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**AD** 668 017

**NEW REGULATIONS REGARDING THE EQUIPMENT OF THE  
ARMED FORCES OF THE USSR**

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**30 June 1967**

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AD668017

# FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION



## NEW REGULATIONS REGARDING THE EQUIPMENT OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE USSR

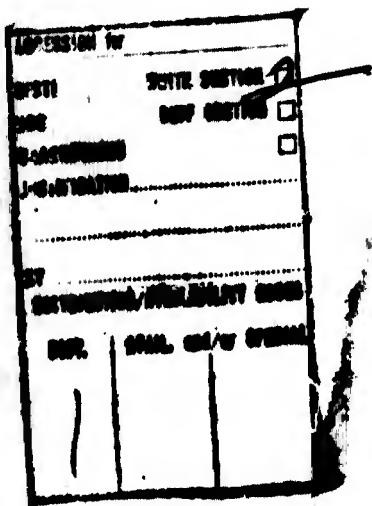
by

A. Grechko



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# UNEDITED ROUGH DRAFT TRANSLATION

NEW REGULATIONS REGARDING THE EQUIPMENT OF THE  
ARMED FORCES OF THE USSR

By: A. Grechko

English pages: 22

SOURCE: Krasnaya Zvezda. (Red Star), September 7,  
1960, one page.

Translated by: E. Harter/TDBXT

TN7000807

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## ITIS INDEX CONTROL FORM

01 Acc Nr TN7000807	68 Translation Nr HT6700208	69 X Ref Acc Nr	76 Reel/Frame Nr 1881 0162				
97 Header Clas UNCL	63 Clas UNCL, O	64 Control Markings O	94 Expansion UR				
02 Ctry UR	03 Ref 0000	04 Yr 00	05 Vol 000	06 Iss 000	07 B. Pg. 0002	45 E. Pg. 0002	10 Date 07SEP60

## Transliterated Title

NOVYYE USTAVY VOORUZHENNYKH SIL SSSR

09 English Title NEW REGULATIONS REGARDING THE ARMED FORCES OF THE USSR

## 43 Source

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (RUSSIAN)

42 Author GRECHKO, A.	98 Document Location
16 Co-Author NONE	47 Subject Codes 15
16 Co-Author NONE	39 Topic Tags: military operation, military policy, military installation
16 Co-Author NONE	
16 Co-Author NONE	

**ABSTRACT:** A military news article, by Marshal Grechko calling the attention of all military ranks to a revision of the 1946 disciplinary and duty regulations set forth in the new edition of 1960. The regulations now reflect changes in the composition of the armed forces and suggest a change in the role of military units in a nuclear war, wherein units equipped with sophisticated weapons may be required to operate independently without control by a higher headquarters. Leadership is emphasized. Harshness in discipline is to be avoided. Reward and recognition are advocated as well as prompt and suitable punishment. Changes to the old regulations specifically mentioned are the use of reproof and severe reprimand, the elimination of the punishment known as "severe arrest." Now only arrest with confinement is permitted, and the permissible duration of confinement has been reduced for enlisted ranks from 20 to 15 days and from 20 to 10 for officers. New extension of disciplinary powers has been granted to commanders of regiments, certain naval vessels, and commanders of independently operating units. Commanders of smaller units also have received more disciplinary power than granted under the 1946 edition. Specific conditions are laid down for the use of weapons against a violator of orders, such means to be used only in time of combat or in extreme cases during peacetime when no lesser force would suffice. In addition to the disciplinary regulation changes, updating and revision has been applied to the rules of internal service regulating the daily performance of duty. Emphasis is placed on the code of a soldier to avoid being taken prisoner. Such action can be condoned only in cases where the individual is helpless due to wounds or

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concussion. Improvement of morale is directed by various measures.) One specific measure provides for a more liberal leisure time policy for officers to permit them to develop military talents, improve culturally, and devote time to their families. Commanders are warned not to keep officers in the military area when their task is done, and to cut down on the frequent performance of evening check of the unit by spreading this duty to qualified non-commissioned ranks. The rank of sergeant is singled out for greater authority, and the term "assistant platoon commander" has been replaced by "deputy platoon commander" to indicate his place in the chain of command. Specific daily duty schedules for handling of equipment (heretofore published only for armor and transport equipment) have been expanded to include other types of equipment. In conclusion, more attention has been devoted to health measures.) In his introduction, the author specifies that the main military might of the USSR is in the hands of the rocket troops. English translation: 22 pages.

