in the postwar era. Under these conditions the party and the people did everything they could to strengthen the country's defense capabilities and raise the fighting power of the army and navy.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government implemented a number of measures owing to which the Soviet Navy was fundamentally changed. Beginning in the late 1950s the principal directions of its development were: construction of atomic submarines, introduction of missiles and nuclear weapons, creation of submarine strategic nuclear missile systems, and provision of multipurpose long-range aviation to the navy. The navy received improved electronic resources and automatic systems to control weapons and combat equipment, and dependable communication and navigation resources useable in all regions of the World Ocean. In terms of its equipment availability, it now satisfies all requirements of modern combat.

Atomic submarines are the principal resource supporting the navy's basic missions. Surface ships, which are now outfitted with the most sophisticated combat equipment and weapons, have become qualitatively different.

Marine missile and antisubmarine aviation opened up great possibilities for increasing the fighting power of the navy and raising the mobility of its strike forces. The valorous marine infantry was reorganized on a new technical basis. The organizational structure of the navy and its basing and logistical systems enjoyed further development.

These fundamental changes multiplied the fighting power of the ship and aviation groupings and raised their maneuverability by several orders of magnitude. Great spatial scope of action, the capability for covertly and quickly deploying forces and making annihilatory strikes against objectives on land and at sea, and constant high combat readiness of units and formations are typical features of our modern oceanic navy.

But no matter how technically perfect the navy can be, its main power, the foundation of its might has always been, is and will continue to be the people--military seamen nurtured by the party as avid patriots and internationalists.

The navy possesses remarkable commanders, political workers and engineers. Executive posts are manned today predominantly by officers and admirals who have had an academy education, who possess deep naval and technical knowledge and who are characterized by good practical training and high ideological maturity. Young officers are graduates of higher naval schools, and as a rule they have earned engineering diplomas. Seamen and petty officers graduate from secondary schools and tekhnikums and from vocational-technical schools before being called up for service, and many of them undergo training in DOSAAF organizations. With a little help from commanders, they assimilate their naval specialties quickly and join into the intense rhythm of combat training.

Seagoing and shore-based warrant officers, who have experienced the excellent school of naval service, are effective assistants to the officers in personnel training and indoctrination. They are proficient with the equipment, they possess life experience, and they serve as an example to subordinates in the performance of official duties.

Nevertheless there is more to it than general education and the technical competency of all categories of personnel. What is even more important is the fact that the multiprofiled specialists who service the top-class combat equipment are avid patriots of the Soviet motherland, persuaded internationalists, faithful continuers of the traditions of the naval seamen of the "Aurora," the warriors of October and the heroes of the Great Patriotic War. Their remarkable moral and combat qualities are the result of purposeful indoctrination accompanying the daily combat and political training of the personnel. Moreover the very nature of naval service predetermines the well-rounded nature of the seamen. There is good reason why the sea has long been recognized as the cradle of valor and courage, initiative and stubbornness, and the persistence and boldness of seamen.

In the postwar era Soviet seamen entered new pages into the chronicle of the navy's glorious history. In particular the entire world is aware of the unprecedented cruises by Soviet atomic submarines beneath ancient pack ice to the North Pole and to inaccessible regions of the Central Arctic, and of the world's first group circumnavigation performed by our atomic submarines.

Seamen display great courage, outstanding skill, high political awareness and a deep understanding of their duty every day in long ocean cruises which require them to surmount the difficulties of many months at sea and execute complex and important missions away from their home bases. Out there, in the conditions of long and trying cruises, the seamen learn military science, improve their mastery of weapons and equipment, temper their soldierly character, develop moral and psychological qualities and acquire the ability to fight against a strong, well armed and trained adversary.

Different branches of the naval forces work out their interaction and coordination, and they learn new, more effective ways of using weapons, controlling forces and executing tactical and fire missions during long cruises. Periodically held exercises test not only the dependability of the equipment and weapons but also the tactical maturity and the moral, political and psychological temper of the crews, their combat skills and physical endurance and their capability for executing the most complex missions. From confident sailing to confident combat--such is the range of skills of personnel at sea.

