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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

26 APR 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director of Central Intelligence

SUBJECT : STRATEGIC MISSILE BULLETIN: "Improving the
Level of Military-Technical Propaganda
Among Missile Troops"

1. Enclosed is a verbatim translation of an article which appeared in a Soviet Ministry of Defense publication called Information Bulletin of the Missile Troops (Informatsionnyy Byulleten Raketnykh Voysk). This publication is classified TOP SECRET by the Soviets and was first issued in 1961. It is intended for generals and officers of the Missile Troops.

2. In the interests of protecting our source, this material should be handled on a need-to-know basis within your office. Requests for extra copies of this report or for utilization of any part of this document in any other form should be addressed to the originating office.

Richard Helms

Richard Helms
Deputy Director (Plans)

Enclosure

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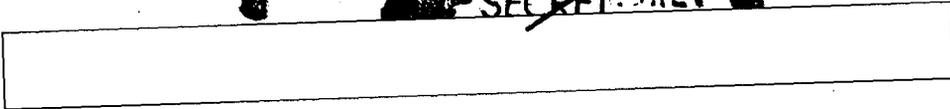
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Original: The Director of Central Intelligence

cc: The Director of Intelligence and Research,
Department of State

The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

The Director for Intelligence,
The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence,
Department of the Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
U. S. Air Force

The Director, National Security Agency

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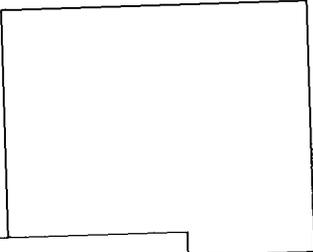
Assistant Director for Current Intelligence

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Director, National Photographic Interpretation Center

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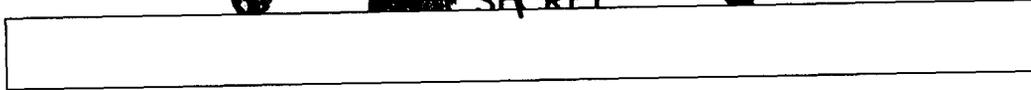


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COUNTRY : USSR

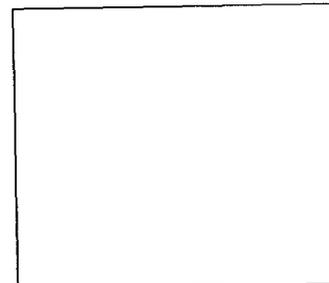
SUBJECT : STRATEGIC MISSILE BULLETIN: "Improving the Level of Military-Technical Propaganda Among Missile Troops"

DATE OF INFO: September 1961

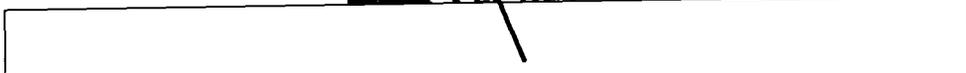
APPRAISAL OF CONTENT : Documentary

SOURCE : Reliable source (B)

Following is a verbatim translation of an article titled "Improving the Level of Military-Technical Propaganda Among Missile Troops", which appeared in the 1961 Second Issue of a TOP SECRET Soviet publication titled Information Bulletin of the Missile Troops (Informatsionnyy Byulleten Raketnykh Voyak). The 1961 Second Issue was sent to press on 19 September 1961.



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Improving the Level of Military-Technical Propaganda

Among Missile Troops

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government, guided by the interests of ensuring the security of the Soviet State, are indefatigably concerned that the missile troops be supplied with first-class combat equipment and weapons so that at any moment they would be capable of dealing a crushing blow against the enemy. But to carry out this State task it is not enough to have first-class equipment and formidable weapons. It is necessary to have men who have studied this equipment and these weapons to perfection and who know how to use them under the complex conditions of modern warfare.

Soviet military science, based on Marxist-Leninist doctrine, proceeds from the axiom that victory in war is won, in the end, by men armed with new combat equipment and weapons, who wield them with mastery, and recognize the just goals of the struggle. This basic proposition of Marxism-Leninism does not by any means imply any underestimation of the role of equipment in warfare. A future war which the imperialist powers will try to force upon humanity will be a nuclear/missile war, with a high degree of automation, mechanization, and technical equipping of troops. It will require the employment of the latest achievements in the fields of missile construction, radio electronics, ballistics, aerodynamics, instrument construction, etc, and the introduction of electronic computers into the control of troops.

