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TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS

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ACTIVITIES IN THE GAGARIN AIR FORCE ACADEMY DESCRIBED

Moscow KRYL'YA RODINY in Russian No 8, Aug 77 signed to press 12 Jul 77
pp 20-22

[Article by N. Nikolayev: "Higher School for Air Force Pilots"]

[Text] The Soviet Air Force began its glorious history during the heroic days of the October Revolution and, together with its state, has developed as an instrument to defend the achievements made by the revolution. From its very beginning our air force needed military-engineering and technical cadres. In 1922 the Engineering Institute of the Red Air Force was reorganized into a military academy called the Prof N. Ye. Zhukovskiy Air Force Academy.

Well-educated commanders with a broad operational-tactical outlook were needed to guide the air force's military training program and activity. Therefore, in addition to an engineering school, the academy also opened a school for military commanders in 1923. Training cadres of commanding officers for the air force was a completely new undertaking. This was the first attempt of this kind not only in our country but in the world. This experiment was of fundamental importance in the history of military aviation education and in the development of an operational-tactical doctrine in the field of aviation. Scientific fields were established for the first time which air force commanders with higher military education were required to master. Teaching programs and curricula were formulated for the first time, the experience of methodical work was acquired, and the first specialized scientific text-books were written.

Key faculty members of the Prof N. Ye. Zhukovskiy Academy became the core of the future commander-navigator academy, which today is named Order of Kutuzov Red Banner Military Air Academy imeni Yu. A. Gagarin. An independent educational institution since 1940, this academy undertook the extensive training of leaders for the air force commanding cadres. It also began scientific-research work in the area of air force strategy and tactics.

During the years of the Great Patriotic War the academy assumed a new task. It began preparing highly educated commanders who could not only organize the air force's military operations but also generalize battle experience, contributing to the development of tactics of diverse types of military aircraft and to the art of strategy for the air force. The academy gave about 3,000 commanders and navigators to the front lines. Over 500 became Heroes of the Soviet Union--3 of whom were awarded the title twice: A. V. Vozzhaykin, V. G. Ryazanov and Ye. P. Fedorov. More than 100 academy graduates and associates who went to the front were promoted to the rank of general. Among them is the academy graduate A. V. Utin, who in the space of 2 war years rose from the rank of major to general, from regiment commander to corps commander. His aviators shot down over 1,500 enemy planes. There is also the former department head of the academy, V. G. Ryazanov, commander of the famed Orders of Suvorov and Kutuzov Red Banner First Guards Kirovograd-Berlin Ground Attack Air Corps.

Unlimited devotion to the fatherland and the party, loyalty to the duties of a soldier, deep mastery of the military art, fearlessness and heroism characterize the academy's students who participated in the Great Patriotic War.

The war experience necessitated review of many tenets of air force operational strategy and tactics in its various branches. It increased the demands on the organization of navigation and rear security of air force military operations. Comprehensive study and generalization of the war experience and its introduction into the educational process thus became the academy's most important task. Since 1944, education in typical subjects was given with due regard to changes of the past, lessons were conducted by employing the interdisciplinary method and students were instructed in independent research on different problems relevant to combat application.

The air force cadres were faced with new requirements due to basic changes in weaponry and the means of destruction (rocket technology, new airplanes) as well as to the nature itself of armed combat. It was necessary for air force commanders to have a thorough grasp of the nature of the revolutionary transformations in warfare, correctly understand the character and substance of armed struggle under changed conditions, master all forms and methods of air force combat operations in a fast-changing situation, and have thorough knowledge of the properties and capabilities of more advanced aviation technology and the new means of destruction. As before, the educational-professorial staff of the academy has made every effort to bring the teaching process, the scientific research and the academy's entire, many-sided activity up to the level of increased needs. The collective has persistently sought the means best suited to solve the new tasks.

Thus, as a collective of teachers, patriots and communists, the academy has been working under the guidance of the party organization. Its

teaching methods and its educational and learning skills have constantly improved. Those who were present at its beginning contributed much toward this achievement--Generals F. K. Arzhenukhin, A. S. Kolesov, B. F. Sveshnikov; Colonels B. A. Ageyev, D. P. Kaminskiy, P. N. Solntsev, D. V. Kuz'menko, as well as those who labor there today: candidates of military science, Majors General of Aviation V. D. Zaytsev, V. N. Kamenskiy; Heroes of the Soviet Union: Major General of Aviation Prof V. A. Kumskov, Colonels N. I. Gapeyenko, G. N. Yeletskiy... Having acquired thorough knowledge, the academy's graduates apply it with skill as heads of large units, staffs and administrations. They contribute to the task of increasing the air force's battle readiness and strengthening the power of the armed forces. Many have become prominent military leaders, like Marshals of Aviation A. N. Yefimov, A. P. Silant'yev; Colonels General A. Ye. Borovykh, Ye. M. Gorbatyuk, S. D. Gorelov, I. D. Gaydayenko, A. N. Katrich, P. F. Kirsanov, I. N. Kozhedub. Seventy percent of USSR Honored Military Pilots and Navigators are former academy students. Cosmonauts P. Belyayev, G. Beregovoy, G. Dobrovolskiy, P. Klimuk and A. Filipchenko also received their education at the academy.

As it looks forward now, together with all of the armed forces, to the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, the academy holds one of the most important places among air force institutions of higher learning. In order to improve the quality of its instruction, the academy has at its disposal well-equipped classrooms, abundant training apparatus which makes it possible to learn flight habits under complicated weather conditions and master flight operations under diverse circumstances; and a training command-center fitted out with modern radio technology. The academy has its own editorial and publishing department as well as printing office; also, its own picture studio for the production of educational films and films about the collective's life and activity. It includes a museum with exhibits of the air force's aviation technology, reflecting aviation history, the Soviet Air Force's accomplishments in battle, the beginning and development of aviation science and technology, and the fighting traditions of its fliers and their heroic exploits in defense of the fatherland. Also, there is a student military science society and a well-supplied scientific library.

Flight practice and active service in the ranks are among the most important aspects of student training. As a rule, they complete that part of their training in the air force units where they were serving and flying prior to entering the academy. By undergoing training in the posts which they were to assume upon completion of their studies, the officers acquire organizational habits, learn methodical skills and adopt the experience of their older comrades in directing combat and in political training. At the same time, they are instructors to other airmen, transmitting the theoretical knowledge they acquired in the course of their own studies.

Life in the academy is very busy and many-sided. The officers' club is the center of its mass cultural activity. Meetings are organized there

with prominent, nationally-known personalities and there are evenings of recreation for the officers. Moscow artists, distinguished personalities in art and culture and famous heroes visit. Amateur art and dance collectives are permanent parts of the club, and servicemen's families receive great attention.

Physical culture and sports are also well organized at the academy, and its collective has been awarded prizes in many fields. This is made possible by the availability of a swimming pool, stadium, gym and sports village.

As a rule, students of the academy are officers who have completed higher-school training for pilots. While pilot-engineers (navigator-engineers) have higher technical education, they lack higher military training. The academy's goal is to give them a thorough knowledge of strategy and tactics, a solid instruction in Marxism-Leninism and a complete education in understanding the complex and multifaceted phenomena of modern warfare. Also, its purpose is to instill in them the skills of a commander who can evaluate a situation quickly and correctly and make intelligent and thoroughly founded decisions. Upon their graduation from the academy, the officers have received broad military training, have solid knowledge of combat possibilities of modern technology and are capable of skillfully utilizing new and future control devices.

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CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

In Odesskaya Oblast

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 9, Sep 77 signed to press 10 Aug 77 pp 20-21

[Article by A. Poltavtsev, Odesskaya Oblast Assistant Chief of the CD Staff for Propaganda: "The First Step Has Been Taken"]

[Text] How should non-militarized formation deputy commanders for political affairs and evacuation organ deputy chiefs for political affairs be trained and who should conduct the training? Who should teach the lessons on organization of party-political work and on civil defense [CD] propaganda? Oblast party organs and CD staff workers have often agonized over these questions prior to inviting party CD activists possessing teaching know-how to the refresher training sessions held as part of the oblast courses.

Those who demonstrated initiative were party committee and bureau secretaries Ye. Podpur, F. Kaushan, A. Pokotilov, N. Kashayev, V. Yevtushenko, and V. Iskra, lecturers from the party city and rayon committees G. Klochek, P. Goncharenko, V. Sorochan, and S. Podgurskaya, and secondary school directors A. Semenyuk and I. Yaroshenko.

In the main, the people brought in had experience -- reserve or retired officers and veterans of the Great Patriotic War. Many themselves are CD organizers at their own installations. For example, N. Kashayev, the party bureau secretary at Zavet Il'icha Kolkhoz in Kiliyskiy Rayon, told the lesson participants about how the party organization plans and conducts CD activities with the kolkhoz workers and how it monitors the training of the non-militarized formations and the improvements in training facilities. This kolkhoz has one of the best-organized CD programs in the rayon.

The most experienced specialists from the oblast CD staff and courses and officers from the Red Banner Odessa Military District's political directorate are called in to give lectures and to conduct classroom, seminar, and practical lessons during the 5-day refresher training sessions.

Lesson participants familiarize themselves with party and government decisions on CD questions and with the responsibilities borne by management and command personnel for protecting the populace and national economic installations against weapons of mass destruction.

A great deal of attention is devoted to problems of organizing and conducting political indoctrination work with formation personnel in a combat situation and when clearing away the aftermath of natural disasters, as well as with the population when evacuation measures are carried out.

