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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

8 January 1979

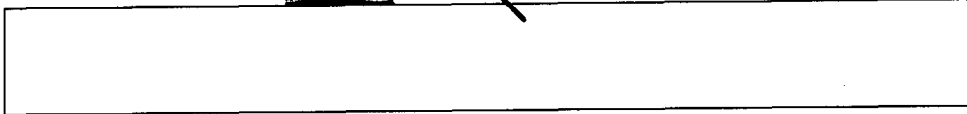
MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director of Central Intelligence
FROM : John H. Stein
Acting Deputy Director for Operations
SUBJECT : MILITARY THOUGHT (USSR): Dissertations

1. The enclosed Intelligence Information Special Report is part of a series now in preparation based on the SECRET USSR Ministry of Defense publication Collection of Articles of the Journal "Military Thought". This article contains brief summaries of the candidates' dissertations which were defended at the General Staff Academy, the M. V. Frunze Academy, and the Academy of Armored Troops in the second half of 1962 and the first half of 1963. The dissertation topics range from matters of current operational art and tactics to historical discussions of military actions during the Great Patriotic War. This article appeared in Issue No. 2 (72) for 1964.

2. Because the source of this report is extremely sensitive, this document should be handled on a strict need-to-know basis within recipient agencies. For ease of reference, reports from this publication have been assigned

John H. Stein

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Intelligence Information Special Report

Page 3 of 25 Pages

COUNTRY USSR

DATE OF
INFO. Mid-1964

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DATE

8 January 1979

SUBJECT

MILITARY THOUGHT (USSR): Dissertations

SOURCE Documentary

Summary:

The following report is a translation from Russian of an article which appeared in Issue No. 2 (72) for 1964 of the SECRET USSR Ministry of Defense publication Collection of Articles of the Journal "Military Thought". This article contains brief summaries of the candidates' dissertations which were defended at the General Staff Academy, the M. V. Frunze Academy, and the Academy of Armored Troops in the second half of 1962 and the first half of 1963. The dissertation topics range from matters of current operational art and tactics to historical discussions of military actions during the Great Patriotic War.

End of Summary

[REDACTED] Comment:

The SECRET version of Military Thought was published three times annually and was distributed down to the level of division commander. It reportedly ceased publication at the end of 1970.

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Dissertations

In order to further acquaint the readers of the journal with the themes of candidates' dissertations which were defended at the Military Academy of the General Staff, the M. V. Frunze Academy, and the Academy of Armored Troops in the second half of 1962 and the first half of 1963, the editorial staff continues the publication of brief summaries.

Operational Art

1. Movement Forward and Deployment of Front Troops for Going Over to the Offensive in the Initial Period of War. General-Mayor L. M. KRYLOV, 1962, 148 pages plus 8 diagrams. Military Academy of the General Staff. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, and a conclusion.

The first chapter examines the objective and conditions for moving forward and deploying front troops, making the decision and planning, organizing the movement forward and deployment of rocket troops, the air army, air defense troops, combined-arms and tank armies, the second echelon of the front, and the rear services, and also the cover and support of troops.

The second chapter discusses the movement forward and deployment of front troops under conditions of a surprise enemy attack, during a threatening situation, and also methods for the troops to go over to the offensive. The third chapter is concerned with matters of controlling front troops during their movement forward and deployment.

2. Combating Nuclear Weapons of the Enemy in the First Offensive Operation of the Initial Period of War. General-Mayor K. M. SUKHOVOY, 1961, 147 pages plus 15 diagrams. Military Academy of the General Staff. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, and a conclusion. It examines the main views of the command of US and NATO armies on employing nuclear weapons in a modern operation, the existing system for equipping the US and NATO armed forces with special types of weapons in theaters of military operations, the forces, means, methods, and organization of combat against nuclear weapons of the enemy in a front offensive operation in the initial period of war (destruction of nuclear weapons in the first strike of the front, special features of conducting combat against nuclear weapons during an operation, maneuvering of forces and means).

As recommendations for organizing battle, it refers to a zonal system of combat, where specific means conduct combat in a zone designated for them.

3. Negotiation of a Zone of Radioactive Contamination by Front Troops in an Offensive Operation. General-Mayor of Tank Troops P. V. PISKAREV, 1962, 146 pages plus 14 diagrams. Military Academy of the General Staff. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, and a conclusion.

The first chapter examines the possible nature of the radiation situation in the offensive zone of front troops, the views and capabilities of the probable enemy ~~for~~ creating zones of radioactive contamination of the terrain and their characteristic features.