U. S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM

Block	Italic	Transliteration	Block	Italic	Transliteration
А а	А а	А, а	Р р	Р р	Р, r
Б б	Б б	Б, б	С с	С с	С, s
В в	В в	В, в	Т т	Т т	Т, t
Г г	Г г	Г, г	У у	У у	У, u
Д д	Д д	Д, д	Ф ф	Ф ф	Ф, f
Е е	Е е	Ye, ye; E, e*	Х х	Х х	Kh, kh
Ж ж	Ж ж	Zh, zh	Ц ц	Ц ц	Ts, ts
З з	З з	Z, z	Ч ч	Ч ч	Ch, ch
И и	И и	I, i	Ш ш	Ш ш	Sh, sh
Я я	Я я	Y, y	Щ щ	Щ щ	Shch, shch
К к	К к	K, k	Ђ ђ	Ђ ђ	"
Л л	Л л	L, l	Ѝ Ѝ	Ѝ Ѝ	Y, y
М м	М м	M, m	І І	І І	'
Н н	Н н	N, n	Ї Ї	Ї Ї	E, e
О о	О о	O, o	Ю ю	Ю ю	Yu, yu
П п	П п	P, p	Я я	Я я	Ya, ya

\* ve initially, after vowels, and after ъ, ъ; e elsewhere.  
When written as є in Russian, transliterate as ў or є.  
The use of diacritical marks is preferred, but such marks  
may be omitted when expediency dictates.

NEW REGULATIONS REGARDING THE EQUIPMENT OF THE  
ARMED FORCES OF THE USSR

A. Grechko

The Soviet people are doing everything towards preserving and strengthening peace in the world, for the triumph of the peaceful coexistence of the nations with different social systems - this is the general line of the external policy of our Communist party and the Soviet government.

In our days when the alignment of the class forces on the international scene have closed ranks in favor of socialism, and the socialist system determines the course and the direction of world development, there are real possibilities for averting a world war and preserving peace. But from this it does not at all follow that all possibility of war has been eliminated. The reactionary imperialistic circles, and in the front rank of these the imperialists of the U.S.A., continue to pursue the line of making the international relations more strained, for preparing for a new war directed against the USSR and other countries of the socialist camp. A justified anxiety in the minds of all honest people is brought about by the brazen-faced actions of the West German revanchists who were not finished off in the last war of the Hitlerite generals, who demand for themselves atomic and

hydrogen weapons and openly give expression to their aggressive intentions.

We cannot and we do not have the right to underestimate the forces and the military possibilities of imperialism, not to take into account that the Western powers under different pretexts turn down the proposals of the USSR for complete and all-round disarmament, for prohibiting atomic and hydrogen weapons. Our people, the Communist party, and the Soviet government are taking this all into account and are taking constant care to strengthen the fighting power of the armed forces of the USSR.

"To heighten vigilance, to unmask and uncover aggressive imperialistic plans, and to strengthen our might and capacity for striking down any aggressor," said Comrade N. S. Khrushchev in his address at the reception of the graduates of the military academies, "in this our Party and the Soviet government see their sacred obligation to the Soviet people and to all mankind. This also determines the task of the armed forces." Every one of our soldiers and sailors, staff and master sergeants, lower officers, generals, and admirals should be deeply conscious that the armed forces of the USSR, their great military might, their military readiness and vigilance constitute one of the decisive factors restraining imperialistic aggression and assuring thereby the preservation of peace. And until agreement has been reached for all-round and complete disarmament we should keep our powder dry, intensifying our vigilance and organization, constantly improving our armed forces, and perfecting our military training and political indoctrination of the military personnel.