The Communist Party demands that soldiers not rest on their laurels but take all steps to advance military science, constantly improve their military and political knowledge, persistently master new combat equipment, and raise the vigilance and combat readiness of the troops. When carrying out these requirements, commanding officers, political organs, and Party and Komsomol organizations call on the personnel of the missile troops to strive for a thorough knowledge of the equipment entrusted to their care and

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skilful use of it in combat; and they prepare conscientious, educated, technically knowledgeable soldiers with boundless loyalty to the Communist Party and the people.

The training and education of soldiers is conducted mainly during normal instruction (planovoye zanyatiye) in combat and political training. The commanding officers, together with political workers and Party organizations, try to make sure that instruction is done in an organized manner at a high ideological, technical, and methodological level, and to make sure that the officers, NCO's, and soldiers study thoroughly their equipment and the combat capabilities of their weapons and equipment and that they know their functional duties.

Missile troops are instilled with knowledge and skills in their specialty during instruction in special classes at technical and launch sites, at comprehensive exercises, when on combat duty, and at training grounds, firing ranges, and depots (park). For example, the engine specialists (dvigatelist) during normal instruction study the construction of the engine system, the launching engine system, the pneumatic-hydraulic system of the missile (izdeliye) and its function, the preparation of the engine system for launching and ignition of the engines, and they learn how to eliminate faults in the operation of the engine system. The electrical specialists (elektrosilovik) study the electrical equipment of the erector (ustanovshchik), the electrical equipment for checking and launching (proverochno-puskovye elektrooborudovaniye), the testing machine, the electric generator, and electric conversion assembly.

Together with the normal instruction in combat and political training, an important role in the struggle to master the new equipment and to raise the level of training of military personnel is played by military-technical propaganda organized by commanding officers and political workers outside training hours. Its purpose is to deepen the knowledge of soldiers, NCO's and officers, to widen their technical outlook, to instill in them respect for missile equipment, and to assist them to assimilate better the work principles and the methods of storage, care, and operational use of the missile and its component equipment with which they are armed.

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Military-technical propaganda should develop in the troops a great interest in the achievements of Soviet science and technology in the area of missile construction, radio electronics, and the exploration of cosmic space. It should arouse in them a desire and aspiration to perform their duties with zeal and to foster constant readiness to hand a crushing repulse to the aggressors.

The directive of the Commander-in-Chief of Missile Troops on military-technical propaganda is being carried out by commanding officers, political workers, and Party and Komsomol organizations, which are performing a great task in spreading military-technical knowledge among the personnel and disseminating the experience gained by outstanding soldiers (otlichnik) and qualified specialists in the mastering of complex missile equipment and weapons.

The spreading of military-technical knowledge and of the achievements of military science and technology among the personnel of the Missile Troops is acquiring special significance. Successful employment of nuclear/missile weapons depends on each man's knowing the complex and varied equipment and on his skilful handling of it, excellent training, and coordination of actions between soldiers as well as between subunits. If even one of the crew members does not carry out his duties at the proper time, the launch of the missile will not take place, and therefore the assigned task will not be accomplished.

This is why it is essential that the Missile Troops must be trained to be technically educated, determined, and have initiative; and to develop among them a sense of high personal responsibility for the task entrusted to them, a feeling of collectivity, comradely mutual aid, faith in their weapons, and pride in being found trustworthy to serve in the missile troops.

Military-technical propaganda should be lively, flexible, varied, and above all effective, interesting, and understandable for all soldiers.

The success of technical propaganda depends on its high ideological and scientific content, clearness of purpose, and whether it is constantly in touch with the reality of the subunits, units, and

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large units of the Missile Troops and with the tasks facing them during various stages of their training. It is important that the propaganda be continuous and be conducted in accordance with a well thought out plan.

Experience clearly confirms that in the leading units and subunits of Missile Troops where the spreading of military-technical knowledge and progressive methods of mastering equipment and weapons is well organized, the skills of the personnel are higher, and soldiers and NCO's use and take better care of the weapons and equipment entrusted to them.