The second chapter examines the organization of the negotiation of these zones by front troops (making a decision, warning the troops, conducting radiation reconnaissance, engineer support of troops, protection of personnel from the effects of radioactive substances, materiel-technical and medical support, and troop control).

The third chapter examines the conditions, methods of actions, and capabilities of troops for negotiating contaminated areas.

In the conclusion, a number of recommendations are given for improving the means for individual protection, increasing the protective properties of combat equipment and motor transport, the resistance of the body to radiation sickness, and a number of others.

4. Combating Nuclear Weapons in a Front Offensive Operation. General-Major of Artillery V. F. KHIZHNYAKOV, 1962, 212 pages plus an album of diagrams. Military Academy of the General Staff. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, and general conclusions.

The first chapter examines the employment of nuclear weapons in the defensive and defensive-offensive operations of an army group based on the views of the US and NATO army command, the equipping of army groups with means for delivering nuclear weapons to target, their capabilities, and the characteristics of nuclear weapons.

The second chapter sets forth tasks for combating enemy nuclear weapons, the forces and means of the front enlisted for this, and combat methods. The third chapter analyzes the capabilities of the front to combat enemy nuclear weapons in an offensive operation. The fourth chapter discusses matters of organizing and conducting combat against enemy nuclear weapons.

5. The Employment of Means of Minor Automation and Mechanization and the Organization of Troop Control in a Front Offensive Operation. General-Major N. P. KHARLAMOV, 1962, 164 pages plus 10 diagrams. Military Academy of the General Staff. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, and a conclusion.

The first chapter examines the basic requirements of troop control, as well as ways of resolving them on a new technical basis -- automation and mechanization as the most important stages in the process of establishing an integrated automated troop control system.

The second chapter investigates the most important processes of troop control in which it is possible to employ minor automation and mechanization, the basic technical means, requirements for them, and trends in development.

The third chapter discusses methods of troop control and work methods of the command and staff with the employment of means of minor automation and mechanization, and it provides the plan and procedure for the work at control posts of staffs, directorates, and departments of front field headquarters.

In the conclusion, the author points out the need to reorganize troop control and further improve it by establishing testing centers in a number of districts for employing means of minor automation and mechanization in staffs and troops.

6. Research of the Capabilities of Employing Electronic Computers for Planning Jamming of Enemy Shortwave Communications in a Front Offensive Operation. Colonel A. I. KHIMCHENKO, 1962, 199 pages plus 10 diagrams, Military Academy i/n M. V. Frunze. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, six sections, and a conclusion.

In the first section the bases for planning jamming are examined and factors are determined which influence the successful employment of radio jamming forces and means in a front offensive operation; in the second section the organization and protection from jamming of shortwave communications in the US Army are examined; in the third, a method of calculating targets when planning jamming of shortwave communications is proposed; in the fourth, the procedure for calculating the necessary number of jamming transmitters in an offensive operation is set forth; in the fifth, calculations for determining the most advantageous disposition and the procedure for relocation of the jammers, as well as for calculating the energy to create effective interference are given; in the sixth section an algorithm for solving problems in planning neutralizing jamming of enemy shortwave communications is proposed and the methodology for solving them on electronic computers is developed.

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In the conclusion, proposals are formulated for the optimal disposition of jamming sets and for organizing a jamming control center in the front.

7. Reconnaissance in Support of Preparing and Conducting the First Offensive Operation of a Front (Army) in a Missile/Nuclear War. Colonel R. G. SIMONYAN, 1962, 151 pages plus an album of diagrams. Military Academy i/n M. V. Frunze. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, and a conclusion. It examines the views of probable enemies regarding the preparation and conduct of the first operations of the initial period of war, reconnaissance activity of a border military district prior to the beginning of combat actions, and the organization and conduct of reconnaissance with the start of combat actions. Here, the purpose, tasks and targets of reconnaissance in peacetime, in a period of threat and with the onset of combat actions are analyzed in detail, as well as measures for achieving the increased combat readiness of reconnaissance forces and means, the conduct of reconnaissance during the delivery of the first nuclear strike and the movement forward of troops to go over to the offensive, and also in the course of conducting the first offensive operation. Considerable attention is devoted to an examination of radio and radiotechnical reconnaissance.

In the conclusion, recommendations are given for improving the quality of reconnaissance equipment, for organizing and conducting reconnaissance in a border district, and for the structure of its reconnaissance organs.

