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No. 14

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SELECTED SOVIET MILITARY TRANSLATIONS

No. 14

Following is a complete translation of the Russian-language monograph Nekotoryye Voprosy Partinno-organizatsionnoy Raboty v Sovetskoy Armii i Flote (Certain Questions of Party Organizational Work in the Soviet Army and Navy) Moscow, 3rd Edition, 1959, 90 pages. The author is Col. I. Ya. Lomov.

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I. ON MEMBERSHIP IN CPSU (COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION)

1. Who Can Be Member of CPSU?

The high goals of the Communist Party and the difficulties of the struggle to accomplish them, necessitate Party members to be steadfast and dedicated fighters for the cause of communism. On the qualitative composition of the Party depend its solidarity, its political line and, in the final count, the destiny of the Party itself.

The whole history of the Communist party shows that it takes in the better representatives of the working class, the workers of town and country, being guided by the position noted in the Rules of CPSU: "The Member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union may be any citizen of the Soviet Union not exploiting another's labor, and who recognizes the program and Rules of the Party, actively aids in their realization, works in one of the organizations of the Party and fulfills all resolutions of the Party."

One of the most important conditions for joining the party is the acknowledgement of the party program. The program of the party is a short, scientifically formulated exposition of the goals and tasks of the party. The final goal of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the building of communism. Consequently to acknowledge the program is to recognize the aims of the party and its tactics, i. e. that which is called the practical means of struggle by which it fights for the victory of communism. As the plans for the development of our national economy are a concrete expression of these aims pursued by CPSU, these plans are important documents for the program of the party. To be a member of the party is to fight for the communist order, for the fulfillment of plans building communism.

An essential condition for party membership is the rendition to it of material aid. Monetary resources of the party are composed first of all of membership dues. Therefore the party has a rule under

which each member and candidate for membership in CPSU must pay monthly party membership dues.

"Communist party of the Soviet Union," state the Rules, "is a volunteer fighting union of persons of like mind - communists, organized from among the people of the working class, working peasantry and working intelligentsia." This definition underlines the active, revolutionary character of the Communist party, which unites people not only supporting identical program, tactical and organizational views, but jointly fighting to put them to life.

Every one entering the party must be ready to unswervingly obey the demands imposed by the rules of CPSU. He is obligated to preserve in every possible way the unity of the party as the chief source of strength and power of the Party. During the half century of the historical path of our Party it many times had to clash with various antiparty groups attempting to turn it away from Leninist path. But the party always conclusively preserved the unity of its ranks and opportunists, left without support of the masses, were conquered in spite of frenzied resistance.

The Communist must be an active fighter for the fulfillment and realization of party resolutions. He must be an example at work, must master the technique of his job continuously increasing his productive, working qualifications, to guard in every way his socialist property as the holy and inviolable base of the socialist order; he must daily strengthen contact with the masses, explain to non-party masses the meaning of policies and resolutions of the party; to work on increasing his consciousness, on learning the bases of Marxism-Leninism; to obey party and state discipline equally compulsory for all party members; to develop self-criticism and criticism from below, to fight against complacent well-being and "drunkenness with success" at work, and notify the leading party organs up to the Central Committee of CPSU concerning deficiencies in work.

The Rules of CPSU obligate the member of the party to be truthful and honest before the party; not to allow concealment and distortion of truth; to observe party and state secrets, to exhibit political vigilance; on any post entrusted by the

party to unswervingly conduct party directives on correct selection of cadres according to their political and working qualities. Violation or non-observation of duties of a party member is incompatible with existence in the ranks of the party.

According to the Rules of CPSU the party admits persons who reached 18 years of age. Youth up to 20 years inclusive enters the party only through VLKSM (Vsesoyuznyy Leninskiy Kommunisticheskiy Soyuz Molodezki - All-Union Lenin Young Communist League). New members are admitted from among the candidates who underwent the prescribed candidate period.

2. Who Decides The Question of Admission to CPSU?

In accordance with paragraph 5 of the Rules of the party and the requirements of the Instructions to CPSU organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy, the question of admission to the party is decided by the general assembly of the primary party organization. The decision of the local party organization on admission to the party comes into effect after its approval by the party commission at the political section of the unit, the military educational institution or establishment.

3. Which Documents Must The Entering Member of CPSU Present?

Each newly entering member of CPSU must present to the local party organization a handwritten statement declaring his desire to join the party, a filled-out form approved by the Central Committee of CPSU, and the recommendations of three party members having a tenure in the party of no less than three years and knowing the applicant through working together for no less than one year.

The recommendations of the communists must be certified by secretaries of the local party organizations to which they belong, and authenticated by the seal of the corresponding military unit. In case the recommending members are serving in another unit, their recommendations must be certified by the head of the political section and authenticated

by the seal used on party documents.

If the entering member is a Young Communist League member and presents the recommendation of the Young Communist League organization, then it must be certified by the vice-commander of the political unit and authenticated by the seal of the unit. When the question of admission to the party is to be decided in another unit, the recommendation of the Young Communist League organization must also be certified by the head of the political section and authenticated by the seal of the political organization.

Information on CPSU members giving the recommendations - their last names, party ticket numbers, tenure in the party, place of work and indication of from which time they know the entering party member, are entered into the questionnaire by the secretary of that local organization to which the application for party membership is submitted.

4. What is the Procedure for Consideration of Applications for Party Membership Within the Local Party Organization?

It is customary that in local party organizations where there are party bureaus the application for party membership is first of all considered by the bureau which must check the correctness of the filled-out application and the quality of the recommendations, and to consider in general whether the applicant is worthy of being accepted to CPSU. The bureau presents its opinion to the general assembly of the local party organization, which then decides the question of admission to the party. The bureau must bring up for consideration by the general assembly all applications for party membership including those of persons whom it does not consider possible to admit into the ranks of CPSU. The decision of the party bureau is not entered into the application.

Discussion of the question of admission to membership or party candidate status at the meeting of the party bureau and at the assembly of the local party organization is conducted only in the presence of the applicant.

At the party meeting the report on each one

entering the ranks of CPSU is made by the secretary of the local party organization or one of the members of the bureau. The person making the report must read the declaration and the application form of the entering member, the recommendations presented by him, and must also report the opinion of the bureau.

The application for party membership may be discussed at closed as well as open party meetings.

The decision of the local party organization on admission to the party is entered into the application form and signed by the secretary of the organization. The date of the accepted resolution must be entered as well.

In the minutes of the general assembly the discussion of the question of acceptance to the party must be accurate: there should be a short exposition of each address. The attachment of the excerpt from the meeting to the application before its passage to the party commission is not compulsory.

When the assembly of the local party organization rejects the application for party membership, the documents are not sent to the party commission but are kept on file by the local party organization.

5. Should the Unit's Party Bureau, Which Coordinates Several Local Party Organizations, Consider Questions of Admission to the Party?

Where the party organizations of sub-units (sections) are given rights of local party organizations and the party bureau of the unit (establishment) enjoys the rights of the Party committee, it of course can not be left aside in the consideration and decision of questions of admission into the party. The party organization of the sub-unit is only a part of the party organization of the regiment (ship) or establishment. Therefore the decision of the general assembly of the party organization of the sub-unit concerning admission into CPSU, must in correspondence with customary party order necessarily be considered by the party bureau working with the rights of a Party committee.

The Party bureau of the unit (establishment) being the next higher party organ in relation to the party organization of the sub-unit, may agree with its decision on admission to CPSU and approve it, or in the presence of sufficient bases may also reject it. If for some reason the Party bureau of the unit (establishment) refuses to approve the decision of the party organization of the sub-unit (section), then in such cases the action on admission to CPSU is not sent to the party commission.

6. Must the Battalion Party Organization Consider the Question of Admission Into the Party?

Battalion and its equivalent party organizations enjoy the rights of departmental (shop) party organizations and therefore have no right to decide questions of admission into the party. However, the decision on admission into the party may be first discussed at the meeting of communists of the battalion and their opinion reported to the general assembly of the local party organization. Such a procedure is one of the guarantees of correct decision of the question of admission into the party, as in a battalion people know each other better through working together.

7. What is the Order of Discussion of the Question of Admission Into the Party in Local Party Organizations Having Party Groups in Companies and Batteries?

In local party organizations having party groups in companies the question of admission into the party should best be preliminarily discussed at the meeting of the party group. The party group can have its say for or against admission to the party. In both cases the announcement concerning admission into the party must, after discussion by the party group, be considered by the party organization of the battalion and then by the bureau and general assembly of the local party organization.

8. Who Considers and Decides the Question of Admis-

sion Into the Party In Case the Unit (Establishment) Has No Party Organization?

In accordance with "Instruction to CPSU Organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy," in cases where the separate unit (establishment) has no party organization, the affairs of admission to candidate status and to party membership are considered and directed directly by the Party Commission at the Political Section of the unit or other political organ having jurisdiction over the party-political sphere.

9. What is the Order of Consideration of Questions of Admission Into the Party in the Party Commission of the Unit?

The party commission at the political section of the unit, military educational institution or establishment, affirming the decision of the local party organization, is obligated to consider in all detail the question of possibility of admission of the applicant to the party. Consideration of the question on admission to CPSU is conducted only in the presence of the applicant. The details of the case are reported by the secretary of the local party organization. He is obligated to read the resolution of the applicant and the recommendations presented by him, to report the resolution of the local party organization and also comments and wishes indicated by communists in the discussion of the question at the party meeting. The party commission must determine the social position of the applicant and to enter it into the corresponding space on the application.

Decision of the party commission concerning admission into the party are announced to the applicant immediately at the meeting. If the party commission did not support the decision on admission to CPSU it must explain to the local party organization the reasons serving as basis for the rejection.

10. May the Party Commission of a Unit Consider the Decision on Admission Into the Party Made by a

Local Party Organization of Another Unit?

The Party Commission may not affirm the decision on admission into the party made by a local party organization of another unit. If the comrade came from another unit where he was admitted into the party by the local party organization but the decision was not confirmed by the party commission, he has to file another application to the primary party organization at the place of his new job.

11. May Candidates for Membership in CPSU Be Admitted to Party Membership if Their Status is Temporary?

Party candidates whose status is temporary, in case of their taking courses, being on temporary assignment, etc., when their registration forms are held by another political organ at the place of the candidate's regular service, cannot be admitted for membership in CPSU. Admission to party membership is possible only at the place where the candidate's registration forms are held.

12. Whom May the Communist Recommend to the Party?

In the system of measures aimed at guaranteeing the selection to the party of outstanding, reliable people, recommendations are very important. The CPSU member bearing responsibility for the recommended applicant may recommend to the party only the one whom he knows well and of whose high qualities he is sure.

A good recommendation can be given only by the one who in the course of a long period of time works together with the recommended because only in a group, working together, in continuous intercourse do all the qualities and the social-political face of a man show fully to the greatest degree. In working together people see each other's attitude to the given work, know who behaves himself in the leading undertakings, know who takes care of state interests, who behaves himself how in difficult moments. Such knowledge of a man would not be knowledge through hearsay, through incidental impressions,

and can guarantee prevention of gross errors in the judgment of a man. It is this which is foreseen by the Rules of CPSU, which require of the recommender a deep and comprehensive knowledge of the recommended through working together at least one year. Therefore, for instance, one cannot consider sufficient the recommendation given to a man whom the communist even knows for a long time, maybe from childhood even, born in one town or village, but has never worked together with him in the industry, institution, or social organizations.

The party organization, determining the validity of proposed recommendations, must determine how well and how comprehensively the communist studied the one for whom he vouches.

13. Is There Any Definite Form for Written Recommendations for Applicants to Party Membership?

There is no determined form for a recommendation to the party which should be definitely followed. The matter, of course, is not in what form it should be written, but in that the recommendation must be the document essential in considering and deciding the question of admission into the party. Therefore, regardless of the form of exposition, the recommendation should contain in it all the essential data without which it cannot be considered valid. If it does not, for instance, contain words such as: "I recommend that Comrade N. be admitted as Candidate for membership in CPSU," then it will not be a recommendation, but simply a character reference which, of course can be used for other purposes. It must be clear from the recommendation who is giving this recommendation - his last name, first name, middle name, length of party membership, party ticket number, place of work, length of time of acquaintance of the applicant, where and when did they work together. This minimum of data should be invariably given in each recommendation. However, chief in the recommendation is the presence of comprehensive characteristics of the political, working and moral qualities of the recommended, and for this there cannot be any standard. Therefore the fuller and more extensive the data in the recom-

mendation on the applicant to the party, the better.

14. Is There Some Prescribed Period During Which the Party Organization Must Study the Applicant for Party Candidatship?

The Rules of the party and the Instruction to CPSU organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy does not provide any set period during which the party organization must study the applicant for party Candidatship. This does not mean, however, that the party organization, not knowing a man, can consider and decide the question of his admission as a Candidate to the party, relying only on the character reference given to him by the recommendations of the communists. The applicant must be comprehensively known not only to the communists recommending him to the party, but to the party organization as a whole as well. If the party organization did not study this comrade, did not test him in practical work, then the presence of the recommendations is not yet sufficient for his admission to the party. It is understood that the party organization needs a period to clarify the necessary biographical data of the applicant, and if necessary ask of him a report or character reference from his previous place of work, etc. The matter should not be reduced to merely this, however. It is necessary to study the applicant to the point, and for this enough time must be spent as needed by the party organization, so that it can be fully convinced that it is admitting into the party a worthy individual.

15. Can a CPSU Member Give a Recommendation for Admission Into the Party to a Relative of His?

The Rules of CPSU do not single out family relationship as a barrier to giving a recommendation if the recommending member has worked together with the applicant. If he has not, then such recommendations do not fulfill the requirements of the Rules. A party member knowing the applicant only under family circumstances and not through work, will have

a one-sided view of him.

Comrades who are prepared for admission to CPSU and who have shown themselves in socio-political work have no need to seek recommendations from among close relatives. They will always find the necessary number of recommendations from among communists with whom they are working.

16. Can a Worker of the Political Section Give a Recommendation to a Serviceman of the Unit Which Is Part of the Given Formation?

If the CPSU member who is a worker of the Political Section is connected through the nature of his work with the applicant for party membership, knows him well through practical work for at least a year, then he can recommend this comrade for admission into the party. Such a recommendation will correspond to the requirements of the Rules of CPSU.

17. For What Period of Time Does the Recommendation Remain In Force?

The Rules of CPSU do not determine the period during which a recommendation remains in force. But the party organization must always be sure of the validity of a recommendation. Therefore if from the day the recommendation was given there elapsed a long period of time, then it is obligated to ask the recommending members whether their recommendations remain in force. If answered in the affirmative such recommendations can be considered valid regardless of the time when they were given.

18. Is The Recommendation Valid Given by a CPSU Member Who Knows the Applicant Through Working Together In the Past?

The Rules of CPSU do not state that the recommending member must have known the applicant through working together during the last year. However, the party organization, in checking the validity of a recommendation and clarifying how well that work revealed the applicant, must know

when such work took place, and how closely does the recommending member know this comrade through working together.