Seamen demonstrated a firm alloy of high equipment availability, military proficiency and invincible morale in September of last year during exercise "Zapad-81." This exercise of naval troops and forces, which was conducted under the guidance of USSR minister of defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov in a dynamic and complex situation maximally close to that of real combat, was an examination of combat skills, and an accounting of the armed forces before the Communist Party and government as to their readiness to perform the motherland's assignment of protecting socialist achievements and the peaceful labor of the people.

The achievements of the past training year became a good foundation for further successes in combat training missions and in the socialist competition, which is proceeding this year in the navy, as in all armed forces, beneath the banner of a struggle for an honorable welcome for a glorious jubilee--the 60th anniversary of the USSR. All of the combat training of the naval seamen is permeated by a spirit of rivalry. The educational role of the competition is rising. The greater sociopolitical activity of Soviet soldiers is finding its expression in the competition. The movement for outstanding ship and leading formation is continually growing in scope and pitch.

Submarine and surface ship crews, marine aviators and the personnel of shore-based units and subunits worked hard during the winter training period, achieving high indicators in fulfillment of the combat and political training plans and socialist pledges. These successes are being reinforced and multiplied in the course of summer training. The initiators of the competition in the navy--personnel of the atomic submarine of the Red Banner Northern Fleet commanded by Captain 1st Rank V. Zhuravlev--are successfully fighting for their goals. For several years in a row the crew has reaffirmed its outstanding title, and it has demonstrated excellent combat skills during long cruises many times. Most of the seamen, petty officers, warrant officers and officers are outstanding soldiers of combat and political training, top-class specialists and masters of combat qualification. The submariner group earned high state awards for its selfless military labor.

Once CPSU Central Committee general secretary, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev wrote a letter to the crew of this missile submarine, in which he gave a high evaluation to the service of the Northern Fleet submariners and exhorted them to be worthy of the heroic glory and immortal achievements of the participants of the Great Patriotic War, whose traditions are still being followed in the daily military labor of the soldiers.

Military seamen strictly measure their service up against the fatherly instructions given by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in letters and speeches to personnel of the ships and units during his visit to the Northern, Black Sea and Pacific fleets.

Submariners of the unit in which Senior Lieutenant V. Telin is a Komsomol worker are achieving high results in executing their combat training missions and in the socialist competition. The glory of the outstanding missile boat "Kaliningradskiy Komsomolets," commanded by Captain 3d Rank V. Gridnev, who was awarded the order "For Service to the Motherland in the Armed Forces," 3d Degree, is spreading. The missilemen of this boat acted proficiently during exercise "Zapad-81," and they are achieving excellent results in the course of all daily combat training.

Naval seamen of the Guards large antisubmarine ship "Krasnyy Krym," of the large antisubmarine ship "Tashkent" and of the escort vessel "Bezukoriznennyy" are performing their duty in exemplary fashion. The submarine "Leninets," the missile cruiser "Vladivostok," the antisubmarine cruisers "Moskva," "Leningrad" and "Kiyev" and many vessels of the auxiliary fleet performing complex and important missions in support of warships at sea are honorably carrying their

flag over the ocean expanses. Thus the large seagoing tanker "Boris Butoma" was awarded the honorary titles "Crew of Communist Labor" and "Best Ship of the Navy" for high results in the socialist competition and in fulfillment of command assignments. The tanker's name has been entered into the Honor Roll of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services.

Many valuable initiatives are born in the course of combat training and socialist competition. The patriotic movement to detect targets at maximum range and destroy them with the first launch of a missile and with the first artillery and torpedo volley has become a good tradition in all fleets today. Seamen and petty officers believe it a matter of honor to pass the tests for 2d class in the first year and to pass the tests for 1st class and assimilate associated specialties in the second year. The best soldiers are participating in a movement for the right to the title of successors of the best specialists of the war years.