8. Air Reconnaissance in a Front Offensive Operation. General-Major of Aviation B. N. ZOLOTAROV, 1962, 150 pages plus 4 diagrams. Military Academy of the General Staff. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, and a conclusion. The first chapter examines the tasks and methods of air reconnaissance in a front offensive operation and the factors determining them, groupings of enemy forces and means and the possible nature of their actions, and the targets, tasks, and methods of air reconnaissance.

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The second chapter analyzes the organization and conduct of air reconnaissance prior to the beginning of combat actions and during the first nuclear strike. In the third chapter, basic measures supporting the conduct of air reconnaissance are enumerated: overcoming of the enemy's air defense, basing, and materiel-technical support.

In the conclusion the author recommends conducting air reconnaissance from low or extremely high altitudes by massed flights of aviation, and he also provides certain information about types of reconnaissance aviation aircraft and the tactical-technical specifications for them.

9. Problems of Reconnaissance in Present-day Army Operations and Possible Ways of Solving Them. Colonel P. S. SAZIMSKIY, 1962, 160 pages plus 6 diagrams. Military Academy of the General Staff. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, and a conclusion. It discusses the possible nature of present-day army operations and problems of reconnaissance, the necessity of decreasing the dependence of the army on the front and of obtaining information about the enemy, shortening the time limits for obtaining reconnaissance data, increasing the depth of conducting reconnaissance, ways of raising the capabilities of the reconnaissance forces and means of combined-arms and tank armies, the organizational structure of reconnaissance organs and conditions of maintaining them in constant combat readiness, and ways of improving the methods and means of reconnaissance.

The author proposes eliminating the multistage nature of collecting and processing reconnaissance information, introducing means of automation for this, and simplifying the process of preparing photographic documents during air reconnaissance.

10. Employing Submarine Forces for Destroying Naval Targets on the Coast of the Enemy. Rear Admiral I. N. TSIRULNIKOV, 1962, 150 pages plus 9 diagrams. Military Academy of the General Staff. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, six chapters, and a conclusion. It gives a brief survey of the employment of submarines against coastal targets in World War I, World War II,

and the Great Patriotic War; it examines the system of defense of important coastal areas from missile/nuclear strikes by submarine forces according to American and British views, the tasks of submarine forces, and the nature of the employment of nuclear submarines against coastal targets; the influence of the military geographical conditions of the theater of military operations on the use of submarines, the planning of the employment of submarine forces, their deployment in the area of combat actions, the conduct of final reconnaissance of the enemy, the delivery of strikes, and the return of submarines to base; and a few comments on the direction of development of missile submarines are set forth.

11. Troop Marches over Great Distances. Colonel M. P. STRYGM, 1962, 170 pages plus 15 diagrams and tables. Military Academy of Armored Troops. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, and a conclusion. In it are examined in sequence: the role and place of marches over great distances in the combat activity of troops and the conditions of conducting them, the march capabilities of the troops, and the organization and conduct of marches.

The author discusses a new system of provost and traffic control service, standards of speed and distance of movement, measures providing for increasing the march capabilities of troops and raising their combat readiness when they enter an engagement or battle.

12. Combat Actions of the Air Army in Destroying the Enemy's Means of Nuclear Attack in the First Front Offensive Operation in the Initial Period of War. General-Major of Aviation P. S. MARMAZ, 1962, 119 pages plus 8 diagrams. Military Academy of the General Staff. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, and general conclusions.

The first chapter examines the installations of the enemy's nuclear attack means in the offensive zone of the front and gives their characteristics.

In the second chapter, matters of organizing combat actions and the combat capabilities of the air army for destroying the enemy's means of nuclear attack are investigated, and, in the third, methods of combat actions of the air army in the first nuclear strike, when destroying the enemy's means of nuclear attack during the first offensive operation of the front (on the ground and in the air, both day and night), and also matters of supporting combat actions of the army are analyzed.

13. Combat Actions of the Air Army in Support of the Tank Army in a Front Offensive Operation During the Initial Period of War. General-Major of Aviation S. P. SOKOLOV, 1963, 173 pages plus 6 diagrams. Military Academy of the General Staff. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, and a conclusion.

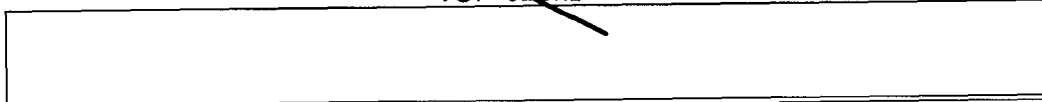
The first chapter examines the tasks of the air army which are fulfilled in support of the tank army in an offensive operation of the front.