If the recommending member worked with the applicant for several years, and lately even though not working with him still knows him well, then such a recommendation can be considered valid. It's another matter if the recommending member did not have the opportunity to observe the applicant for several years and can say nothing of his present work. In each individual case the party organization must determine whether the recommendation can be considered valid.

19. Is the Recommendation Valid Given by a CPSU Member Who Belongs to a Party Organization of a Different Formation or Unit?

The recommendation of a CPSU member belonging to the party organization of another unit, but who knows the applicant for not less than a year through having worked together in the past is considered valid. The circumstances that the recommending member is in another unit does not free the party organization from the duty of thoroughly checking the validity of the recommendation.

20. Is it Required of the Young Communist League Member Becoming a Member or Candidate for Membership in the Party to Submit a Recommendation of the Communist Youth League Organization?

Communist Youth League members when becoming candidates, and also CPSU members are obligated to submit a recommendation from the Young Communist League organization.

The presence of the Young Communist League recommendations allows the party organization to form the most comprehensive view of how the CPSU applicant showed himself in the Communist Youth League, and whether he is worthy to be admitted as a candidate or member of CPSU.

21. What is the Procedure for Consideration and

Decision of the Question of Whether to Give
the Young Communist League Member a Recommendation
for Entering CPSU?

In correspondence with the "Instruction to Young Communist League Organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy," the question of recommendation of Young Communist League members to CPSU is considered at the meeting of the Company (or equivalent) Young Communist League organization, and is decided by the bureau of the local Communist Youth League organization.

In the cases where the local Communist Youth League organizations are formed in companies and their equivalent subdivisions, the question of recommending the Young Communist League member to the Party is considered at the meeting of the bureau and is decided by the general assembly of the Communist Youth League members of the Company (or its equivalent).

The decision of the bureau of the local Communist Youth League or the assembly of Communist Youth League members in the cases where the local organizations are formed in Companies, the recommendation of Young Communist League members to CPSU must be approved by the vice-commander in charge of the political unit of the regiment or ship, and where there is none, by the head of the political section or his assistant in charge of Communist Youth League work, and must have the seal affixed to it.

22. What Does the Secretary of the Local Party Organization Certify, the Recommendation or the Signature of the Party Member Giving the recommendation?

In certifying the recommendation the secretary of the party organization must check whether the recommending member actually knows the applicant to the Party for at least a year through working together, whether he has fulfilled the length of party membership required by the Rules of CPSU, and whether the number of the party ticket of the recommending member is given correctly. In other words, the secretary of the Party Organization checks the

validity of the recommendation and its correspondence to the requirements of the Rules of CPSU. If the secretary finds that the recommendation violates the requirements of the Rules, he must not certify this recommendation. But the secretary of the Party Organization has no right to refuse to certify a recommendation on the basis that the characteristic given by the communist to the applicant does not coincide with his own personal opinion. He can only bring to the communist's attention to the non-objectivity of the recommendation and counsel him to change it. The secretary has an opportunity to present his view to the bureau and to the assembly, or to the organization where the recommendation certified by him is to be submitted.

23. May the CPSU Member Revoke His Recommendation Given to an Applicant to the Party?

If the CPSU member should find out some facts discrediting the applicant after he had already submitted his recommendation, he not only may, but under some circumstances must ask back his recommendation. Without any doubt it would be bad conduct on the part of the communist if, knowing that a mistake is being made, he did not take all measures to correct it. However, the communist can take back his recommendation only if the question of admission of the applicant into the Party has not yet been decided. After the applicant is already admitted to CPSU, the recommendation will not be returned. In such cases the CPSU member has a right to address the party organization with an announcement in which he gives the reasons that lead him to consider his recommendation to be in error, and asks for consideration of the question of whether the comrade recommended by him should remain in the Party. It is essential to keep in mind that in entering the party the recommendations of three communists are given, and it is not impossible that the other two who recommended him may be of a different opinion. But the matter concerns not only this. The question of admission into the Party is, as is known, discussed and decided by the general assembly of the local party organization, the decision

of which comes into force after its approval by the party commission at the political section of the unit. Therefore one communist cannot change this decision by taking back his recommendation.

24. Does the Recommending Member Carry Responsibility For the Applicant During the Period of His Candidate Status?

The CPSU member recommending this or other comrade to the party is vouching before the party organization that the applicant is worthy of the high name of communist. If the party member gives a recommendation to a man whom he does not know well, or a man who by his qualities is unworthy of the high name of communist, the party organization has the right to make him answer for it.

However it would not be right to demand responsibility for a valid recommendation to be applied in the case when the applicant, already a candidate or party member should commit a misdeed. From the time of admission into the party the responsibility for his development lies upon the whole party organization, not only the communists who gave him recommendations. The party organization should take measures that the candidate status be not a formality but be maximally used to educate the candidate and to check him comprehensively concerning political and working qualities. It must exhibit continuous care so as to teach the candidates through practical work, to increase their responsibility in the preparation to admission into the party. And if, let us say, after some time the applicant admitted into the party should commit a misdeed that loses him the high name of communist, then first of all he should answer before the party organization and not any other. It is not permissible to bring to responsibility in every case the recommending member as well. It is understood that in case the party member in giving a recommendation to the applicant to CPSU approached this important affair irresponsibly, having brought into the party a man foreign to it, then he must be brought to answer before the party in spite of the length of time from the day the recommendation

was given.

25. What Is the Proper Approach to the Solution of the Question of Party Membership and Admission Into the Party of Persons Who During the Great Patriotic War (IInd World War) Found Themselves Prisoners of War or Surrounded by the Enemy?

Soviet soldiers during the Great Patriotic War fought heroically against the fascist invaders, honorably and with self-denial fulfilled their military duty before the Fatherland. However, due to difficult conditions prevailing during the first part of the war, a considerable number of Soviet servicemen were surrounded, and having exhausted all means of resistance were captured by the enemy. Many servicemen were captured wounded and bruised, shot down in air battles or in carrying out military missions behind the enemy front lines.

Soviet soldiers who found themselves prisoners of war remained faithful to the Fatherland, conducted themselves in manly fashion and stalwartly bore all the hardships of capture and humiliation by Hitlerites. Many of them, risking their lives, fled from captivity and fought with the enemy in underground detachments or penetrated the front lines to join Soviet forces. In spite of this, and in violation of Soviet laws, former prisoners of war were treated with indiscriminate distrust. Their rights were unlawfully limited. Incorrect treatment was also afforded former prisoners of war in the question of their party membership. Many members of CPSU who showed manliness and valor in battles with the enemy and who did not have a blemish on their record as prisoners were refused reinstatement in the ranks of CPSU.

All this is contrary to the bases of our socialist order, the Soviet Constitution, Leninist principles of attentive and sympathetic relations towards the Soviet people.

The fact alone of having been prisoner of war or under siege cannot serve as a barrier to admission to CPSU.

26. What Is the Purpose of the Candidate Period?

The purpose of the candidate period, as it follows from the Rules of CPSU consists in that during this period the candidate can acquaint himself with the program, rules, and tactics of the party, and the party organization can comprehensively check the personal qualities of the candidate.

For the applicant to the party ranks the candidate period is a school of party discipline and education. V. I. Lenin, emphasizing the importance of the candidate period to the applicant, demanded strict application of rules which would make the candidate period a very serious trial and not an empty formality.

According to the Rules of CPSU the candidate period is determined to be one year. The party organization is obligated to help the candidates prepare for membership in the party, to show concern for their being ideologically well-armed, well-oriented in questions of party politics, that they understand the essence of the requirements imposed by the party on its members, and to see that they are led from the first day on into practical work. It is necessary that each candidate to the party during his candidate status fulfill systematically the party directives, and is able to assimilate and evidence in full measure through work the qualities essential to the communist.

27. From Which Moment Does the Party Candidate Period Begin?

Corresponding to the Rules of CPSU the party membership of those accepted from Candidate status into the party and also of those accepted as Candidates for CPSU membership is counted from the day when the general assembly of local party organization presents its decision on it. This length of membership is, after the approval of the Party Commission of the unit, noted in all party documents. The question in these documents on "Time of Admission Into CPSU," is filled out as the month and year of admission as Candidate or Member of CPSU and the name of the party organ (political section) the party commission of which approved the admission into the party.

In case the unit or institution has a party

bureau working with the rights of a committee, and the party organizations of subdivisions are given the rights of local party organization, the tenure of party membership is considered to begin from the day of decision by the general assembly of the party organization of the sub-unit and not from the day of adoption of the resolution by the party bureau of the unit or institution.

28. From Which Date Is the Candidacy Period Said to Begin For Those Transferred to Candidate Status From CPSU Membership?

In the filling out of the regulation for a party candidate transferred from CPSU membership the item "Time of Entry To Candidate Status" must record the date of approval of the decision of the local party organization by the party commission, concerning the transfer to party candidate status, and not the date of passage of the above resolution by the general assembly of the local party organization. Up to the moment of approval of the decision of the local party organization by the party commission, the member transferred from party membership to Candidacy retains in his possession his party ticket and is not stripped of the rights of a party member.

29. What Are the Rights and Duties of a Party Candidate?

Everyone beginning Party Candidacy must be ready to fulfill exactly and undeviatingly all the duties of a party member as defined by the Rules of CPSU. The candidate has the right to take part in free and working discussion of questions at open and closed party meetings, to introduce and defend his proposals, criticize failings, require personal attendance in all cases concerning decision about his activity or behavior, to present any question to any party institution up to and including the Central Committee of CPSU. But he does not have the right to take part in the voting on a decision to be adopted by the party meeting, can neither elect nor be elected to party organs, to party conferences, nor be elected to the presidium of a party congress.

30. In What Cases Can the Party Organization Lengthen the Candidate Status For a Party Candidate?

The presence in the party organization of party candidates with an expired Candidate period is evidence of weakness in work with the candidates. The majority of party Candidates with expired Candidate periods are soldiers, sergeants and officers who are dedicated to the communist cause. Entering upon the candidate period they sincerely sought to direct all their forces towards the fulfillment of party problems. Many of them are honestly and diligently laboring to fulfill their military duty, but the local party organizations and political organs do not ask for high standards in their work on themselves, do not help them sufficiently in their preparation for becoming party members, show little concern in seeing to it that each party candidate be well prepared to attain party membership within the year envisaged by the Rules of the party.

If the candidate could not sufficiently show himself for reasons which the party organization admits to be valid, then his candidate period can be extended for no more than one year. In those cases, however, where during the candidate period it became clear that through his personal qualities the party candidate is unworthy of being admitted into the party, then the party organization adopts a resolution to expel him from candidate status. The decision of the local party organization on extending the party candidate period or expulsion from candidate status becomes in force upon its approval by the party commission of the unit.

It cannot be considered correct when some party organizations in lengthening the candidacy for a candidate motivate it by the fact that the given comrade breaks discipline or commits immoral acts. Thus additional candidacy is transformed into a form of party punishment.

If the party candidate breaks military discipline, is negligent in his working duties, then the question must not be whether to lengthen his candidate period, but whether to make him answer for his behavior before the party.

31. From Which Date Is the Extended Candidate Status

Counted?

The extended candidacy period is to be counted from the day the local party organization adopted the resolution on this question. Let us say the candidate period of comrade A. expired in September of 1958. The form for admission to CPSU membership he had submitted in October, and the assembly of the local party organization considered it in November and decided to extend his candidate period for another year. In the given case the extended candidate period is counted from November 1958.

If the unit or institution does not have a local party organization and the question of extending the candidate period is decided directly by the party commission of the unit, then in such cases the extension of the candidate period should be counted from the day of adoption of the resolution in this case by the party commission.

32. Can the Candidate Period Be Extended Twice?

This question arises first of all because some party organizations approach with insufficient seriousness the determination of the period of additional candidacy. In the solution of this question the possibilities of the candidate and other circumstances connected with his preparation are not always taken into account. There are cases where the candidate who has serious deficiencies in personal preparation or who has not shown himself through practical work has his period extended by 2 - 3 months.

It happens also that the party organization, having extended the candidate status again lets the candidate out of its supervision, does not give him any assignments, does not show concern for his ideological tempering. As a result, at the expiration of the determined period he again is seen to be unprepared to become a member of CPSU, and in some places the candidate is extended again.

Such practice is incorrect. The candidate status can be extended only once within the time limits foreseen by the Rules of the Party.

33. Can Candidates Whose Extended Candidate Period

Has Not Expired Be Admitted into the Party?

Additional candidate period is given so that the party candidate not only can fill the deficiencies in his political preparation, but also by active participation in party and social life show that he is worthy of the high title of Member of the Communist Party. It is understood that for this a more or less long period is necessary. Paragraph 18 of the Rules of CPSU allows the party organizations the right to decide themselves the question of what period (within the limits of no more than one year) of extended candidacy should be given to a particular candidate. But when the party organization, taking into account the individual characteristics of a candidate has extended the candidacy for, say, six months or a year, then what can be the bases for admitting such a candidate to membership earlier than the indicated period has expired.

34. Where and How Is the Decision on Extension of the Candidate Period Noted?

The decision of the local party organization on the extension of a candidate period, adopted in correspondence with paragraph 18 of the Rules of CPSU, should be noted in the registration card of the candidate after the affirmation of this decision by the party commission at the political section of the unit.

The notation on extension of candidate status is made in the 32nd item of the registration card, and with this is indicated also the period for which the candidacy is extended, the date of the adoption of the resolution by the local party organization and the date of approval of this resolution by the party commission of the unit. The notation is certified by the seal and signature of the commander of the political section of the unit.

35 How Are Persons Who Were Transferred to Candidacy from Party Membership as a Form of Party Punishment Admitted Back into CPSU?

The documents on admission to CPSU membership

of persons who had been transferred from membership to candidacy through party punishment are filled out according to the following general conditions: the party candidate submits to the local party organization a personal statement, three recommendations of CPSU members corresponding to the requirements of the Rules of the party, and a completed form of the type established by the Central Committee of CPSU.

The question of possibility of admission to party membership is decided by the local party organization, the decision of which is approved by the party commission of the unit.

Length of party membership is noted as the old one with an indication of the period of interruption in the party ticket. On the registration in the item "Time of Admission into CPSU" must be entered not only the interruption of party membership but also the date and name of the organization which first admitted him into CPSU and also the date and name of the organization admitting him for the second time.

36. What Is the Order of Consideration of Personal Cases of Communists?

In correspondence with the requirements of "Instruction to CPSU Organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy," the cases concerning party violations of communists - servicemen regardless of their military rank are considered in the local party organizations. Exception is only made for communists who are commanders of regiments or ships (separate units) and their vice-commanders in political work, commanders and heads of political units, members of military Soviets of armies, small fleets, regions, fleets and military groupings, whose cases of party violations are considered directly by the party commissions of the higher political organ through the decision of the head of this political organ.