In large units where the commanding officers are Generals P.T. Gubarev, M.G. Grigoryev, A.G. Zakharov, V.I. Voznyuk, and officer K.F. Glushich, the spreading of military-technical knowledge is completely subordinated to accomplishing training and military tasks. The directive of the Commander-in-Chief of Missile Troops has been communicated to all commanding officers and political workers, and the problems connected with carrying it out were discussed at conferences of command personnel, at seminars of secretaries of the primary Party and Komsomol organizations, at a meeting of the agitprop collective, and with groups of speakers under Party committees of the units.

Being responsible for the combat and political training of their subordinates and for their education, discipline, and combat readiness, the commanders of these large units use all means and methods to improve the spread of technical knowledge. In their work they rely on political workers, chief engineers, staff officers, and Party and Komsomol organizations, and together with them they mobilize the entire personnel for a thorough study of the equipment, set tasks for the spread of military-technical knowledge, are concerned that it is planned, taking into consideration the conditions in which the units are located, and organize checks to see that the planned measures for military-technical propaganda have been fulfilled.

The experience in organizing military-technical propaganda in the troop unit commanded by officer Polov'kov, whose deputy commanding officer for political affairs is officer Sotnikov, deserves attention. The work in this unit began with a study of the directive of the Commander-in-Chief of Missile Troops on military-technical propaganda

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with all the officer personnel. Its requirements were communicated to all personnel. Valuable initiative was displayed by the Party committee of the unit -- having studied the state of technical propaganda thoroughly, and from all aspects, it held a meeting on this subject, with the participation of the commanding officers of the battalions, deputy commanding officers for political affairs and special armament, engineers, and technicians. The Party committee outlined several measures directed toward improving technical propaganda. A cycle of lectures and talks on military-technical subjects was prepared and confirmed. The military-technical propaganda section is headed by a well-trained officer, Eletyago.

The measures for organizing propaganda in the unit were discussed at special seminars of the commanding officers of subunits and secretaries of Party and Komsomol organizations. At its own meeting the Komsomol committee discussed the report of officer Durnev, the secretary of the battalion Komsomol organization, on "The Participation of Komsomol Members in the Campaign to Improve Military-Technical Knowledge". In the primary Komsomol organizations meetings were actively conducted with the agenda: "Member of the Komsomol, Master Military-Technical Knowledge and Associated Specialties".

A feeling of pride for his military specialty and respect for missile equipment are being developed among military personnel by commanding officers and political workers during planned instruction in special training, during the conducting of comprehensive exercises, and while they are on combat duty. It is just here that the soldiers become convinced of the high combat qualities of the missile equipment. Participating, for example, as members of a battalion in comprehensive exercises in which a technical battery and a launching battery, sections (otdeleniye), teams (raschet), and crews (ekipazh) are cooperating, soldiers and HQ's become convinced how important it is to be technically educated and know how to perform their duties accurately and quickly during the preparation and checking of a missile for launching at the technical and launch sites.

In the large unit commanded by officer K.F. Glushich, an important part of the work of commanding officers, political workers, Party and Komsomol organizations is occupied by the problems of instilling love for and pride in their service in the Missile Troops. Meetings of personnel, reports, lectures, discussions, and Komsomol youth evenings

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are held here. On the initiative of the commanding officer and the political department, with the participation of the special armaments service (sluzhba spetsialnogo vooruzheniya) workers, an interesting and informative youth evening was held on the subject: "Soldier, Be Proud of Serving in the Missile Troops!" The plan for conducting the evening was discussed in detail at a meeting of the Komsomol bureau. The commanding officers of the subunits, and the Party and Komsomol organizations participated in its preparation.

On the day before the evening, the following were carried out among the troops: a discussion on development of missile equipment, reading of popular literature, and articles about the missile specialists (raketchik) in "Red Star". A paper on the role, place, and significance of Missile Troops in modern warfare was read by officer Sel'skiy. Officers Chernysh, Gusev, Shitov, and others spoke of the high combat qualities of the missile that must be mastered by the soldiers. The addresses by Rychkov, Karpov, and Gyrdynov, all outstanding soldiers in military and political training, were full of interest. They all spoke of the great honor they received in serving in the missile troops, and they considered that their task was to master the combat equipment thoroughly. The evening proved to be a good forum for spreading progressive methods of training.

Love for missile equipment and the desire to know it thoroughly are also instilled by commanding officers and political workers during political instruction, where the soldiers learn of the great capabilities of missile equipment and also about those who have created it.