In the carrying out of these tasks great significance must be attached to the regulations of the armed forces of the USSR in which there is brightly expressed the policy of the Communist party and the

Soviet government with regard to the structure of the Soviet armed forces, the political and military training, as well as the strengthening of the discipline and single management, and there are determined the rights, duties, and mutual relations of those bearing arms. In them there are given exhaustive indications as to the questions of organization of day-to-day living, the routine and activity of the troops, and the maintaining in them of strict military discipline, organization and constant military readiness.

At the present time there have been implemented and are being carried out among the troops new disciplinary regulations and new regulations of the internal services of the armed forces of the USSR. On account of the special significance of the new regulations in the structure of our army and navy and also for the purpose of further heightening the socialistic legitimacy in the army and the navy, these regulations have been approved by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist party of the Soviet Union and confirmed by the decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR. Thereby there is established the practice of confirming the basic military regulations by the highest organ of the Soviet government, a practice in vogue in the life of V. I. Lenin.

The publication of the new disciplinary regulations and the regulations of the internal service proves to be one more manifestation of the care of the Central Committee of the Communist party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet government in the further improvement of the might of our armed forces. At the same time this means a new lap on the road to further improvement of the communistic training of the personnel of the army and the navy and the strengthening of the military discipline, organization, and order.

As is known up to the present time there have been in force with us the disciplinary regulations and the regulations of the internal service of 1946, which were developed with the taking into account of the experience of the Great Fatherland War. From the moment of their publication more than fourteen years have gone by. During this time our country has made great strides along the road of communism and has made great progress in the development of the people's economy, science, and culture. The Soviet armed forces have become qualitatively new also. Thanks to the tireless efforts of the Communist party in the hands of the Soviet army, as Comrade N. S. Khrushchev in his report at the fourth session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, there are such military means and such fire power as never was had by any other army. The basis of its military might is now constituted by the rocket troops, capable of striking down an aggressor over an enormous area and at any depth. Substantial changes have been undergone by all the kinds of military forces and classes of troops, both in the sense of their organization and as to their being provided with military techniques.

But the main thing consisting in this is that as a result of the great organizational and training work of the Communist party there has been a strengthening of the unity of the army and the people, a solidification of the troops around the Party, its Lenin-spirited Central Committee and the Soviet Government, and there has been a rise in the level of political consciousness of the defenders of the Fatherland. A great, genuine historical role in increasing the military might of our armed forces was played by the October plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist party of the Soviet Union.

All this came about through the need for a thorough overhauling of the regulations existing since the year 1946.

In the new regulations there was found room for development of one of the most important principles of the Soviet military structure — the principle of unified leadership [single management]. V. I. Lenin more than once pointed out that unified leadership is the most correct and feasible method of directing troops. With the aid of unified leadership one attains flexibility, centralization, and operability in control, and one assures unity of action of the personnel based on the high moral-political and military qualities of the service people and on precise organization of the service of the troops and conscious military discipline. Unified leadership V. I. Lenin always connected with high responsibility of the leader towards the people, the Communist party and the Soviet Government. Taking as a basis these Lenin propositions the new regulations with full vigor underline that the commander of a regiment (subunit) also has a personal responsibility to the Communist party and the Soviet Government for constant military and mobilization readiness of the troops entrusted to him. He is answerable for the military and political preparation, the training, the military discipline, and the political-moral state of the personnel, for the condition of the equipment, the military technology, and transportation, and for the material everyday existence, and the medical assurance of the troops.

In the new regulations there are clearly reflected the requirements of the Central Committee of the Communist party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government about the party-political and the educational work with the personnel of the army and navy for improving the role of community in combating breakdown of military discipline and order by further strengthening in the armed forces conscious military discipline and organization and improving the constant military readiness of the troops.

The inviolable law under which one must actuate in maintaining hard military discipline is the strict and unwavering carrying out by the military personnel of the requirements of the disciplinary regulations. In these regulations there is expounded the essence of Soviet military discipline, the obligations and rights of those in military service for maintaining and strengthening the military discipline, kinds of encouragement and disciplinary penalties and rights of the chiefs as to their application, and there is also determined the order for presenting and considering complaints and declarations.

The force and significance of this document is not only in those high moral obligations which it lays on those in the military service. In the regulations there are expressed the requirements of the Soviet fatherland of its protectors in strengthening in every way the military discipline, which is the most important condition of high military preparedness of the troops, something that has a decisive significance in modern warfare.