Aside from this, in order to fulfill the requirements of paragraph 11 of the Rules of CPSU the Instructions note that the "local party organization cannot adopt resolutions on expulsion from the party or transfer to candidacy of a communist if he is a member of the party commission at the political section

of the unit, army, small fleet, Political Command of a region, group of military forces, fleet. The question on expulsion from the party or transfer to candidate status of a communist who is a member of the party commission is considered by the party commission the member of which he is."

The establishment of this order of consideration of cases of party violations of communists considerably increases the responsibility of members and party candidates to the party organization in the fulfillment of their duties as envisaged by the rules of CPSU, and along with this increases the rights of local party organizations, obligates them to continuously and diligently take care of the education of each communist.

In the cases where the communist committed some kind of a violation for which he deserves to be brought to party punishment, it is essential to comprehensively analyze the basis for the charges against him. After all the circumstances of the case have been clarified, the question of bringing the communist to answer before the party is submitted for consideration to the party bureau of the local party organization and then, with the opinion of the party bureau, is referred for consideration and resolution to the general assembly of communists. This order of consideration of personal cases is essential also in the local party organizations which contain party organizations in subdivisions. In practice there is no need in having the personal case of a communist considered at the bureau meeting of the general assembly of a battallion or its equivalent party organization. Communists of the battallion, being present at the general party meeting of the unit, have the full opportunity to express their views on the behavior of the accused.

It sometimes happens that party commissions, taking advantage of their right to do so, through the decision of the head of the political organ consider personal cases of communists directly at their meetings, bypassing the local party organization. But they should use this right only in exceptional cases, only when it becomes essential. The resolution adopted by the party commission concerning the personal case of a communist must always be presented to the corresponding local party organization.

37. Of Which Documents Should the Personal Case Against a Communist Consist?

The question concerning which documents should make up the personal case against a communist cannot be considered from only a formal point of view. Correct makeup of the documentation of a personal case has a very important bearing on the decision of the fate of a communist. The presence in the case of a particular document can be justified if this document helps in the deeper analysis of the essence of the violation.

It is known that the nature of violations committed by individual communists varies, as do the conditions under which these violations were allowed. Therefore it would be incorrect to give some kind of official enumeration of documents by which personal cases must be established. In each concrete example one must assure the presence of those documents the consideration of which guarantees adoption of a correct resolution.

One of the most important documents in a personal case is the explanation written by the communist who allowed the violation. If he in his explanation admits all charges made against him, then there is no longer any necessity to support his violation by other documents. When, however, the communist denies some of the facts they need to be comprehensively checked, and the material from the check must be attached to the personal case.

In correspondence with the order established in the party organizations of the Army and Navy, the cases involving violations by party members and party candidates, excepting the strictly defined categories of communists, are considered by the local party organizations. Documents reflecting the judgment of the violation committed by a communist must be attached to the personal case file. Members of the local party organization know better than anyone the positive and negative sides of the member brought to answer before the party, and can characterize him most fully. Therefore it is of primary importance to attach to the case detailed excerpts from the minutes of the general assembly, from which it should be clear what evaluation of the member who

committed the violation was made by the communists who spoke on the case, and how the violator evaluated his own behavior.

In the formulation of materials of the personal case of a communist one should avoid collection of various documents which have no direct bearing on the violation. The quality of preparation of materials must be determined not by the quantity of paper, but by how cogently formulated, based, and proved was each accusation levelled at the communist.

Rules of CPSU indicate that "in the decision of a question concerning expulsion from the party there must be assured the maximum care and friendly concern and diligent analysis of the basis of the accusations levelled against the party member." Taking these requirements of the Rules into account it is necessary to approach questions of formulation of materials connected with the consideration of the case concerning party violation commented by a member or candidate for party membership.

38. Is the Personal Presence of the Communist Required During the Adoption of a Resolution Concerning His Personal Case?

According to Rules of CPSU the party member has the right to "demand personal participation in all cases where a resolution is adopted concerning his activity or behavior." In turn the personal participation of a member or candidate for CPSU membership in the consideration of his personal case allows the party organization or party commission to assure a more thorough and comprehensive analysis of the basis for the accusations levelled against the communist and, consequently, to work out a correct decision. Along with this, personal participation of the communist increases the corrective educational value of the discussion of the case, allows the party organization or party commission to directly and sincerely express to the communist its opinion on his actions and affairs, and to give him comradely advice for the future. There is nothing bad in that the exchange of views expressed by members of the bureau or party commission concerning various points

of view in the process of development of a unanimous decision is to occur in the presence of the communist. This will only force him to think through more deeply and to become conscious of his errors.

That is why the personal cases at meetings of the party bureau, general party assembly or in party commissions should be considered in the presence of the communists to be brought to answer before the party. Only in the case when the communist for some reasons will not wish to avail himself of this right and will refuse to be present during the consideration of his personal case can the question be decided in absentia.

The decision of the party commission on the personal case of a communist must be announced to the accused right at the meeting, after the consideration of the violation.

39. Are the Party Punishments Given to a CPSU Member as Member Noted In His New Candidate Registration Card Upon His Transfer to Candidate Status?

Practice has shown that to do this is inexpedient. The preservation in the registration documents of a communist transferred from party membership to candidacy, of party punishments imposed earlier, complicates his readmission to CPSU membership, as the local party organization usually does not consider the application for party membership until the penalties are removed from the candidate.

Transfer of a party member to candidate status is a strong measure of party punishment and, as a rule, is done with the penalties imposed earlier taken into consideration, but this should be specially discussed in the decision of the party commission. Instruction of the Central Committee of CPSU "On the Order of Registration and Giving of Party Tickets and Candidate Cards of the 1954 Type" states:

"During the transfer of a party member to candidacy the party penalties imposed on him as member of CPSU are not noted in his registration documents when the new candidacy card is issued, if the decision of the party organ indicates that he was

transferred to party candidacy with these penalties taken into account."

40. Are the Party Penalties Which the Reinstated Member Had Before Expulsion From CPSU Noted Into His Registration Documents?

Instruction of the Central Committee of CPSU concerning the procedure of registration and issuance of party tickets and candidate cards requires that the party penalties which the reinstated member or candidate of the party had before his expulsion must, during the issuance of the new party ticket or candidate card, be noted in his registration documents if during reinstatement the party does not adopt a resolution to remove these penalties. Such procedure orients party organs to consider the question of former party punishment of the comrade being reinstated, during the reinstatement.

41. After What Period Can the Communist Present the Question of Removal of a Party Penalty?

The Rules of CPSU do not predetermine a period of party punishment except in the case when the punishment is transfer of the CPSU Member to Candidate status. The period of this punishment is up to one year. The question of removal of party punishment should in each separate case be decided on the basis of how the communist has improved, whether he removed the deficiencies for which he was punished by the party organization.

Party punishment is removed only when the communist actively proves that he sincerely took account of his errors, corrected them and deeply felt his guilt before the party for having committed the violation. The party organization should watch for this. It is incorrect if it, having imposed party punishment, forgets about the communist, does not help him overcome his deficiencies, does not show care that the punishment be removed if he deserves this.

42. Is It Obligatory to Present a Request For the Removal of Party Punishment?

Party punishment can be removed through the request of the communist as well as through the initiative of the party organization. The party organization is obligated to help the communist who received punishment to correct his errors. At the same time the communist who received the punishment must by self-denying labor and exemplary discipline propitiate his guilt before the party.

If the bureau itself finds it possible to present the question of removal of party punishment then, of course, there is no need to require the communist to present an appeal.

43. Of Which Documents Must the Case for the Removal From a Communist of Punishment Imposed Earlier Consist?

The question of which documents should constitute the case for removal from a communist of party punishment should be considered with the nature of the punishment and also the method of its announcement to the communist taken into account. If the matter concerns the removal of party punishment announced to the communist by the decision of the local party organization without being noted in the registration card, then this can be done by personal request on the part of the communist or through the initiative of the party organization itself. Then there is no necessity to form a special case concerning this question.

When the case is being formed concerning removal of punishment announced to the communist by the decision of the local party organization with notation in the registration card and approval by the party commission of the unit, then to the personal request of the communist must be added the excerpt from the minutes of the general party assembly.

In the consideration of the case of removal from a communist of party punishment announced to him by the decision of the Army, District or Fleet Party Commission, there can arise necessity in having among the presented material a work or party-political characteristic.

44. Who Can Remove Party Punishment?

Party punishment can be removed only by the party by which it was announced or its equivalent if the communist is at the time of removal of punishment registered in another party organization. For instance, party punishment announced to the communist by the decision of the party commission can be removed only by it or by another party commission having the same rights.

If the party punishment was announced to the communist by the decision of the raykom (Rayon Committee), gorkom (City Committee) or obkom (Oblast Committee) of CPSU, and at the present time he is serving in the Armed Forces, then in the first case (raykom and gorkom) the punishment can be removed by decision of the party commission of the unit, and in the second by the party commission of the political administration of the region.

45. Can Two Party Punishments Be Removed from a Communist at One Time?

If the member or candidate for membership in CPSU who has had party punishments imposed on him fully atoned for his guilt before the party and now exemplarily observes party and military discipline, actively fighting for fulfillment of party resolutions, then the party organization or the party commission has the right to remove from him at one time several party punishments.

46. What Is the Order of Consideration of Appeals of Communists?

When the communist for some reasons does not agree with the decision adopted in his case, he has the right to appeal it before higher party organization up to the Central Committee of CPSU. However, from this it does not at all follow that the communist, unsatisfied with the decision of the local party organization, can immediately appeal to the Central Committee of CPSU.

In party practice there is a definite established order of consideration of appeals. They are

submitted to the next higher party department with respect to the one whose decision the communist is appealing. Thus the appeal of the decision of the party commission of a unit should be submitted to the Army party commission, or where it does not exist to the Region (Fleet) party commission. The decision of the party commission at the Political Administration of the Region or Fleet can be appealed in the party commission of the Main Political Administration, and the decision of the latter - in the Committee of Party Control at the Central Committee of CPSU.

In correspondence with the requirements of Paragraph 15 of the Rules of the Party, the appeals of communists should be considered by the corresponding party organs in the period of not more than twenty days from their submission.

47. Can the Person Expelled From Party Candidacy in Correspondence With Paragraph 18 of the Rules of CPSU Appeal to the Next Higher Party Department?

In the case when the person excluded from party candidacy in correspondence with paragraph 18 of the Rules of CPSU is not satisfied by the decision of the party commission of the unit and considers it baseless, he can submit an appeal against this decision in the Region or Fleet party commission.

48. Which Party Punishments Are Noted in the Registration Card of the Communist?

According to "Instruction to CPSU Organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy" the party punishment (token, reprimand, strong reprimand etc.) announced to the communist is noted in the registration card of the member or party candidate only when this is stated in the decision. Such decisions of the general assembly of the local party organization must be always approved by the party commission of the unit.

49. How Should the Communist Be Treated Who In the Past Allowed an Error?

The party organization must judge a communist on the basis of how devoted he is to the party, how he takes part in the building of communism, fights for fulfillment of party resolutions, whether he provides an example for others in the fulfillment of party resolutions, whether he provides an example for others in the fulfillment of his military duty, and how he behaves himself in daily life. The man must be judged by his deeds. If the communist had allowed an error in the past and then became better and proved this by his whole behavior, worked to correct his error by action, then there is no reason to remind him endlessly of the fact that he had once erred. This does not mean, of course, that interest should not be taken in how a man worked and behaved himself earlier. But one should not judge a worker simply by the fact that he once permitted an error. To each there must be an individual approach. People grow and are reeducated by the ideological guidance of the Communist Party, and this should not be forgotten.

It happens thus: a communist is, for instance, nominated to an elective party organ and rejected simply on the basis that he once had been subject to punishment, without any comment on what he is now. They are more interested in his past than in how he shows himself in the present.

High requirements of communists, care in the selection of cadres has nothing in common with over-punishment, groundless suspicion and distrust which morally depress a party member.

When we judge a man, decide the question of his work, we must, in correspondence with CPSU Rules take account of the rights and duties of a communist, take into account how he works now, of what he is capable and must not reject him on the basis that he had once allowed an error.

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II. ON LOCAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

1. What are the Duties of CPSU Organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy?

Party organizations of the Armed Forces are directed in all their activity by the Rules of CPSU, resolutions of Congresses and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Their practical work they base also on the "Instructions to CPSU Organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy" and directives of the Minister of Defense and the Central Political Administration. According to the "Instruction" the party organizations of the Army and the Navy must firmly and consistently put into practice the policy of the Party in the Armed Forces, by all their work strengthen the fighting power of the Soviet Army and Navy, unite personnel around the Communist Party and Soviet Government, educate military personnel in the spirit of whole-hearted devotion to the Soviet Fatherland, in the spirit of friendship of the nations of USSR and proletarian internationalism, mobilize personnel for the fulfillment of problems of military and political preparation, strengthening of military discipline, for mastery of new technology and weaponry, for support of constant military preparedness of units, ships and sub-units.

Fulfilling the tasks determined by CPSU Rules they must: educate communists in the spirit of ideals of Marxism-Leninism, intolerance of failings, strive for their personal excellence in military study and discipline, in observation of the military oath, fulfillment of requirements of military regulations and orders; strengthen in every way possible the power and authority of commanders and superiors;
-- cultivate in the Members and Party Candidates a high political vigilance and constant readiness to defend state interests of the Soviet Union, responsibility for mastery and retention of military technology and weaponry, a strong will and physical endurance, ability to bear with fortitude all the difficulties of field and battle;
-- systematically conduct work on attracting new

members to the Party from among the conscious, active and dedicated to the cause of communism officers, noncoms and sergeants, soldiers and sailors, workers and office workers;

-- constantly direct Komsomol (Communist Youth League) organizations, take care of the political and military education of Komsomol members, and educate among Komsomol members and youth selfless devotion to the Soviet Fatherland and the Communist Party;

-- strengthen the ties with the broad masses of servicemen, explain to them the policies and decisions of the Party and the Administration, mobilize all personnel to successfully fulfill plans of military and political preparation, ceaselessly improve their military qualifications, to strive for clear understanding by each serviceman that in the Army and Navy a strong discipline is essential;

-- know the needs and the frame of mind of the personnel, penetrate all phases of life of the unit, aid the commander and his political vice-commander in the fulfillment of tasks of political and military training of personnel, to popularize the experience of the leading officers, sergeants-major, soldiers and sailors.

Party organizations of the Army and Navy must with knowledge take active part in all phases of military preparation, military discipline and training of personnel, discover through criticism and self-criticism any deficiencies in the education and training of soldiers, in party-political work, in the work of the party bureau and political organs, aid commanders to take early measures in the elimination of deficiencies interfering with the increase of preparedness of units, ships and subunits, develop and support healthy friendly criticism and self-criticism.

At party meetings communists can also criticize Members and Party Candidates for careless attitude towards increasing their military and political knowledge, for immoral acts discrediting the high name of "communist", for breaking party discipline.

At party meetings criticism of commanders' orders is not allowed.

2. How Are Local Party Organizations Formed?

A local CPSU organization in the Soviet Army and Navy is a party organization of the separate unit (regiment, separate battallion, separate division, separate company, separate squadron, ships of rank I, II, and III), military establishment or educational institution.