Individual and group discussions on military-technical subjects are widely practiced by agitators, NCO's and officers. An individual discussion provides the opportunity to find out the reasons for the lagging of a soldier, to point out his shortcomings, and to determine the steps necessary to eliminate them and to help subordinates to master thoroughly the equipment entrusted to them. Young soldiers often need such talks from the first days of their arrival at units. The complicated equipment creates such a strong impression on the young soldiers that some of them become overawed at first and doubt that it is possible to master it.

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A well-tried form of spreading military-technical knowledge is the group discussions. As a rule, group discussions are planned beforehand and are conducted outside of training hours and also during intervals at comprehensive exercises, on the ranges, and at training grounds.

Lectures and papers on the problems of developing equipment and weapons are read in units and subunits. They help the servicemen to broaden their technical outlook, and to enrich themselves with progressive methods of using machines, mechanisms, and instruments, and they foster appreciation for missile equipment in them. The subject matter on which lectures and papers are read in units and subunits by commanding officers, engineers, technicians, and political workers is varied. Thus, in the units commanded by the officers Hero of the Soviet Union Bazarov, Kozmin, and Shabanov, lectures have been given recently on the following subjects:

- Missile Troops -- the basis of the combat might of the Soviet armed forces;
- history of the development of missile equipment;
- achievements of the USSR in opening up the cosmos and their military significance;
- control and guidance systems of missiles;
- computing machines used in missile technology;
- radio communications and the future prospects for its development;
- ~~about~~ the role of man and equipment in modern warfare;
- avoidance of engine breakdowns -- an essential condition for prolonging periods between repairs;
- military use of television;
- atomic engines and their use;

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-- launching artificial earth satellites is a huge victory of Soviet science and technology;

-- the significance of the achievements of Soviet science in strengthening the military might of the Soviet Union.

The reading of lectures and papers is organized to take into consideration the general level of education separately for officers, NCO's and soldiers, according to their specialties.

Together with discussions, papers, and lectures, an important role is played by question and answer evenings on equipment. In the unit where the commanding officer is officer Polovnikov, an interesting question and answer evening was held on the subject of the special features of the functions of the power-supply sets at the launch site. Soldiers, NCO's, and officers were given authoritative answers to the 40 questions that were asked. Quiz games known as "Think and Answer" are held in sections and teams.

The Lenin Room councils are doing much work in military-technical propaganda. Thus, in the units where the commanding officers are officers Polovnikov, Nazarov, and Kozmin, each Lenin Room has a place devoted to "To assist those studying missile equipment". Here is found popular literature which can be read by soldiers and officers, both individually and collectively. The Lenin Rooms regularly issue technical bulletins compiled under the direction of engineers and technicians.

The technical study groups created in each battalion to study electrical engineering, radio engineering, liquid fuel rocket engines, control systems, and testing and launching equipment are very popular with the soldiers. In the units where the commanding officers are officers Nazarov, Polovnikov, and Fridman, the work of the study groups is planned, a program and a schedule of studies are compiled, and the days and hours for the work of the groups are determined. They are directed by highly qualified officers. Commanding officers, engineers, and technicians are called upon to conduct the instruction.

The soldiers attend these study groups with great interest and show a desire to broaden their technical outlook and to deepen the knowledge acquired during the normal instruction in their specialty.

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The study group on electrical engineering directed by officer Baklanov arranges its work in an instructive manner. His program is planned to last 50 hours and includes such sections as "The Atom and Its Structure", "Conductors of Electricity of the 1st and 2nd Category, Dielectrics, and Semiconductors", questions of the theory of direct and alternating currents, and basic laws of electrical engineering and of the construction and operating principles of electrical measuring devices, rheostats and potentiometers, transformers, rectifiers, electric convertors, generators and motors, electro-magnetic amplifiers, various types of relays, etc. Studies take place regularly, once a week. The attendance at the study group is good. Soldiers and NCO's exhibit inquisitiveness and get to know the physical phenomena and processes on which the work of the checking out and starting of electrical equipment is based. During the inspection of the unit by the commission of the Commander-in-Chief of Missile Troops, the students of this study group showed a good and sound knowledge of their specialties.