An exhibit of agitational visual aids facilitated the students in mastering various forms and methods of moral-political and psychological training of the personnel of non-militarized formations and of CD propaganda among the population. Installation photo exhibits, displays, wall newspapers, combat leaflets, flyers, posters, texts of handbooks and appeals, example party-political and CD propaganda plans, the latest CD literature, and other displays were widely represented at the exhibit. A visit to the Il'ichevsk USSR 50th Anniversary Shipbuilding Plant turned out to be interesting and useful for lesson participants. They became acquainted with the fine training facilities and saw how CD propaganda is carried on among workers and employees. The attention of the guests was drawn to a beautifully-arranged photo montage devoted to the installation's CD activists set up in the party-political work classroom. Members of the plant party committee and deputy CD formation commanders for political affairs discussed how CD political indoctrinational work is planned and conducted with the workers and employees directly within non-militarized formations.

The refresher lessons concluded with a seminar where problems involving the organization and content of the political indoctrinational work with personnel of the non-militarized formations under a variety of conditions were discussed.

The knowledge and skills acquired at the refresher lessons will assist lesson participants in training the supernumerary political personnel of CD formations and evacuation organs. Our task now is to create for these comrades the requisite conditions for their work and provide constant methodological help. The oblast CD staff is supplying them with methodological materials. Also, consultation offices have been set up in all CD courses.

Thus, we have taken the first step in this direction. We are striving to see that subsequent steps are effective.

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CD Personnel Assist in Natural Disaster in Rostovskaya Oblast

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 9, Sep 77 signed to press 10 Aug 77 pp 22-23

[Article by Captain 1st Rank V. Serkov, Chief of the Rostovskaya Oblast CD Staff: "When Disaster Raged"]

[Text] Old residents of the Don area have not seen such a flood in 25 years. An abundant snowfall and heavy freezes were followed suddenly by a sharp rise in temperatures and protracted rain. The deeply-frozen soil was unable to absorb so much moisture. Therefore, the water began to rapidly fill the small and large rivers, ponds, and gullies and flood the low ground.

As a result, the Don and the Mius broke up a great deal earlier than usual.

[paragraph continues] Large ice jams which raised the water level 4-6 meters formed in a number of places. The stormy flows struck populated points and animal-husbandry farms, catastrophically flooding a large area.

Oblast and local CD staffs went on alert and dispatched their formations to the most dangerous locations. Ice jams and large flooded areas were continually reconnoitered in complex weather conditions (thick fog and driving rain). Efforts to save people and material valuables were underway everywhere and dams were built in the areas where the water was breaking through. Military sub-units [podrazdeleniye], crews of amphibious armored personnel carriers, and helicopters rapidly arrived to assist.

It should be said that, in addition to saving people, the helicopter crews also successfully fulfilled missions that could not be classified as the norm for them. Thus, the flight of civil aviation helicopters commanded by Yu. Ukolov successfully battled the ice jams. The rotary-wing aircraft flew many sorties with explosives on board. Pilots G. Shevtsov and G. Stetsenko were especially brave.

Machine operators, troops of the non-militarized formations, and rank-and-file workers -- CD activists -- demonstrated courage and mass-scale heroism.

In the Icy Depths

A vehicle column from Sovetskiy Sovkhoz, loaded with construction materials, travelled along the dam at Lyubovskaya Pond. The powerful current struck and knocked into the pond the T-46 tractor bringing up the rear of the column. Brigadier L. Svetlichnyy was in the cab. He sank into the icy water along with the vehicle. Svetlichnyy was threatened with death.

The first to note the accident was A. Petrenko, sovkhos deputy director for financial affairs. Each second was vital. Throwing off his outer garments, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich dove into the rushing current. However, he was unable to upon the tightly closed cab door underwater.

When he surfaced, Petrenko saw that tractor driver V. Sidorov was hurrying to assist him. Grabbing the cable Sidorov threw him, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich again dove. He was not thinking about the danger he himself was faced with at that time. He had to save his comrade, regardless!

His experience as a machine operator (Petrenko formerly worked as a tractor driver and section mechanic) helped him swiftly and firmly attach the cable to the submerged tractor.

"Go ahead, Volodya!" he shouted to Sidorov, climbing up soaked and trembling onto the dam.

A powerful lurch and the sunken tractor was back on the ground. Orderlies who had rushed to the scene gave first aid to Svetlichnyy, who had serious injuries as a result of the fall, and rushed him by vehicle to the rayon hospital. The brigadier's life had been saved.

Having changed his clothes, A. Petrenko continued the selfless struggle against the disaster along with the others.

Rescue of 200 Calves

This is what took place at Leninskiy Put' Kolkhoz. During duty one night at the farm, cattleman A. Bezuglyy heard a suspicious noise. Breaking through a dam, a powerful wall of water had quickly flooded the area, carrying everything away in its path.

Looking out from his duty station, Anton Romanovich saw with horror that the streams of water were moving with increasing speed towards the building housing the young stock.

"The calves will be lost!" the alarming thought hit him.

And, he ran to the calf pen without a further thought. But, the water had already penetrated everywhere. Everything would be under water in another hour or two. Flinging open the door, Bezuglyy began to lead the animals to a safe place. He was able to save 120 calves in that manner. The smallest and weakest remained.

But the water in the meantime had cut the path to the calf pen and had seeped into the building. Wading through the flooded areas, Anton Romanovich began to carry out the calves. All 200 were saved by the time morning came.

What is it that helps a courageous person in solitary combat against a flood to accomplish such a feat?

Primarily a communist's anxiety for the public good. A former Soviet Army soldier and now a member of a non-militarized CD formation (Anton Romanovich for a long time has been a member of the animal protection team), he acquired good skills in coping with difficult conditions and tempered his will.

Through the Stormy Currents

Communist Nikolay Gerasimovich Abramov, having served his tour of duty in the Soviet Army ranks, was transferred to the reserves in the grade of sergeant. Returning to his native Vpered k Kommunizmu Kolkhoz, he headed a brigade and a non-militarized CD formation.

When the disaster struck, Abramov was at the animal husbandry farm. The water had reached there and the milkmaids and other workers were worried. What is to be done?

The former soldier immediately made the decision to quickly protect the approaches to the cattle pens. Mobilizing the equipment, he quickly built an earth rampart around the farm. And, the wall of water was unable to overcome it.

But the main difficulty remained ahead. The feed for the animals was on the opposite bank of the raging river. Nikolay Gerasimovich organized a "flotilla" of boats there and called upon volunteers able to sail them.

"It is all now up to you," he spurred on the people.

And the sailors made trip after trip across the raging river, risking being overturned from their simple boats and dumped into the icy water. They transported feed and milkmaids from the opposite bank and delivered the milkcans on their return trips. City inhabitants suffered no interruption in their milk service, even when the farm found itself in such dire straits.

At the Flooded Stanitsa [large Cossack village]

S. Apanasov, section manager at M. I. Kalinin Kolkhoz No 1, heads a composite CD team. Skillfully merging production work with CD training, he has trained his non-militarized formation to function well in complex conditions.

"The best section and best team," is how the farm director characterizes the work of Apanasov. "He is a former Soviet Army sergeant. He knows his business. And, for high production indicators, Sergey Tikhonovich has been awarded the Order of Labor's Red Banner and the medal 'For Labor Heroism'..."

The composite team took a difficult examination during a natural disaster. A flood threatened Kagal'nitskaya Stanitsa and urgent evacuation of its inhabitants and material valuables was required.

Late at night the team with attached transport and 12 K-700 tractors came. In a few hours, 150 families with their belongings, domestic cattle, and poultry were transported to safe areas and then resettled in neighboring populated points. The evacuees were supplied with food and delivery of feed for their domestic animals was organized.

By morning the water flowed in the streets and flooded many homes but, by then, no one was in the stanitsa. Formation troops communists I. Savchenko and A. Petelin especially distinguished themselves during the operation. Operating K-700 tractors, they transported many material valuables from the stanitsa and took the kolkhoz workers to their jobs. Thanks to this, the floods did not disrupt the life and labor rhythm of the farm.

Troops from the Red Banner North Caucasus Military District who arrived to help also did good work. Senior Lieutenant A. Lavrenov's amphibious armored personnel carrier crew made many trips to deliver foodstuffs to the inhabitants of the villages of Aleksandrovka and Ryazhenoye cut off by the water. Senior Sergeant Sinebryukhov and G. Ikhazhanskiy, driver of another amphibious armored personnel carrier, demonstrated high mastery, agility, and bravery as they operated under complex conditions on unfamiliar terrain.

They Fought For the Bridge

An ice jam which formed near Kamensk threatened to destroy the bridge and cut the road to Glubokaya Mine.

Demolition specialists from the CD subunit led by officer V. Kravtsov, Cavalier of the Order of the Red Star, entered the struggle to save the bridge. It has over 15,000 disarmed explosive devices to its credit. Accurate computation of the charge weight was required in order to blow up the ice jam without destroying the bridge. Making the decision, Kravtsov made the computations rapidly and with great accuracy.

The demolition specialists commanded by Senior Lieutenant G. Butmanov set off to accomplish their assigned mission. Up to their waists in the water, Sergeant V. Novikov and Private A. Zhitnikov placed the charges on the ice with the aid of long poles. Sergeant V. Laukaytis and Private V. Usikov in boats made their way to the ice jam and placed charges in various places.

Explosions rang out. The chunks of ice were swept away by the fast current. The specialists threw TNT blocks from the shore onto the remaining part of the icy barrier. They monitored the iceberg for more than 2 days and did not allow a new jam to form. Thus, the bridge was saved from destruction.

