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INTERNATIONAL

U.S. MILITARY SPACE PLANS CRITICIZED

LD251147 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] A quarter of a century ago the two Soviet satellites circling the earth at that time were joined by an American satellite, the Explorer. Following that Canada and many other countries began to use outer space after the Soviet Union and the United States. Today practically all countries have some space vehicles in orbit around the earth. But space exploration has also added some trouble for mankind, that's the topic of a commentary contributed by a Radio Moscow military observer, Aleksey Vasiliyev, and this is what he writes:

It is indeed worrying that the United States is making a tremendous effort to place space exploration, a new field of activity for mankind, at the service of the Pentagon's interests. When the current administration came into office the total American spending for military use of space had already stood at 100 billion dollars but President Reagan decided to expand still further preparations along these lines with his course for America's so-called rearmament for gaining military superiority. A Pentagon directive headlined Fiscal 1984-88, Defense Guidance, said bluntly it is necessary to deploy at full strength the already developed systems of space weapons that are ready for use. The creation of a space military command was announced. More recently the United States President put forward a proposal to create an anti-missile system in space that had been justly described as preparation for a star war.

The spending is rising accordingly. Whereas in the past the federal spending on space projects for the Pentagon was less than that on the civil agency NASA it is now much higher.

In the current fiscal year the funds to be used for military purposes stand at eight and a half billion dollars but even this figure is not final because the money on using space for military purposes is also appropriated from the budgets of civilian organizations. For example, the total funds of 5.3 billion dollars for NASA's research this year include one and a half billion for work related to military purposes. A considerable part of the Pentagon's effort in the military use of outer space is taken up by systems developed specially for warfare and these include spacecraft for destroying enemy space vehicles and for conducting combat operations from space against

targets on the ground, in the air and at sea. The priority plans of the United States in this field are linked with deploying anti-satellites. At airfields of the United States Air Force bases at Langley, Virginia, and at McChord, Washington, F-15 planes are being prepared for installing such craft.

The United States administration also links with militarization of outer space its adventuristic plans for setting up a potential for delivering the first nuclear strike. The emphasis is laid on developing laser weapons with the help of which the Pentagon could make obsolete the present arsenal of the potential enemy's strategic means, according to Senator Malcolm Wallop. It is obvious that these designs of the American leaders to use the achievements of science and technology for militarization of outer space carry a direct threat to peace. I can only agree with the statement by a renowned American physicist, Richard Garwin, who is a Pentagon adviser on the weapons systems, that the path the United States Government has chosen can only bring about a war in space.

But that's not an alternative to a war on earth. It would be the prelude to the ground war.

For its part, the Soviet Union has repeatedly urged the United States and other powers to take immediate steps to prevent the extension of the arms race to outer space. Something has already been done in this respect but the international agreements concluded are not enough. Two years ago the Soviet Union proposed a ban on the deployment of any weapons in space. The proposal won support at the United Nations General Assembly yet the United States resisted it. Some time ago, at a Soviet parliament session, a new proposal was made--to agree about a general ban on the use of force in space itself and form space against the earth. The Soviet Union is ready for immediate talks on this issue and regards such talks as essential.

CSO: 1812/223

NATIONAL

UKRAINIAN KGB GENERAL ON BORDERGUARD DAY

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 28 May 83 p 4

[Article by Lieutenant-General I. Kalynychenko]

[Text] "You are ordered to guard the state borders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!" These are solemn words to border guard duty details leaving for the frontier of the beloved fatherland.

The state border! We speak these words and before your eyes appear the outer frontiers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. They pass through arctic tundra, mountain ranges, taiga brushwood, burning sands and Carpathian pastures. And everywhere, in daytime and at night border guards are on permanent patrol. For sixty-five years they have held their posts from the memorable date, May 28, 1918, when V.I. Lenin signed a decree of the Soviet of Peoples' Commissars about the establishment of border guard troops.

The western USSR border always occupied an important place in the adventurous plans of imperialist countries and their intelligence agencies. Here enemies of the Soviet state often tried to test the strength of our borders.

At the border everything speaks of austere romanticism. Each rock is a witness to the heroic deeds of the fatherland's guards. Sava Karpovych Chub, the leader of a search dog, was widely popular in the area. With the help of the sheep dog Zenta he found dozens of bandits, smugglers and foreign agents. Enemies watched the border guard, tried to destroy his Zenta but nothing came of it. Sava Chub had many pupils and followers who also defended the border well.

In the beginning of the 1940's the situation on the western front became even more complex and tense. Getting ready for a war against the Soviet Union, intelligence agents of Hitler's Germany conducted espionage-subversive work on the widest scale possible. The strong force of fighting and moral-political qualities of the troops in green caps was especially evident in the difficult years of the Great Patriotic War. On 22 June 1941 border guards felt the first blows of German-Fascist armies. Counting on their advantage in live force and battle technology Hitler's command planned to destroy frontier posts, capture bridges and crossings through border rivers in thirty minutes.

The Bug frontier post under the command of Lieutenant Lopatin and political instructor Hlasov held out for eleven days. Fascist attack was held off for

ten hours by Victor Usov's frontier post. Leaving on approach hundreds of dead, fascists broke into frontier post territory only after there were no more guards left.