Technical conferences have great significance in the spread of technical knowledge in units. They promote the development among the servicemen of high technical education and accustom them to be technically minded, to locate and eliminate quickly faults arising during the preparation, checkout, and launching of missiles, to take good care of equipment and combat equipment, and to observe all safety rules strictly.

The preparation and conducting of conferences require a great deal of attention from the commanding officers, political workers, and Party organizations. Experience has shown that it is most advisable to conduct them at unit level. The subjects for the conferences are determined taking into consideration the tasks which the personnel are performing. Most frequently they are held to generalize and put into practice the latest experience acquired during training or to solve some technical problem. The subject and time of the conference are planned beforehand to permit thorough preparation for it. Usually the planning, preparation, and management of the conference are conducted by the commanding officers, together with their deputies, the chief engineer, staff officers, political workers, and the Party committee of the unit. Jointly they discuss the subjects to be dealt with at the conference, determine the time and the place for having the conference, what visual aids will be required and who is to prepare them, etc.

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As an example, it is possible to refer to the plans for technical conferences which were held in the unit commanded by officer Teodorovich on the following subjects: "Ways of Reducing Time Spent on Comprehensive Checkouts of the Missile" and "Routine Maintenance Work on the Missile and Ensuring Safety Measures". The plans showed the subjects of the conferences, the titles of lectures and the names of the lecturers, the starting time and the order of work at the conferences, the periods for preparatory measures, and the people responsible for carrying them out. Considerable organizational and propaganda work occurred before the conferences, -- a commission to prepare the conferences was organized; the goals and the purposes of the conferences were discussed with the officers of the subunits; stands, sketches, diagrams, and other visual aids were prepared; lecturers were confirmed and then the theses of their lectures were discussed; and the hall was prepared by efforts of the ~~unit~~ members. The conferences were held in an organized manner and were very useful.

The conclusions drawn from these conferences by the lecturers and by the officers having various specialties who spoke, showed that it is possible to speed up considerably the technological schedule, improve the methods for carrying out comprehensive tasks and reduce the time for preparing missiles.

A big role in spreading technical knowledge is played by unit libraries and clubs, and also radio, movies, film strip projectors (filmoskop), epidiascopes, and tape recorders available at units.

The success of a club's activities depends on how commanding officers and political workers direct them. Personnel working in clubs and libraries participate in the preparation of qualified reports, lectures, and radio broadcasts on various military-technical subjects, and also in the preparation and conduct of technical conferences, meetings with outstanding soldiers, and many other measures which promote the spread of military-technical knowledge.

Depending on the subject studied in accordance with the plan of combat training, unit clubs and libraries take part in the preparation of visual aids, book displays, posters, scrapbooks (album), and stands for technical conferences, technical evenings, etc. In addition, library and club workers provide radio news broadcasts and newsreels and show military-training films.

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Commanding officers and political workers take care that the clubs skilfully spread military-technical knowledge on the radio, ensure a high ideological level in the radio news that is put out and the broadcasts on military equipment, and supervise the quality of talks broadcast by outstanding soldiers and qualified specialists on their experiences in mastering military equipment.

Technical means of propaganda should be used more widely and diversely, taking into consideration the actual circumstances in which the personnel of the unit find themselves. It should not, however, be carried to the extreme and used to replace the live speech of an agitator, lecturer, outstanding trainee, or a qualified specialist.

Commanders, political workers, Party and Komsomol organizations, as a rule, also call upon the library to play a part in military-technical propaganda, getting it to introduce systematically new military-technical literature to the soldiers and to satisfy quickly their inquiries in this field.

In the large unit where the commanding officer is General M.G. Grigoryev, a good beginning has been made towards creating technical libraries on such subjects as radio engineering, radio electronics, physics, chemistry, high speed aerodynamics, rocket engines, etc. At the present time, there are 700-to 800 books in the units. Of course, this is not much, but with each year there will be more literature. The libraries periodically compile bibliography cards listing technical literature on individual subjects, and broadcast, through the rediffusion radio station, short notes on new technological books.

The military-scientific societies (voyenno-nauchnoye obshchestvo) organized in the large units play an important role in working out problems connected with the combat use of Missile Troops, problems of development and improvement of missile equipment, and generalizing positive experience about its combat use, its maintenance, and operation.