The examples presented are a model of the execution of a high civilian duty, of the responsibilities envisioned by the draft of the new USSR Constitution. It is these very examples that should be used to indoctrinate and train all the members and the commanders of non-militarized formations, the troops of the CD subunit, who are accomplishing difficult missions in the areas of natural disasters.

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CD Radio Broadcast Material

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 9, Sep 77 signed to press 10 Aug 77 pp 26-27

[Unattributed: "Training"]

[Text] The main aim radio broadcasts pursue in the CD field is to convince citizens of the necessity for and reliability of CD measures, impel each one of them to practical mastery of drills and methods for protecting against weapons of mass destruction, facilitate the moral-political and psychological tempering of the Soviet people, and develop in them the desire to consciously perform their duty to protect the socialist Fatherland as required by our Fundamental Law.

It goes without saying that there are many ways to present such materials via local radio. These include methodological discussions on the training programs and radio programs about leading CD workers and their affairs. Interviews with the commanders and members of non-militarized CD formations during and after exercises and direct or taped radio spots which reflect progress in mass defense measures, exercises, competitions on passing CD norms, and training sessions can be very useful. But all of this, of course, is done taking into account local peculiarities and the specifics and structure of production. A variation of a radio report direct from a shop in one Moscow enterprise follows.

We are in Shop No 3. The roar of the machines is gradually dying down. Shift change is in progress. But not everyone rushes for the exit after being relieved. A group of workers has gathered near the tool shop. A gas mask bag is carried by each person against his left side. We approach them and are interested in the purpose of the gathering.

"Not all of us," answers communist Sergey Il'ich Gromov, leading production

worker and commander of a rescue group, "have mastered norms 1 and 2. Several of the comrades still cannot quickly and correctly put on their gas masks, or on "injured" personnel for that matter. So, we have decided to work out these drills in our free time and to have everyone skillfully fulfill the norms in the set times."

"Gas masks ready!" A quiet command is heard.

Everyone in unison moved the carrying case forward, opened the clasps, and in this position ("ready"), fasten the gas mask by the strap.

"Sergey Il'ich, please explain why members of the group have different gas masks and for what are they intended?"

"I and several other comrades have the GP-5 civilian gas mask. The others have the GP-4u. Both reliably protect the respiratory organs, eyes, and face both against radioactive and toxic as well as bacteriological agents. The air is cleansed of harmful substances in the gas mask box. It is fastened directly to the face mask in the GP-5 and the GP-4u mask and box are joined by a connecting tube."

"You used the word 'they reliably protect'. All the time?"

"Of course, always if the mask selected is the proper size and is used properly. We have already taken care of the first element. Each group member has a gas mask strictly fitted for him as a result of measurements of the head.

"But unfortunately, not everyone has fully mastered them and even the most modern, accurately fitted gas mask cannot protect a person if that person wears it improperly. Many err when putting the gas mask on or they do not make a sharp expulsion of breath to clear it when they have it on. Some forget to close their eyes when putting the mask on and some don't take off their beret. These are the shortcomings we are trying to eliminate."

The commander slowly moves through the formation, checking to see that they are in good condition and properly assembled. When he finished his inspection, he turned to a young worker.

"Comrade Klimov, when is the gas mask carried in the "combat" position?"

"At the signals 'Radioactive Contamination,' 'Chemical Attack,' and 'Bacteriological Contamination,'" he briskly answers, "as well as at the command 'Gas' or independently upon detection of enemy use of chemical and bacteriological weapons or due to radioactive fallout from a nuclear burst."

"Well then," the commander concludes, "he has mastered the theory well. Let's see what practice shows... Gas!" he suddenly and sharply commands.

The stopwatch starts. The members of the formation rapidly remove the masks from their cases and put them on. Gromov walks through the formation and notes any discrepancies, pointing them out to the comrades on the spot.

"In the main, everyone donned the gas masks correctly," he sums up. "But, keep in mind that under realistic conditions your errors could have led to uncorrectable disaster. Therefore, let's correct them."

Again and again the command "Gas" is given and the actions of the group members become more certain and precise. Errors in fulfilling the norms continue to decrease.

"Break time!"

The workers disperse for a short rest period. One drops down onto the floor and leans on his gas mask carrying case.

"Comrade Petrov," the commander immediately notes, "you have forgotten that a gas mask requires care. It cannot be thrown around or stored in a damp or too warm a place. Nor are leaning on it or using it for a headrest permitted."

Petrov guiltily corrects his mistake. Several of the people place their carrying case on the floor exactly in conformance with the rules -- the bottom of the case down.

"Fall In!" Gromov's voice is heard after a short time.

The group quickly forms up. The training continues.

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Role of Libraries in CD Work Discussed

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 9, Sep 77 signed to press 10 Aug 77 pp 26-27

[Article by S. Solomakhina, Chief Librarian of the Military Section, V. I. Lenin USSR State Library: "The Library is a Propagandist"]

[Text] CD propaganda as an integral part of military-patriotic work is the subject of constant concern of party and Soviet organs. Along with their active assistants -- the Komsomol, labor unions, DOSAAF, the Znaniye [Knowledge] Society, and mass information organs -- libraries also make a substantial contribution.

"Recommendations On Propaganda of Knowledge of CD Questions Among the Populace By Cultural-Educational Institutions and Libraries Within the USSR Ministry of Culture System," developed by the USSR Ministry of Culture and USSR Civil Defense Headquarters, guide them towards an active search for new, more effective forms of individual and mass-scale work among the broadest strata of the population.

The nation's libraries now possess considerable funds of literature on the broad theme of CD. But, it is difficult of course to implement those recommendations unless these materials are correctly and systematically collected. A good example in this regard are libraries in Volgograd, Moscow, Saratov, Belorussia, and Moldavia, which widely use the thematic plans of Voenizdat, Atomizdat,

Izdatel'stvo DOSAAF, Meditsina, Prozveshcheniye, and others. Using their knowledge of the subject they gather a relatively complete choice of textbooks, training manuals, bibliographic and methodological manuals, posters, and booklets. A significant portion of the materials consists of literature covering the history and combat traditions of MPVO [Local Air Defense] and CD, as well as periodicals such as the magazine VOYENNYE ZNANIYA and the newspaper SOVETSKIY PATRIOT.

Unfortunately, far from everyone subscribes to the periodicals. Many libraries do not have the most important CD publications and, if they do carry them, they have insufficient copies.

Success in CD propaganda greatly depends on proper arrangement of individual work with readers. After all, hundreds of persons of different ages and professions and of different educational and cultural levels cross the thresholds of our libraries. With whom and how do you discuss CD? To whom and what material do you recommend? Alas, not every librarian can competently answer these questions. This is difficult, of course, but it is necessary.

It is fully understood that you must approach readers in a differentiated way. You have to comprehensively study their requests and analyze who is interested in a given type of literature in order to provide useful assistance. There can be several readers' groups, such as production directors, staff workers and formation commanders, economic specialists, military instructors, teachers and instructors, members of CD formations, students, and others.

CD propaganda among youth is of exceptional significance. As is known, this subject is taught in VUZ, tekhnikums, vocational-technical schools, and general education schools. Thus, student requests are usually tied in with specific programs which correspond to age and place of training. Nonetheless, librarians strive to not only satisfy the requests of the young readers for training materials but also awaken in them an interest in popular science books and literature on the feats of MPVO troops and commanders during the Great Patriotic War and the everyday combat life of CD during peacetime. In doing so, librarians aid in indoctrinating them as real Soviet patriots.

It goes without saying that other reader groups need added attention. Experience shows that assistance to them is manifested not only in satisfaction of a specific request but also in systematic information, in supplying them with bibliographic materials. Many libraries periodically analyze the library cards of specific groups of readers for this very purpose and compile recommended book lists. They keep staff workers, economic specialists, military instructors, and teachers informed of new acquisitions and recommend literature involving their functional responsibilities in the CD system and tied in with books on the theme of military-patriotic training. This all facilitates the reader changing over from a familiarization with individual books to in-depth planned reading.

It is good that, in recent years, reviews and discussions on CD topics are being conducted not only in libraries but also in enterprise shops, the Red Corners in cooperative housing, lecture halls, and prior to movies being shown. In addition, some libraries are more often actively availing themselves of the possibilities of the press, radio, and television to inform readers about extant

holdings and new acquisitions on CD subjects. For example, workers in Omskaya Oblast's A. S. Pushkin Library publish lists and reviews of literature in the local newspapers and appear for reviews and discussions on radio and television.

Readers' conferences, oral magazines, question-and-answer evenings, literature portrait evenings, and meetings with authors and with veterans and CD otlichniki are fast becoming common practice for libraries. Readers' conferences on the collection "Lyudi i dela grazhdanskoy oborony" [People and Affairs of CD] and A. T. Altunin's book "Formirovaniya grazhdanskoy oborony v bor'be so stikhiynymi bedstviyami" [CD Formations in the Struggle Against Natural Disasters] in a number of libraries in the Georgian SSR and in Astrakhanskaya Oblast were fruitful. A readers' conference on the theme "The CPSU On Strengthening the Armed Forces and Improving CD" was held at the Tarabasanskiy Rayon library in the Dagestan ASSR.

Libraries in Tallin regularly organize thematic evenings "Everyone Must Know This" for high-school students and they exhibit instruments and means for the protection against weapons of mass destruction. The program includes CD lectures, literary reviews, and discussions of books.

Question-and-answer evenings are usually coordinated with the themes studied in the 20-hour program. CD staff workers actively participate in preparing and conducting them. They hold consultations and discussions with readers, aid in collecting literature for thematic book exhibits, and often appear as leaders.