In correspondence with the "Instruction to CPSU Organizations In the Soviet Army and Navy," local party organizations are created by the corresponding political sections with the presence of at least three party members.

The organizational meeting in the creation of the local party organization is usually conducted by the head of the political section, but he can delegate this to one of the workers of the political section or the unit's vice-commander for the political section.

3. What Are the Responsibilities of the Party Bureau Working With the Rights of A Party Committee?

In correspondence with CPSU Rules the bureau or committee directs all current work of the local party organization. Being the organ of collective leadership the bureau organizes the fulfillment of all tasks of the party organization of the unit, ship or military establishment. The party bureau working with the rights of a party committee is directed in its practical activity by requirements #10 of the Instruction, in which are given the responsibilities of the bureau of a local party organization.

The greatest attention in this must be concentrated on strengthening party work on the problems of increasing military preparedness of the unit or ship, on strengthening and broadening the ties of the party organization with the broad masses of servicemen, on daily instruction of Secretaries and Bureau Members of party organizations concerning the rights of locals, party organs and party groups and rendering them practical aid in their work.

The party bureau working with the rights of a party committee is called upon to organize and

control the fulfillment of resolutions made by higher party organs and decisions of general assemblies of the organization, to strive for realization of Party Rules requirements and the "Instruction to CPSU Organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy." It must organize exchange positive experience, incorporate it in practical activity of the party organizations of sub-units, increase the responsibility of the active party members for the quality of their work. The care of education and training of the most active party members is one of the chief responsibilities of the bureau, because through a large and well-working active membership exerts its influence over the whole mass of the party, increases the ties of the party organization with all servicemen, achieve the leading role of communists in military and political preparation and in discipline. For these goals the party bureau of the unit gives hearing at its meetings to the secretaries of party organizations concerning the most important problems of party work. Members of the party bureau of the unit must individually work with communists.

As is known, in party organizations of ships (institutions) having a bureau with the rights of a party committee, the party organizations of sub-units are, in questions of admission into the party and consideration of cases of party violations of communists, given the rights of local CPSU organizations. Therefore the party bureau of the unit must confirm the decisions of these party organizations in questions of admission into the party and consideration of personal cases of communists.

The party bureau with the rights of a party committee must periodically call general assemblies of communists of the unit (institution) for consideration of the most important questions of intraparty life, state of party-political work on fulfillment of tasks of military preparation, strengthening of military discipline and other questions of interest to all communists of the unit. At general assemblies the party bureau must periodically give account of its work to the communists and inform them on fulfillment of resolutions adopted earlier.

It cannot be considered normal when in some local organizations having a considerable number of

communists general assemblies are replaced by meetings and conferences of the most active membership, limiting themselves to conducting only report-election assemblies. Such practice infringes upon the rights of communists to discuss and decide current questions of party life, and leads to lowering of responsibility of the leaders before the organization.

In 1946 the Central Committee of the Party in the resolution "On the Work of Party Committee of the Ivanovsky Melange, Glukhovskiy Cotton-Paper and Tashkent Textile Combines" judged it incorrect when "party committees, being the directing organs of general-combine party organizations, do not fulfill their functions, do not call general-combine party assemblies, do not account themselves before the communists, do not inform them of their work, and leave the control of the communists, as a result of which connection is lost between the Party committees and the Members and Party Candidates, criticism and self-criticism is curtailed and intraparty work is weakened."

In Party organizations having a large number of communists meetings of the most active membership can also be called in special cases, but if the working conditions allow an assembly of the majority of communists then it is more appropriate to hold a general Party assembly.

The party bureau working with the rights of a party committee is called upon to direct daily the work of the Komsomol organization directly as well as through party organizations of sub-units, and also through rendering practical aid to the most active membership of the Komsomol directly on the spot.

If the unit (institution) has a profsoyuz (trade union) organization, then direction of its work is accomplished by the Party bureau with the rights of the committee. Party bureau members are obligated to actively aid the leaders of the local committee in the preparation and conduction of measures by the trade union organization, to discuss in the bureau practical measures to be taken by the Party organization for the improvement of training of trade union members, for getting them used to daily work of the trade union organization.

Party business and registration of communists

is conducted by the bureau with the rights of Party committee in the same way as the bureau of a local party organization. Responsibility for maintaining proper order in party business and registration is carried personally by the secretary of the Party bureau.

4. In What Cases Are Candidate Groups Formed; What Are Their Rights And Duties?

Candidate groups are formed in separate units (institutions) if there are less than three party members and several candidates. In contrast to a local party organization the candidate group does not have the right to admit into the party new members and candidates, and also cannot consider cases of party violations of communists.

The candidate group has no elected organ. Its work is directed by the Party Organizer appointed by the Political Section of the unit.

Candidate groups hold periodic meetings. At meetings of the candidate group, in the voting on discussed questions not only members but candidates as well take part. Meetings of a candidate group are usually presided over by the Party Organizer.

If the candidate group is large and the assembly elects a presidium, party candidates may be elected to it.

All practical activity of candidate groups must be directed for the fulfillment of the same tasks as the local party organizations.

5. Where May Party-Komsomol Groups Be Created?

A Party-Komsomol group is created in the case where in the separate unit (institution) with the present number of members and Party candidates there is no possibility of forming either a local Party organization or a candidate group and where the number of Komsomol members is insufficient for the creation of a local Komsomol organization.

A Party-Komsomol group is headed by a Party Organizer appointed by the political section of the unit. The Party Organizer periodically conducts meetings of the group, gives assignments to com-

munists and Komsomol members. At meetings of the Party-Komsomol group members, candidates and Komsomol members take part in the voting on questions being discussed.

6. How Are Party Organizations Created In Battallions and Their Equivalent Subdivisions?

In accordance with the "Instruction To CPSU Organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy," in local Party organizations with permission of the Political Section of the unit Party organizations are formed with the rights of shop organizations in battallions, divisions, squadrons and fighting units of ships. For the creation of a party organization in a sub-unit there must be at least three Party members.

In their practical activity the party organization of the sub-unit is derived from the problems posed before the sub-unit, and also problems of the local organization whose part it remains. Its most important duties are individual training of communists in the spirit of high moral fiber, personal excellence in study and discipline, in fulfillment of military rules and commanders' orders; realization of daily Party influence of the broad masses of non-Party servicemen.

For the conduction of current work Party organizations of sub-units having not less than 15 Party members elect by closed (secret) vote a bureau of 3 - 5 persons. In cases where the party organization has less than 15 Party members, the bureau is not created, but a secretary is elected and 1 or 2 vice-secretaries.

Secretaries of Party organizations of sub-units must be Party members for at least one year.

The secretary of a Party organization must daily direct the work of the Komsomol organization of the sub-unit, take measures for the increase of political consciousness and activity of Komsomol members, mobilize them for exemplary fulfillment of the commander's orders.

7. Where Are Party Groups Created and How Do They Work?

In the Party organization of the sub-unit and also in the local Party organization with the permission of the Political Section of the unit Party groups may be created by companies, batteries, air squadrons, air sections, small ships, airplane crews.

A Party group is created in the presence of no less than three Party members and has as its main task the exertion of daily Party influence on non-Party servicemen, using for this first of all the force of personal example by the communists in study and discipline, aid to the commander of the sub-unit in all his work of teaching and training of his men.

Activity of the Party group must have an operational character. Group meetings are called as necessary with regard to the concrete situation. The Party group usually does not keep minutes of its meetings. The Party Organizer has a diary in which he shortly notes the character and fulfillment by the communists of party assignments. The Party Organizer informs members and Party candidates of resolutions of the bureau of the local Party organization, poses before them concrete problems, gives them and controls the fulfillment of Party assignments.

The Party organizer directly leads the activity of the Komsomol organization of the sub-unit. He must daily concentrate its efforts to assure excellence of all Komsomol members in study and discipline.

8. What Is the Procedure of Election of Party Organizers of Groups and their Deputies?

Party Organizers of groups are elected at meetings of Party groups by closed (secret) vote for a term of one year. Along with election of a Party Organizer the Party members elect a Deputy Party Organizer also by closed (secret) ballot.

In the case of absence of the Party Organizer on leave or on assignment his duties are filled by the assistant. If the Deputy Party Organizer was for some reason not elected, the communists, with permission of the party bureau, may by open vote delegate one of the members with temporary leadership of the group or elect a permanent Deputy Party Organizer by

closed (secret) vote.

The Party Organizer of a group must account for his work before the communists of the group at the report-election assembly as well as periodically on separate questions. At the report-election assembly the communists evaluate the work of the Party Organizer.

9. Is There A Minimum Length of Party Membership for Party Organizers of Groups and Their Deputies?

CPSU Rules do not determine a minimum length of party membership for the Party Organizer of a group and his Deputy. However it is, of course, proper to take into account the experience and working qualities of a communist to be elected as Party Organizer or his Deputy.

10. Who Should Conduct the Meeting of a Party Group?

The meeting of a Party group is usually presided over by the Party Organizer and in his absence the Deputy. But in separate cases for leadership of the assembly of a group a chairman and a secretary may be elected. If the Party group has three or four communists only a chairman is elected.

11. What Is the Procedure of Election of Secretaries of Party Organizers?

In Party organizations having a bureau, secretaries and their deputies are elected at the meeting of the bureau by open vote. In Party organizations having less than 15 Party members, the secretaries and their deputies are elected at the general assembly by closed (secret) vote.

Secretaries of the local Party organizations are approved by the head of the Political Section of the unit, and secretaries of the Party organizations of subdivisions by the decision of the Party Bureau of the unit (ship).

12. What Is the Order of Approval of Secretaries of Local Party Organizations.

In correspondence with the "Instruction to CPSU Organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy," the secretaries of local Party organizations are approved by the head of the Political Section of the unit. The accumulated precedent of Party work according to which the elected secretaries of local Party organizations are approved by higher Party organs derives from the guiding principle of organizational structure of our Party -- democratic centralism.

CPSU Rules determine, as is known, that the communist elected as secretary of a local Party organization must be member for at least a year. Approval of the secretary has as its aim the check of whether this requirement of the Rules was fulfilled, and also the instruction "On Conducting Elections of Leaders of Party Organs." By approval of the secretary the head of the Political Section certifies by this that the election was conducted in strict correspondence with the established Party order.

However, the right to approve secretaries should under no conditions limit intraparty democracy. In 1924 in the decisions of the XIII Party conference it was especially emphasized that "the rights of approval of secretaries should not be allowed to become in fact rights of appointment." Therefore there should be strict observance of the established Party order in correspondence to which the approval of secretaries by the head of the Political Section can be conducted only after their election in the local Party organizations.

Approval of secretaries should not be reduced to mere formality or transformed into an office procedure accompanied by the filling out of various forms on the cadres, autobiographies and other documents. The Political Section has registration cards of the communists and the allow acquaintance with any relevant data. Therefore the question of approval of newly elected secretaries should be considered and decided according to the facts.

An essential document for approval of a secretary is the excerpt from the minutes of the meeting of the party bureau or the general Party assembly if there is no bureau, concerning his election to this leading party position. After acquainting

himself with the excerpt from the meetings and being sure that the elections were conducted in strict correspondence with the requirements of the Party Rules and the Instruction of the Central Committee of CPSU concerning election of leaders of party organs, the head of the Political Section adopts a decision on approval of the elected secretary.

Secretaries of regimental and their equivalent party organizations free from other work are, after their approval by the head of the unit, and this becomes the basis of their receiving pay for the position. Secretaries of local Party organizations not only free from other work are not announced by order in the unit. The decision of the head of the Political Section concerning their approval is communicated verbally to the party organizations.

In these cases where the institution, unit or ship has a Party bureau working with the rights of a Party committee and the Party organizations of sub-units are given the rights of locals, then with the agreement of the Political Section the secretaries of these Party organizations can be approved by decision of the Party bureau of the unit.

13. Who Recommends the Secretaries of Local Party Organizations?

The "Statement On Political Organs of the Soviet Army and Navy" declares that "the head of the Political Section of the unit approves the characteristics of party organizations with testimonials from vice-commanders for Political Sections concerning the secretaries of local party organizations of units and ships." This will be the recommendation. This order of evaluation of the activity and the working and political qualities of secretaries of Party organizations considerably increases their authority, creates for them all conditions for bold and Party-principled posing and solution of questions of Party work. Along with this their responsibility for work increases as well. If in the past some errors and omissions that occurred in the work of the secretary of a Party organization were left unnoticed and without reaction from above, now such a possibility is excluded. The collective body of communists

will undoubtedly give their secretary a comprehensive characteristic and ask high requirements of him.

The characteristic of the secretary is given by the party bureau with presentation for approval of the Party assembly. This is done during the period of general recommendation of the officer staff as well as for other reasons connected with job transfer, registration in studies etc.

When the matter concerns the drawing up of materials for awarding of the next higher rank or of a State Award to the freed secretary of a Party organization, then a corresponding statement on him is drawn up by the vice-commander for the Political Section. The decision concerning this statement is given by the commander of the unit and head of the Political Section.

Recommendation of secretaries of local Party organizations who are not freed from other work and also their recommendation for next higher military rank and State Award is accomplished in general as for all officers. With this the corresponding commander should, certainly, take into account the opinion of the Party organization. The head of the Political Section must show especial attention to their recommendation, as they along with fulfillment of work duties conduct a great social-Party work. To the recommending material when needed a characteristic may be attached given to him as secretary by the Party organization.

14. What Is the Role of the Political Section of the Unit in the Selection of Secretaries of Local Party Organizations?

The Political Section of the unit carries responsibility for direction of work of the local Party organizations. It should comprehensively know the cadres of the most active Party members and when question arises of election of a secretary of a local Party organization, it should suggest who among the communist is the most suited for this in his working qualities.

The role of the Political Section in the selection of secretaries is not limited by this. Sometimes it is necessary that the political section

select and recommends to the Party organization the candidacy of a freed secretary from among communists registered in another Party organization. Recommending the candidate for election of secretary the Political Section must comprehensively study the working and political qualities of this communist and assure that the party organization has a chance to become acquainted with him.

But with all this the political organization must stand guard over the unbending observance of the principles of intraparty democracy, not to infringe upon the rights of Party members. In giving their opinion on the desirability of election to the leading Party organ of one or another communist the Political Section is obligated to pay careful heed to the voice of the party organization, not to allow administration by mere injunction.

15 Who Conducts the Party Assembly?

The work of the party assembly is directed by the presidium elected by communists. This is an elementary requirement of intraparty democracy. It would be incorrect if the functions of the presidium was taken over by the party bureau or the secretary (in organizations with few members).

The quantitative composition of the presidium is determined by the assembly itself. In Party organizations with few members only a chairman is usually elected. For the training of communists it is quite important to attract to leadership of assemblies of as wide a circle of Party members as possible and not to be limited by a narrow group of "permanent" presidium members.