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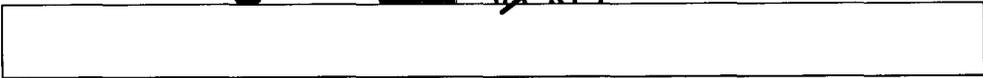
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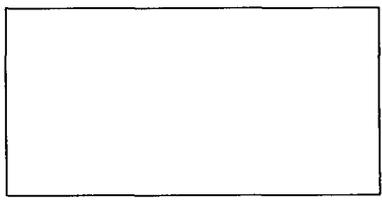


The military-scientific society organized in the large unit commanded by General M.G. Grigoryev plans, organizes, and supervises all scientific work, and also renders assistance to units in matters of military-technical propaganda. For 1960-61, a long-term plan for military studies was drawn up, the subjects of which were directed toward the further raising of combat readiness. The plan included subjects dealing with reducing the total time required to prepare a missile for launching, the organization of combat duty, working out the proposed Firing Regulations (Nastavleniye po ognevoy sluzhbe) for troop units, ensuring work secrecy during the preparation of the missile for launching, and other pressing problems. On the whole, this long-term plan was fulfilled.

Firing Regulations have been compiled by the efforts of the engineer-technical personnel of the special armaments service under the technical direction of officers Khanin, Timoshenko, and Baykov. The Regulations have been confirmed and will be a good training aid for the personnel of the combat crews of the large unit.

Wide use has been made of scientific-technical conferences. On the basis of a decision by the active Party members in the large unit where the commanding officer is General A.G. Zakharov, a scientific-technical conference was prepared and held at which 16 scientific papers were read and discussed. The conference was addressed by well-prepared officers, Gorin, Kalmykov, Kraskin, Mironov, Lyutov, and others. In their papers they raised problems about improving the technical characteristics of the systems, assemblies, and devices in use, and problems connected with the reduction of the time required for technological preparation of the missile at the technical and launch sites.

There were 420 engineers who participated in the work of the conference, including 43 from the General Staff, Chief Directorate of Missile Troops (GURVO - Glavnoye upravleniye raketnykh voysk), the Engineer-Artillery Academy i/n Dzerzhinskiy, and other organizations. All the papers were approved and it was recommended that the majority be put into practice in industry and among the troops and for publication in the printed works of the large unit and the Information Bulletin of the Missile Troops.



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Of no less importance in the training of technically educated, qualified, military specialists is the part played by improvement and inventive work. The creative initiative of improvers assists the commanding officers and the political workers to enlist the efforts of their subordinates to improve the quality of missile, ground and check-out launching equipment, to create an educational material base, and to raise their level of technical education.

Improvement and inventive work among Missile Troops has become much more active since the resolution of the July 1960 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. As is well known, it underlined the need to strive for technical progress, for the introduction of the newest equipment on a wide scale in all branches of the national economy, and also stressed the importance of the experience of innovators. Commanding officers, political workers, Party and Komsomol organizations of the units urge the soldier-improvers and inventors to carry out new creative research, generally encourage their initiative in every way, and take care to create the conditions necessary for their fruitful work.

The Party committee of the ~~regiment~~ whose secretary is officer Petrushenko renders daily assistance to improvers and inventors. As a result of this, the activity of improvers has increased sharply. During the first quarter of 1961, 260 suggested improvements were submitted. Some of these are of great importance in raising the combat readiness of the Missile Troops.

A great deal of attention is being paid to improvement and inventive work in the formations where the commanding officers are Generals M.G. Grigoryev, P.T. Guborev, and A.G. Zakharov. In January 1961, a meeting of the ~~active~~ members of the Party was held in the large unit where the political department is headed by General N.V. Pavelyev, at which they discussed the tasks for personnel arising from the order of the Minister of Defense on combat training for the new training year which directed the Communists toward the broad development of improvement and inventive work and the introduction of progressive methods of testing new types of missile equipment. In implementing the decision taken at the meeting, the political department and Party and Komsomol organizations are paying great attention to development of inventive and improvement work. The question: "The Role of Communists in Raising Improvement and Inventive Work" was discussed in the Party organizations of the large unit at meetings and at conferences of the bureau.