In the second chapter questions of the organization of combat actions of the air army are investigated, and in the third are given the conditions and methods of fulfilling the main tasks of the air army in support of the tank army, destroying (neutralizing) targets of enemy missile/nuclear weapons ahead of the advancing troops, combating the reserves of the enemy, destroying (neutralizing) his radiotechnical means, supporting the landing of tactical airborne landing forces, and also supporting the tank army by airlifts.

14. The Foundations and Organization of the Employment of Airborne Landing Forces in Offensive Operations of the Initial Period of War. General-Major V. P. KOZLOKOV, 1963, Military Academy of the General Staff. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, and a conclusion.

The first chapter examines the role, tasks, and classification of airborne landing forces in offensive operations of the initial period of war.



The second chapter analyzes the conditions, capabilities, and procedure for employing airborne landing forces to fulfil basic tasks: combating nuclear means of the enemy, rapid exploitation of the effects of nuclear strikes against the enemy and the switching of combat actions to his rear, and assisting the troops in increasing rates of advance and maneuverability.

The third chapter investigates matters of organizing and supporting the employment of airborne landing forces, making the decision, planning, selecting and preparing departure areas for landing, concentrating landing forces and military transport aviation in departure areas for the landing operation, assigning tasks to the troops who are participating in the airborne landing, organizing cooperation, reconnaissance, cover of landing troops against strikes from the air and protection from means of mass destruction of the enemy, and materiel-technical, medical, and other types of support.

15. Airborne Landings in the First Operations of the Initial Period of War. Colonel A. P. PESAYEKHAN, 1962, 175 pages plus 7 diagrams. Military Academy i/n M. V. Frunze. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, and a conclusion,

The first chapter examines the nature of combat actions of troops and requirements levied on airborne landing forces in the first operations of the initial period of war.

In the second chapter the special features of organizing the employment of airborne landing forces, the use of rocket troops and supporting aviation in supporting the landing, and also certain matters of support and control are analyzed.

The third chapter discusses the employment of airborne landing forces during the first strike, in a meeting engagement, when negotiating an enemy defense, in pursuit, and in conducting defensive actions.

16. Combat Employment of a Motorized Rifle Division in an Operational Airborne Landing. Lieutenant Colonel M. I. BELOV, 1962. Military Academy i/n M. V. Frunze. Typewritten.



The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, and a conclusion. The first chapter examines the bases for employing a motorized rifle division in an operational landing and ways of increasing its air-transportability.

In the second chapter the organization of an airborne landing and combat actions of a motorized rifle division are analyzed, and, in the third, the actions of troops during a landing and while entering battle, seizing objectives and areas of the terrain and holding them until the troops operating from the front arrive.

17. Organizing Tank-Technical Support in a Front Offensive Operation. General-Leytenant of Engineer-Technical Service A. S. KARPENKO, 1963, 241 pages plus an album of diagrams. Military Academy i/n M. V. Frunze. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, and a conclusion. The first chapter examines the conditions of conducting a modern front offensive operation and the influence those conditions have on the organization and implementation of tank-technical support. The second chapter discusses the organization of tank-technical support of tank troops in offensive operations of fronts based on the experience of the Great Patriotic War, exercises and war games. Here, it examines in depth the intensity of work of armored equipment in an operation, the nature and volume of work to ensure its reliability during the preparation for and in the process of conducting a front operation, the possible amount of tank equipment put out of operation, the tasks and role of troop, army, and front repair means in repairing armored equipment, their echeloning and methods of use, methods of repair, the organization of recovery, supplying of troops with tank parts, and control of tank-technical support of front troops.

The third chapter discusses matters of tank-technical support of front troops during the preparation for and in the course of an offensive operation.

18. The Employment of Nuclear Weapons in an Offensive Operation of a Combined-Arms Army in the Initial Period of War. Colonel I. P. OSIPENKO, 1963, 184 pages plus 6 diagrams. Military Academy i/n M. V. Frunze. Typewritten.

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The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, and a conclusion.

The first chapter examines the nature of combat actions of the enemy in the initial period of war and the probable composition of his grouping in the offensive zone of the army, and it also analyzes which enemy targets it is advisable to destroy with nuclear weapons.

In the second chapter a calculation of the capabilities of a combined-arms army for employing nuclear weapons in an operation is given, the methodology for determining the required amount of nuclear munitions for an army offensive operation is set forth, and the optimal yields of the nuclear munitions needed for the army to fulfil its tasks are specified.

The third chapter analyzes matters of organizing the employment of nuclear weapons in an army operation and ways to shorten the time for preparing nuclear strikes, and the fourth chapter discusses the procedure for employing nuclear weapons in the course of the operation.