Border guard troops took part in the defense of Moscow, Kiev, Odessa, Sevastopol, Leningrad, Stalingrad, Novorossiysk and Kerch. "Where border guard units and formations fought," noted MSU H.K. Zhukov, "we were always sure of the success of their actions." The fatherland valued their war efforts highly: More than 150 of them were named Heroes of the Soviet Union; orders and medals were awarded to thousands.

Wartime storms passed but the situation on the western front remained complex and tense for a long time. In the first years after the Great Patriotic War a fierce struggle had to be waged with fascist agent remnants and bourgeois nationalist bands. Often bloody confrontations took place in border cities. Semen Pustel'nykov and Mykola Shnyrykov, after whom border posts were named, died a hero's death in such battles with Bandera's followers. But heroes don't die. They are always ready, constantly on patrol. Their achievements educate ever new generations of border guards. Named frontier posts, we have about twenty-six, are our pride and glory. They are not only history but also present day borders. In them--a relay of border guard troop valor.

For almost forty years the sky above our country has been clear. But the world is troubled. The success of the Soviet people in building communism elicits anger on the part of imperialist circles. Harboring aggressive plans directed against the USSR and other socialist countries, U.S. imperialists and their partners in NATO, as before, devote much attention to intelligence gathering and other subversive activity. "If they are unsuccessful in this," stressed comrade Yu. V. Andropov, "if most of the unusual events on the borders of our country do not go beyond efforts to violate the state border, it is only thanks to the tremendously persevering work, heroism and high vigilance of the guards of fatherland--the border guard troops."

The following happened at the frontier post imeni Hero of Soviet Union A. Kizhevaton. The warning group revealed a border transgression quickly. Results of the matter were decided by minutes. Everyone understood this. "Notify the frontier post," shouted Ensign Chubenko to Corporal Kostrov and together with Private Pohodin ran along the meadow covered with new grass.

Corporal Volodymyr Vyskryvets' saw the transgressor first. A man in a grey jacket, bent over, was carefully and quickly making his way through thin brush-wood, about twenty meters from him. Vyskryvets' lowered his rifle. At this moment the stranger suddenly turned and also noticed him.

For a second they stood in silence, the Soviet boy in a green cap and the man who came from the other side.

"Stop! Hands up!" shouted Volodymyr hoarsely for some reason.

His heart was beating rapidly.

The stranger jumped abruptly to the side, rustling branches.

"Stop!"

The ground under him disappeared in jolts, branches whipped his face painfully. Volodymyr ran and only saw a grey patch--the back of the transgressor. The distance between them diminished. Twenty meters, fifteen... Running Vyskryvets' pulled the trigger. As if tripping, the transgressor fell into the bushes. In a moment Voldymyr was next to him.

"Get up!" he ordered. "Get up!"

At night the commander of the frontier post wrote out a commendation. Today Corporal V. Vyskryvets' owns a shining medal for "distinction in guarding the USSR state borders".

There are many such instances in the lives of the troops in our area.

Border guards at control-passage points have particularly responsible service. They always deal with efforts at illegal transport of subversive literature into the USSR. Thus, the days of our border guards and customs officers are full of goal-directed, tense work. Only in the OKPP area alone the soldiers-controllers each year exclude tens of thousands of publications directed against communist ideology and morals. In addition, they detain millions of rubles' worth of smuggled goods, among which there is a considerable amount of hostile character production.

The passage of the law "On USSR State Borders" was new evidence of the continuous CPSU and Soviet government care about the preservation of the fatherland's sacred borders.

As is noted in the law, Soviet border troops, thanks to the fatherland's daily care, are equipped with everything essential for the fulfillment of the complex and responsible tasks placed upon them--they have contemporary battle gear, first class technology and, most important, experienced, qualified cadres, utterly devoted to the fatherland.

Soldiers of the Red Flag Simferopol Borderguard detachment commanded by General D. Tkachenko are meeting the 65th anniversary of USSR border guard troops with high indices in service and combat education.

The lives of soldiers-controllers OKPP "Odessa", "Mostys'ka" and other units and area subsectors are filled with examples of great stress.

The glorious troop history of our area shows that one of the most important sources of strength for our border guards is the continuously growing friendship of troops and workers in the border areas. The USSR border is guarded by all people. This is proof of Soviet people's patriotism, their genuine interest in preventing any enemy from crossing the Soviet borders. Not long ago, tractor brigade leader S. Pavlov and machine operator I. Maksymchuk were awarded medals for "distinction in guarding USSR state borders" for their vigilance.

We, the border guards, are strong because of the people's support. Today we express our sincere gratitude to party, soviet and Komsomol organs in border areas for tremendous help in strengthening promising border protection of our fatherland.

Soviet border guard troops are the live personification of socialist internationalism. It is no accident that our western border is called a border of friendship and combat cooperation. Along with border guards of socialist friendship nations the area troops provide promising protection for the outer edge of socialist friendship.

Border guards are always on patrol, always in combat readiness.