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In 1960, 168 suggestions for improvements were submitted in the units of the missile large units, and 118 of these have been introduced. Cash awards were given to the best improvers. In 1961, 150 suggestions have been submitted and 135 of these have been examined and 87 introduced. The best improvers are officers Kalmykov, Bolokhovetskiy, Yershov, Zelenenkiy, Volkov, Burdukov, Milko, Matveyev, Lisogorov, and others.

The improvement trend is a striking manifestation of the patriotism of the personnel of the Missile Troops. Soldier-improvers are striving to improve missile equipment and weapons and to develop military affairs.

Commanding officers and political workers, secretaries and members of Party and Komsomol committees of the units see their task as the stimulation of initiative, support of the patriotic undertakings of the improvers, and direction of their energies toward raising the combat readiness of subunits, units, and large units of the Missile Troops.

Recently, a form of military-technical propaganda such as publication of technical bulletins is becoming more and more widespread in units. In the formation where the commanding officer is General M.G. Grigoryev, three issues of a technical information bulletin of the missile armament service have been published upon the initiative of the political department and Party organization. They contain articles on carelessness and delays in the work of the combat crews with a detailed technical analysis of the causes of these faults and with recommendations on how to correct and avoid similar faults. In addition, the bulletins contain articles to exchange work experience in the use, care, and maintenance of special armament.

Soldiers and NCO's grasp technical equipment considerably quicker and more strongly when commanding officers, political workers, and Party organizations take care to provide and skilfully use various methods of visual propaganda -- stands, diagrams, posters, showcases, scrapbooks, etc. Soldiers and NCO's study the structure and working principles of an engine, a device, an assembly, etc, on colored posters and diagrams on their own.

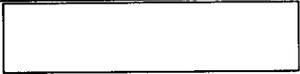
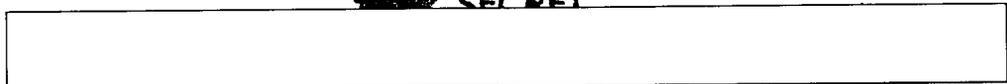
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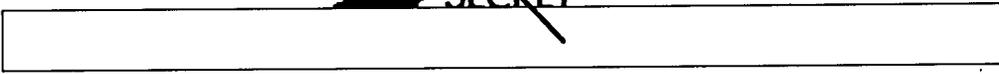
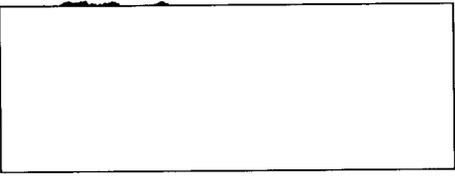
Visual propoganda is a well-tried means of popularizing Soviet combat equipment and weapons. Commanding officers and political workers use it to raise the level of technical education of the servicemen. Visual propoganda fulfils its role only if it is periodically renewed and is supplemented by oral agitation-propaganda work among the masses.

Military-technical propoganda in a unit is inseparably connected with popularizing the experience that outstanding soldiers, experts, and qualified specialists have had in mastering equipment and weapons. The successful accomplishment of the task facing the troops in mastering the latest complicated military equipment and weapons depends to a large extent on the ability of the commanding officers and political workers to support what is new and make the achievements of the outstanding soldiers, NCO's, officers, sections, teams, and subunits the property of all servicemen.

It is important not only to urge, but also to show the soldiers what exactly progressive is and how it is achieved and to study thoroughly the experience of outstanding soldiers, experts, and qualified specialists and the methods by which they achieved their high standard. The more attention that is paid to the study and dissemination of the specific experience of the most progressive individuals, the closer will be the ties between military-technical propoganda and reality, and the greater its effectiveness.

Commanding officers, political workers, Party and Komsomol organizations are vitally interested in improving this work and in applying various forms for popularizing the progressive method. And this is natural. Success in combat and political training of the personnel of a subunit or unit depends on how the study of the experiences of the best trainees is set up and how it is put into practice. The example of the best soldiers, their wholehearted service to the Fatherland, inspires the personnel of the Missile Troops toward new success in training and all-round improvement in their mastery of military skills.

The positive experience of military-technical propoganda by no means gives grounds for complacency. The facts show that some commanding officers, political workers, and Party organizations still underestimate its significance. They sometimes avoid spreading military-technical knowledge and forget that its organization is the most



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important part of Party political work. We still have subunits and units which do not hold technical conferences, technical evenings, or question and answer evenings. In many large units, universities of technical culture or military-technical reading rooms at the officers' quarters and clubs have not yet been created.