19. Air Defense of a Combined-Arms Army in the First Offensive Operation. General-Mayor of Artillery M. P. BOTIN, 1962, 197 pages plus an album of diagrams. Military Academy i/n M. V. Frunze. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, and a conclusion, in which the following basic matters are examined in sequence: the conditions for deployment and the nature of combat actions of troops of a combined-arms army; the possible nature of actions of the air enemy; the requirements levied on air defense and the tasks of the air defense in an army operation; the method of calculating the necessary number of means for air defense of troops of the army; an assessment of the effectiveness of present and projected air defense means; certain matters of area air defense of troops; the combat employment of surface-to-air missile units and antiaircraft artillery; electronic countermeasures against the air enemy; the combat employment of means of reconnaissance of the air enemy and warning the troops about him; antimissile defense of army troops; the content of the work of the commander, the staff, and the chief of air defense troops of the army in organizing air

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defense; control of air defense troops of the army in repulsing the first strike of the air enemy in the course of the operation.

In the conclusion, the author substantiates the need to have radiotechnical means in the army for neutralizing the radioelectronic systems of missiles and aviation, and also matters of automating control of the forces and means of the air defense of the army.

20. Control of Tank-Technical Support of a Tank Army in an Offensive Operation with the Use of Means of Automation and Mechanization. Engineer Lieutenant Colonel V. Ya. KAVER, 1963, 222 pages plus 9 diagrams. Military Academy of Armored Troops. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, and a conclusion.

The dissertation discusses matters of control of tank-technical support and conditions of its organization in an offensive operation using means of automation and mechanization. Here, the volume of information transmitted on matters of tank-technical support at the battalion--tank army level, and the capabilities of using standard (formalized) documents are analyzed, and a plan for the control of tank-technical support of a tank army with the use of an integrated automated system is provided.

21. Operational-Tactical Basis for a Communications System of a Combined-Arms Army and the Requirements for Communications Means in Automating the Processes of Troop Control. Colonel T. T. TETDOYEV, 1963, 197 pages plus 9 diagrams. Military Academy i/n M. V. Frunze. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, and a conclusion.

The first chapter examines the requirements levied on troop control, the structure of an automated system, and the tasks of communications in this system; the second chapter discusses requirements levied on the system and means of communications, the principles of setting it up in the army and the role of various means in it, and a calculation of the number of

communications channels and the structure of the communications system of the army; the third chapter examines communications centers of the army and the development of a communications system under conditions of high levels of radioactive and chemical contamination of the terrain.

22. Investigation of the Possibilities of Employing Television for the Purpose of Providing Troop Control at the Operational-Tactical Level. Lieutenant Colonel Ye. A. LAZAREV, 1962, 198 pages plus 11 diagrams. Military Academy i/n M. V. Frunze. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, and a conclusion. It examines in sequence: concise characteristic features of certain processes of control, the possibilities of employing television for control, and the operational-technical specifications for television equipment.

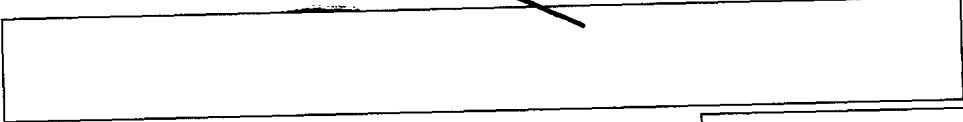
In the conclusion the author formulates basic principles for setting up a television system and gives tactical-technical specifications for each type of equipment.

Tactics

1. Defense of a Motorized Rifle Division in the Course of an Army Offensive Operation. Colonel V. Ye. YEROFEYEV, 1963, 168 pages plus 3 diagrams. Military Academy i/n M. V. Frunze. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, and a conclusion.

The first chapter examines: defense of combined-arms large units in offensive operations of the Great Patriotic War, conditions under which troops go over to the defense in an army offensive operation of the initial period of a missile/nuclear war, the nature of the defense of a division in the course of an operation, and principles of its organization and conduct.



The second chapter investigates ways of solving the main problems of defense. In this, special attention is devoted to the setting up of a defensive grouping in short time limits, protection of troops from destruction by nuclear weapons of the enemy, and the organization of defense in the course of maneuvering combat actions.

The third chapter analyzes the fire capabilities of a division and the employment of its forces and means in a defensive battle. In so doing, such questions are examined in detail as fire destruction of the enemy on the approaches to the defense, the repulse of an attack, combat against an enemy who is penetrating the defense of the division, and the subsequent going over to the offensive.