9443

CSO: 1811/38

NATIONAL

CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLICS HONOR BORDERGUARDS

Turkmen Borderguards Praised

Ashkhabad TURMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 28 May 83 p 3

[Article by Major General V.F. Zaporozhchenko, chief of the USSR Committee for State Security Red Banner Central Asian Border District Political Directorate: "Constantly on Patrol"]

[Text] Today the Soviet people and their troops ceremonially mark Border Guards Day. Created 65 years ago, the border guards vigilantly protect the motherland's borders against the intrigues of enemies and stand as an unassailable bastion in the path of spies, saboteurs and smugglers.

The Soviet border guards set out on their combat path on 28 May 1918 when V.I. Lenin signed the Council of People's Commissars decree "On Establishing a Border Guard." Since then their combat activity has been inseparably linked with the heroic history of our people.

"... The question of safeguarding the border.. is acute," F.E. Dzerzhinskiy wrote. "The USSR border must be closed against counterrevolutionaries and smugglers, come what may. The border guards protect the economic independence of the soviets and guard Soviet land against penetration by bandits and spies."

The communist party was the organizer and teacher of the border guards. At all stages in their development it has defined the tasks of personnel and the forms and methods for safeguarding the borders, taking into account the international situation.

The party central committee and V.I. Lenin personally were constantly interested in border protection and the formation of the troops. Ilich showed particular concern for selecting as troops people who were capable of insuring a high moral spirit among personnel, together with iron discipline and vigilance. On 14 May 1921 at a meeting of the central committee politburo, in the resolution on the question "On Safeguarding the Borders," one of the points read: "To strengthen the border troops with communists."

V.I. Lenin insisently cautioned the party against any kind of underestimation of the significance of safeguarding the Soviet borders. In his letter to

the December 1922 Plenum of the Russian Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) Central Committee he pointed out that even a partial opening of the borders was fraught with serious dangers in the sense of the penetration of all kinds of agents into our country.

Many bright pages in the combat history of the troops were written in the prewar years. The border guards smashed the basmachi in Central Asia and the bandit gangs on the western borders and in the Far East, and they detained thousands and thousands of spies, saboteurs and smugglers. The feats of A. Korobitstin, L. Kravchenko, D. Yaroshevskiy, A. Makhalin and many others demonstrated the remarkable qualities of the patriot-troops educated by our Soviet system.

Along with their combat service, the troops in the green caps carried out much political and cultural work with the workers in the border areas. In December 1927 the newspaper TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA wrote: "The border zone is not only a fire zone... but also a zone of enormous cultural influence on the Central Asian peasantry. The chains of pickets are not only sentry posts but also cultural points, cultural oases to which the peasants come with all their questions and needs."

The Soviet border guards who bore the first brunt of the attack by the fascists fought courageously. Hitler's command had allotted only 30 minutes to destroy the border posts. But the enemy miscalculated. A total of 485 border posts engaged in combat and not one of them retreated without orders. Armed with only rifles and grenades the border guards engaged in heavy fighting with the enemy's superior forces. Each border post became a "little Brest." The names of the heroes in the initial fighting against the fascists are written in letters of gold in the history of the border guard troops: Aleksey Lopatin, Andrey Kizhevatty, Viktor Usov, Fedor Morin, Nikita Kaymanov, and many, many others.

The troops of the Central Asian Border District also inscribed many bright pages during the history of the Great Patriotic War. The regiments of the 162nd division formed from the border guards of Central Asia marched and fought over thousands of kilometers. Many commanders and political workers who showed themselves to be brave and experienced military commanders were promoted to responsible posts. They included I.I. Maslennikov, V.S. Polenov and A.A. Antipenko. The names of border guards from our district were also numbered among those awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union: M.N. Morozov, G.I. Vakholkov, P.T. Taran, M.N. Yenshin, I.D. Zinov'yev, G.V. Yatsenko, I.I. Maslennikov.

The border guards remaining behind at the border posts also vigilantly carried out their duties at that time. Thousands of border violators and dozens of smashed gangs: this was the sum of their operational service activity in those difficult years.

And when the final salvos of the Great Patriotic War had been fired the sentries on the new borders of the motherland performed many new feats. The nature of imperialism has not changed; it was reactionary and aggressive and

it remains so. This is convincingly confirmed by the present policy of the ruling circles in the United States and the other NATO countries. The Soviet Armed Forces play an enormous part in restraining the aggressive aspirations of imperialism and insuring peace and international security.

The country's defense capability also includes reliable protection of the borders. The party is tirelessly concerned with the impenetrability of the motherland's borders and for the soldiers standing their at their posts. Thanks to the enormous concern and constant attention by the party, the border guards have everything they need to successfully carry out their missions.

The border guards report with pride to the party and the people that the borders are reliably guarded along their entire length, and that the ranks of outstanding guards in combat and political training, and of outstanding sentry posts and ships, are swelling. One in three of the troops is now rated outstanding. The communists and Komsomol members act in all the life and combat activities of the units and subunits [podrazdeleniya] as the flankers. In any troop collective, large or small, they make up the combat nucleus and are the commander's buttress in the organization of service and the training and education of personnel. They provide an example of model fulfillment of military duty.

Our troops derive their strength from the firm friendship with the people, sensing the constant support of the populations in the border areas. At the first call they come to the aid of the troops and frequently themselves detain border violators. The roots of friendship lie in the unity of the army and the people.