A large detachment of seamen, petty officers, warrant officers and officers of the navy have been awarded orders and medals for assimilating new equipment and achieving outstanding results in combat training. More than 20 naval seamen were awarded the Hero of the Soviet Union title in recent years. They include officers V. Kozlov, A. Gusev, V. Lushin and others.

The role played by party-political work conducted aboard ships and in the units by military councils, commanders, political organs and party organizations is distinctly evident in all of these successes. Their efforts are presently directed at deeply explaining the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress to the personnel and mobilizing the soldiers to fight for outstanding fulfillment of combat training missions and standards, persistent study and effective use of equipment and armament.

The most important directions of party-political work are unifying the military collectives, reinforcing discipline in every possible way, raising combat readiness and forming a sense of personal responsibility in the naval seamen for protecting socialism and the development and security of the motherland. In this work, as in all of the multifaceted organizational activity, communists play an exceptional role. They believe it their high calling to inspire their fellow servicemen to perform their official duties in exemplary fashion, to affirm an atmosphere of comradeship and intolerability of all manifestations of disorganization in the collectives, and to develop each seaman's understanding of his personal responsibility for the state of affairs aboard ship, in the unit and in the subunit.

The Komsomol organizations are also making a tangible impression upon this work. In the year of the 19th Komsomol Congress and the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol's patronage of the navy, they are showing special purposefulness in indoctrination of young seamen in the spirit of faithfulness to the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the party and people, the Leninist Komsomol and the army and navy, and mobilizing them for glorious achievements and worthy acts.

The navy is honorably performing its patriotic duty in a single combat formation with the armed forces of our state. It is concurrently the embodiment of international ties, of growing friendship and cooperation with peoples of other

states in the world. Just this year alone our ships visited dozens of ports of many countries of Europe, Asia and Africa.

Combat cooperation of the USSR Navy with armies and navies of fraternal socialist states is constantly developing. Warsaw Pact exercises, joint combat training missions and exchange of experience are making it possible to develop common viewpoints on the most important issues of the art of war, to improve the combat proficiency of the personnel, to strengthen the combat union of the seamen of fraternal countries and to improve their interaction.

Strong are the diverse ties of naval personnel with local party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations. They are represented by traditional patronage of ships, exchange of delegations, joint measures and active correspondence between seamen and urban and rural laborers. Thus the Northern Fleet seamen are maintaining extremely close contact with Moscow laborers, Black Sea seamen are maintaining ties with laborers of the Ukraine, Pacific Fleet seamen are keeping in touch with residents of the Far East, and Baltic Sea seamen are corresponding with residents of Altayskiy Kray and laborers of the Baltic republics and the Kirghiz SSR.

Naval seamen are cooperating with equal energy with workers of ship building and defense industry and with all laborers participating in the creation of the fleet's material-technical base. Ties with DOSAAF organizations are growing stronger. Many thousands of young people not only become acquainted with naval specialties in this defense society, but they also gain a burning desire to assume a worthy place in the naval collectives. They undergo a good school of combat and political training, acquire moral maturity and physical fitness and develop civic responsibility within themselves while serving aboard ships and in the units.

Many naval seamen will celebrate their holiday--Navy Day--far from home shores, as always. But it is known throughout the world that our ships remain at sea not for the purposes of aggression and not to frighten other peoples. It is the navies of the imperialist countries which, on numerous occasions, have unleashed military conflicts and created critical situations threatening to grow into world nuclear war. The Soviet Navy meanwhile is an implement of peace-loving policy and friendship of peoples, of a policy of curbing the aggressive aspirations of imperialism, restraining military adventures and decisively countering threats to the security of nations on the part of the imperialist powers.

The USSR is actively and consistently opposing militarization of the ocean expanses. For example, in a speech to the 17th Trade Union Congress Comrade L. I. Brezhnev expressed the Soviet Union's readiness to negotiate on mutual limitation of actions by navies. In particular it was stated that agreement could be reached on limiting the combat patrolling of missile submarines, which are now operating over vast areas of the ocean, to mutually acceptable boundaries.