2. Disengagement and Withdrawal of Combined-Arms Large Units for the Purpose of Going Over to the Defense on the Rear Line. Colonel M. T. KOLESNIKOV, 1962, 175 pages plus 10 diagrams and tables. Military Academy i/n M. V. Frunze. Typewritten.

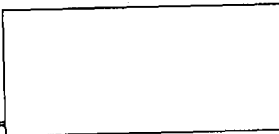
The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, and a conclusion.

The first chapter analyzes conditions for beginning a withdrawal of combined-arms large units in a defensive operation of an army.

The second chapter investigates matters of organizing and supporting the disengagement and withdrawal of large units; the third chapter specifies the most effective methods of disengagement and withdrawal of troops depending on various conditions of the situation. Here, certain matters of organizing a defense on the rear line by the withdrawing troops are examined.

3. Combating Airborne Landing Forces in a Defense. Lieutenant Colonel G. D. IONIN, 1962, 177 pages plus an album of diagrams. Military Academy i/n M. V. Frunze. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, and a conclusion. In it the following matters are examined: the role of combat against airborne landing forces in a defensive battle and operation; the employment of airborne



landing forces in an offensive according to the views of NATO, the capabilities of forces and means allocated for antilanding combat and methods for conducting it, and zones of combat against airborne landing forces; setting the combat tasks, organizing reconnaissance and warning; electronic countermeasures; combat actions before the landing (drop) of the landing forces, during the landing (drop) and after it, and the special features of conducting combat against airborne landing forces at night.

4. The Methodology of Preparing Operational-Tactical Descriptions of Problems in Troop Control for Solution on Electronic Computers. Lieutenant Colonel K. A. SAMIGUDIN, 1963, 189 pages plus an album of diagrams. Military Academy i/n M. V. Frunze. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, five chapters, and a conclusion.

The first chapter provides a general understanding of the problems and descriptions of them for solution on electronic computers and specifies the procedure for formulating these problems; the second chapter gives the methodology for specifying the content and characteristics of initial data for solving problems; the third chapter examines the methodology for working out in sequence the methods for solving problems in troop control on electronic computers; the fourth chapter gives the methodology for determining the content and methods of outputting the results of the solution from the electronic computer; the fifth chapter examines matters of teaching ground forces command personnel the methods of working out descriptions, and it gives sample subject matter and the procedure for conducting practical exercises.

All research is based mainly on the analysis of two basic groups of problems -- informational and computational, intended for solution on multipurpose electronic computers of combined-arms and operational staffs.

5. The Communications System of a Tank Division When Troop Control is Automated. Lieutenant Colonel S. V. VASILYEV, 1963, 184 pages plus 12 diagrams. Military Academy of Armored Troops. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, and a conclusion.

The first chapter examines the conditions determining the communications system in a tank division; the second chapter discusses the quantitative indices of the communications system and also the effectiveness of a projected communications system; the third chapter investigates matters of improving the existing communications system of a tank division when using available means, and it specifies the sequence for introducing the projected communications system.

6. Organizing the Repair and Recovery of Tanks in Offensive and Defensive Actions of Motorized Rifle Units and Large Units in the Arctic and Beyond the Arctic Circle. Engineer Colonel O. N. BARBIKOV, 1963, 260 pages. Military Academy i/n M. V. Frunze. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, five chapters, and a conclusion.

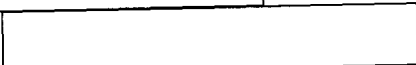
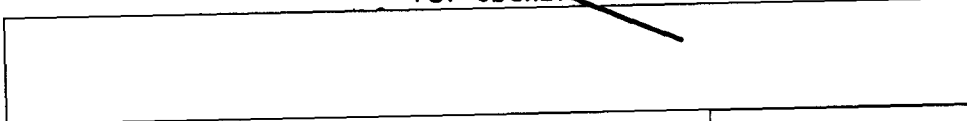
A brief assessment is given in the first chapter of the physical-geographic conditions of the Eastern Arctic, and the peculiar features of employing tanks in Arctic regions and the repair and recovery of them in the course of combat actions are discussed.

The second chapter examines the possible breakdown of tanks due to combat damage and for technical reasons while conducting offensive and defensive actions, and it determines the size of the overall daily average of repair of tank and motor transport equipment.

The third chapter specifies the production capabilities and the organization and equipping of repair units and subunits of a motorized rifle division.

In the fourth chapter the capabilities for recovering tanks in a deep snow cover are investigated, and the number and types of tows for initial and secondary recovery are discussed.