One such who grew up along the border is captain G. Amanov. His grandfather, Hero of Socialist Labor A. Pirnazarov, took part in the struggle against the Basmachi and was the organizer of the first kolkhozes in Turkmenia. His father, A. Amanov, led the volunteer people's militia and was awarded an Order of the Red Star for his active help to the border guards. During the war years more than 30 children of front-line fighters were looked after by the Amanov family.

Gel'dy Atayevich Amanov went to the border at the call of his heart, thus crowning the will of his own great family and the legacy of his grandfather. He has been a political worker and chief of an outstanding sentry post. He has been awarded the medal "For Combat Service." Now he teaches in a military academy.

It is with great gratitude that we perceive the great activeness with which the party and Komsomol workers, production leaders and scientific and cultural figures participate in the education of the border guards. Speaking at the border posts and on the ships, they help the troops to see today's achievements and the great prospects for Turkmenistan and our entire motherland. In turn, the border guards of the district try to do their bit in resolving the national economic tasks facing the workers of the border regions, giving them help in gathering in the cotton harvest and in construction and repair work.

Firm businesslike mutual relations based on the unity of aims and interests have been established between the population and the border guards. It is

precisely this unity that is embodied in the motto "All the People Safeguard the Border of the USSR."

The border guards of the district are rallied closely about our own communist party and they warmly approve its domestic and foreign policies. On their holiday they assure the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government and all our people that they will henceforth also stand vigilantly on guard over the sacred borders of the land of the soviets as required by the law "On the USSR State Border."

Borderguards' Role Surveyed

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 28 May 83 p 3

[Article by Major General B. Korovin, deputy chief of the USSR Committee for State Security Border Guards Political Directorate: "On Guard over the Motherland's Borders"]

[Text] Each year on 28 May the Soviet people honor the border guards who through their steadfastness, courage and valor shown in safeguarding the borders of the motherland enjoy universal love and gratitude.

V.I. Lenin signed the decree "On Establishing a Border Guard" 65 years ago. These years have been filled with the glorious and heroic deeds of the border guards. After the end of the civil war, when the hordes of interventionists had been smashed, the border guards waged a fierce struggle against imperialist spies, smashed the Basmachi and White Guard bands in Central Asia, and repulsed the Japanese samurai on Lake Khasan and the Khalkhin-Gol River.

The troops in the green caps were the first to bear the brunt of the surprise attack by Hitler's hordes when the Great Patriotic War erupted. Each sentry post held to the death and no one left his combat post without orders. The border regiments took part in the defense of Moscow, Leningrad, Odessa and Sevastopol, fought heroically at the walls of Stalingrad and in the Polar regions and the Caucasus and on the Kursk Bulge, and they were in the storming of Berlin. Together with the organs of state security the border guards fought against the agents of fascist intelligence in the front-line zone.

More than 200 border guards were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for the the courage and heroism they displayed on the battlefields of the Great Patriotic War, and thousands of soldiers and commanders received orders and medals. Dozens of border guard units were awarded orders and many received honorific designations.

Some 38 years have passed since the end of the war. Through all these years the new generations of border guards have shown boundless loyalty to the service and demonstrated the best features of their fathers and grandfathers who defended the Soviet borders in the prewar years and participated in the Great Patriotic War.

The adoption by the USSR Supreme Soviet Seventh Session of the USSR law "On the USSR State Border" was a vivid new manifestation of the concern of the CPSU and Soviet government to strengthen the borders of the motherland. This document, which came into force on 1 March 1983, is of great political and practical significance and is an important contribution to Leninist theory on the defense of the socialist motherland. It is aimed at insuring the reliable protection of its borders, serves to further improve the activities of the border guards and the state organs whose duties include border protection and the maintenance of the necessary order, and promotes a development of activity and a strengthening of the vigilance of Soviet people.

The border guards are marking their 65th anniversary at a significant time. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the conclusions and recommendations contained in the statements of CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade Yu.V. Andropov have been warmly approved and received the unanimous support of all our people and the border guard troops. The peace-loving Leninist foreign policy course is being pursued firmly and consistently in the world arena. In the struggle for peace our party acts in a principled way, consistently and with due consideration. But each step on the road to strengthening peace is difficult. "In recent times," CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade Yu.V. Andropov has said, "from Washington there is erupting a direct flow of talk dealing with just one thing--military preparation, military programs, the development of new kinds of weapons." The aggressive intrigues of imperialism are forcing the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries to concern themselves seriously with maintaining defense capability at the necessary level.

Under these conditions, the political, economic and military significance of safeguarding the borders as an inseparable, integral part of defending the socialist motherland is growing immeasurably. The imperialists and their accomplices are trying to create hotbeds of tension close to our borders and activate subversive actions. The enemy's subversive and intelligence activities have increased in the channels of international dealings. There has been an increase in the number of attempts to use them to send agents and emissaries into the USSR. The amount of material of a malicious anti-Soviet and slanderous nature confiscated has grown.