16. Which Questions Can Be Discussed At Open Party Assemblies?

The founder of CPSU, V. I. Lenin, repeatedly indicated that the strength and invincibility of the Party is in its firm and indissoluble tie with the people. An important role in the strengthening of the ties of local Party organizations with the non-Party masses is played by the open Party assembly. The Party always considered them of great importance.

Thus, for instance, in the resolution of the Xth Party Congress (1921) it was indicated that for the goal of propagandizing the ideas of the Communist Party it is essential to systematically hold open Party assemblies, "at which are discussed questions of Soviet and professional construction, questions of the state of affairs, the life of workers, office workers, etc., with which it is essential to involve the non-Party masses in discussion." These requirements found their reflection also in a number of subsequent Party resolutions.

Experience shows that where open Party assemblies are conducted systematically and are well-prepared they are of serious help in gathering personnel around the Party organizations and developing most active non-Party personnel. Under army conditions, problems of party-political work in assuring military preparedness, strengthening of military discipline, the state of educational-cultural and sport-mass work. Announcements of admission to candidacy and Party membership can be considered at open party assemblies.

Experience shows that the same question can, under different circumstances depending upon actual conditions be in one case brought for consideration before a closed and in another before an open Party assembly. It follows that for determining the agenda of an open party assembly there cannot be any recipe valid for all cases in life. In each separate case one should have a creative approach in the solution of this question.

Correct critical remarks and proposals of non-Party comrades, expressed at open Party assemblies, must be reflected in the adopted resolutions.

Periodical conduction of open assemblies of local Party organizations is one of the Leninist traditions in Party work. Those Party organizations which strive to keep all their assemblies closed narrow by this their possibilities of influencing the broad non-Party masses. However, the Party organizations are just as incorrect which conduct all their assemblies openly. In such cases the members and Party candidates are not given an opportunity to exchange views on troublesome questions of intra-party life. Both extremes are certainly detrimental.

17. Can Deficiencies In the Work of the Party Organization Be Criticized at Open Assemblies?

Open Party assemblies should be called not for parade or for form's sake but so as to comprehensively and deeply consider the burning question of the day which troubles communists and non-Party members, to hear various points of view, discover causes of the deficiencies and through common efforts work out measures to eliminate them.

The Rules of CPSU, as is known, impose on the communist the duty to develop self-criticism and criticism from below, to discover deficiencies in work and strive for their elimination, to fight against show-off well-being and drunkenness with success in work. This daily duty the communist can realize in various ways one of which is speaking at Party assemblies regardless of whether they are open or closed. Communists must show example of criticism and self-criticism and if they keep silent at open Party assemblies, pass by the deficiencies, then such an assembly is of little value.

V. I. Lenin indicated that our party "is sufficiently strong to criticize itself openly, to call error and weakness without hedging (Works, Vol. 21, p. 150). Therefore if some question is put up for discussion by the open Party assembly, then deficiencies should be spoken of frankly, errors be openly admitted, and the reasons which gave rise to them discovered. The Party organization should be a pioneer of criticism and self-criticism, not hide its weakness and not protect those communists who deserve to be justly criticized for their deficiencies.

Speaking of possibility of criticism at open Party assemblies along with this it is essential to keep in mind that the CPSU Rules obligate the preservation of Party secrets and this must be taken into account by the communists in their speeches at open assemblies. However this should in no way be the basis for artificial regulation of criticism at open Party assemblies.

18. Can Delegate Party Assemblies Be Held?

In correspondence with the "Instruction to CPSU Organizations In the Soviet Army and Navy" in those cases where the unit is situated in several garrisons or has duty under special circumstances that do not allow regular general assemblies to be held, with the sanction of the head of the Political Section, delegate Party meetings are held. The quorum of delegates determined in each separate case by the Party bureau under agreement with the commander and his vice-commander for the Political Section. Delegates are elected by open vote at Party meetings in sub-units.

19. What Must the Resolution of a Party Assembly Be?

Resolution of the local Party organization is a document in which is expressed the collective opinion of the communists, the attitude of the organization to some facts or events, and also concrete measures are determined for realization of some goal.

The form of the resolution is, of course, well known, but that is not what concerns us. The development of a resolution cannot be reduced to its editorial-technical aspects. The effectiveness of a resolution is not determined by how it is composed, whether or not it has a statement section, whether it is extended or short, but by how vital is the question discussed at the assembly and how deeply and thoughtfully it was analyzed by the Party organization.

It is important that in placing a question for discussion it should be perfectly clear what creates the necessity of adopting the resolution, what is it that the resolution should correctly reflect the attitude of the Party organization to the question under discussion and that the goals should be determined concretely with proposals of the communists taken into account.

It is not at all essential that each resolution should invariably have the so-called statement section. Practice shows, however, that with some questions discussed at Party assemblies it is advisable not only to determine the practical goals but also to give a short accounting of the work

accomplished, to note the positive sides and the deficiencies.

The Party resolution is a guide for action. It is adopted in order to direct the practical activity of the whole collective of communists or of separate party members. Therefore it should stipulate definite measures essential for the fulfillment of the tasks of the Party organization.

The resolution of the Party assembly should be concrete and to the point. It is known that V. I. Lenin in his letters, telegrams and instructions to Party and Soviet institutions as well as individual leaders of relatively diverse activities invariably demanded designation of persons to be personally responsible, exact, definite, determined assignments, and concrete deadlines. These requirements are fully relevant as well to the Party resolution.

If the resolution of the local Party organization does not give deadlines for accomplishing particular objectives, does not appoint actual executors, then it will not be of full value. When the resolution abounds merely in general expressions such as "to deepen", "to strengthen", "to develop", etc., it not only does not bring any gain but also sometimes even plays a negative role, breeds irresponsibility among the communists.

It is not always necessary to prepare in advance a draft of a decision. Not every question should have an extensive resolution. This refers especially to Party organizations with few members.

There are, however, questions which require a great deal of preliminary work. Naturally in such cases the draft of the resolution should be prepared in advance, that is before the assembly. To this communists should be attracted who are the most versed in a given question.

During the course of discussion of a question the presidium of the assembly should take care to complete the draft of the resolution by the valuable suggestions given in the remarks of the communists.

At the time of discussion of the draft of a resolution each member and Party candidate has the right to include in it his amendments or changes and to defend them.

The resolution is adopted by a simple majority of Party members present at the assembly.

To prepare well the resolution of a Party assembly is only the beginning. The main thing is to organize its realization, to assure the check of its fulfillment. V. I. Lenin indicated the essentiality of working out "methods of checking personally on the spot: is it being fulfilled, how, where is the difficulty?" The checking of fulfillment of adopted resolutions must be comprehensively dedicated to the goals of strengthening Party and State discipline, increasing the responsibility of communists for the work delegated to them.

20. How Should the Report Given at a Party Assembly by the Secretary Concerning the Fulfillment of Resolutions Adopted Earlier Be Treated - As Accounting or Information?

The Party assembly hears not information but an accounting by the secretary of a Party organization on the completion of a resolution adopted earlier. This should be done regularly not as a mere formality but to assure a proper check of fulfillment as one of the most important conditions for the realization of the will of the communists.

When a more or less short term is set for the fulfillment of a resolution the secretary can report already at the next meeting. If the realization of the resolution is designed for a lengthy period, then the secretary of the Party organization reports at the next meeting only on what was already accomplished.

The character of the resolution of the Party assembly through the report of the Secretary concerning the accomplishment of a resolution adopted earlier must correspond to the substance of the matter. The assembly has full right to judge how well a resolution was fulfilled or is being fulfilled, and also to adopt the appropriate additional measures if needed.

21. How Should Remarks Be Treated At Party Assemblies?

Discussion of questions at Party assemblies

must be lively, creative and it would be incorrect to censure all remarks. There are remarks and remarks. Sometimes it is essential to give thorough remarks friendly encouragement and aid to the speaker. Why object against such remarks if they lend courage to the speaker, stimulate his thought, help uncover deficiencies.

Sometimes the speaker mentions only the interesting experiences or, speaking of deficiencies in Party work keeps quiet about the actual culprits. Someone among those present at the assembly can ask him to speak of this in more detail, to pinpoint a fact, etc. Such remarks are allowable. Of course even here one should not necessarily interrupt a speaker. It is better to give him a chance to finish his address and then present a question or remark.

It's another matter when remarks are aimed to disrupt the speaker, to hinder him. Such remarks are usually given in coarse form by those whom the speaker criticizes. This, of course, only hinders discussion of questions and the development of healthy criticism.

Remarks which disrupt faith in just critical notes of speaker, which require him to "better speak of his own work," must not be tolerated. It would be incorrect to think that only the one who has no deficiencies in his own work can criticize the work of a Party organ.

Remarks that stifle criticism and self-criticism in Party work, hold back initiative and activity of communists are not to be tolerated.

22. Must the Secretary of a Local Party Organization announce the Arrival of Communists Into the Party Organization?

The secretary of the local Party organization must regularly inform communists concerning all changes that occur in the membership of the Party organization. The Instruction of the Central Committee of CPSU concerning registration of members and Party candidates charge the secretaries with the duty to present at general assemblies of local Party organizations regular announcements on the communists

coming into or leaving the organization, and also on those accepted into the Party by the Party Commission of the unit, and those reinstated into or expelled from CPSU.

23. May the Communist Not Registered In a Given Party Organization Be Present at a Closed Party Assembly?

At a closed Party assembly the communist who is not registered in the particular Party organization may be present only with the permission of the assembly.

Naturally this rule does not apply to executive Party-political workers of units and representatives of political organs. They may be present at assemblies of any Party organization of their unit. However if they are not registered in the given Party organization then they do not take part in the voting.

24. May the Applicant Accepted as Party Candidate Be Present at Closed Party Assemblies Before the Approval of the Resolution of the Local Party Organization by the Party Commission of the Unit?

Point 19 of the instruction of the Central Committee of the Party concerning registration of members and Party candidates shows that "those accepted for membership and Party candidacy are registered after approval by the raykom (rayon committee), gorkom (municipal committee) of CPSU of the decision of the local Party organization regardless of whether or not they were issued Party documents."

It follows that until the decision of the local Party organization is approved by the Party commission of the unit the one accepted as CPSU candidate is not registered in the local Party organization and therefore cannot be present at closed Party assemblies.

25. Can Temporarily Registered CPSU Members Be Present at Party Assemblies with the Right of a Deciding Vote and Be Elected to the Party Bureau?

CPSU members who are registered temporarily, have the right to attend Party meetings and take part in discussion and decision of all questions on the agenda. They also take part in secret voting during election of heads of Party organs.

When nominated as candidates for Party organs they can be included in lists for election by secret vote.

26. What Is the Correct Way of Keeping Minutes of Party Assemblies?

The minutes of a Party assembly is a very important document of the Party organization. It must clearly, consecutively and if possible fully reflect the whole course of the assembly.

The minutes must first of all indicate the date of the meeting, the total number of communists present, the order of the day, the presiding members.

Serious attention must be devoted to notation of debates. Here it is important to capture the essence of each address, clearly express the main thought stated by the communist, his proposal. It is incorrect when in the minutes only the names of the debating members are given and the contents of the addresses are not revealed.

Discussion of each question on the agenda is concluded, as is known, by adoption of a resolution which should be fully given in the minutes.

Minutes of general Party assemblies are, as a rule, signed by two members of the presidium - the chairman and the secretary. It would not be in error if all members of the presidium signed it.

The secretary of the Party organization bears personal responsibility for the state of Party business. He must take care that the minutes are completed on time and reworked properly and not remain in the form of rough notes on separate sheets.

27. How Is the Work of the Bureau of A Local Party Organization Planned?

Experience shows that work of the bureau of a local Party organization should most expediently be

planned for a month. The development of the plan is to be regarded as a very important party concern. Only the plan that consists of measures dictated by life itself can serve as a guide to action.

The art of Party leadership consists namely in this, to know, as Lenin said, how to determine new and higher tasks that derive from the present moment. The plan of work should include such measures that would lead the Party organization forward.

In the composition of the plan the bureau must base itself on the resolutions of the Party and the State, the requirements of CPSU Rules and also the orders of the Political section of the unit, tasks determined by the commander for the unit, ship, or sub-unit. Before composing the draft of the plan the secretary of the Party bureau must collect the proposals of the bureau members, secretaries of Party organizations of sub-units, the most active Party membership, to take into account the resolutions of the former Party assemblies, statements and wishes of the communists. Along with the commander and his vice-commander for the Political section the secretary of the bureau appoints measure to be taken by the Party organization to assure the fulfillment of the plan of military and political preparedness and further strengthening of military discipline. The draft of the plan is brought up for discussion and approval of the Party bureau and where there is no bureau before the Party assembly.

In practical work it infrequently happens that life poses before the Party organization tasks that were not envisaged by the plan. In these cases the monthly plan of work of the Party organization should have the corresponding corrections included.

But of course it is self-evident that a well-composed plan far from being the biggest is actually the smallest part of the work. A good plan may be developed which determines the necessary measures to be taken and yet the measures may be carried out badly. The most important matter is the organization of the work itself, the preparation and conduction of the intended measures at the proper level.

The secretary of the Party organization bears personal responsibility for the organization of the work for the fulfillment of the plan. In the consideration and approval of the periodic plan he is

obligated to report to the bureau or the general assembly on how the plan for the preceding month was carried out.

28. Should Responsibility Be Distributed Among Members of the Party Bureau?

All activity of the Party bureau is based on the principle of collective leadership. This principle is derived from the democratic character of CPSU as a volunteer fighting union of unanimously-minded communists. It allows full utilization of the experience and initiative of communists, more correctly and knowledgeable leadership of Party work. Even the best-prepared and experienced Party leader is not free from one-sided approaches in the decision of questions and, consequently, from errors in work.

Along with this the principle of collective leadership does not at all exclude the system of distribution of functions among individual members of a Party organ. On the contrary, it assumes a well-known distribution of labor which assures maximum productivity in Party work. The above refers equally to any Party organ, including the Party bureau.

The distribution of functions among members of the Party bureau activates their participation, increase the feeling of responsibility for the state of Party work, develops habits of organizational leadership.

It is self-evident that in delegating a member of the Party bureau with a particular section of Party work, it is always necessary to take into account the inclinations and abilities of the comrade, the degree of his preparedness for the given task.

Permanent assignments to Party bureau members can be such sections of party work as Party education (aid to directors of schools and groups, quality checks on education, control of accomplishments of the students), organization of mass-cultural measures (discussion of movies and shows seen, conduction of literary evenings, reading aloud of literary works), control and aid in bulletin board work, and others.

It would, however, be incorrect to delegate one of the members of the Party bureau the duty of

ensuring leading role of communists in military and political preparation, and also direction of agitation-propaganda work. Such basic questions should occupy all members of the Party bureau.

In the Party bureau there often are communists who through the nature of their job should not be given any permanent duties. We are speaking of unit commanders, their vice-commanders for the Political Section, and secretaries of Komsomol organizations. Such members of the party bureau should best be given periodic rather than definite assignments.

Distribution of duties does not at all mean that one or another section of Party work is entrusted to just one of the members of the Party bureau. It is essential only in the interests of improving the quality of the collective leadership of the Party organization.