The active role in CD propaganda played by the republic libraries of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, the RSFSR State 50th Anniversary of the Komsomol Republic Youth Library, and the oblast libraries of Rostov-on-the-Don, Karaganda, Brest, and Chimkent should especially be noted here.

Competitive reviews of cultural-educational institutions, including libraries, for the best established CD propaganda and military-patriotic indoctrination are being organized at the initiative of many cultural administrations.

Mass Defense Work Months conducted under the direction of party and Soviet organs have become a fine tradition. As a rule, all public organizations participate in them. Nor do libraries take a back seat here. Work involving CD literature acquires an especially profound and goal-oriented character during this period. Compilation of joint plans for conducting the month and active participation in library measures by the Komsomol, military commissariat workers, DOSAAF, and CD staffs and courses facilitate strengthening the ties between them and their closer cooperation. Libraries in Belorussia, Azerbaydzhan, Turkmenia, Chimkentskaya and Tambovskaya Oblasti are active participants in such months.

Naturally, the success of CD propaganda by general libraries is directly proportionate to the methodological assistance provided them by republic, city, and rayon libraries. The seminar program they conduct includes lectures and reports, consultations by methodologists on ways to work with CD literature, and exchanges of work experience. Such seminars are systematically held in the majority of the nation's republics and oblasti. Thus, this spring the Administration of Culture of the Mossovet ispolkom and the city CD staff held a seminar of directors of the capital's supporting libraries where questions of

raising librarians' knowledge of CD and further improvement in CD propaganda forms and methods were discussed.

Lessons from the 20-hour program have been organized locally to raise library workers' knowledge level. They are often included in the program of courses to improve qualifications conducted by cultural organs. For instance, workers from CD staffs and courses and reserve officers conduct CD lessons with librarians at full-time courses set up by the Cultural Administration of the Stavropol' city soviet. The know-how of a number of rayon cultural sections in Moscow, which organized along with the staffs refresher training sessions for librarians for the study of CD fundamentals and the exchange of propaganda experience, also deserves attention.

The most effective forms of providing methodological assistance to general libraries, if you will, are thematic seminars, meetings, and especially practical scientific conferences at which vital questions on CD propaganda are discussed and recommendations are developed for implementation of leading know-how into practice at libraries.

Methodological recommendations such as "Military-Patriotic Indoctrination. CD," published by the military section of the V. I. Lenin USSR State Library, and "Youth and CD," published by the RSFSR State 50th Anniversary of the Komsomol Republic Youth Library are also of particular help to library workers. The majority of the methodological centers in republics, krays, and oblasti also publish every possible type of methodological and bibliographical material. Their main purpose is to create materials taking local features into account. Receiving a positive assessment among them are the consultation "Propaganda of CD Literature" (V. I. Lenin State Library of the Belorussian SSR), methodological and bibliographical materials entitled "CD" (N. K. Krupskaya State Republican Library of the Moldavian SSR), and the consultation "Libraries Aiding CD" (K. Marx State Library of the Turkmen SSR).

Publication of such materials in and of itself is positive. And, the wide usage in them of local materials is valuable. But unfortunately, not all the methodological materials have an express purpose and a specific target audience. Most often the main emphasis in these publications is given to mass measures and more rarely to individual work, to improving its effectiveness.

Practice convinces us that propaganda work by libraries is acquiring a really mass character only in the event that they, guided by party organizations, do this work jointly with the Komsomol, DOSAAF committees, military commissariats, and especially with CD staffs. Plans for CD propaganda among the populace are developed and approved annually in every republic and in all oblasti, krays, cities, and rayons. They also include library measures, such as conducting seminars with librarians and giving CD lectures, monitoring the state of library work and propaganda of leading know-how, and organization of various mass measures. All these items listed are brought to fruition by the joint efforts of libraries and CD staffs and this bears fruit. Interest in the literature on a given theme heightens, individual work intensifies, and mass measures become more varied and more interesting.

Many libraries noted a number of CD propaganda measures in connection with the

preparations for the 60th anniversary of the Great October socialist revolution. This work must also take into consideration such important events as the upcoming 60th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces, the 45th anniversary of USSR CD. A variety of political and mass defense measures will be taken in connection with these dates in many cities, rayons, and at national economic installations. Library workers will also undoubtedly participate very actively in them.

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Protective Clothing and Decontaminant Described

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 9, Sep 77 signed to press 10 Aug 77 p 38

[Unattributed: "Means of Individual Protection"]

[Text] The subject is plasticized clothing, protective suits, masks, and special footwear which provide protection against radioactive substances falling on the skin and entering the human organism.

These items are made of stiff polyvinylchloride plasticized material (of various formulas) resistant to cold to -25° C or a plasticized material reinforced by a polycaprolactam network. The items possess a significant resistance to chemicals and are easily decontaminated by acidic or alkaline solutions and substances. The half-overalls, aprons, smocks, and oversleeves used for temporary emergency or repair operations (when there are no harmful vapors or gases in the air) are simple in construction, have a minimum number of stiff seams, do not hinder movement, do not impede heat exchange. They are produced in sizes 48, 52, and 56 and correspondingly of three heights -- 3, 4, and 5.

Protective clothing such as the PK-1 pneumatic jacket and variants of the LG-type suits are used when the air is heavily contaminated. They protect not only the body, but the respiratory organs as well.

The jacket has a mask with eyepieces (removable) and air supply system. Semi-rigid plastic rings are joined to the bottom of the cuff for fastening on gloves which are included in the set. An air pipe located on the mask is connected to air lines via a plastic connection and feed hose (20 meters long). Air goes directly to the breathing area and is expelled via holes in the jacket waist.

LG-type pneumatic suits are also equipped with the required supply of fresh air. The very design of the suit and the complete hermetic seal of the welded seams allow it to be decontaminated while it is being worn, as soon as the individual leaves the contaminated area. The different types of protective pneumatic suits vary in their purpose and additional advantages (by creation of overpressure, fog-less glass, a diaphragm allowing sound to pass through, conversing device, and type of footwear).

Special footwear -- bakhily [boots], slippers, sandals, and stockings -- are either worn along with a protective suit or over regular footwear in order to more reliably protect the legs against radioactive and chemically aggressive substances. To prevent slipping, the footwear has ribs on the sole, is equipped with ties, or is fastened to the legs by rubber straps welded to the

plasticized material. The footwear is manufactured in a large volume in sizes 40 and upwards, except for the bakhily (size 43 only).

While we are at it, a few words about Zashchita [protection], a new decontaminant. This compound outdoes all its predecessors as far as its effectiveness in cleansing the skin of radioactive contamination. Non-toxic, it can be used repeatedly and for a prolonged time. It has no shelf life. Here is how the compound is used. Approximately 1 teaspoon of powder is poured on the hand, some warm water is added, and the compound is uniformly spread over the entire contaminated surface for 1 minute. The resultant foam is washed off with water, the skin is dried, and a reading is taken. This is repeated if necessary. The compound is manufactured in a 0.5-1 kilogram polyethylene packets.

Orders for individual protective means are sent to territorial sections of the Isotope All-Union Association.

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CIVIL DEFENSE CHIEF ON TASKS FOR NEW TRAINING YEAR

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 10, Oct 77 signed to press 12 Sep 77 pp 1-3

{Article by Army Gen A. Altunin, chief of USSR Civil Defense and deputy minister of defense: "The Affair of All the People"}

{Text} The people of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and all progressive mankind are greeting the 60th anniversary of Great October with enormous enthusiasm. It is significant that this historic event coincided with the national discussion and adoption of the new USSR Constitution which reflects the profound changes in all areas of the Soviet State's life.

The discussion of the draft Constitution evoked a new wave of labor and creative activity among the working masses. The Soviet people--the masters of their country--heartily approved the government's basic law and thereby expressed their unlimited faith in our native communist party.

Soviet man is proud of his great homeland and its grandiose successes. He is proud to be a citizen of the country that is Lenin's homeland and the homeland of October. Our people's immortal feat in the Great Patriotic War consolidated the USSR's international position and opened broad perspectives for growth in the forces of social and national liberation, democracy and peace on this planet.

The Communist Party emerged as the leading, organizing and mobilizing force during all stages of the Soviet country's

vigorous development. Now, while the primary tasks of social, economic, cultural and scientific-technical development are being worked on--as comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, pointed out in his report on the draft Constitution--"its role has become more crucial and the scale of its leading influence has increased throughout the country's entire domestic life and in its foreign policy."

The Soviet nation and its valiant soldiers--who are guarding the achievements of Great October--welcome the inclusion of a new chapter on defense of the socialist homeland in the Constitution; it asserts: "The defense of the socialist homeland is the most important function of the state and the affair of all the people."

The mission of our Armed Forces is briefly and clearly formulated in the Constitution. Their duty to the nation is "to reliably defend the socialist homeland and to maintain constant combat readiness, guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor."

From now on, this guarantee is made secure by the basic law: "The state ensures the country's security and defense capability and equips the USSR Armed Forces with everything they need."

The words of article 63 have a profound import: "Military service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces is the honorable duty of Soviet citizens." The citizen of a socialist country considers it his sacred duty to defend the interest of his native state and to ensure the strengthening of its defensive might. Therefore, civil defense is the affair of all the people in our country. It serves their interests and the interests of peace.