One also should not underestimate the value of such activities of officers' quarters as holding a "Technical Week". It should be organized not merely to report that a function was held but to increase the knowledge of the servicemen. Not all and not everywhere. The leading command and technical-engineer cadres take an active part in spreading military-technical knowledge. For this important work the services of engineer and officers from headquarters and central directorates who have higher military and military-engineering training, are enlisted only slightly. More attention should also be paid to improving the work of military-scientific societies, military-technical sections, non-organic lecture groups, agitation-propaganda collectives, and groups of lecturers attached to political organs and Party committees of the units.

An important task of the commanding officers, political workers, Party and Komsomol organizations is enlisting on a broad scale not only organic propaganda workers and highly qualified officers and generals, but also scientists and innovators from industry and instructors from military-educational institutions for military-technical propaganda.

Party organizations and the professorial-teaching staff at the higher military-educational institutions of the missile troops must show initiative in preparing model programs for the universities of technical education that are being organized in large units. The teaching staff of the faculties could also participate in compiling lecture summaries and developing training aids for the students of these universities. Active, all-round assistance by the higher military-educational institutions in the organization of engineer-technical training for officer personnel in units would promote further development of the link between the scientific bodies and the reality and practical activities of the troops.

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Generals and officers of the General Staff, central directorates, institutions, and military-training establishments are called upon to play a large role in the development of military-technical knowledge among Missile Troops. These cadres have a thorough military-technical knowledge and wide experience, and they are frequently among the troops and have all the opportunities for active work with the men. Political organs, Party committees and Party organizations of the main staff, directorates, and installations must ensure the active participation of all Communists in spreading military science and technology and must organize and supervise their talks among the troops on military-technical subjects. They should examine this work as an important Party commission.

Commanders, political workers, Party and Komsomol organizations must show special care to eliminate completely all signs of cliquishness (*kompanyshchina*), formalism, and excessive showiness in spreading knowledge about missile equipment and weapons so that military-technical propaganda would be of a systematic and business-like nature, would be conducted with differentiation, and would embrace all categories of specialists. Moreover, it is very important not to allow the pursuit for quantity of undertakings to ~~be done~~ to the detriment of their quality. Each undertaking should be thoroughly prepared and carried out to give the greatest benefit so that it would have the maximum effect in promoting the development of creative initiative among the personnel, the broad development of inventive and improvement work among the troops, and would develop a desire for knowledge and a spirit inquisitiveness among the officers, NCO's, and enlisted men. Running throughout all the varied forms and means of military-technical propaganda should be the creation of a modern technical training base, the struggle to master the related specialties, the prolonging of time between overhauls, the exchange of progressive experience, and the education of qualified specialists and outstanding units and subunits.

It is very important to try to achieve thorough elucidation and faultless execution of the requirements of all documents that regulate the engineer-technical service. The whole system of educational work must contribute to seeing that each man carries out exactly and without any indulgences or deviations the requirements of regulations, manuals, and instructions for the use, care, and maintenance of missile

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weapons and equipment. The requirements and regulations of the engineer-technical service must be firm and equally binding for all missile troops, for enlisted men as well as for officers and generals.

In lectures, reports, discussions, and other propaganda functions on military-technical questions, it is essential to subject any shortcomings in training, simplification, and indulgences to Party criticism. The struggle against sluggishness, conservatism, and stagnation in the study, maintenance, and operation of military equipment is still one of the most important tasks of military-technical propaganda.

Military-technical propaganda is an important means of Communist education of troops and for forming high moral-political and combat qualities in them. Having entered into socialist competition for a worthy welcome of the XXII Congress of the CPSU, the personnel of the missile troops are at the present time ceaselessly continuing to improve their combat mastery. Many subunits are struggling to gain the title of "outstanding". There have arisen such patriotic undertakings as the training of NCO's and soldiers who would be able to carry out the work of technicians, the achievement of complete interchangeability in sections, teams, or crews, working at night according to daytime norms, use of equipment without breakdowns or accidents, extension of running time of machinery between overhauls, and many others.

It is the duty of commanding officers, political workers, and Party and Komsomol organizations to lead the political development of the troops and to direct their energy toward the achievement of new success in training and for a further increase in the combat readiness of the Missile Troops.

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