29. What Are The Duties and Rights of a Member of the Party Bureau?

The question of rights and duties of Party bureau members is the question of practical organization of work of the bureau as a collective organ.

The collective principle in the solution of questions of Party life allows the attraction to leadership of Party organizations a wider circle of communists whose variety of experience permits a more comprehensive and more objective consideration of any question, adoption of more appropriate resolutions and appointment of organizational measures for improving work.

The Party bureau conducts periodic meetings. In the preparation and conduction of meetings the bureau members are obligated to take active part. They should be interested in studying questions, sharing experience, development of measures to be taken. At bureau meetings there should be a substantive, businesslike criticism and self-criticism. Here each member of the bureau should have the chance to state any practical proposal.

But with all the value of holding regular bureau meetings it must not be forgotten that the bureau is an organ which is first of all executive,

not legislative, an organ which organizes communists and the broad masses of non-Party servicemen for the fulfillment of task remaining before the unit or subdivision. This requires that the secretary confer with the bureau members in the course of daily work, give them assignments, lead them to check the fulfillment of Party resolutions. He is obligated to care for the actual form of participation of a particular member of the bureau in the leadership of the organization.

The bureau member must through his practical work justify the communists' trust in him, to cherish that trust. He should not reduce his honored Party position to mere presence at bureau meetings and must not remain on the sidelines of daily Party life. Party bureau members should be bound closely with the communists, the most active Party membership of sub-units and the broad masses of non-Party soldiers.

30. Should Broader Meetings of the Party Bureau Be Conducted?

At Party bureau meetings there should be circumstances that allow each member to take active part in the discussion of all questions on the agenda, feeling fully responsible for all adopted resolutions. At broader meetings of the Party bureau, where there usually are many who wish to speak, the conditions for this are in part lacking. Members of the Party bureau are lost in the general mass of those present at the meeting.

Of course the Party bureau can and should invite to its meetings those secretaries of Party organizations and the individual communists the presence of whom is essential for comprehensive study of a particular question and adoption of a correct solution. But there is no basis for calling such Party bureau meetings "broader."

31. Is It Obligatory at All Party Meetings To Adopt and Approve All Decisions of the Bureau?

The decision of the Party bureau on questions of current work and also those adopted for the realization of the resolutions of the Party assembly, do

not require approval. Otherwise this would mean that decisions of the Party are not in effect until they are approved by the assembly and cannot be put into practice. However, so that the party organization is in due time aware of the practical activity of the Party bureau it is expedient to report on adopted resolutions during the course of informing the communists on the fulfillment of resolutions of the former assembly.

32. May the Party Bureau Expel a Particular Member of the Bureau?

If one of the bureau members compromised himself and cannot remain in the leading Party organ the bureau must bring this question for discussion by the general Party assembly. The bureau itself has no right to expel one of its members from the bureau.

33. May Additional Elections to the Bureau Be Held?

The question on whether to conduct additional elections or new elections in the case of some members leaving the bureau should be decided by the Party assembly with actual conditions taken into account.

Additional election is the least desirable measure. If so many members of the bureau have left that its ability to function normally is impaired, instead of additional elections it is better to hold an accounting and new elections.

Additional elections do not mean extension of the term of authority of the Party bureau and cannot serve as basis for delaying periodic elections of the bureau which, according to CPSU Rules are to be held annually.

34. Is It Compulsory to Conduct Reports and Elections in All Local Party Organizations In Connection With The Holding of A Party Conference of The Unit?

Reports and elections in local Party organi-

zations are conducted annually according to the Rules of CPSU. The question of holding report-election assemblies is decided by the head of the Political Section of the unit with the agreement of the appropriate commander.

In the local Party organizations where the term of the bureau has not expired report-election meetings should not be held just because the periodic Party conference is forthcoming. Delegates to the Party conference may be elected at one of the regular closed Party assemblies. In every actual case this question is decided by the Political Section of the unit.

35. Must the Secretary of A Party Organization Give An Accounting When He Transfers to Another Job?

In correspondence with CPSU Rules requirements the Party organs must periodically report on their work before their Party organizations. This means that reports on activity of the bureau or the secretary of the Party organization should not necessarily be made only upon the expiration of their term in office.

In case the secretary of the Party organization for some reason leaves the sub-unit, unit (the ship) before the expiration of his term in office then the communists themselves must at the Party assembly decide whether to hear his report or whether it is unnecessary. At the same time the question is decided whether to elect a new secretary of the Party organization or to place his duties on his Deputy secretary. In Party organizations having a Party bureau to report in connection with the transfer of the secretary to another job is decided by the Party organization itself - the bureau and the general assembly of communists.

36. What Is The Quorum of Communists For A Valid Report-Election Party Assembly?

The Rules of CPSU do not determine the number of communists present to constitute a quorum for the Party assembly. However it does not follow from this

that the assembly can be held with any number of those present. The report-election assembly should be prepared properly in advance. The secretary or the bureau is obligated to take all necessary measures so that all the communists are at the assembly. Of course this is not always possible. Some of the Party members may be absent due to illness or other important reasons. Therefore in each actual case the assembly itself determines whether it has the right with the number of members present to decide questions for the Party organization as a whole.

37. Of What Should the Preparation of the Report-Election Party Assembly Consist?

Periodic accounting and election of the Party organs is the basis of Party democracy, the obligatory rule of internal life of the party. Report-election Party assemblies politically strengthen and train the Party masses. With them the communists share their accumulated experience, control the Party leaders from below, evaluate their practical activity, are themselves penetrated by feelings of high responsibility for further improvement in the work of the Party organization. Therefore the holding of a report-electoral Party meeting should be preceded by a thorough and comprehensive preparation.

To prepare well a report-electoral assembly is not only to prepare in due time the work on a report speech, compose the draft of the resolution and notify the communists of the time and place of assembly. The main thing is to have the preparatory work comprehensively further the development of activity and initiative of the communists, increase their feelings of responsibility for the state of affairs in the Party organization and the requirements from them and their comrades. For this it is essential to create in the Party organization such circumstances that all the communists would "live" the forthcoming meeting, critically analyze the activity of the Party bureau (secretary), their own work and the work of their comrades, and to comprehensively think out the proposals for the future.

This is practically achieved only in those cases where a wide circle of the most active Party

membership takes part in the preparation of the forthcoming report-election Party assembly and not only the secretary and some of the bureau members. It is deserving practice when to the working out of a report address are attracted not only the Party bureau members but also other communists from among the active membership: commanders and political workers of sub-units, staff and service officers, engineering-technical workers well acquainted with the state of military preparation and training of the personnel. This allows the deepest and most knowledgeable analysis of deficiencies in Party work on questions of military and special preparation, the development of essential measures for their correction. In many Party organizations special assignments are given to communists so that they check how well were fulfilled the decisions of the former report-electoral Party assembly, how the communists who work with the Komsomol are coping with the duties imposed on them, what was actually accomplished and is being accomplished toward the realization of proposals and critical notes expressed by the communists should not be limited by, for instance, only collection of numbers and facts; it is very important that their materials include analysis of the work, practical proposals and conclusions deriving from talks with communists.

All this allows an enrichment of the content of the report address, awakens the communists to taking active part in the report-electoral assemblies and to comprehensively think out their addresses. There is nothing wrong if the Party bureau members advise the communists in advance to have each of them think of and prepare an address. Care in such preparation of communists not only does not violate intraparty democracy but on the contrary promotes its development. This of course should not be done formally in, say, assigning individual communists to speak at the Party assembly.

Preparation of the report-electoral Party assembly is first of all work with all the communists, their wide acquaintance with the activity of the Party organization. Therefore the larger the circle of communists is in one way or another brought to participate in the preparation of the assembly the more

actively it will be carried out, the higher will be its educational value, the fuller will be its resolution.

38. Where Should Elections of A Party Bureau Unifying Several Local Party Organizations Be Conducted - At The General Party Assembly of the Unit (Institution) Or At The Party Conference?

Under the conditions of the Armed Forces the Party bureau unifying several local Party organizations is usually elected at the general Party assembly of the unit or institution. In the cases, however, where the peculiarities of the duties do not allow collection of a general assembly then a Party conference may be conducted, but this requires the permission of the Political Administration of the region, Fleet or Army Political Section. This is derived from the Instruction of the Central Committee of the Party "On Conducting Elections of Leading Party Organs." It allows the election of Party committees at the general assembly as well as the Party conference. However in each individual case this question is decided by the obkom (regional committee), kraykom (Kray committee), or the Central Committee of the Communist Party of a Republic.

A Party conference should be only a last resort, where it is not possible to conduct a general Party assembly.

39. Whose Work Is Evaluated By The Report-Electoral Party Assembly - The Work of the Bureau Or of The Whole Organization?

Report-electoral assemblies in the local Party organizations are called so that the Party members may check their leaders by hearing their reports, by criticism of deficiencies and, finally, by electing or not electing particular comrades to the leading organs. At the report-electoral assembly the Party organization evaluates the work of the secretary or the bureau, that report before the communists. If the Party organization evaluated not the activity of the bureau but the state of the Party organization as a whole, then it would absolve by this the bureau and

the secretary from responsibility for the work delegated to them.

The bureau of the Party organization not only directs all its current work but carries responsibility as well for the correct realization of the Party line in the section where the party organization is active. Hearing the report of the bureau the Party organization must first of all determine whether the bureau made sure that the policy of the Party was realized correctly, without distortion. For communists the political approach always assumes first place in the evaluation of any results of practical work. It would be narrow practicalism if the Party organization having heard the report of the bureau did not think of how it fought for the realization of the Party line, the important Party directives. There should not be the limit of having only the evaluation of the practical work of the bureau if, for instance, it is determined that it conducted a line of slighting the deficiencies.

In the evaluation of the work of the bureau of a Party organization, its practical activity, direction should be taken from how it factually assured the realization of resolutions of the leading Party organs.

40. Is It Compulsory to Discuss and Approve the Report Address at the Meeting of the Party Bureau?

Yes, compulsory. Otherwise the report address will not reflect the point of view of all the bureau members. This is specially mentioned in the Instruction of the Central Committee of the Party "On Conducting Elections of Leading Party Organs." The Instruction requires that the reports of the Party organs be discussed beforehand at plenums of the corresponding Party committees, and in local Party organizations - in the bureau of the local Party organizations. It is very important that the reports address be prepared and discussed in advance by the bureau, and not on the eve of the assembly. The Party bureau should have sufficient time to include the essential additions and improvements.

Preliminary discussion of reports addresses

at the bureau of local Party organizations does not preclude the rights of members of the bureau to come out at Party assemblies with criticism of the leadership of the Party organization.

41 What Is The Role of The Representative From The Political Section At The Report-Electoral Assembly?

The main function of the representative of the Political Section at the report-electoral assembly is to assure that this assembly was conducted in correspondence with the Rules and the Instruction of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union "On Conduction of Elections of Leading Party Organs," that is that the communists may fully utilize their rights, that the norms and principles of Party life be strongly observed.

The representative from the Political Section should not limit himself to mere presence at the assembly. He must take active part in the preparation of this assembly, and know well and in advance the state of affairs in the local Party organization. This will give him the chance to knowingly concentrate the attention of the communists on the discussion of main questions, not to allow errors or accidents in the elections of the leading organ.

42. Is The Inclusion Permitted of Changes and Additions to the Accounting Report of The Party Bureau by Workers of Higher Political Organs After It Was Approved at the Meeting of the Party Bureau?

The quality of an accounting report, its ideological content and direction are first of all dependent on how its preparation was organized. If the development of the report was conducted without unnecessary haste, with attraction to this of a wide circle of the most active Party members, with appropriate aid from the Political Organ, then, as a rule, the report will be fully valid and it is not necessary to rework it after its approval by the Party bureau.

However in case of necessity the representa-

tives of higher Party organs can make their notes and recommendations on the accounting report of the Party bureau. But this should be done, as a rule, in advance, before approval of the theses of the report at the meeting of the Party bureau. Additions or changes may be included in the approved report, but in each case this should be in agreement with all bureau members. Otherwise it would be contrary to the principles of intraparty democracy.

43. Is It Correct When At the Report-Electoral Party Assembly The Right of A Deciding Vote Be Given to Representatives of Higher Party Organs?

Representatives of higher Party organs may be present at open as well as closed Party assemblies and Party conferences, and may be elected to the presidium of the assembly or conference. However, the right of participation in voting they possess only if they are delegates to the Party conference.

44. Do Communists Accepted For Party Membership or Expelled From CPSU By Decision of the Local Party Organization Have The Right to Participate In the Voting If This Decision Was Not Yet Approved By the Corresponding Party Commission?

According to the Instruction of the Central Committee of the Party "On Conducting Elections of Leading Party Organs" the right to vote at report-electoral meetings is extended to all party members registered in the given local Party organization including those with temporary standing. As accords the Party Candidate who was admitted by the local Party organization to CPSU membership but its decision was not yet approved by the Party commission of the unit, however, he cannot take part in the voting. The extention of this right to him would contradict the Party Rules and the "Instruction to CPSU Organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy," in which it is stated that "the decision of the local Party organization concerning admission to the Party becomes in force after its approval by the Party commission at the Political Section of the unit." It

follows that the candidate admitted for membership by the local Party organization can use the right of a decisive vote only after the resolution concerning him was approved by the Party commission.

Party members who through the decision of the local Party organization and Party commission of the unit were expelled from CPSU ranks, but if this decision was not yet approved by the Party commission at the Political Administration of the Region, Fleet, Political Section of the Army or Fleet, take part in the voting with rights equal to those of the other communists.

45. Is It Permissible to Nominate to the Party Bureau A Communist Who Is Not Registered In the Given Party Organization?

With the aim of strengthening the leadership of a Party organization the higher Party organs sometimes recommend to the bureau a communist who works and is registered in another Party organization, taking into account that this communist will be the most suitable to be elected secretary. In this it is not allowed to let pass a transgression of Party democracy, as the members of the Party have the right through discussion and closed (secret) vote decide the question of whether or not to elect the recommended comrade.

46. Can The Communist Who Has A Party Punishment Be Elected to The Party Organ?

CPSU Rules gives all communists equal rights, including the right to elect and be elected to Party organs. No Party punishment takes away the rights of a Party member. The question of who should be elected to the Party organ is decided by the Party assembly itself, and the communists weigh in this the accomplishment and deficiencies of each candidate. It is not possible not to take into account the character of the violation for which the punishment was imposed, was the communist corrected, and also whether or not the punishment would interfere with his successful work in the elected organ.

47. May A Communist Be Elected to A Party Bureau In His Absence?

If the Party member for some reason could not take part in the work of a Party assembly or Party conference but the communists know him well, he may be elected in his absence to a Party bureau.

48. In What Order Is the Discussion of Nominated Candidates For Secret Vote Conducted?

The discussion of candidates nominated for election to a Party organ is conducted in the order of their listing as they come to the presidium of the Party assembly.

In personal discussion of candidates unlimited right of rejection is given to each Party member present at the assembly, that is each member can reject any number of nominated candidates and for each candidate an unlimited number of party members may express themselves "for" or "against."