The civil defense mission has become significantly more complicated under contemporary conditions. The world is still not peaceful. In spite of the enormous efforts undertaken by the CPSU, the Soviet State and the fraternal countries in the struggle for a relaxation of international tension, there is still a danger of aggression against our country and the entire

socialist commonwealth. The arms race continues. In answering questions from the French newspaper LE MONDE, comrade L. I. Brezhnev said: "The latest NATO recommendations for increasing the military expenditures of this organization's members, the continually expanding US military budget and this country's constant efforts to create newer and newer types of weapons--all of this points to the fact that the ground is being laid for a new spiral in the arms race."

This is why we are obligated to constantly be on guard, to be vigilant. The need for further strengthening the country's civil defense--in the interests of protecting the Soviet people and increasing the work stability of national economic facilities under extreme conditions--also stems from this. No one, no heart-rending shouts from imperialist ideologists and no fabrications of bourgeois propagandists can distract us from the accomplishment of this humane mission.

It must be emphasized that the role and responsibility of party organization staffs, communists in civil defense and propaganda means have increased. We are obligated to make maximum use of all its forms and methods in order to develop high moral and political qualities, a conscientious attitude toward accomplishment of their civil duties and a psychological readiness for skillful and decisive action in formation personnel.

During the past two years, planned, multi-theme facility exercises have been conducted everywhere. Their widespread introduction into training practice has become a positive result in the entire system of civil defense measures. The experience of these years completely confirmed our conclusions that multi-theme exercises are the basic form for training facilities, formations, workers, employees and kolkhoz workers to accomplish the civil defense mission in peacetime and under special conditions.

In connection with this, the requirements for preparing and conducting such exercises must be increased. For example, an exercise was poorly prepared at the cotton gin plant in Chardzhou (Turkmen SSR); essentially, the enterprise's collective did not acquire any useful skills; the facility CD chief, A. Payzyyev,

sloughed off control of the exercise to secondary personnel. What should be done in such cases? It is absolutely necessary to plan and conduct repeat exercises until the complete set of tasks is mastered in an outstanding manner. It is necessary to increase control over their preparation, while providing assistance to facilities from higher CD staffs, ministries and departments.

There are still cases where all the non-militarized formations and a small number of workers and employees are not drawn into the multi-theme facility exercises. Sometimes a simplified situation--which does not ensure the necessary breadth of practical actions nor the mastery of the entire range of training tasks--is created. Some facility managers are arbitrarily reducing the time allotted for the exercise. In this case, the problems specified by the plans are superficially studied; people do not acquire sufficient practical skills.

Plans for developing training facilities are not fulfilled everywhere. Insufficient attention is being given to practical training and to passing the standard CD tests--especially by the non-working population. All these deficiencies must definitely be eliminated.

In the 1978 training year, it is necessary to continue: the comprehensive training of national economic facilities in accomplishment of their civil defense mission, conducting multi-theme facility exercises, improving training methods and organizational work during their preparation and increase the efficiency of results. We must tenaciously work on this.

To solve such an important problem, we are obligated to improve our staffs' organizational work--especially control and inspection of the execution phase. Managers who have not received the appropriate training cannot be permitted to conduct exercises at facilities. The rayon or city CD staff is obligated to ensure they are trained ahead of time at the courses. Staffs must: conduct frequent surprise inspections of multi-theme facility exercises, conduct part of them under the leadership of senior CD chiefs and strive for an optimal combination of defense and national economic tasks in them.

Based on accumulated experience, staffs must determine the actual demand for training villages, full-scale training areas and training centers for their respective areas and they must staff all of this through the ispolkoms of local Soviets of People's Deputies--as they did, for example, in Nizhnechirchikskiy Rayon, Tashkentskaya Oblast. A sound system for providing all the rayon's facilities with a training facility for practical training of the populace and formations was developed and officially approved by the civil defense chief. It is precisely on this basis that its expansion and improvement must continue.

In the course of preparations for multi-theme facility exercises it is necessary to more widely practice: CPX's with managerial and command personnel, specialist arms tactical drills and exercises with formation and, where possible, in conjunction with CD troop units. And, with all those who are not in formations, it is necessary to study the problems they will have to master during the multi-theme exercises.

Experience has shown that it makes sense to conduct multi-theme exercises simultaneously--as a single exercise under the control of the senior CD chief--for a group of small facilities which have production, interfarm or other ties. So, before the new training year, it is necessary to develop methods for preparing and conducting them and demonstrate these methods at training symposia for managerial and command personnel.

The role of courses in accomplishing the civil defense mission is increasing each year--especially in training of managerial and command personnel. Why have they become such an important link in the training of civil defense forces?

After numerous inspections and analyses of the state of affairs in localities, we are convinced that the primary cause of many omissions is insufficient training of those who are called upon to manage civil defense and to teach people defense against weapons of mass destruction. What is the problem here? A manager whose knowledge of civil defense does not meet modern requirements naturally cannot understand his tasks let alone know the methods for solving them; this frequently leads to an inadequate understanding of the importance of defense work and to decreased responsibility for its status.

During the past training year, managers of many cities, rayons and national economic enterprises studied at CD courses. And, as a rule, they are confidently and skillfully accomplishing their duties as CD chiefs; they are skillfully teaching their subordinates and demanding the same from them. Thus, B. Ivanov, general director of the Industrial Textile Association's firm imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy and a delegate to the 25th CPSU Congress (from Alma-Ata), completed the CD courses back in 1975. After this, all the firm's specialists and the commanders of non-militarized formations completed the training courses. Commander's training is now regularly held at the facility itself and the first group was headed by the director himself. As a result, a multi-theme facility exercise was conducted at a high methodological level here and everybody--from director to worker--took an active part in it.

It is also necessary to give honorable mention to the directors of the Syktyvkarskiy Lumber Industry Complex, N. Balin; of the Uzhgorodskiy Machinery Plant imeni 25th CPSU Congress, D. Ploskin; the chairman of the Nevezhis Kolkhoz (Panevezhskiy Rayon, Lithuanian SSR), A. Buynayskase and many others who are accomplishing duties as civil defense chiefs in an exemplary manner. At one time, all of them attended the courses and they are continuing to broaden their knowledge on their own and to improve their style of civil defense management.

It is necessary to continue training civil defense management personnel of facilities, rayons, cities and various departments in the new training year. It must be borne in mind that after the recent elections to the local Soviets, a lot of new people were elected chairmen of the corresponding ispolkoms.

These comrades must be trained first at the courses so they will be able to accomplish the functions of civil defense chief. It is necessary to more actively train the rayon and facility activists. At the same time, CD staffs must coordinate the training schedules and programs with the decisions of local party and Komsomol agencies ahead of time.

But, of course, the most important thing is the quality of training. And, this is dependent on the qualifications of instructors and

on-the-job training experts, on the facilities and supplies for courses, on a clear-cut organization of the training process itself and on many other factors. It is important to conduct practical exercises with trainees on a first-hand basis at base facilities. It is necessary to make wide use of technical training equipment, to constantly improve teaching methods and to synthesize and implement experiences from the best courses.

The rayon and city CD chiefs must personally conduct lessons on the most important topics at courses under their supervision; they must draw the appropriate specialists into this; and they must help improve the training facilities.

Improving the course work of the rayon and city link is of fundamental importance. After all, the largest category of trainees attend them: the commanders of non-militarized formations, their deputies for political affairs, group leaders, students of the 20-hour program, second grade teachers and fifth grade class leaders. In addition, the course workers render a great deal of methodological assistance to facilities when specialist arms tactical, command post and multi-theme exercises are being prepared and conducted.

The foundation for training the populace in the universal, mandatory, minimum level of knowledge must be a practical mastery of the standard tests and actions during CD alerts; moreover, a differentiated approach is mandatory. The issue here is one of not repeating well-mastered topics from year to year, but instead concentrating attention on those areas which have not yet been adequately learned and mastered.

Civil defense's responsibility for clearing up after natural disasters has increased. Therefore, when planning training measures, it is necessary to plan and conduct practical exercises with the personnel of the non-militarized formations and the populace for mastering actions during CD alerts and rules for procedures during the onset of natural disasters; they can be conducted during the time allotted for training program topics which were mastered well. All civil defense command agencies, non-militarized formations and

Labor collectives must be ready at a moment's notice to selflessly and skillfully fight the elements and clear up their destructive consequences. It stands to reason that those who have not studied the 20-hour program at all must complete it in its entirety in groups specially created for them.

It is necessary to introduce such forms as diversified competitions for accomplishing the standard tests--including those stipulated by the All-Union GTO {Ready for Labor and Defense of the USSR} Unit (the "Civil Defense" section)--into the methods for training the populace.

Primary and secondary school students make up a significant part of the population. They are taught civil defense as a separate subject. Improving the quality of civil defense training for students is a task of great importance. The level of this training will depend to a great extent on how we train second grade teachers, fifth grade class leaders, military instructors and teachers of CD groups and departments in higher educational institutions; and, finally it will depend on improving training facilities. This is why it is so important in 1978 to complete the accomplishment of scientific methods conferences in oblasts and republics and to continue the work for creating sound general education schools on CD in each rayon and city.

A few words on housewives and retirees--citizens who don't belong to labor collectives. The main organizers of training here are housing administrations, AMO's {apartment management offices} and housing managements, and in rural areas--rural Soviets. The results have been extremely noticeable in those places where they were able to train the employees of these enterprises and to attract deputies, reserve officers and other activists to organize and conduct lessons. The experience of the city of Lytkarino in Moscow Oblast and other cities--where the gorispolkoms and the housing agencies set about matters in the right way by shouldering the proper responsibility--is worthy of attention. And, in the city of Nezhin (Chernigovskaya Oblast, Ukrainian SSR), civil defense studies in the housing sector are organized in a unit with the entire mass defense work conducted by DOSAAF committees. We are obligated to help the defense society--

as well as the training centers for basic military training--organize and conduct CD lessons with pre-draft age youth; moreover it is necessary to establish constant control over their quality.