And, finally, in the fifth chapter the basic principles for employing tank and division repair and recovery means in the



Arctic and the special features of organizing repair and recovery in an offensive and defensive battle of a motorized rifle division, the peculiar features of controlling repair and recovery means in the course of combat actions and protecting personnel and equipment of repair and recovery subunits and units from weapons of mass destruction are given.

7. Application of Operations Research Theory for Analysis of the Combat Capabilities of Forces and Means in the Course of Offensive Actions of Tactical-Level Troops, Lieutenant Colonel I. V. SHCHERBAKOV, 1962, 171 pages plus 5 diagrams. Military Academy i/n M. V. Frunze. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, and a conclusion.

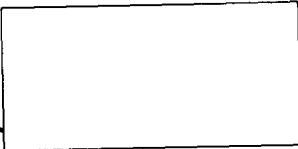
In the first chapter the content, methods, and problems of operations research theory for the analysis of troop combat actions are discussed; in the second, an analysis of the combat capabilities of forces and means using operations research theory is given. In the third chapter an operational-tactical description of a problem for determining (with the help of an electronic computer) the optimal number of forces and means of offensive troops is given.

In the conclusion ways of applying operations research theory for analysis of troop combat actions are shown.

Other Matters

1. Switching the Efforts of the Front to a New Axis and Carrying out a Flank Attack with Subsequent Pursuit of the Enemy in the Brno Offensive Operation in 1943. Colonel Yu. V. PLOTNIKOV, 1962, 189 pages plus an album of diagrams. Military Academy i/n M. V. Frunze. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, and a conclusion.



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The first chapter sets forth conditions of preparing the Brno offensive operation and analyzes the decision of the front commander. In this, the regrouping of the troops of the 50th Army, the operational disposition and battle formation of the front troops, and the organization of all types of support are discussed.

The second chapter examines the beginning of combat actions on the left wing and the conduct of a frontal attack by troops of the right wing of the Brno Front, and also the assault crossing of the Dvina River and the enlargement of the bridgeheads. The third chapter is devoted to the organization and conduct of pursuit in wooded-swamp conditions.

2. An Analysis of the Combat Actions of the 1st and 5th Guards Tank Armies in the Belgorod-Kharkov Operation (August 1943). Colonel of the Reserves I. K. SVISTUN, 1962, 264 pages plus 4 appendices and an album of diagrams. Military Academy i/n M. V. Frunze. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, and a conclusion.

The first chapter discusses the reasons for and the substance of the change of views about employing tank armies in front offensive operations.

The second chapter analyzes the preparation of tank armies for an offensive and the completion by them of a breakthrough of the tactical zone of defense; the third chapter investigates the combat actions of tank armies in the depth of the defense; the exploitation of success in the operational depth (4-10 August), the combat of tank armies against the operational reserves (a meeting engagement south of Bogodukhov, the repulse of counterthrusts of an enemy grouping at Akhtyrka); certain questions of artillery, aviation, and engineer support of actions of tank armies in the operational depth, the organization of control posts and communications; and, matters of party-political work in the course of the operation.

The fourth chapter examines basic matters of materiel-technical support of tank armies in an operation.

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3. The Experience of Preparing and Conducting Army Offensive Operations of the Soviet-Japanese War of 1945 and Its Significance for Present-Day Conditions. Colonel I. Ya. SUDDENOK, 1962, 170 pages plus an album of diagrams. Military Academy i/n M. V. Frunze. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, and a conclusion.

The first chapter gives an assessment of the operational-strategic conditions under which combat actions of troops in the Far Eastern Theater of Military Operations were prepared and conducted, and examines the operational situation, the tasks, and the combat strength of Soviet combined-arms and tank armies.

The second chapter summarizes the experience and explains the special features of preparing army offensive operations under conditions of the Far Eastern Theater of Military Operations. In the third chapter questions of conducting army offensive operations are investigated. Here, methods of negotiating the enemy's border defense zone are discussed, and the experience of utilizing forward detachments and airborne landing forces, armored and mechanized troops, making assault crossings of major water obstacles, and cooperating with river flotillas is evaluated.

4. Offensive Operations of Troops of the 10th and 50th Armies of the Western Front in the Moscow Counteroffensive in December 1941. Colonel M. S. TOLKICHEV, 1962, 236 pages plus an album of diagrams. Military Academy i/n M. V. Frunze. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of a brief introduction and four chapters.

The first chapter presents the military-political situation at the beginning of December 1941, the operational situation on the left wing of the Western Front, the concept of the front commander for the offensive by the troops of the left wing and the role in the front operation of the 10th and 50th armies, a brief description of the military-geographic characteristics of the area of combat actions of these armies, and the experience of the actions in the first months of the war.