"We," declared Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "would also be prepared to discuss the issue of extending measures of trust to the seas and oceans, and especially to those regions containing the busiest sea routes. In a word, we are in favor of making a largest possible part of the World Ocean a zone of peace in the immediate future."

However, the USA and its partners in the NATO bloc do not aspire to such agreement. Their course is one of increasing their military presence in different regions of the World Ocean, activating their military operations and threatening the security of other nations with force.

This is why naval seamen are displaying high political alertness and a constant readiness to defend the motherland, the achievements of socialism and the peaceful labor of the people, unanimously supporting and improving the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet government, and heroically implementing the historic decisions of the 26th Congress of our Communist Party. As with all Soviet soldiers, they are alertly standing their combat watch, demonstrating their readiness to offer an annihilatory repulse to any aggressor.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

PREDRAFT PHYSICAL TRAINING OF YOUTHS CRITICIZED

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 82 p 4

[Article by A. Leonov, Twice HSU, USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut, chairman of All-Union Council for GTO (Ready for Labor and Defense) Complex: "Dust on the Health Orbits"]

[Text] What is the hindrance in making the GTO complex accessible and attractive to all?

Once more about the harm of "sham" accounts.

The duty of every party member is to fulfill the norms of the physical culture complex.

In one science fiction story newcomers from space who see for the first time an enormous sports facility--a stadium--on Earth decide that this is an Earth spacedrome, and they are right in many respects. As one of the cosmonauts and chairman of the All-Union Council for the GTO Complex, I maintain that the road to space begins right in the stadium. And not just the road to space. Any rush of activity or flight of thought demands that a person strain all mental and physical forces to the limit. No labor records, no scientific discoveries and no talented works of art are possible without health. The All-Union GTO Complex, which has accumulated in itself the best achievements of our physical culture movement, has become a unique launching pad for the person who dares turn a dream into fact.

The popularity of the physical culture complex grows each year. Behind us are eight USSR championships in GTO combined games for prizes of the newspaper KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA. Fifty million persons took part in each of them! Isn't this an indicator of the herculean scope of the physical culture movement?

The Komsomol always has been an active organizer and propagandist of physical culture and sports in our country. The recently concluded 19th Komsomol Congress held an interesting and businesslike discussion about how to turn the GTO complex into an even more powerful tool for physical and moral indoctrination of the youth.

What should our physical culture complex get rid of now above all? I believe the inflation of results, the so-called sham, is a dangerous and widespread illness. "Additions" cast a shadow on all our achievements and successes and hinder a correct summing up and the determination and accomplishment of concrete tasks.

The board of the USSR Sportkomitet [Committee for Physical Culture and Sports] summarized results of the All-Union Socialist Competition for best organization of mass physical culture and sports work. Last year 28.8 million persons in our country became GTO badge wearers. I cannot state that there were no "additions" among these figures. The numerous spot inspections made by the All-Union Council on the GTO Complex show that there are no fewer sham participants in competitions and GTO badge wearers, i.e., those who "run" and "jump" only from account to account, than there are real ones in some republics and oblasts. But we are still not being successful in identifying the sham in a timely manner everywhere. You will agree that the All-Union Council for GTO is incapable of rechecking every figure of an account, and we need not strive for this. It is important that Komsomol and sports workers locally be more demanding and show more principle in compiling accounts and be intolerant of instances of all kinds of approximations and inflation of results.

There are especially many "additions" in such kinds of combined games as swimming and shooting. It has become a poor tradition in the majority of physical culture collectives of Perm'skaya Oblast, Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR and the Tajik SSR to pass the GTO norm without swimming. The old hackneyed thesis used as justification is that covered pools and open reservoirs are lacking. And if a physical culture collective really wasn't able to find a small river, pond or other reservoir in the vicinity during the entire year, then it should at least have the boldness to write truthfully about this in the account. The "cloak of well-being," woven from fabricated results and achievements, not only puts off for a time the resolution of urgent problems, but also does serious harm to our physical culture movement.