By skillfully using and implementing all proven--and finding new--training forms and methods, we will be able to sharply increase the quality of training for the entire populace in defense against contemporary weapons and to create conditions for a new qualitative leap in the improvement of civil defense.

There is no doubt that civil defense personnel will complete the great jubilee year with honor and, under the leadership of party agencies, they will successfully accomplish the civil defense mission which stems from the new USSR Constitution.

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CSO: 1801

ARMED FORCES TASKS IN STUDY OF NEW CONSTITUTION DETAILED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Oct 77 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Important Political Task"]

[Text] Armed forces personnel, as indeed the entire Soviet people, received with a feeling of boundless joy, welcomed with all their hearts and warmly approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1977) Plenum, the provisions and conclusions in the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Constitutional Commission, and the fundamental law of the Soviet state.

The New Constitution contains the concentrated result of all the Soviet state's 60 years of development. Each of its lines is imbued with firm conviction in the victory of communism and concern for the further flourishing of our motherland, and it clearly expresses Soviet society's high social aims. The adoption of the Constitution on the eve of the glorious anniversary of the land of the Soviets crowns, as it were, the 60th anniversary of Great October and illuminates our future with new light.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1977) Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet Seventh Extraordinary Session and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report and speeches at the session evoked a great surge of political and practical activity among the troops. Redoubling their efforts in military labor and in the socialist competition for a fitting welcome to the glorious anniversary of Great October, army and navy personnel are demonstrating their monolithic cohesion around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee and their undivided support for the domestic and foreign policy of the party and government and all the measures taken to further strengthen the economic and defense might of our motherland and the USSR's international authority.

Great and responsible tasks now face military councils, commanders, political organs and party organizations. The most important of these consist in consolidating the positive experience of organizational and

political work achieved during the discussion of the Draft USSR Constitution, concluding the training year in an organized manner, giving a fitting welcome to the anniversary of Great October and continuing to step up efforts in the struggle to further improve combat readiness, raise the quality indicators in combat and political training and strengthen troop discipline. In this it is important to be guided by the party's demand that implementation of the New Constitution's provisions must raise all our practical work to a higher level.

During the nationwide discussion of the draft fundamental law of the Soviet state, military personnel and army and navy workers and employees submitted many useful proposals and remarks on questions of further raising vigilance and combat readiness, strengthening discipline, comprehensively resolving educational tasks and improving the provision of material and everyday facilities for troops. It is important that all these proposals, as the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1977) Plenum demand, are carefully examined and the necessary measures for their practical realization adopted. The meetings of party aktivs, primary party and Komsomol organizations and personnel devoted to the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1977) Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet Seventh Session are called upon to play a large role in this.

Relying on accumulated experience, mass political and organizational work should be launched everywhere to elucidate in depth the report and speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the session and the content of the New USSR Constitution. This work is intended to cover a long period. It must be accurately planned and be of a comprehensive nature. It is important that the best propagandist forces, leading political command personnel, USSR Supreme Soviet, union republic supreme soviets and local soviet deputies, leaders of party and soviet organs, veterans of war and labor, and the most highly trained lecturers and political information and agitation workers are enlisted to conduct it. In this connection it is necessary to think how to make effective use of all the existing arsenal of means, forms and methods of the communist education of servicemen.

In October, studies of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report at the Extraordinary Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet will take place in all forms of political training of personnel and in the system of party studies, Komsomol political enlightenment and economic education. In the new training year it is proposed to allocate 8 hours to study time to the study of the USSR Constitution in the system of Marxist-Leninist training of officers and political studies for ensigns and warrant officers, as well as in military educational institutions, and 10 hours for political studies for servicemen on military service. The study of the fundamental law by young newcomers will take place after each regular draft.

Beginning in 1978, in universities of Marxism-Leninism, theoretical seminars and 2-year party evening schools, a special course on the study of the USSR Constitution will be held. In other forms of party education the USSR

Constitution will be studied in accordance with study plans and, in the network of Komsomol political enlightenment, in accordance with Komsomol Central Committee study plans. It is also essential to rely broadly on the provisions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report and the USSR fundamental law in the study of all other subjects provided for in the appropriate plans for the new training year.

A prominent place in the propagandization of the materials of the October (1977) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Extraordinary Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is occupied by the military press. Military newspapers and journals must give vivid coverage to the Soviet people's successes in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and must propagandize the New USSR Constitution and the provisions and conclusions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report at the session. They are called upon to analyze in depth the practical activity of commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations in elucidating these historic documents and insuring a further upsurge in the whole cause of the training and education of servicemen.

In all agitation, propaganda and cultural enlightenment work it is appropriate to reveal in depth the worldwide historical significance of the Soviet people's achievements in building communism, the essence of socialist democracy, its advantages over bourgeois democracy and the need for the organic coupling of the rights and obligations of Soviet citizens and for strict observance of the USSR Constitution and other Soviet laws. The role of the CPSU as the leading and guiding force of Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system and state and public organizations must be extensively demonstrated. It is important to stress that our party is firmly and consistently carrying out a Leninist policy of peace and advocates the consolidation of the security of peoples and broad international cooperation. At the same time, following the precepts of V. I. Lenin, the CPSU does not for a minute weaken its attention to questions of the country's defense. It soberly takes account of the reality of the modern world and the presence of the military threat arising from imperialist forces and their accomplices.

Every serviceman must become deeply familiar with the provisions of the Constitution on the defense of the socialist fatherland and be aware that the defense of the socialist fatherland remains an objective necessity, a most important function of the Soviet state and a matter for our entire people. What the people have created and achieved by labor and blood is sacred and must be reliably defended.

CSO: 1801

ARMED FORCES PAPER HAILS NEW CONSTITUTION, OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Oct 77 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "A Beacon for All the Peoples"]

[Text] October 1977--the eve of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--has been marked by events of truly historic significance. The CPSU Central Committee October Plenum, the Extraordinary Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the statements there of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the unanimous adoption by the supreme organ of power of the fundamental law of the world's first socialist state of the whole people have become a vivid page in the annals of our era.

This manifesto of developed socialism is at the center of attention of the international public. There is lively comment on it by the press and public of all countries, which note its worldwide historic significance. The world has received new evidence of the vital force of the ideals of Great October, the exalted truth of Leninism and the effectiveness of the wise policy of the CPSU. The Constitution, enshrining as it does a new historical landmark is the progressive movement of the Soviet people--the building of a developed socialist society--is an outstanding document of creative Marxism and a new contribution to the theory and practice of building a communist society and the international struggle of working people for peace, democracy, social progress and national liberation.

The New USSR Constitution has been given wholehearted support and a high rating in the fraternal socialist countries. The working people of socialist states see in this document the rich source of experience accumulated during the past 60 years by the Soviet people--the first people in history to carry out a socialist revolution, build socialism and reveal to mankind the way toward the cherished goal of communism. This experience is of lasting significance for the successful building of developed socialism. It is precisely such a society which has been created in the USSR and is being created now in a number of other countries of the socialist community. The fraternal countries have greeted

with profound satisfaction the fundamental law's provisions that the Soviet Union, as an integral part of the world socialist system and the socialist community, is developing and strengthening friendship, cooperation and comradely mutual aid with the countries of socialism on the basis of the principle of socialist internationalism.

The building of developed socialism is the main outcome of the impressive creative activity of the Soviet people under the leadership of the glorious CPSU. For that reason, our friends note, the inclusion in the New USSR Constitution of provisions on the leading role of the CPSU in the life of society is of principled significance for the socialist countries and the entire international communist movement. The CPSU has always been a model of service to the people and of loyalty to Marxist-Leninist teaching and international duty.

The New Soviet Constitution has evoked extremely lively interest in the young states which have recently become free of colonial oppression and which are now determining their paths of further socioeconomic development. The impressive achievements of the Soviet people in all spheres of life, which are reflected in the fundamental law and convincingly reveal the advantages of the socialist way of life over that of capitalism, are regarded as a powerful source of inspiration for all peoples waging the struggle to gain genuine independence. Both for them and for the peoples of capitalist countries the New USSR Constitution is a source of truth concerning socialism and the future of all mankind and is an impressive manifesto of the mature socialist society.

The adoption of the New Soviet Constitution has been greeted with a tremendous response in the capitalist countries. The working class and communist and workers parties of those countries have assessed the elaboration and confirmation of the fundamental law in our country as evidence of the triumph of the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism. Today this document has become a banner for them in the just struggle for the interests of working people, democracy and socialism and for the revolutionary transformation of the old world.

The world public notes that with the adoption of the New Constitution a gigantic step has been taken in the Soviet Union in developing genuine democracy based on respect for real human rights, whose implementation was begun by Great October. The extensive rights and freedoms of citizens of the USSR are reliably guaranteed by the economic, political and social system of the Soviet state. This is the difference between socialist democracy and so-called bourgeois democracy, which merely declares human rights on paper while in fact crudely violating working people's freedoms and rights.

The USSR Constitution sets out the lofty aims of the Leninist foreign policy of our state and demonstrates to the entire world the indivisibility of such concepts as peace and socialism. The aims of Soviet foreign

policy answer the interests of all peoples. They insure peace, consolidate the security of the peoples and develop wide international cooperation and total disarmament. The Constitution guarantees all the peoples of the world that the military and economic might of the USSR will be used to promote peace throughout the world and in the interests of insuring the peaceful future of our planet.