In case a proposal comes up concerning the end of discussion of a particular candidate, then the assembly by open vote decides the question of cessation or continuation of discussion of a given candidate.

After discussion of candidates against which rejections were given it is essential in each individual case decide by open vote the question if inclusion or exclusion of the given candidate in the list for closed (secret) voting.

Candidates against whom no rejections were filled are included in the lists without voting.

49. Should the Communist Nominated to the Lists For Secret Voting Necessarily State His Autobiography?

The existing Party order of nomination and discussion of candidates in the elections of leading Party organs gives communists full opportunity of becoming fully acquainted with all of them and to obtain comprehensive answers to questions which interest them. If it is necessary for this to have the nominated candidate present his autobiography, then

the party assembly can ask him to do this. However in local Party organizations the communists usually know one another well and therefore do not always require that the comrade nominated to a Party organ present his autobiography, and in this there is no violation of the order of elections. In the cases where one of the communists present has a question related to the biography of a candidate, he has full opportunity to present the question and get the necessary answer.

50. Can The Chairman (Presidium) of An Assembly Reject Without Voting The Proposal of A Communist for Additional Nomination of Candidates to the List for Secret Vote After the Assembly Already Adopted The Resolution to Close The List?

If the assembly already decided to stop further nomination of candidates and in the list for secret voting remain not less than the necessary number of candidates, what can be the basis for returning to the decided question? With this, however, one must not forget that at the assembly the chairman or presidium cannot itself reject a proposal; it must present it for voting. In these cases the assembly itself must decide whether to have the earlier resolution remain in effect or to continue the listing of candidates.

51. Is It Correct When Candidates For Secretary and Deputy Secretary Are Voted On Simultaneously?

In local Party organizations where the number of communists does not justify having a bureau a secretary and one or two deputy secretaries are elected by closed (secret) vote. With this there is no need in having the voting process two times - once for the secretary and once for his deputies. It is essential to have two bulletins one of which lists the candidates for secretary and the other the candidates for deputies.

52. Must A Counting Commission Be Elected In Party Organizations With Few Members?

In Party organizations that have less than 10 Party members counting commissions are not elected. The count of results of the vote is usually delegated by the Party assembly to the chairman of the assembly or one of the Party members of the given Party organization. Results of the vote are listed in the minutes of the assembly.

53. Can A Communist Be Elected To The Counting Commission When He Is Included In The List For Secret Voting?

In practice it is not accepted to elect to the counting commission the communists who are candidates listed in the List For Secret voting for the election to a Party organ or delegates to Party conferences, but the question of expediency of such election in each case is decided by the Party assembly itself.

54. Is It Obligatory to Construct A Separate Report of The Counting Commission on The Distribution of Duties Among The Members of the Commission?

The counting commission usually constructs two reports. The first fixes the distribution of duties among the members of the commission, and the second - the results of secret voting on the election of the Party organ candidate by candidate. The report is signed by all members of the commission. However it would not be in error if the distribution of duties among the members of the counting commission and also the results of secret voting are reflected in a single report of the counting commission.

55. Is It Necessary to Approve The Report of The Counting Commission Or Only to Bring It Up?

The results of the vote count is reported by the counting commission to the general assembly or conference. After the report of the counting commission on the results of secret voting in the election of the Party organ, as a rule the Party assembly or conference adopts a resolution for the approval of

the report of the counting commission or else just hears the report of the counting commission. In both cases the assembly expresses its agreement with the results of the vote and considers the question of elections closed.

56. Who Should Be Considered Elected to A Party Organ and In What Cases Is A Reballoting Necessary?

Those communists are considered elected who receive the majority of votes in relation to the other candidates on the ballot and more than half of the votes of those present at the Party assembly with the right of a deciding vote.

For instance to the bureau of a Party organization the assembly decided to elect five persons and in the list for secret voting seven candidates were included. The counting commission determined that four of the comrades received the absolute majority of votes of those present with the right of a deciding vote; three received less than half of the votes. In the given case only the first four candidates should be considered elected and three of them rejected as they received less than half of the votes. In this case there is no need of any reballoting, but one more member must be elected to the bureau. For this it is necessary to again nominate candidates for secret voting, and those formerly rejected may also be included among them.

Reballoting is held only in the case where two or several candidates received the same number of votes and more than half of the number present. Let us suppose that seven members should be elected to the bureau. Eight were nominated. It came out that all eight received more than half of the votes of those present at the assembly but the two who had the least number of votes had equal numbers of votes cast for them by the communists. In this case there should be a reballoting of only two candidates.

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III. ON PARTY REGISTRATION AND PARTY BUSINESS

1. What Are The Duties of The Secretary of The Local Party Organization In The Area of Registration of Members And Party Candidates?

Registration of the Party membership is one of the most important areas of Party-organizational work. A well-designed registration of communists is a serious instrument in the hands of the Party leaders with the aid of which they can study more effectively the membership of the Party organization. This allows a more correct solution of the question of distribution of Party forces, study of phenomena that occur in the life and activity of the Party organization.

The duties of the secretary of the local Party organization in the area of registration of communists are sharply defined by the Instruction of the Central Committee of the Party on registration of members and candidates for membership in CPSU; they include:

- conducting personal registration of all members and candidates for Party membership who are part of the local Party organization;

- admittance for registration of the communists coming from the Political Section, accepted and reinstated in CPSU, and also removal from registration of communists that are leaving the Party organization;

- presentation at Party meetings of notices concerning the arrival and departure of communists, admission to the Party by the Party commission of the unit, and also reinstatement and expulsion from CPSU;

- regular presentation to the Political Section of notices on changes in registration date of members and candidates for Party membership.

2. How Is The Registration of Communists Conducted in Local Party Organizations?

In local Party organizations that have up to 100 communists the registration of members and

candidates for CPSU membership is conducted through to a list, and where there are more than 100 persons through personal registration cards.

In local Party organizations having Party organizations with the rights of shop organizations, the personal registration cards of members are distributed in alphabetical order by party organizations of sub-units separately for members and candidates for membership in CPSU.

Members and Party candidates accepted for temporary registration are not registered in the registration list of members and Party candidates.

3. What Is the Order of Admission for Registration of Communists in Local Party Organizations?

Admission for registration in the local Party organization of the arriving communists is conducted personally by the secretary or deputy secretary of the local Party organization on the basis of presentation of a Party ticket or candidate card by the communist, and an attached form approved by the Central Committee of CPSU which he obtained in the Political Section of the unit.

In admitting a communist for registration the secretary must talk to him, determine the nature of work that he did at his former job, and his participation in daily Party life, check carefully the Party ticket or candidate card, check the correspondence of the document with the data of the attached form, familiarize the communist with special features of service and tasks of the Party organization. Only after this is the registration of the communist made in the registration list of members and candidates for membership in CPSU.

The attached form is returned to the Political Section of the unit with notation of the acceptance of the communist for Party registration and his new position.

The newly accepted members and party candidates are registered after the approval by the Party commission of the resolution of the local Party organization concerning admission into the Party, regardless of whether or not they were issued party

documents.

4. Can A Communist Be Accepted for Registration Who Comes to The Party Organization Without the Detachable Form?

The member or Party candidate who arrives to the Party organization without the detachable form cannot be accepted for either permanent or temporary registration. In such cases the communist must present an explanation after which the Political Section of the unit sends a corresponding question to the political organ from which the communist came.

The communist is accepted for Party registration only after he obtains the corresponding documents from the political organ where he was previously registered.

5. Where Should Communists Be Registered Who Are Members of Families of Servicemen?

Communists who are members of families of servicemen should, as a rule, be registered as Party members in the local raykoms (rayon committees) and gorkoms (municipal committees) of CPSU. Admission of communists who are family members of servicemen for party registration in the political organs of the Armed Forces may be permitted only in special cases and only in those garrisons which are very far from raykoms and gorkoms of the Party.

6. Under What Circumstances Can A Communist Be Accepted For temporary Party Registration?

For temporary Party registration are accepted communists who are on a long mission, are taking a short course, or are acquiring production experience of up to six months, and also members and Party candidates whose registration cards were not yet sent to the political organ.

Communists who temporarily join another Party organization are given a certificate of a form approved by the Central Committee of CPSU signed by the head of the political organ, which indicates for what term he has left the Party organization. Members and Party

candidates are obligated to register themselves in the political section at the place of their temporary stay. The political section in such a case admits the member or Party candidate for temporary registration and allows him to fulfill party duties (participation in Party assemblies, payment of membership dues, participation in party work) in the corresponding local Party organization.

The certificate with the notation of the political organ concerning admission for temporary registration is submitted by the member or Party candidate to the local Party organization. At the end of the mission, school, etc, the member or candidate is given back the certificate with notation by the political organ on his removal from temporary registration.

7. Are Those Who Were Admitted to the Party But Who Have Not Yet Received Party Documents Admitted For Party Registration?

In correspondence with the requirements of the Instruction of the Central Committee of the Party on registration of members and Party candidates, the accepted members and CPSU candidates are registered in the local Party organization after approval by the Party commission of the unit of the resolutions of the local Party organization on admission into the Party, regardless of whether or not he was issued Party documents.

8. What Is the Order of Removal From Registration of Communists In Local Party Organizations?

The basis for removal of a communist from registry in the local Party organization is an order of the command to transfer him into another unit, send him for study, discharge him from the lists of the unit for other reasons. The removal from registry of a member or Party candidate is accomplished in the local Party organization by the secretary and in his absence the deputy secretary.

In the list of members and Party candidates a notation is made giving the date and the reason for the departure of the communist. The secretary

of the Party organization in removing the communist from registry should remember also to have him definitely removed from registry in the political section and to give him a separation form.

Those who were expelled and those who mechanically left the Party are removed from registry in the local Party organization only after receiving from the Political Section a notice on their expulsion or resignation from the Party.

In the case of death of a member or Party candidate the secretary of the local Party organization must notify the political section of this and present the Party ticket of the candidate card of the dead communist, making the corresponding notation at the same time in the registration list of members and Party candidates.

9. In What Way Do Local Party Organizations Deal With Changes In The Registration Data of Communists?

Each member and Party candidate whose registration data were changed must promptly notify the secretary of the local Party organization.

The secretary of the local Party organization on the basis of the data he receives fills out the form on changes and sends it to the head of the Political Section of the unit, at the same time making an appropriate notation in the personal registration card of the communist.

The secretary of the local Party organization is obligated to check regularly whether all registration changes are accounted for that should be communicated to the Political Section. Changes that occur at the same time for several communists (in education, State awards, promotion to the next higher military rank, etc.) can be presented by the secretary to the Political Section by a common list.

10. Is It Necessary to Regulate the Order of Preservation by the Communists of Their Party Documents?

Care in the preservation of the Party document is the duty of each member and Party candidate, an elementary requirement of Party discipline. Our

Party has always attributed and attributes exceptional importance to the training of communists in the spirit of high responsibility and intolerance towards cases of carelessness and thoughtlessness. Party organizations are required to conduct daily work in this with the communists, especially those newly accepted into the party, to strive for a deep understanding by each of them that the loss by a communist of his Party ticket brings harm to the Party, aids in the penetration of its ranks by enemy personnel. Therefore each case of a loss by a communist of his Party document should always be the subject of discussion at a Party assembly with appropriate measures of Party punishment imposed upon the one who allowed the carelessness.

It cannot be considered normal when some Party organizations instead of increasing the communists' responsibility for preservation of their Party tickets and candidate cards through essential training work, set upon the path of unnecessary regulation of the order of preservation of their Party documents by the communists. They determine compulsory rules as to which pocket and how should the communist carry his ticket. Each communist should himself exhibit care in this direction and preserve his Party ticket in such a manner that all possibility of loss or theft is precluded.

However there are cases where the communist due to serious illness is sent to a hospital and is found in such a state that the safety of his Party ticket cannot be guaranteed. In the given case the patient can submit his ticket for preservation by the vice-commander of the hospital for the Political Section, and if there is none, to the secretary of the Party organization of the hospital, obtain a receipt, and get the ticket back upon recovery from illness.

11. Is The Ticket Lost By A Communist and Subsequently Found Considered Valid?

In correspondence with the Instruction of the Central Committee of the Party concerning the order of registration and issuance of Party tickets and candidate cards that were stolen or lost are not

returned to the members and Party candidates but are subject to liquidation.

12. Who Assumes Final Responsibility For The Issuance of A New Party Document in Case of Loss?

Under conditions of the Armed Forces the Party documents for members and Party candidates who have lost theirs, may be issued by decision of the Party commission at the Political Sections of units, military institutions and educational institutions and also by decision of the regional or equivalent Party commissions and the Party commission at the Main Political Administration.

13. What Does The Party Business of a Local Party Organization and Battalion Party Organization Include?

Party business of the local Party organization includes: the list of registration of members and CPSU candidates (form No. 11) and in large Party organizations having over 100 communists the personal registration card file, blank forms for notices of changes in the registration data of communists, the file or book of minutes of general Party assemblies and meetings of the Party bureau, the file or book (notebook) containing work plans of the organization, the folder with data on payments of membership dues by the communists and the receipts from the financial unit for the money submitted.

The Party business of a battalion and its equivalent Party organization consists of the registration list of members and CPSU candidates, the notebooks of minutes of general Party assemblies and bureau meetings (if there is a bureau), notebooks with the work plans of the Party organization.

Responsibility for the keeping and safety of Party business is borne personally by the secretaries of Party organizations.

14. What Is the Order of Payment of Party Membership Dues?

Each member and Party candidate in person pays

monthly membership dues to the local Party organization where he is registered.

In paying the membership dues the communist supports a material relationship with the Party, comes in contact with it, so to speak. The payment of membership dues is the simplest duty of the communist. And even if such a requirement he is careless in fulfilling, there cannot be any assurance that he will show himself well in a more complex matter. Therefore the party has the order that the communist who has not paid his membership dues for a period of three months without an important reason is considered automatically out of the Party.

The acceptance of membership dues is conducted personally by the secretary of the local Party organization or his deputy, and in a candidate group by the Party Organizer.

Members and Party candidates who temporarily left the Party organization to take short courses, on long assignments, etc., pay membership dues to the local Party organization where they are temporarily registered.

Acceptance of membership dues from communists and Komsomol members who are in a Party-Komsomol group is done by the Party Organizer in two separate parts (one from the communists and the other from the Komsomol members).

Secretaries of Party organizations and Party Organizers do not have the right to collect membership dues from communists newly accepted into the organization until they are accepted for permanent or temporary registration.

15. From Which Money that the Communist Gets Should Party Membership Dues Be Taken?

The question of from which money that a communist gets should Party membership dues be taken and from which not, is answered by a point of the second Instruction on Membership Dues of Members and Party Candidates, approved by the Central Committee of CPSU on May 13, 1953. Here it is stated that in the collection of membership dues the main pay as well as additional earnings of members and Party candidates should be accounted. Under conditions of

the armed forces the communists should pay membership dues from their work salary, military rank, percentile increase for long service, for educational degrees, for service in distant places and the Far North. Membership dues should also be taken from money received by the communist for parachute jumps, flights under complex meteorological conditions, undersea travel, classroom work, publication of works - books, newspaper articles, for lectures, radio appearances, and also for inventions patented by the inventor.