Under the conditions of modern warfare with extensive use of rocket-nuclear weapons and the providing of the troops with the newest, most varied and complex military technology, where the military action will be carried on under conditions of very high mobility and maneuverability of the troops, and they will be confronted with every kind of unexpected happening, the value of firm military discipline increases immeasurably. Discipline gives to the troops the quality of organization, flexibility and great strength and this increases their military might, makes the troops into a single strongly solidified organism, capable of acting quickly with organization and precision in the most complicated situation.

V. I. Lenin more than once pointed out that in the army there is necessary the strictest discipline based on deep convictions of the military personnel, on selfless devotion to the socialist fatherland. "The heroism of the working masses conscientiously making sacrifices for the victory of socialism," wrote V. I. Lenin, "this is what constitutes a comradely discipline in the Red Army, its origin, its strengthening, its growth." (Compl. works, Vol. 29, p. 379).

In accordance with the directions of V. I. Lenin in the introduction to the regulations it is said that military discipline in the Soviet armed forces is based not on fear of punishment and compulsion but on high political consciousness and communistic training of the military, on deep understanding by them of their patriotic duty, of the international tasks of our fatherland, on the unflinching devotion of the military to their socialistic fatherland, the Communist party and the Soviet government.

In the conscientious character of the Soviet military discipline, in the responsibility of each military person for protecting his socialistic fatherland there is the great force and unconquerability of our army and navy, the great distinction from the armies and navies of the capitalistic countries, one of the indices of our superiority.

Further heightening of the conscientiousness of the Soviet troops takes on greater significance in the period of developed building of communism. The more conscientious and aware the manner is in which each military person fulfills his duty towards the fatherland the greater contribution he will make towards the strengthening of the Soviet military forces in the movement for the victory of communism.

Therefore, the task of further strengthening conscious military discipline also in the future should be the central point in the attention of all the commanders and chiefs, party and komsomol

organization, of the whole of the personnel of the Soviet armed forces.

"The high idealism of the Soviet troops and their conviction of the rightness and victory of our cause," says N. S. Khrushchev, "this is the mighty weapon which gives to our army its great invincible force. The well setup ideological training work with people proves to be the deciding condition for improving the might of our armed forces."

The basic method of training the Soviet warriors in the spirit of conscious military discipline should be the method of conviction accomplished by explaining to the personnel the policies of the Communist party and the Soviet Government as to the aims and the tasks of the Soviet armed forces, the requirements of the Soviet laws, the military oath and regulations, instructions, and decisions of the chiefs.

In the new disciplinary regulations it is emphasized that hard military discipline is attained by instilling into the military personnel high moral-political and military qualities and conscious obedience to the leaders, the maintaining in the unit, aboard the ship, and in the subunit of strict regulation order, and also of high requirements on the part of the officers from those under them, skillful combination and correct application of the measures of conviction and necessity.

In this way the new disciplinary regulations bind the chiefs of all ranks along with the efforts in training work to heighten the demands on the subordinates decisively and firmly to require observation of military discipline and not to fail to take action in the case of a single breech by a subordinate. However, this does not mean that in all cases it is necessarily obligatory to apply disciplinary punishment to the one committing infraction. As depends

on the character of the infringement the chief can remind the one involved of the military discipline or the community order with regard to the requirements of the service or apply disciplinary action or yet remand the violation to the judgment of the community.

The high requirements are the most important feature of the Lenin style of administration and the prime obligation of the chiefs. Unfortunately the high daily requirements of the subordinates has still not become the practice with all our officers, and especially the sergeants. Therefore the solution of the task of further strengthening the military discipline and training of the troops is directly connected with the necessity for raising the requirements of all the commanders and chiefs and strengthening still more the unity of leadership and the authority of the commander.

In presenting the high requirements to the subordinates, proceed not out of personal convictions, not from whim, but in the interest of protecting the fatherland and the cause which has been entrusted to them. But the demands of the Soviet commanders cannot be separated from their care for the personnel. The exacting commander should be a good comrade. In the first place he should be demanding on himself. Therefore the new regulations oblige the chiefs to constantly set for their subordinates an example of strict and precise observation of the requirements of the Soviet laws, military oaths, military regulations, orders, instructions, and norms of communistic morals. The whole life of the chiefs, their activity, and conduct should constantly serve as an example to the subordinates.