The following occurred at one of the border sections. A passenger bus approached the border control point in the middle of the day. Some 50 foreigners were preparing to cross the USSR state border. But by no means all of them crossed that border and set off on their journeys around our country. It turned out that some had come not with tourist aims. Ideologically harmful literature was found in luggage and suitcases with false bottoms, and in purses and rucksacks. Propaganda brochures were secured to the body with sticking plaster and sewn into the linings of suits and overcoats. It did no good! Almost 3,000 copies of books were confiscated from the ideological saboteurs who had attempted to bring this pulp literature into our country. And many such examples could be cited.

Our party, under whose leadership all the activity of the border guards takes place, teaches us to watch vigilantly for the intrigues of enemies and to cut short attempts at hostile actions at the border in good time and decisively.

Thanks to the concern of the CPSU and the Soviet government, today the border guards have everything they need to further improve border protection and enhance vigilance and combat readiness. All this has enabled the border guards to take a new qualitative step forward in their development.

But no matter how the level of military-technical equipment for the troops rises, the main role in safeguarding the border will always belong to the border guard. It is on the soldier and the officer that the reliable protection of the border primarily depends. Therefore, under present conditions, particularly high demands are made of the professional training, political tempering and moral-combat qualities of the border guards. The troops have now been manned [ukomplektovanny] with mature, well-trained command-and-political personnel. They are successfully organizing the protection of the state borders on land and at sea and the combat and special training of border guards. The best representatives of Soviet youth are serving at the sentry posts, on the ships and in the other subunits.

Modern technology has come to the border: radio detectors, electronics, searchlight stations, reliable means of communication, fast ships and cutters, aircraft and helicopters, cross-country vehicles and much else. During their service the young troops master a whole range of professions and specialties. The qualities of collectivism, responsibility, steadfastness and selflessness are developed and reinforced in them. In short, the border service is a wonderful school of courage and moral fiber, a school of combat friendship and military comradeship.

Socialist competition under the slogan "To Enhance Vigilance and Reliably Insure the Protection of the USSR State Borders" now taking place among the troops is promoting further improvement in the safeguarding of the border. Much is being done among the troops to make the competition fully involve all aspects of life in the subunits and units on the border with its influence.

Year after year the friendship of the Soviet border guards with the troops of the fraternal socialist countries grows. Side by side, fulfilling their international duty, they safeguard the borders of their own countries and the entire socialist community.

Soviet border guards are marking the 65th anniversary of the creation of the troops with new successes in service and combat and political training. As before they are filled with determination to serve the motherland wholeheartedly, reliably preserve and augment the glorious combat and Chekist traditions, and devote their efforts to the noble cause of safeguarding and protecting the borders of the Soviet motherland!

Eastern Borderguards Saluted

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 83 p 3

[Article by Lieutenant General V.S. Donskov, commander of the USSR Committee for State Security Red Banner Eastern Border District: "In the Battle Outpost"]

[Text] Today, Soviet people and the border guards mark the 65th anniversary of the glorious Soviet border guard troops. Created by V.I. Lenin, nourished

by the party, and tempered in the struggle to defend the gains of the October, the border guards reliably protect the borders of our beloved motherland. Acting on a strictly constitutional basis and in full accordance with the USSR law "On the USSR State Border," they occupy an important place in the system that insures the defense capability and state security of the country.

The people see in the person of the troops with the green caps who carry out their difficult and highly crucial service along the enormous stretches of our state borders their own worthy, valorous and loyal sons, and they honor them.

The Soviet border guards and the troops of the southeastern border within their ranks are marking the present holiday in an atmosphere of high political and service activity resulting from the sense of pride in the successes of Soviet people in communist creativity and the impressive results in fulfilling the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums.

Border guards have adopted as a combat program for practical work the tasks set for the CPSU and the Soviet people by CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade Yu.V. Andropov, the requirements of the USSR law "On the USSR State Border," and the recommendations and decisions of the recent meeting of secretaries of the party organizations of the border guard troops. The aspiration of each soldier to do better and more in his own place in order to implement the plans outlined by the party is typical today of the moral-political atmosphere in the units and subunits in the district, and it serves as a source of inspiration, selflessness and initiative in all the combat work of personnel.

On this holiday the border guards--the veterans and the young troops--once again look back with a thoughtful gaze to the heroic past of the border and, as it were, leaf through the pages of its glorious annals, remembering with gratitude the names and feats of those who gave their lives in the struggle to make the motherland's borders inviolable.

The law-governed result of the party's first steps to insure the protection of the interests of the young Soviet Republic on its borders was the signing by V.I. Lenin on 28 May 1918 of the RSFSR Council of People's Commissars decree "On Establishing a Border Guard."

In the mid-Twenties a new organizational structure, one that has been retained to this day, was introduced for the border guards, naval forces were formed to protect the border, and the political organs and party and Komsomol organizations were set up. The party sent into the border guard troops thousands of communists--people whose presence, as one of the documents of the time puts it, was weighed more carefully than weapons and ammunition when determining the combat capabilities of the units.

F.E. Dzerzhinskiy made an exceptionally great contribution to substantiating the significance of border protection, forming the border guards and working out the fundamental bases of their activity and the special moral-political code of the border guard Chekist.