The unanimous approval of the USSR Constitution by the entire Soviet people and the persistent interest in it of working people throughout the world are giving rise to anger and consternation in the camp of the apologists of capitalism--our ideological opponents. With the help of lies and insinuation they are attempting to discredit the achievements of real socialism and weaken the magnetic force of the ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which are embodied in the new fundamental law of the land of the soviets. But these attempts are in vain. All honest people of the planet rightly describe the Soviet Constitution as the great charter of peace, socialism and communism. They define it as the most important political document of the era. The Constitution is rightly regarded everywhere as a beacon for all the peoples and an inspiring example for those who are struggling for freedom, democracy, lasting peace and social progress.

The creation of a socialist state in the USSR which is new in quality and genuinely of all the people became possible thanks to the victory of Great October, whose 60th anniversary millions of our friends abroad are preparing to solemnly celebrate along with us as their own great festival. A most wholehearted response is evoked in the minds and hearts of all honest people of the planet by the following CPSU Central Committee October slogans:

Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution--the main event of the 20th century and the beginning of the worldwide historic turn by mankind away from capitalism toward socialism!

Long live the Soviet Constitution--the fundamental law of the world's first socialist state of the whole people!

CSO: 1801

POLITICAL WORK IN USSR AIR FORCE DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Oct 77 p 2 LD

[Article by Col Gen Avn I. Moroz, member of the Military Council and chief of the Air Force Political Directorate: "Tested Method"]

[Text] The life and combat training of Soviet soldiers are filled with high political activeness. It was with a sense of deep satisfaction that they perceived the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1977) Plenum and the report and speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Constitutional Commission, at the Extraordinary Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The adoption of the New USSR Constitution caused a surge of patriotic pride among the personnel.

Preparing to greet the 60th anniversary of Great October, Soviet soldiers--citizens and defenders of the beloved homeland enjoying full rights--are augmenting their efforts in the socialist competition for improved combat training, mastery of military equipment and weapons, the further enhancement of vigilance and combat readiness and the strengthening of organization, order and discipline.

Communists are in the vanguard of those involved in the competition. Party organizations are successfully developing the personnel's political and service activeness and seeking to insure that everyone is imbued with a conscientious attitude toward his work, constantly feels the need to achieve more and resolutely opposes the slightest manifestations of complacency.

I.

Criticism and self-criticism is a tested method in effecting the leadership of the military collective and in educating people and an effective weapon in the arsenal of party work, making it possible to analyze and evaluate what has been achieved in an objective and principled manner and to expose omissions and shortcomings. All experience of party

building and the glorious history of the heroic Leninist party irrefutably confirm that criticism and self-criticism are the most effective means for the victory of the new over the old. This is the norm of party life organically inherent in the CPSU.

V. I. Lenin, the creator of our party, pointed out: "Openly to admit a mistake, expose its causes, analyze the situation which gave rise to it and discuss carefully the means of rectifying the mistake--this is the sign of a serious party, this is performance of its duties, this is education and instruction of the /class/ and then also of the /mass."/ [words enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

The growing significance of criticism and self-criticism is conditioned by the objective processes of the progressive development of the mature socialist society. This is convincingly reflected in our country's New Constitution, which has enshrined legislatively the right of USSR citizens to submit suggestions to state organs and public organizations on improving their activities and to criticize shortcomings in their work. The fundamental law emphasizes that persecution for criticism is forbidden. Persons who persecute others because of criticism are called to account.

When the draft of our state's fundamental law was being discussed, party and state organs and press organs received many suggestions attesting that the Soviet people, and communists above all, are profoundly interested in the further improvement of all our affairs.

"Working people's collectives and individual citizens," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in the report at the USSR Supreme Soviet session, "made just and often sharp criticisms of various aspects of the activities of state organs and public organizations and suggested measures to improve their work, to eliminate existing shortcomings.... I wish to emphasize, comrades, that all reports of this sort received are carefully being checked with a view to taking the necessary measures, including punishing the guilty persons with all the severity of the law." These words provide a model of a party-minded approach to criticism.

II.

Guided by the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress and by the requirements of the party rules and of the instruction to CPSU organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy, party organizations of units and subunits of the Air Force are seeking to develop criticism and self-criticism in every possible way as a powerful means in the struggle against negative phenomena. Communists are resolutely opposed to everything that hinders the strengthening of the combat readiness of subunits and units.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the State of Criticism and Self-Criticism in the Tambovskaya Oblast Party Organization" was of great significance in raising the militancy of party organizations. It

emphasized with fresh force that every communist should boldly disclose shortcomings, seek to eliminate them, combat ostentation, conceit, complacency and parochialism and oppose any actions detrimental to the party and the state.

The tested method of criticism and self-criticism enables our party organizations boldly to disclose shortcomings in personnel training and education, in party political work, in the activities of party committees, party bureaus and political organs, in the servicing of troops and in the provision of the personnel's material and consumer needs. Account is always taken here of the fact that under army and navy conditions criticism of the orders and instructions of commanders (chiefs) is not permitted. Party organizations and all communist soldiers see it as their duty to strengthen in every possible way one-man command and the authority of the commander and to mobilize personnel for the strictest fulfillment of all his orders and instructions.

The everyday life and work practice of political organs and party organizations abound in examples of the way in which, on the basis of principled criticism and self-criticism, communists actively help commanders to eliminate shortcomings in the training and educational process and in socialist competition.

At the beginning of the current training year many air force units and subunits of the Leningrad Military District followed the example of the Order of Lenin, twice Red Banner, Order of Kutuzov, Krasnogvardeyskiy Air Force Guards Regiment named after the 50th anniversary of the USSR and adopted high pledges in the competition for a fitting welcome to the 60th anniversary of Great October. Some of them began the struggle for the title "Excellent." When the time came to sum up the results of the first training period, some of the leaders were inclined to be overgenerous with positive assessments and to use the preliminary results to conclude in advance, so to speak, that these subunits would complete the training year with high results. It is highly significant that it was precisely communists who resolutely opposed these indulgences. They correctly evaluated all the harm caused by strained interpretations and leniency in training. Their principled position was fully supported by the district's political department and air force commander: the subunits and units received an objective and really deserved assessment.

It is important to emphasize that this principled approach has helped to develop a sense of responsibility and high political activeness in collectives. Party organizations held meetings--the majority of them open--on the results of the first training period at which communists spoke frankly and sharply about what hinders the successful fulfillment of socialist pledges. Suggestions and advice were put forward on improving the training materials base, the organization of exercises and flights and personnel training. The necessary measures were taken in good time on many of the communists' suggestions.

It is particularly important to emphasize this circumstance. Unfortunately, not all political organs are profoundly aware yet of the fact that attention to communists' suggestions and criticisms and persistence in dealing with them are the primary condition for developing principled, businesslike and comradely criticism and self-criticism and for further enhancing the activeness and militancy of the party organization.

In this respect the following facts are characteristic. When the Draft of the New USSR Constitution was being discussed, the greatest number of businesslike suggestions aimed at further improving the training and educational process came from those party organizations where an exacting attitude toward the matter has been firmly asserted as the norm and where this attitude is supported in every possible way by the commander and the political department. These suggestions have been examined, and measures are being taken on them. As we can see, this is to the public good. It also lies in the fact that in an atmosphere of mutual exactingness no one will be able to bring himself to ascribe an undeserved success to himself or to embroider the real situation.

It must be pointed out that the level and effectiveness of criticism and self-criticism have increased appreciably of late, particularly under the beneficial influence of such an important document as our New Constitution. This is evidenced by the report and election meetings now being held in party organizations. The spirit of self-criticism and the desire to extract useful lessons for the future from the experience accumulated prevail even in those collectives which have fulfilled their pledges for the October jubilee and kept their word. And this is a party-minded attitude toward one's military duty and the highly moral stand which every communist is obliged to take and which must find all possible support.

But we cannot remain silent about the fact that not everywhere do we yet take full consideration of criticism and self-criticism. Not so long ago the Air Force Political Directorate heard a report from Col Yu. Gorodnichev, chief of the Volga Military District Air Force Political Section. During the discussion of his report a number of Political Directorate workers made comradely criticisms of the work of the Political Section and the chief himself. The communist Gorodnichev took these criticisms badly. The comrades rightly reminded him that since in his official capacity he had to form in other people a correct understanding of the role of criticism, he should obviously begin with himself. I think that it is no accident that it is precisely in some party organizations of this district's air force units and subunits that the criticism of shortcomings sounds muffled and that sometimes the very essence of this tested method is distorted to meet the desire to exaggerate achievements and conceal failures.

III.

The CPSU Central Committee report to the 25th party congress pointed out that, as the size and complexity of the tasks being resolved increase,

a strict, critical approach to all matters becomes particularly important, and the very essence of the method of criticism and self-criticism consists in all aspects of the activity of a particular organization or particular worker being assessed objectively and in existing shortcomings being subjected to all-round analysis with a view to eliminating them. The most effective criticism is constructive and filled with sincere concern for the matter in hand.

We still have people--and not only among the rank and file communists--who have not mastered the essence of party criticism and self-criticism. It is therefore frequently identified with reproofs and unfounded and rude reprimands. It has been noted that it is precisely this sort of leader who is intolerant of just criticisms leveled against him, cannot rise above his vanity, and sometimes even starts to persecute the critic.

There are also cases in which a particular comrade listens to criticism in an outwardly calm manner and even publicly agrees with it and gives assurances that he will act on it, but it results in nothing more than words and everything stays the same. Perhaps one of the worst forms of disregard of criticism is manifested here.