It is well understood that the requirements may not be substituted by roughness. This is not permissible and contradicts the spirit of communistic morality. The high requirements should be reglementary, constant, just and should be prepared with all-round training of the

subordinates and with sensitive relationship to each individual. The combination of reglementary requirements with precise and careful relationship to the problems of the subordinates is and should always be a characteristic feature of the activity of our commanders.

In the new regulations it is emphasized that special attention should be given by the chiefs to the avoiding of errors and elimination of their causes, to the creation of an intolerant relationship towards violations of discipline, to the use of the force of community feeling in the fight against it.

In the training of soldiers, sailors, staff sergeants, master sergeants, and officers, in the strengthening of the military discipline constantly more significance is acquired by the force of the collective, the principles involved in it, moral solidarity, intolerance towards shortcomings, to the violation of norms, laws, and rules of socialistic daily existence. Such forms and media of social action are justified as the meeting of personnel for discussing the unsatisfactory behavior of individual military personnel; justified also is the activity of friendly officer courts.

However, in using these forms of action it is necessary to remember that frequent deliberations about one and the same kind of violation in general assemblies can lose their effect and significance. Therefore recourse to this method of action should be had within reasonable measure. The problem of the commanders, political workers, and party and komsomol organizations consists in this: that each such meeting should carefully prepare and promote organizationally at a high ideological-educational level so as to bring about further strengthening of military discipline, united leadership, and authority of the commanders.

The real medium for training the military is the encouragement and disciplinary penalty. In the regulations it is indicated in training his subordinates in the spirit of unwavering fulfillment of all the requirements of military discipline each commander must encourage worthy ones to show intelligent initiative, zeal, high accomplishment, and excellence in the service and to strictly penalize negligence.

Inasmuch as training first of all should be carried on by positive examples, and encouragement is one of the most important means of training personnel in the spirit of conscious military discipline and is directed towards the development of activity and creativeness in the military personnel in the new regulations at the start, there are set out the directions for encouragement and then the disciplinary penalties are taken up.

Into the new disciplinary regulations there are introduced significant changes in the form of disciplinary penalties applied to the military personnel. For strengthening the training action on the subordinates with more consistent application of it by the commanders, especially by the sergeants, applying disciplinary rights for military people of regular and urgent service there is introduced such kind of penalty as reproof, and for the staff sergeants, master sergeants and officers severe reprimand. The military personnel of regular and urgent service can be deprived of the breast-worn distinction. Besides this for the military personnel of urgent service there is introduced the warning of incomplete service responsibility and reduction in rank.

From the regulations there is excluded the severe arrest of soldiers, sailors, staff sergeants and master sergeants of urgent service and there remains one kind of arrest with confining in the

guardhouse. The continuance of the arrest with confinement in the guardhouse is shortened — soldiers, sailors, staff sergeants and master sergeants, from 20 down to 15 days, and for officers, from 20 down to 10 days.

In this situation in the regulations it is especially emphasized that the arrest is one of the extreme measures of action and should be used only in those cases where all other measures taken by the chief proved to be unsuccessful.

There are introduced also refinements in principle of the rights of those in command as to the use of this extreme manner of punishment. The right to arrest soldiers, sailors, staff sergeants, and master sergeants is granted to the chiefs by the commander of the company, and the right to arrest officers from the commander of the regiment or someone higher, and also to chiefs having punishing authority equal to them.

In the new disciplinary regulations there is considerable extension of the disciplinary authority of the commanders of regiments and separate units. This emphasizes their special role in the system of armed forces, raises their authority, and increases their responsibility towards the Party and the Government for the training of the personnel and the maintaining of strict military discipline and order in the units entrusted to them.