The creation of the border guard in Kazakhstan coincided with the end of the civil war and the establishment there of Soviet power, and with the struggle against the kulak and landowner bands. The best units of the Red Army--regiments that had gained glory under the leadership of M.V. Frunze--were dispatched to protect the state border on the republic's territory. The combat cooperation between the border guards and the Chekists served as a strong barrier against all who were violating the border at that time and against those who later repeatedly threatened it; and today the Soviet borders are inviolable.

Our Eastern Border District was created on 25 February 1924. In the complex situation of those years the ranks of the border guards were reinforced and their combat skill and moral-political tempering grew. In the first 10 years of the district's existence alone the border guards smashed more than 100 bands made up of the remnants of the Annenkov, Dutovskiy and other anti-Soviet rabble, prevented a large number of the top people among the big landowners from slipping through the cordon, and seized several thousand weapons.

This combat account, along with the liquidation of banditry in the border regions and closing the border to the entry of spies and saboteurs, was the worthy contribution made by the border guards to the cause of the building of socialism in Kazakhstan and in the Pamirs and the Altay during the prewar period.

The hard times gave birth to a pleiad of remarkable heroes. The feats of A. Bestsenyy, V. Kandyurin, S. Krivoshein, G. Mezentsev, A. Onopko and A. Sidorov have been inscribed in the annals of glorious border deeds; the border sentry posts where they served and marched into heroic immortality now bear their names.

The Soviet people will always remember the date of 22 June 1941. The motherland will never forget the immortal feats of the sentries on the western borders who were the first to fearlessly face Hitler's hordes, displaying very great courage and self-denial in the uneven battle. The fascist generals of the "Blitzkrieg," who had allotted 30-40 minutes for moving across the border, were unable in many places to reach this objective for several days.

The unparalleled heroism of the border guards, the unprecedented steadfastness of the defenders of the fortress at Brest, the fierce resistance offered the enemy by thousands and thousands of Soviet troops who inflicted unprecedented losses on the Wehrmacht, were in a real sense a prologue to the great victory.

In November 1942 the 162nd Central Asian Division was formed from units in the district and became one of the units [soyedineniye] of the 70th Army that fought heroically on the Kursk Bulge and along the Dnepr and the Visla, and on to Berlin. The combat deeds of the division were honored with an Order of Suvorov and the honorific designation "Novgorod-Severskaya."

Hundreds of the border guards in the district were awarded orders and medals for their services to the motherland during the war years. The most outstanding--I. Belyakov, L. Vagin, M. Vlasov, K. Gelovskiy, V. Likhovvorik, M. Merkulov, F. Ozmitel', M. Prudnikov and S. Smirnov--became Heroes of the Soviet Union.

Almost four decades separate us from the victory in the Great Patriotic War. During this time our country's economic potential has grown immeasurably. A developed socialist society has been built in the Soviet Union. The lives of Soviet people have become much brighter and richer. But our successes are not to the liking of imperialist forces. They are whipping up an unprecedented arms race and activating ideological sabotage against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This is why safeguarding the motherland's frontiers is, as before, an important, integral part of the motherland's defense. This is why the combat routine of today's borders is so uneasy and anxious, why the life of the border posts never slackens for a moment.

The Soviet border guard troops have all the combat potential they need to carry out the tasks set for them: a high level of technical equipment, military skills, and the adamant moral spirit of personnel.

The sources of the troops' strength are mighty and inexhaustible. Their entire life and activity are built under the leadership of the party, which constantly keeps in view questions of safeguarding the state border and works out the tasks and the ways of developing and improving the border guard troops and measures for their all-around support. And the high sociopolitical and military morale of personnel in the district, resulting from this truly paternal concern, is vividly reflected in the socialist competition being conducted under the motto "To Enhance Vigilance and Reliably Insure the Protection of the USSR State Borders." Troops in the collectives headed by officers A. Bryukhovetskiy, A. Kotlyarov, I. Kolenchuk, B. Borisov, V. Semenov and others obtained the best results in competition in honor of the 65th anniversary of the border guard troops.

The communists march in the front ranks of the competitors, in the vanguard of all matters, great and small. They are the combat backbone of personnel in the district--the commanders and political workers and representatives of other specialties. In terms of their professional training and political and moral qualities the border officers are remarkable people. Many of them are scions of the glorious smithies of border troop cadres at the USSR Committee for State Security Order of the October Revolution, Order of the Red Banner Higher Border Command School imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskiy.

Within the district many dynasties of officers have come into being and are serving outstandingly. Lieutenant Colonel of the Reserves Anuarbek Khalilovich Tasbergenov gave almost 30 years to the border, to Chekist labor. Now his elder son is serving on the border, and his younger son soon will be--he is a border guard trainee.

As comrade Yu.V. Andropov has stressed, the border guard is not simply a serviceman; he is a political warrior, the plenipotentiary of our great state on the sector assigned to him. Our troops always remember this and persistently master the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and improve their ideological tempering, political culture and moral spirit. Combined with their great skills, this makes them invincible in encounters with any enemy. The border guards led by sergeants A. Krylov and A. Lapa took literally only minutes to detain violators of the state border. The high moral-combat readiness to intercept a violation

at any moment along the assigned sector of border and the technical facilities available to the border guards enabled them to detect in time preparations for a border violation; and the skillful use of a searchlight and radio direction-finding equipment, hammered home repeatedly during training in methods of interaction and communications, enabled them to detain the violators by surprise, and, as they say, without a shot being fired [bezzvuchno].