During a check a considerable part of the draftees of Aktogayskiy Rayon, Dzhezkazganskaya Oblast did not confirm GTO complex norms. It is not difficult to imagine to what such eyewash might lead. I believe the Komsomol members and youth of Turgayskaya Oblast of Kazakh SSR are preparing no better for service in the Army. For example, last year it turned out that the consumption of small-caliber cartridges for the oblast was considerably less than needed for the fairly large number of physical culturists who passed the GTO shooting norms to complete their shooting.

The mechanism of the "additions" is extremely simple and learned long ago. In drawing up an account of the work, the GTO instructor of a lower-level physical culture collective rounds off the number of competition participants and GTO badge wearers, adding to them those who were not able to perform in all aspects of the combined games. At the rayon level this figure is adjusted, refined and increased. The further it goes the greater it becomes. Like a snowball thrown from a mountain, it soon collects a mass of nonexistent "competitions" and "results." The physical culture collective naturally outlines higher goals in planning mass sports work for the coming year. But the problems retarding the development of physical culture and sports in the plant,

the university and the kolkhoz continue to be unresolved. You will agree: Why should we repair an indoor range or build an open pool if the enterprise's physical culturists "pass" the GTO norms even without this? But isn't it better to write the truth in the account, sound the alarm and draw general attention to the problems which cannot be solved by the efforts of the Komsomol and physical culture organizations?

The All-Union Council for the GTO Complex receives thousands of letters in which the authors rightly consider "additions" in accounts of work performed to be the result of inflated plans. For how is it in some oblasts and republics? The plan for GTO badge wearers comes down "from above" to physical culture collectives with absolutely no consideration of their capabilities. For example, 1,000 persons in the kolkhoz have to fulfill GTO norms, period. But there is little interest in the fact that the farm has no elementary sports areas or physical culture directors. The Latvian SSR Sportkomitet believes that a slightly inflated plan will stimulate the organizers of mass sports work for a more active search for new forms for drawing people to permanent physical culture and sports activities, and not forget about those who are not yet capable of passing the GTO norms. But as a matter of fact the reverse happens. Having raised the bar for physical culturists to an unattainable height, the sports committee at times is unable to back up its experiment with organizational work. By increasing the futility of their efforts, chairmen of physical culture collectives begin to look not for ways of solving problems, but for loopholes. And as a rule they resort to "additions."

But I am in complete disagreement with those authors of letters who believe that it is possible to get by without planning at all in preparing GTO badge wearers. No human activity is possible without setting precise, concrete tasks for the future. It is important to plan one's work correctly and with substantiation, but at times the chairmen of physical culture collectives and responsible sports organizers take a formal attitude toward the compilation of plans. A new figure is added to last year's work indicator, and the plan is ready. Then such a "plan" is adjusted in the rayon and oblast physical culture committees by planning even higher goals. Why such "planning"? To achieve greater popularity of the GTO complex? To keep up with other oblasts and rayons in preparing badge wearers, if only on paper? Of course it is impossible to work under such plans. I believe the compilation of competent, well grounded plans to be one of the chief steps in fighting "additions."

But still, in the final account, successes of the GTO complex and the rapid and effective resolution of its problems depend on the Komsomol and physical culture workers themselves. They must use personal example and an imaginative attitude toward organizing and conducting sports activities to kindle a love for sports in the hearts of all young people. "The badge 'Ready for Labor and Defense of the USSR' must shine next to the Komsomol badge on the chest of every Komsomol member," states the Komsomol CC Accountability Report. This important and responsible task set for all Komsomol members is a demand of the times. New generations of Soviet citizens have to grow up strong, conditioned and bold. This means becoming firm friends with sports from childhood and youth.

The work of local councils for the GTO complex has to be activated. The figures from plans and accounts must be checked and doubted more often and those guilty of eyewash strictly punished.

We await interesting physical culture initiatives from Komsomol activists. They have to take an imaginative, inventive approach to the organization and conduct of GTO competitions. The holiday atmosphere of these starts is the best propaganda for the GTO complex. I am sure that Komsomol members and the youth will not stay away from entertaining sports holidays. And then there will be no need to round off figures in accounts and make "additions."

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