To the commanders of the regiments (of ships of second rank) and persons with duties corresponding to them there is left the right to reduce the rank of sergeants (master) from technical sergeant (head sergeant) and lower, among other things also with transfer to lower duty, to transfer military personnel of urgent service to reserve before their service is expired — for master sergeant of the regiment, those corresponding to him, and lower. In the regulations of 1946

such rights were granted to the commander of a division and higher. There has been considerable extension also of the right (chiefs) of separate units who have the disciplinary authority of the commander of a battalion (ship of third rank), and also of the chiefs of the garrisons and military commandants.

The disciplinary authority granted to the commanders by the Party and the Government is a mighty weapon in their hands for strengthening the discipline and education of the troops. It is important that each chief intelligently and with full responsibility make use of these rights. The punishment should correspond to the degree of the guilt and the seriousness of the violation. One cannot allow that a decision as to punishment be taken in a hurry and in a fit of temper without careful study of the nature of the infraction and the circumstances in which it occurred. The head commanders must periodically check and instruct those with authority under them how to use correctly the disciplinary power entrusted to them.

A supplement in principle of the disciplinary regulations which has great significance for the armed forces is the substantial revamping of the positions with relation to the order of applying the weapon to insubordinate military personnel. In the new revision there are more definitely determined the cases of application of such an extreme measure of action. In the regulations it is sharply emphasized that the use of the weapon is an extreme measure and is permitted only in those cases where other measures taken by the chief have proved to be unsuccessful or where under the conditions of the situation the use of other measures proves to be not possible. Therefore, the weapon can be used only in combat situations, but under the conditions of peaceful times only in extreme cases which do not brook any delay where the actions of the insubordinate clearly are directed towards

betraying the fatherland, frustration of the combat mission or constitute a real threat to the life of the chief, other military personnel, or civilians.

By the new disciplinary regulations the dismissal from duty in peace time of officers, generals, and admirals is permitted only to those superiors who have the right to assign them to the respective duties. The order of removal in wartime remains the same as before.

Into the regulations there have been introduced other refinements and additions which flow from experience in applying the regulations to troops.

In this way the new disciplinary regulations which are the basic law in the matter of establishing, maintaining, and further strengthening military discipline most fully reflect the modern stage of development of the Soviet military forces and are a powerful medium for further strengthening the constant combat readiness of the troops.

Of important significance for the Soviet armed forces are the regulations of the internal service which are an immutable code of laws regulating the life, habits, and daily activities of the troops. They determine the basis of the political and military training, the general and service obligations of the military personnel and the interrelations among them. On the basis of the propositions of these regulations there is established and maintained a strict internal order and a precise schedule of the day assuring high military capability and constant readiness of the troops.

Deep meaning is embodied in the dispositions of the regulations determining the overall obligations of the military personnel. They are dictated by the need for protecting the Soviet fatherland and the character of the modern battle, which makes high demands on the moral and military qualities of the Soviet soldier.

The new regulations are saturated with care for the Soviet soldiers, for the perfecting of their moral-military qualities in order that they with honor may carry out their sacred duty to the fatherland.

In the regulations particular attention is given to instilling in the military personnel unlimited devotion to the socialist fatherland, the Communist party and the Soviet government. Devotion to communism and faith in its final victory inspires the Soviet soldiers with the greatest self-confidence, to heroic deeds.

The regulations demand of the military personnel sacredly and implacably to observe the Soviet laws and the military oath, to be disciplined, honest, just, brave, manly, and to unquestioningly obey the leaders and protect them in battle.

In the fulfillment of their military duty the regulations demand of the Soviet soldiers to bear all hardships and deprivations in military service, and not to spare their forces or even their lives for obtaining victory in battle. All the military personnel are obliged to the end to carry out their military duty to the Soviet fatherland. Nothing, even the threat of death, should induce the fighting personnel of the armed forces to allow themselves to be taken prisoner. In this matter in the regulations it is emphasized that the taking of a Soviet soldier prisoner may occur only in case he finds himself in a helpless state as a result of severe wounds or concussions. At the same time instructions are given as to the behavior of a soldier when prisoner.

The Communist party and the Soviet government provide the army and the navy with firstclass and complex military technology and armament. Therefore, in the regulations there is especially emphasized the need for constant study by the soldier of the weapon and military technology entrusted to him, to use these things correctly and intelligently, to preserve them and keep them in order.