The border guard troops carry out their tasks in close unity with the people, relying on the broad support of the party and state organs and the public organizations. This has now been reflected in the USSR law "On the USSR State Border." Since long ago a great friendship has linked the troops of the district and the workers of multinational Kazakhstan. As a result of the daily concern of the CPSU Central Committee, the local party committees and the soviet and Komsomol organs, protection of the southeast borders has become truly a matter for all the people. Responsibility for border inviolability and a constant readiness to assist the border guards are typical of most workers in the border areas, people of all ages and professions. The border guards value this highly, quite justifiably considering the entire population in the border regions their reliable reserve.

The volunteers in the people's militia set up in the populated points along the border, offer the most active assistance to the troops. The people's militia volunteers have many times displayed high vigilance, tenacity and resourcefulness along the border. Take just this one example from many such. Member of the people's volunteer militia driver A. Ilimsupiyev was once on a regular route near the border when he noticed that someone was moving into our rear from the border, taking cover behind the trees along the road. His behavior alerted the driver. He stopped, called to the stranger and offered to give him a lift, to which the stranger unwillingly agreed. Knowing what should be done in such cases, the driver delivered his passenger to the nearest border detail.

The great patronage work done for the district troops is yet another notable manifestation of the attention of the party to border affairs and the people near the border. The border guards are profoundly grateful to their patrons--the representatives of the labor collectives at many of Kazakhstan's industrial enterprises and the republic's scientific and cultural workers--for the great help that they give the border troops.

The border guards of the district protect the security of the motherland's southeast borders side by side with troops of the Red Banner Central Asian Border District with whom they are united in firm combat friendship and comradeship.

In the second half of the seventh decade of the life and activities of the Soviet border guards, the troops of the southeast border are acting closely rallied about the CPSU, and henceforth too they will serve their people and the ideals of communism selflessly, stand guard vigilantly and tirelessly over the gains of the Great October, and devote all their strength, knowledge and capabilities to the cause of insuring the security of the beloved motherland and the reliable protection of its sacred borders.

Transcaucasian Borderguards Hailed

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 28 May 83 p 1

[Article by Major General B.Ye. Sentyurin, commander of the USSR Committee for State Security Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District: "On Guard over the Motherland"]

[Text] Today the Soviet people and their armed forces ceremonially mark the 65th anniversary of the USSR Committee for State Security border guard troops.

Our country and the troops of the army, navy and border guards have welcomed this holiday in the atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm resulting from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums and the successful implementation of the party's majestic plans.

At the same time we can never forget for a moment that the most reactionary circles in the imperialist states, led by the United States and its allies in aggressive military blocks, have not abandoned their attempts to speak to our country from a position of strength. Pushing the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe, they have developed an arms race that is unprecedented in scale. Our class enemy is actively and massively waging total espionage against the Soviet Union, conducting ideological sabotage, and trying to harm our economy, using the state border as one of the critical sectors for this.

"The aggressive intrigues of imperialism," CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, "are forcing us and the fraternal socialist countries to concern ourselves, and seriously, with maintaining the defense capability at the necessary level."

The present USSR law "On the USSR State Border" adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet Tenth Convocation, Seventh Session and coming into force on 1 March this year, has become a new and graphic manifestation of the constant concern of the party and government to insure the country's state security. Complying with its requirements and taking pride in the trust placed in them by their party and people, the troops of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District are vigilantly and reliably protecting the motherland's southern borders.

The creation and establishment of the Soviet border guard troops and the development of the principles for protecting the state border are inseparably linked with the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. On 28 May 1918 V.I. Lenin signed the decree "On Establishing a Border Guard." The decades have passed, and now this date is marked each year as a national holiday--Border Guards Day. All the service activities of our border guard troops over six-and-half decades have been inseparably linked with the country's history and the organs of state security. Today we recall the major milestones of this glorious path.

Literally in the first months following the victory of the Great October, when the young land of the soviets stood within a ring of fire from its

enemies, at the call of the Leninist party the Chekist fighting men--journeymen of the legendary knight of the revolution F.E. Dzerzhinskiy--led by the communists, rose up in defense of its borders. Ardent Soviet patriots, they courageously resisted the numerous attempts of the imperialist secret services to send spies and saboteurs into our country and dispatch well-armed bands as they stood on guard over the building of socialism.

The Soviet border guards covered themselves in undying glory during the terrible days of the Great Patriotic War. They were the first to engage the fascist hordes along an enormous front stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea. The tiny garrisons of the border posts fought to the last bullet and not one of them retreated a single step unless ordered to do so. More than 200 border guards were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and more than 30,000 more awarded orders and medals for their great contribution to the victory over Hitler's Germany.

The feats of these heroes offer to the present generation of border guards examples of boundless loyalty to the CPSU and the Soviet people. In today's complex situation, like their fathers and grandfathers at the front line, they are selflessly carrying out their military duty to protect and defend the state border.

Last year our Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District--one of the oldest of the country's border districts--marked its own 60th anniversary. The contribution made by the Transcaucasian border guards to the cause of insuring the state security of the motherland is great.