The task of the political organs, party committees and all party organizations is to form in the communists a correct understanding of criticism. At the basis of this formation lies the ideological tempering of the communists and the profound assimilation of the class works of Marxism-Leninism, the decisions of the 25th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the resolutions of the party Central Committee. The higher the communist's ideological level, professional competence and skill, the more implacably he treats shortcomings and errors and the more active is his role in the struggle for personal exemplariness in training and service.

An important role in forming the correct attitude to criticism is played by the hearing of reports from party members and candidate members at party bureau and party committee sessions and at party meetings, as well as by individual talks between party leaders and communists. We are striving to make extensive and universal use of the experience of this work accumulated during the exchange of party documents.

The commanders, political organs and party organizations are now performing a large amount of organizational and political work among the personnel on the propaganda and study of the report and speeches delivered by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the Seventh USSR Supreme Soviet Session and of the country's New Constitution. This work is organically combined with preparation for the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and is aimed at the further development of the social active-ness of each communist and each serviceman. High ideological fiber, implacability toward everything preventing the consolidation of the armed forces' combat readiness and the raising of discipline, and the vigilance

of the personnel--these are the qualities which, with others, guarantee every party organization indisputable authority among the servicemen and the lofty right to lead them to new successes in combat and political training.

CSO: 1801

MOSCOW MILITARY DISTRICT REPORT AND ELECTION MEETINGS REVIEWED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Oct 77 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "The Important Task of Political Organs"]

[Text] A conference held at the organizational and party work directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate discussed the question of the progress of report and election meetings in the Moscow Military District's party organizations. Col M. Serov, chief of the district political directorate organizations and party work section, was heard on this question.

During the discussion it was noted that the report and election meetings taking place in party groups and company and primary party organizations are notable for the high organization and activity of communists and their striving for strict analysis of their work in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress as well as the demands of the USSR defense minister on further raising the combat readiness of troops.

Most of the district's units and subunits have successfully completed the academic year and have fulfilled, in the course of intense socialist competition, the pledges adopted in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October. However, the communists, evaluating the effectiveness of party influence on the quality of combat and political training, are not flattering themselves with the successes achieved but are examining the experience accumulated from critical positions. Efficiency, the profound, objective analysis of party organizations' work, persistent research into new possibilities for raising party influence in all aspects of the life of military collectives--this is probably the most characteristic feature of the meetings taking place, a fact which testifies to the growing political maturity of communists and their aspiration to fulfill as well as possible the tasks before them in the new academic year. The high ideological and organizational standard of the meetings is to a significant extent conditioned by the great work done by the political directorate and political organs of the district on the eve of the reports and elections and the work being done now.

At the same time it was noted that there are substantial faults in the conduct of report and election meetings. Some party organization secretaries did not succeed in their reports in making a sufficiently profound and objective analysis of the party organizations' work. In some places questions concerning implementation of the comprehensive approach to ideological and educational work, raising the role of party organizations in the development of socialist competition, and the personal example set by communists did not receive the necessary expression. At some meetings criticism was of a general, declarative nature.

Many facts were cited testifying that not all the district's political sections approached the preparation for report and election meetings with the same thoroughness. There are political organs which do not pay the necessary attention to the observations and suggestions of communists put forward at meetings and do not take measures at the right time. In some cases, help for the party activists of subunits from the political organ was of a formal nature. The participation of senior comrades in this important work was sometimes confined to simply attending the meeting. An example was cited in which the political section of one of the commands tried to replace personal contact and concrete organizational work with communists by the distribution of written instructions and recommendations.

The conference recommended that account be taken of the positive aspects and the faults which appeared in the course of the report and election meetings in local party organizations to insure that meetings in units take place at a high ideological and organizational standard. It was stressed that special attention must be given to the objective analysis of the quality and effectiveness of party work directed at fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and that guidance must be taken here from the decisions of the October (1977) Party Central Committee Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report and speeches at the Extraordinary Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Principled and businesslike discussion of the results of the past academic year must be organically connected with the resolution of the tasks ahead. The comprehensive analysis of ideological work at report and election meetings must further the organization of the in-depth propagandizing and study of the country's New Constitution and active preparation for the 60th anniversary of the USSR Armed Forces.

The reports and elections are called upon to raise to a still higher level all party work and to increase the influence of communists on the high-quality resolution of combat and political training tasks.

CSO: 1801

NEW BOOK HIGHLIGHTS CPSU ROLE IN BUILDING ARMED FORCES

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Oct 77 p 2 LD

[Book review by Col P. Isakov, doctor of historical sciences and professor: "The Motherland's Defense Might"]

[Text] A book by Lt Gen M. Sobolev entitled "The Motherland's Defense Might" (M. G. Sobolev. "The Motherland's Defense Might" [Oboronnoye Mogushchestvo Rodiny]. DOSAAF Publishing House 1977, 142 pages, price 39 kopeks) has been published in the series "Implementing the 25th CPSU Congress Decisions." It comprehensively examines the CPSU's policy on the questions of military building and analyzes how the 25th CPSU Congress decisions in the sphere of strengthening the Soviet Union's defense might are being implemented. And here the questions of the USSR's defense and the development and improvement of the armed forces are handled by the author in close connection with the particular features of the contemporary world situation and with the economic and sociopolitical tasks being resolved by our country during the 10th Five-Year Plan. The idea that the defense of the socialist homeland is the concern of all the people runs through the book.

Proceeding from Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist homeland and from the scientific assessment by the 25th CPSU Congress of the international situation and the main trends of world social development under the conditions of the coexistence of the two opposing socioeconomic systems, and by marshaling many facts and figures, the author shows the objective necessity of strengthening the Soviet state's defense might. Although imperialism's potential for aggressive action has now been considerably curtailed, its nature remains unchanged: imperialism is still the main source of military danger and the source of wars. Imperialism's aggressiveness, the book stresses, places the socialist countries in a position in which they must not forget constant readiness to meet fully armed any military adventure by the imperialist powers while displaying concern for the consolidation of peace and international security.

"Of course, comrades," L. I. Brezhnev has said, "We are improving defense. It cannot be otherwise. We have never waived and we will never waive

the security of our country and the security of our allies." The book examines in detail the way in which the Communist Party resolves the questions of improving defense by utilizing the advantages of the socialist social and state system.

The foundation of the USSR's defense capability is the highly organized socialist economy. The author clearly highlights the main directions of the influence of economic, scientific and technical progress on enhancing our state's defense might. At the same time it is demonstrated in a well-reasoned fashion that the sociopolitical structure of society, the state system, social class and national relations and other factors exert a substantial influence on the strengthening of defense and on the course and outcome of modern warfare. The new, socialist way of life, the rapprochement between the working people's classes and social groups of the population and the strengthening of the friendship among the socialist nations exert a tremendous influence on the enhancement of the military might of our motherland and the other Warsaw Pact countries.

The book gives much space to elucidating the historical mission and role of our armed forces--guardians of the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the bastions of universal peace. A special chapter examines in detail the Leninist principles of building the new type of army, characterizes the branches of the USSR Armed Forces and the military cadres of the army and navy, and elucidates questions concerning the enhancement of the quality and effectiveness of the combat and political training of personnel and the combat readiness of troops and concerning socialist competition. The reader will find in the book much that is interesting about the character of modern military labor and the educational role of the army, in which, as the 25th party congress stressed, young men pass through a great school of life--a school of tenacity and discipline--and acquire technical and professional knowledge and political training.

The unity of army and people is one of the most important principles of the building of the Soviet Armed Forces and an inexhaustible source of their might. The book consistently pursues the idea that, having emerged with the birth of our socialist state and its armed forces, this unity is developing and strengthening together with the improvement of society's social structure. The new USSR Constitution, the author stresses, raises high the title of Soviet soldier as the defender of the socialist motherland and enhances his responsibility to the party and the people.

"Our army," L. I. Brezhnev pointed out, "is educated in the spirit of profound devotion to the socialist motherland, to the ideas of peace and internationalism and to the ideas of the friendship of the peoples. It is precisely herein that the Soviet Army differs from the bourgeois armies. It is for precisely this reason that the Soviet people love their army and are proud of it." In "The Motherland's Defense Might" the reader will find a great deal of diverse material which vividly reveals the fulfillment by the Soviet Armed Forces of their patriotic

and international duty. Much space is given to the questions of the generation and development of the combat collaboration among the fraternal socialist armies and to the further strengthening of the military-political alliance among the Warsaw Pact countries.

The CPSU is the organizer of the defense of the socialist homeland. The book shows conclusively the way in which at every stage of our state's development the party has firmly and confidently implemented in practice Lenin's behests in the sphere of strengthening the motherland's defense might, and it specifically reveals the CPSU's program thesis of the Communist Party's leadership of the armed forces as the basic foundation of military building.

Throughout the book asserts that only a communist party which is guided in its multifaceted activity to strengthen the country's defense might by the theory of Marxism-Leninism and Lenin's teaching on war and the army is capable of solving correctly the whole complex of problems connected with defending the homeland. The CPSU's leadership of the armed forces is the decisive source of their combat might and invincibility.

The book exposes in a well-reasoned fashion bourgeois ideology and the falsifiers of the history of the Soviet Armed Forces. This work educates Soviet people and the soldiers of the army and navy in the spirit of high political vigilance.

The book "The Motherland's Defense Might" will be of great help to commanders, political workers and party and Komsomol organizations in educating the armed defenders of the socialist homeland in the spirit of constant readiness to rout any aggressor.

CSO: 1801

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