In the regulations in more detail there are set out the requirements as to the conduct of the soldier in his daily life and in public places. The regulations oblige all the superiors in rank in all cases to require of their subordinates that they observe military discipline, social order and form in their clothing, and also the rules of behavior and the giving of the salute. The subordinates in rank should implacably carry out the requirements of the superiors. The superiors in rank do not have the right to pass over a violation by an inferior in rank.

The regulations of the internal service, like the disciplinary regulations, call the special attention of the commanders and superiors to the improving of the quality of the training work with the personnel. The regulations require the commanders and superiors generally to know the service and political-moral qualities of their subordinates, and to get daily attention to their political and military education, relying on their activity in the Party and komsomol organizations and to the full extent using their influence for successful carrying out of the tasks confronting the unit (subdivision). For this the regulations demand closer contact of the commanders with the subordinates, both in the service and in daily living, improvement of the individual work with them, and also study of advanced experience in training and putting it into practice.

For the purpose of maintaining the traditions of the unit and transmitting the advanced experience of the outstanding ones in military and political preparation in each unit there is maintained an honor book in which there are entered the names of the soldiers, sailors, staff sergeants and master sergeants of the last year of service before their being released to the reserve and also the students in the educational units and military academies on their finishing the

course of training receiving outstanding marks in military and political preparation, who are disciplined and display a high level of conscientiousness in carrying out the service. Into the book go also the names of the soldiers, sailors, staff sergeants and master sergeants who distinguish themselves in carrying out their military duty.

In the regulations there are more fully and precisely determined the legal position and duties of principle functionaries of the regiment and its subdivisions. The greatest and most responsible devolve under modern conditions on the commander of the regiment. The progress in military and political preparation, the example setting in the service, directly depends on how the commander conducts the teaching and training of the personnel, how he solves problems connected with the strengthening of the military discipline, upkeep of the equipment, military technology, military supplies, and transportation.

He is obliged also in every way to study the personnel and know the service standing and political-moral qualities of each officer and master sergeant of the subdivision. The commander of the regiment does not attain the goals of the military preparedness of the regiment if he does not keep within his field of vision, if he ceases to see to it that there is continuous perfecting of the theoretical and practical skills of the commanders of the battalion, their substitutes, and the chiefs of the service of the regiment.

In recent years among the troops there has developed socialistic competition. This remarkable movement has embraced broad masses of the military and on the whole has justified itself. With each month there increases among the troops the number of outstanding individuals, masters of the various military specialties, sections, platoons, and companies. To show interest in further development of competition,

to direct it - this is the duty of the commander of the regiment, of all the commanders of the subdivisions, and of the political workers.

The troops in our day should be always ready to carry on military operations under the conditions of the use of the atomic weapon and other modern media of warfare. This imposes on the commander of the regiment the duty to prepare the subdivisions for such activities, but also to provide under any circumstances measures for the protection of the personnel and the material means against the atomic weapon and other means of mass attack.

The duties of the substitutes of the commander of the regiment and the commanders of the subdivisions as compared with the former regulations have been revised and have been set out in detail assuring daily direction by them of the political and specialization preparation. All the substitutes of the commander of the regiment and of the commanders of the subdivisions are looked upon as direct chiefs of the whole personnel.

In connection with the mature role and responsibility of the staff of the regiment (of the battalion) in the matter of organization of military preparation and daily life of the troops the chief of staff of the regiment (or the battalion) is looked upon as the direct chief of the whole personnel of the regiment (of the battalion). To the chief of the staff of the battalion, as also to the chief of the staff of the regiment, there is granted the right in unavoidable cases to make decisions (to give out orders) to the subordinates in the name of the commander.

For the purpose of relief and assigning more time to the officers for work on themselves in perfecting their military and political knowledge, cultural growth, and bringing up members of the family by

the regulations there is provided a shortening of the number of days at the evening checkups in the subdivisions and also freeing them from performing some service details which can be successfully carried out by the sergeants. The commanders and the chiefs of all the levels and above all the commanders of the units should not permit purposeless remaining of the officers in the subdivisions before and after the finishing of tasks. The time free from service should be completely at the disposition of the officers. It is necessary also to set up a strict check on the proper planning and the purposefulness of the use by the officers of the service time and to take measures for more efficient use of the working day by improving the quality of the operation and organization of the work.