The feats of the border guards of the Twenties and Thirties--Andrey Babushkin, Petr Saykin, Nikolay Golubnitskiy, Andrey Bochkarev and others--are known far beyond the borders of Transcaucasia; today's border posts and schools and streets bear their names.

We are rightly proud that our district reared 32 Heroes of the Soviet Union and many great military chiefs who commanded the glorious units and formations during the Great Patriotic War.

They included Colonel L. Dudka and Warrant Officer 2nd class G. Kuropyatnikov, Lieutenant General N. Vasil'yev and Junior Lieutenant P. Guzhvin, Army General I. Maslennikov and Sergeant P. Taran...

The border guards of Transcaucasia heroically fought the hated enemy at Moscow, by the walls of Stalingrad, on the Kursk Bulge; and they took part in the battle for the Caucasus and marched into the very lair of the fascist beast--Berlin.

Educated in the heroic traditions, the border guards of the Eighties carry on with dignity and honor the work of their predecessors and stand vigilantly on guard over the peaceful labor of the Soviet people. Fulfilling the demands of the USSR law "On the USSR State Border," day after day they enhance their vigilance and combat readiness and strengthen discipline and organization. This year alone the Transcaucasian border guards have detained dozens of

violators and intercepted numerous attempts to bring in contraband and ideologically harmful literature. Officers I. Galkin, A. Kotov, I. Mel'nikov, T. Tikanashvili, A. Mustafayev and others have been awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union for their successes in service, combat, political and special training.

And what is the "secret" of success among the border posts, patrol boats, control and crossing points and other troop subunits and units in the district?

First, it is the wise leadership of the CPSU in the building and all service and combat activities of the border guard troops. Thanks to this we now have at our disposal ideologically tempered, well-trained personnel and everything needed to insure the reliable protection of the assigned sector of the border, everything from up-to-date weapons to very complex electronic instruments.

Second, it is in the indissoluble unity with the people, with all the workers of the border areas. Today the members of numerous volunteer people's militias and young pioneer detachments wear on their chests the medal "For Excellence in Safeguarding the USSR State Border" and the decorations of border valor. It is really difficult to overestimate their contribution in the matter of safeguarding the motherland's southern borders.

And third and finally, it is in the close cooperation between the border guards and the organs of state security, the troops of the Soviet Army, and all interested state and public institutions.

We are truly grateful for the constant help and support in the matter of safeguarding the state border that we receive from the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee led by CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee led by the republic communist party central committee first secretary comrade K.M. Bagirov, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee led by republic communist party central committee first secretary comrade K.S. Demirchyan, the CPSU Krasnodar kraykom led by kraykom party secretary comrade V.I. Vorotnikov, and the local party, soviet and Komsomol organs. They give their unremitting attention to questions of the motherland's state security and the life and everyday conditions of the troops in the green caps.

On this day I would like to express words of profound thanks to our remarkable veterans who have given decades of service in safeguarding the state border. Many of them are now in the reserves but some are still on active service. But both the former and the latter are doing great work in educating the troops in the best revolutionary, combat and Chekist traditions and in passing on their own rich experience.

The troops of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District are boundlessly devoted to their own CPSU and the Soviet government, and to all our people, and henceforth too will vigilantly and reliably safeguard the motherland's state border, raise combat readiness, strengthen discipline and organization, and do everything needed to fully implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

NATIONAL

BALTIC REPUBLICS CELEBRATE 'BORDERGUARD DAY'

In Estonian SSR

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 28 May 83 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen V. Vinogradov, chief of Political Department, troops of the Red Banner Baltic Border District, KGB USSR: "Guarding the Soviet Borders"]

[Text] Today, our country is honoring the men of one of the glorious combat detachments of the Soviet Armed Forces--the Border Troops. For 65 years already, they have been guarding the sacred boundaries of the fatherland, reliably protecting them against the encroachments of the class enemies.

The Border Guards acknowledge with pride their participation in public deeds and concerns. By soldierly shock labor and a further rise in vigilance and combat readiness, they are striving to multiply their contribution to the struggle of the Soviet people for the successful realization of the party's designs and to the cause of ensuring the reliable defense of the country and its state security.

During the 65 years of their existence, the Border Troops have travelled a glorious combat path. And looking over the pages of their heroic past and present today with a mental glance, we see the continuous connection of the entire history of the formation and development of the protection of the Soviet borders with the leading and directing activity of the Communist Party.

The decree of the Council of People's Commissars on instituting the border guards which was signed by V. I. Lenin on 28 May 1918, marked the beginning of the Border Troops' activity. And from the very first days of their existence, they waged a selfless struggle against the numerous intrigues of the enemies of the revolution and accomplished their assigned missions in a worthy manner. During the years of the Civil War, the Border Troops fought heroically against the interventionists and White Guardists as part of the active army, and reliable sentinals again stood at the borders of the Soviet state after the routing of the combined forces of foreign and internal counterrevolution.

The basis for our Border Troop units was formed at that time by the best army formations from among the celebrated divisions and brigades which were commanded by V. I. Chapayev, N. A. Shchors, G. I. Kotovskiy, and other legendary popular heroes. In particular, one of the border detachments was formed from the 24th Samaro-Simbirskaya