Membership dues are paid also on monetary premiums that are part of the salary. Such premiums are those for fulfillment and overfulfillment of production plans, for lowering the cost price, economy of fuel, electrical energy, for safe work, etc.

The sum of earnings of a communist should not include: winnings on bonds of State loans, camp allowances, room, dress, assignment and per diem allowances, monetary rewards received as one-time awards, and also one-time aids and allowances obtained in job transfer.

16. Can The Secretaries of Party Organizations With The Rights of Shop Organizations Collect Party Dues From Communists?

In large local Party organizations of educational institutions, headquarters, and other military establishments with the number of communists exceeding 100, the collection of duties may be undertaken by the secretaries of Party organizations with the rights of shop organizations, which are created by sections, educational sections, etc. However, in each separate case permission should be obtained from the head of the Political Section.

17. How Is The Record Kept of Payments of Party Membership Dues?

In the record of payments of membership dues before the beginning of the report month all members and Party candidates of a particular Party organization are listed alphabetically with the latest month indicated for which membership dues were paid by each communist. The appropriate spaces are filled out as

as dues are accepted.

In regard to members and Party candidates who for some reason did not pay their dues during the report month, the secretary of the Party organization makes the corresponding notation indicating for what month and for what sum is the indebtedness.

The record of payment of membership dues should be signed by the secretary of the Party organization and kept together with the receipt from the Financial Organ for the submission of the dues.

18. How Is The Notation Made Concerning Payment of Membership Dues?

The communist who paid Party membership dues should personally sign the record.

The secretary of the local Party organization, or the Party Organizer of the candidate group must enter on the Party ticket or candidate card the sum of monthly earnings of the communist and the sum of membership dues, then sign it and seal his signature with the appropriate seal.

19. How Is Indebtedness In Dues Payment Determined?

Instruction of the Central Committee of CPSU concerning membership dues states that "in relation to members and Party candidates who for some reason did not pay dues in the report month, the corresponding notation is made indicating for what month (except the report month) and in what sum is the indebtedness." Therefore monthly reports and accountings given by local Party organizations on payment of membership dues the indebtedness is indicated only for those communists who in the current month did not pay their dues for the previous months. If, for instance, in November payments were not made for October, then the indebtedness should be indicated for one month, and if in November payments were not made for September and October - for two months, etc.

20. Where Are Collected Membership Dues Submitted?

Party membership dues cannot be kept for a long time in the Party organization. As they come in,

but not less often than once every ten days, the secretary of the local Party organization of the Party Organizer of the candidate group must submit them to the financial organ of his unit, establishment, or educational institution, and receive for this the corresponding receipts. Financial organs are obligated to accept Party membership dues during the whole month and not less than once every ten days credit them where due.

21. Where Are The Documents On Payment of Membership Dues Preserved?

Reports of Party membership dues payments with the receipts attached of their submission to the financial organ are kept in the local Party organization as documents of the Party business.

22. Are The Totals of Submitted Membership Dues Payments Discussed In Party Organizations?

In correspondence with the Instruction of the Party Central Committee the totals of submitted party membership dues are to be considered and approved not less than once every three months at the meeting of the Party bureau or at the general assembly.

The discussion of the state of payment of membership dues by the communists allows the Party organization to maintain constant control over how each member and candidate fulfills his Party obligations, allows early discovery and elimination of deficiencies. The realization of this requirement of the Instruction of the Central Committee of the Party will aid in the increase of Party discipline among the communists.

23. What Is The Magnitude of Entrance Dues Taken From Servicemen Accepted to Candidacy in CPSU?

Entrance dues of 2 percent of the received monthly subsistence are paid by servicemen, including soldiers, sailors, sergeants and master sergeants of term and above-term duty, students of military academies and schools during the admission to candidacy.

Aside from this each member and Party candidate pays for the cost of forms of Party documents.

24. What Is The Order of Acceptance and Submission of Party Business During Change of Secretaries of a Local Party Organization?

In correspondence with the "Instruction to CPSU Organizations In The Soviet Army and Navy" during change of secretaries the party business is submitted according to due process. Submission and acceptance of Party business in the local Party organization is accomplished in the presence of the representative of the Political Section of the Unit.

25. What Is the Order of Preservation of Materials from Secret Voting?

All materials from secret voting (lists of candidates, written declarations, vote counts, etc.) are kept by the local Party Organizations as secret documents until the next election and then with the agreement of the Political Section of the unit are destroyed according to due process. The presence of a representative from the Political Section during this process is not compulsory.

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IV. ON PARTY CONFERENCES AND PARTY
COMMISSIONS AND MEETINGS OF THE MOST
ACTIVE PARTY MEMBERSHIP

1. What Is the Order of Calling Party Conferences of Units?

Party conferences in units, military establishments and academies are called once a year with the permission of the Political Administration of the military region, group of forces or fleet, and with the agreement of the corresponding military Soviets (councils). The numbers of candidates for divisional and equivalent Party conferences are established by the Political Sections of units.

Party conferences are conducted in order to comprehensively discuss questions of intraparty and ideological work, the state of Party-political work on the fulfillment of tasks of military preparation, strengthening of discipline and military preparedness of armed forces. At Party conference reports are heard and elections of Party commissions are held.

In each actual case the agenda of a Party conference should include the questions that at the given moment have the greatest relevance.

2. Should Debates of Two Reports Be Held Simultaneously at Party Conferences?

In correspondence with principles of intraparty democracy the order of the day and sequence of work of a Party conference are determined by the delegates themselves immediately at the conference.

During the past years in the conduction of Party conferences there were separate cases where discussion of the report on the most important question and the accounting report of the Party commission were discussed simultaneously. However experience showed that such order of discussion is not expedient, debates should better be held separately for each report. This assures for the participants of the conference a better possibility of deep and comprehensive discussion of questions raised not

only by the first report, but also questions of work of the Party commission and Party organizations concerning growth of the party, preservation of purity (?) in the Party ranks, education of communists in the spirit of high Party discipline.

In the cases where discussions were held simultaneously for two reports the practical result was that very important questions relating to work of the Party commission were treated as secondary and did not receive comprehensive and deep analysis. Usually the delegates in their addresses due to lack of time either completely avoided mentioning the work of the Party commission or else limited themselves to separate comments.

Party commissions of the Army and Navy hold great responsibilities in admission to CPSU, consideration of cases of violations by communists and Komsomol members. They are called upon to fight for purity in the party ranks, to train members and candidates of CPSU in the spirit of high Party principle and responsibility for the work assigned. Our Party has always given and gives these questions a primary importance.

Party commissions are elected at conferences and are obligated to report before them on their activity. Therefore Party conferences constitute that tribunal where the Party masses check the work of Party commissions through hearing their remarks, through comprehensive discussion of their activity and criticism of deficiencies, and election or non-election of Party commission members into the new commission.

The accounting and election of Party commissions is the obligatory form of Party life. That is why the report of the Party commission and its especially comprehensive discussion should hold an important place in the work of the conference.

3. What Is the Order of Participation of Servicemen in Territorial Party Conferences?

CPSU Rules require the political organs to support a close relationship with local Party committees through constant participation in local Party committees of the leaders of political organs. The

fulfillment of this Rules requirement is achieved in part by the participation of Army and Navy communists in the work of rayon (district), municipal, and oblast (regional) Party conferences, republic congresses, and election of servicemen to local Party committees.

In the conduction of Party conferences all local organizations of the rayon, city, oblast, and kray have identical rights. Communists registered in Party organizations of military units elect delegates for the conference according to the same quota established for all local organizations of the corresponding raykom (rayon committee) or gorkom (municipal committee).

4. May The Communists of Military Units Elect Their Delegates to A Rayon or Municipal Party Conference Communists Who Are Not Registered in the Given Organization?

The question of whom to elect as delegate for the rayon or municipal conference is decided by the local Party organization itself. In some cases the Party organizations of military units along with the servicemen may through the recommendation of local Party organs elect as their delegates to the conference leading Party and Soviet workers and also workers and collective farm workers, industrial innovators and active men of Soviet science and culture.

In each case it is very important to give the communists the opportunity to get acquainted with those recommended for election and to clarify all the questions that concern him. Therefore it is very desirable that the recommended be, if possible, present during elections.

5. What Are The Duties and Rights of Party Commissions?

The Party commission at the political organs of units, military establishments and institutions are obligated to consider and approve resolutions of local Party organizations concerning admission to membership or Party candidacy and also of extention of candidate status.

A very important duty of the Party commissions is to care for the strict observance of Party disci-

pline by all members and candidates, to consider personal cases of communists guilty of violating the program and Rules of the Party and also violations of Party morale (misrepresentation before the Party, dishonesty and insincerity before the Party, slander, bureaucracy, loose living etc.). They also have the duty to approve resolutions of Komsomol organizations concerning expulsions from the Komsomol.

Army, regional and their equivalent Party commissions are mainly appellational institutions, that is they consider the complaints of communists concerning the decisions of lower Party commissions.

Party commissions exist by political organs, are their component part. They do not have the right of independent control of the work of Party organizations.

From this it of course does not follow that Party commissions are denied the ability to react to deficiencies. They may and must systematically analyze their work, make the essential conclusions from practice of consideration of personal cases of communists and declarations of admission into the party, report of them to the head of the political organ, bring them up for discussion by the workers of political organs and secretaries of Party organizations. It is expedient to have the members of the Party commission according to the work plan of the political organ periodically address Party assemblies, call early attention of Party organization to the presence of some abnormal phenomena and aid them in the elimination of deficiencies.

6. Does The Head of The Political Section Have The Right to Ask The Party Commission to Reconsider Its Adopted Resolution if He Is Not In Agreement With It?

The leadership of Party commission is accomplished by corresponding heads of political organs. Therefore in case the head of the political section is not in agreement with a resolution of the Party commission, he must recommend the Party commission to reconsider its resolution. If necessary the head of the political section should take personal part in the meeting of the Party commission and convince it of the

incorrectness of its adopted resolution. If he will not be in agreement with the resolution of the Party commission as well after second consideration, in such cases this question may be brought up for consideration and resolution by the higher Party instance.

7. Should The Party Commission of The Unit Send to The Local Party Organization Excerpts From Their Decisions On Questions of Admission Into The Party and Consideration of Personal Cases of Communists?

The resolution of the assembly of a local Party organization expresses the will of the Party collective. Therefore it is very important to have the Party commission considering a resolution of the local Party organization concerning admission to the Party, increase of the candidate period or imposition of Party punishment on a communist, take appropriate care to have its decision presented on time to the communists.

In practice there are many cases where the Party commission for some reason does not approve a resolution of the local Party organization on admission into the Party, or else increases or decreases the degree of Party punishment to be imposed. It would be completely incorrect if the Party commission did not consider its duty to extensively explain to the communists the reasons for which it did not agree with the opinion of the local Party organization.

The question of what form is most expedient for acquainting the communists with the resolution of the Party commission is decided in each case by the Party commission itself, taking into account the importance of revealed circumstances in the consideration of the case and the degree to which it will disrupt units and sub-units. Of course the best form of presentation to the communists of the adopted resolution is the address by a member of the Party commission at the periodic assembly of the corresponding local Party organization. If there is no opportunity for this then it is essential to acquaint the secretary of the Party organization in all details and through him bring the resolution of the Party commission to all the communists. In case great distance or

some other reasons do not allow the Party commission to do this, it can acquaint the communists with its decision by sending to the Party organization excerpts from the minutes. However this course is the less desirable one.

8. Is It Necessary to Send to Cadre Organs Excerpts From Resolutions of Party Commissions on Personal Cases of Communists?

Excerpts from the minutes of the Party commission disclosing its resolution concerning the personal case of a communist are not sent to cadre organs. However, when the Party commission imposed a Party punishment on a communist or removed a punishment imposed earlier if he improved and atoned for his guilt before the Party, then the corresponding political organ must in due time send a notice concerning this, written in any form into the cadre organ of this officer, general or admiral.

The presence of such a notice allows the sections and administrations of cadres to decide more correctly the question of redistribution of officer cadres and to forestall in time such cases where through weak connection of political and cadre organs the communist-officer having a strict party punishment imposed on him is undeservingly promoted to high responsibility while, on the other hand, the distinguished officer from whom the Party punishment was removed a long time ago is not promoted.

9. Who Calls Assemblies of The Most Active Party Membership And What Is Their Function?

The most active Party membership expresses the social view of the Party, is the immediate leadership of accomplishment of Party resolutions. In the Army and Navy it is composed of communists who exemplarily fulfill their military obligation, who lead active Party work and have sufficient practical experience, knowledge, good contact and authority with the Party masses.

In the contact with the masses is the strength of the most active Party membership. Already the XIth Party Congress in 1922 indicated in its resolution on

the tasks of professional unions that the workers selected for these mass organizations "must live a worker's life, know it inside and out, know how to unerringly determine the inclination of the masses on any question and any moment, determine its actual strivings and thoughts, be able to determine without the shadow of false idealization the degree of its consciousness and the strength of influence of particular prejudices and anachronisms of the old, be able to win for itself unbounded trust of the masses through comradely relations toward it, a caring satisfaction of its needs." This instruction refers, of course, not only to workers of professional unions but to the whole active membership called to daily strengthening of ties with the masses, timely reaction to their requests and needs, explanation of the sense of policies and resolutions of the Party.

The political organs of the Army and Navy cannot count on successful accomplishment of their tasks only through the strength of professional political workers. They must rely in all their activity on wide circles of the active Party membership, daily cultivate and train it through practical work. They must insistently strive that every most active member through his exemplary work and personal energy show example of how to fight for the actualization of Party resolutions, how to strengthen military discipline and be competent in military affairs.

CPSU Rules obligate the Party organ to systematically conduct assemblies of the most active Party membership for consideration of important resolutions of the Party and the State. The Rules especially emphasize that "most active members must be called together not for the sake of show and formal-ritual approval of these resolutions but for their actual discussion."

In the Armed Forces at the meetings of the most active Party membership problems are also discussed that follow from the orders of the Minister of Defense and from directives of the Main Political Administration of Soviet Army and Navy, questions of Party-political work on the fulfillment of tasks of military preparation, strengthening of military discipline and training of the personnel.

Assembly of the most active Party membership is

not a directing organ and does not issue any directives in its name, but its resolutions reflect the opinion and experience of the Party organization.

With good preparation the active assembly aids political organs in discovering deficiencies in work, provide the opportunity to receive cogent advice from activists. Each political section must be interested in holding regular active assemblies and see that they are conducted on the basis of developed criticism of deficiencies in the training and education of personnel, in party-political work, in activity of the Party organizations and political organs and that no cogent proposal of the active membership remains unused.

The political section should, after holding the active assembly, come to the appropriate conclusions, work out and put into practice measures for actualization of the resolutions adopted by the most active Party membership.

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