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The second chapter analyzes the decision of the commander of the 10th and 50th armies, the offensive zones, the depth of the combat tasks and the battle formations of the large units, the planning of the combat employment of the branch arms, the organization of control posts and communications, and certain matters of support for the operation.

The third chapter examines the progress of the combat actions of the 10th and 50th armies in the Tula offensive operation and the development of the offensive on the Belev-Kozelsk and Kaluga axes. The fourth chapter provides summations and operational-tactical conclusions.

5. Air Defense in an Army Offensive Operation under Conditions Beyond the Arctic Circle. Colonel S. M. ZELENIN, 1962, 137 pages plus 5 appendices. Military Academy i/n M. V. Frunze. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, and a conclusion.

The first chapter briefly gives the characteristics of natural conditions beyond the Arctic Circle and of the special features of an army offensive operation, it discusses the influence of the conditions beyond the Arctic Circle on the combat employment of air defense forces and means and analyzes the possible nature of actions of the air enemy beyond the Arctic Circle.

The second chapter investigates matters of organizing air defense and an offensive operation of an army: radar reconnaissance of the air enemy and warning, anti-aircraft cover; methods for covering rear services troops and installations with fighter aviation, its combat capabilities, electronic countermeasures against the air enemy; and special features of cooperation and control of air defense forces and means.

The third chapter examines the conduct of air defense in an army offensive operation.

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6. Automating the Processes of Collecting and Processing Reconnaissance Information at Operational-Tactical Levels of the US Army. (Critical Analysis). Colonel V. I. MAKSIMENKO, 256 pages plus an album of diagrams. Military Academy i/n M. V. Frunze. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, five chapters, and a conclusion.

It sets forth the views of the US command on automating reconnaissance in a modern battle and operation and an evaluation of basic technical means for automating reconnaissance; it gives an analysis of principles of setting up and a structural diagram of an automated reconnaissance system at operational-tactical levels of the US Army, investigates processes of automating the collection and processing of reconnaissance information and practical measures of the US command for setting up means for automating reconnaissance.

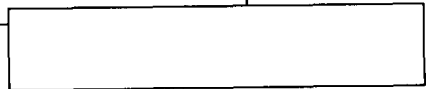
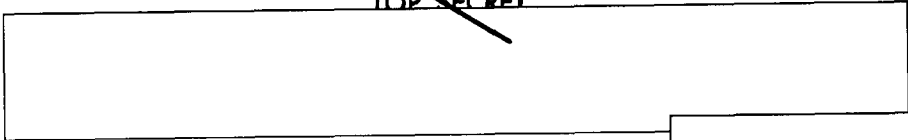
7. The Tactics of Soviet Border Guard Troops and Their Development. Colonel N. I. KOLENKO, 1962, 204 pages plus 9 diagrams. Military Academy i/n M. V. Frunze. Typewritten.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, and a conclusion.

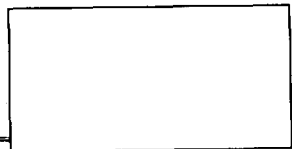
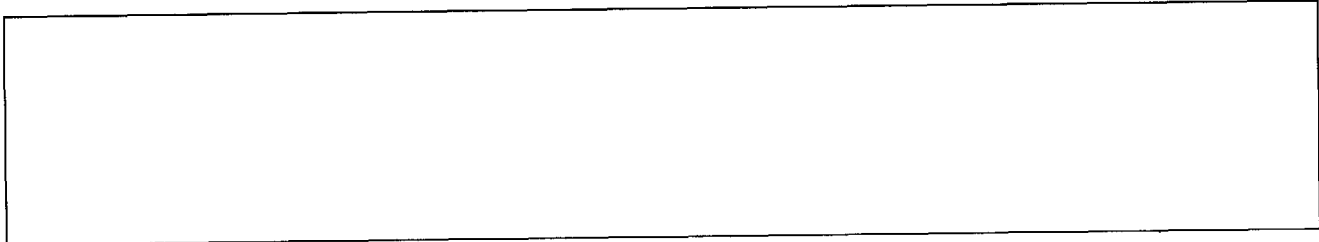
In it are examined: the tactics of border guard troops and their place in Soviet military science; factors determining their conception and formation (1918-1924), the development of tactics in the prewar period (1924-1941), in the period of the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945), and in the postwar period (1945-1962); possible changes in the conditions of guarding the border in the near future and the most probable ways for further improving the tactics of the border guard troops.

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