The superior commanders should take constant interest in the improvement by the officers and sergeants of their theoretical knowledge and practical skills and take part personally in teaching and training the subordinates, to study advanced experience in military and political preparation and training military personnel and instill it in the subdivisions.

There has been a great rise in the role of the sergeants as the leaders nearest to the soldiers. The assistant of the commander of the platoon has been changed into the substitute of the commander of the platoon, which increases his authority and responsibility in the instructing and training of the personnel of the platoon and creates a single legal position for the substitutes in all the links. Onto the sergeants there have been transferred the carrying out of some service details which formerly were performed by the officers.

The broadening of the rights and more concrete exposition of the duties of the personnel of the regiment raise still higher its responsibility and make it possible to organize better the military

and political preparation, the training of the military personnel, and the maintaining of strict internal order and constant military readiness of the units and subunits.

In the new regulations there are refined and supplemented the directions as to the organization and maintaining of internal order in the regiment and its subdivisions. These important directions are aimed at assuring further improvement in the military readiness of our armed forces. The point is that the organization of the internal service, life, and daily affairs is the basis for strengthening the military discipline. The constant and precise carrying out of the regulations which control the life and training of the units and subunits develops in the military personnel collectedness and assures the correct use of the time for all-round military accomplishment, the upkeep, the technology and the weapon.

In taking into account the great organizing significance of the disposition of the day in the life of the regiment, the new regulations give more detailed indications as to its makeup. There is a heightening of the role and responsibility of the personnel in their daily duties for maintaining strict internal order in the unit and subunits and also for precise layout of the day and for keeping all the installations and the area of the unit clean.

The strict observation of the requirements of the regulation in the organization and the maintaining of internal order is a matter for the commanders at all levels. One must remember that military order will have its high training and organizing significance only when it will be maintained constantly from day to day. Any abnormality in the organization and the carrying out of the service should be nipped in the bud and not go beyond limits where extreme measures are necessary.

In connection with the full mechanization of the troops in the new regulations there is considerable broadening and supplementation of the indications relating to the content and correct use of military and other technology. Instead of the section in the former regulations which determined the internal service and duties of the personnel in their daily details only in the armored tank and automotive equipment in the new regulations there is a general section covering in equal measure also other equipment.

For the purpose of preventing unfortunate incidents and accidents the regulations require of the commanders the taking of the necessary measures for safety in the use of military and other technology, and also in carrying out marches, doing training, target practice, and carrying on special occupations or work, in doing internal or guard duty the measures are to be applied in time and it is strictly required that they be carried out.

In the regulations the indications are spelled out for detailing troops to go to training centers (camps), their disposition, and also the peculiarities of the internal service in the training centers and camps.

In the new regulations in more detail than in the regulations of 1946 there are set out the indications on the preservation of the health of the military personnel and the carrying out of curative and prophylactic measures in the units and subunits.

The task of the commanders in the units and subunits consists in this that in accordance with the requirements of the new regulations there shall be organized a precise and strict internal order in the units and subunits.

The personnel on daily duty and all military personnel should precisely carry out and maintain the established internal order and disposition of the day.

The implementing of the new regulations means a new stage in the life of our armed forces. The new regulations indubitably will make possible the further strengthening of the military discipline of the personnel, better organization among the troops, improvement in the organization in the inner order, and heightening of the quality of the military and political preparation of the troops, and it will mean improvement in the constant military readiness of the troops. It is the duty of each military person to study hard, thoroughly know, and every day to fulfill the requirements of the new regulations.

The new regulations are a program of the great work of each commander (chief), of all party and komsomol organizations in the training of the military personnel, the strengthening of the discipline, and the improving of the organization and military order in the units and subunits. The task consists in this to teach with personnel the new regulations, bring to the conscience of each military person their requirements, and accomplish their infallible execution. It is necessary to develop a military love for the regulations and a habit of always and everywhere following their requirements.

To live and learn in accordance with the regulations is the duty of every Soviet military person.