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TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS

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## RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CONSCRIPTS EXPLAINED

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 43, Oct 76 signed to press  
18 Oct 76 p 16

[Article: "Advice, Information, Answers"]

[Text] Advice From a Department of the USSR Ministry of Defense. Newspapers carried the order of the USSR Minister of Defense on the next call-up of citizens into the Armed Forces of the USSR and the transfer to the reserves of those servicemen who have completed their established terms of military service. The editors received letters from readers requesting an explanation of a series of questions on this topic.

### Conscript Responsibilities

Each conscript must report to the induction center at which he is registered by place of residence at the exact time specified in the order of the military commissar with his registration certificate, passport or birth certificate, educational documents, a certificate of marital status from the housing management or the village Soviet, a certificate and reference from his place of work or study, and a Party or Komsomol reference.

Upon receipt of the military commissariat order to report to the assembly point, the conscripts must obtain a discharge from their place of work (study), and be crossed off the Party or Komsomol register. The conscripts must report to the assembly point at the exact time specified in the order, dressed in seasonal clothing, with their necessary documents and personal belongings. After registration in a military unit, the conscripts are issued military uniforms, and their personal clothing is sent by free parcel post to the addresses designated by them.

### Conscript Rights

According to Article 66 of the USSR Law "On General Military Service" and the "Instructions on the procedure for material support of citizens

during call-up to active duty and while serving in the reserve," citizens must be granted leave (not more than 3 days in a row), with preservation of their average pay or stipend, for the time required to report to the military commissariat or a military registration body on matters connected with the call-up to military service.

When it is necessary to visit the military commissariat without being summoned (to clear up various questions, to present applications for receipt of privileges, etc.), the worker, at his request, may be given leave without pay if the office hours of the military commissariat coincide with the conscript's work (study) hours.

The positions and average wages (or stipend) of those conscripts sent by the military commissars for dispensary, out-patient, or clinical observation are continued for the entire time spent in a medical facility and enroute to their place of work. If hospitalized, they are paid an allowance from the state social insurance fund. The military commissariat pays a daily allowance and reimburses transportation expenses for the time of observation and treatment away from their permanent home (if it is more than a day) and for the time enroute.

When a worker or employee is discharged from work in connection with his call-up to active duty, the administration will pay him severance pay in the amount of 2 weeks average wages (students of higher and secondary special educational institutes and schools, and also young specialists who have not started work prior to call-up, receive an amount equal to one-half their monthly stipend, if they receive one).

Citizens called-up for the Armed Forces of the USSR, but for some reason exempted from military service or transferred to the reserve, have the right to return to their former position if not more than 3 months have passed from the day of their call-up (not counting the time to and from their permanent place of residence).

Enterprises, institutions, and organizations, with the approval of executive committees of local Soviets of Workers' Deputies and military commissariats, can place at the disposal of the military commissars for the time of the call-up suitable premises, transportation, and also the required number of doctors, technical workers, and assistants. Specific guarantees are provided for these workers (art 33 USSR Law "On General Military Service"). Specifically, their average wage at their place of work is preserved. If these people must leave their permanent place of residence to accomplish duties at the induction centers, the military commissariats reimburses them for their expenditures from their place of residence to work and back, for their lodging expenses, and also pays them a daily allowance according to the norms established for official trips.

## Transfer to the Reserve

Sergeants, petty officers, soldiers, sailors and military construction workers who are transferred to the reserve are sent for military registration, as a rule, to the military commissariat at their home of record prior to call-up to active duty. Sending them to other places is permitted when their families have moved, if this is confirmed by documents, during an organized recruitment for work in the national economy, and in a few other situations.

Within 3 days after arrival at their place of residence, those transferred to the reserve must report to the regional (city) military commissariat for military registration and to turn in the proper documents.

Passports can be issued to servicemen transferred to the reserve on the basis of their draft registration cards. In accordance with the decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR of 28 August 1974, No 678 "Regulations for Registering Citizens," in cities and urban settlements, servicemen who are discharged from the Armed Forces of the USSR after completion of their term of service are registered for the dwelling space they occupied prior to call-up, irrespective of its size, or for the dwelling space of their wives, parents, or other relatives. Servicemen transferred to the reserve, who do not have families, are registered, without hindrance, in the dormitories they lived in prior to call-up.

In other situations, in cities and urban settlements, they are registered in accordance with established procedures, if, as a result of their settlement, the size of the dwelling space allocated to each resident will not be less than the norm stipulated by civil law. The executive committees of city and regional Soviets of Workers' Deputies have the right (with good reasons) to permit the registration of citizens, including servicemen transferred to the reserve, in situations not covered by the registration regulations.

In accordance with article 43 of the USSR Law "On General Military Service," executive committees of local Soviets of Workers' Deputies, and managers of enterprises, institutions, organizations, kolkhozes, and educational institutions are obligated to provide work, with due consideration of specialty and work experience, for servicemen transferred to the reserve who have completed their term of service not later than one month after the day of their application. Those persons who were called to active duty while studying retain the right, upon transfer to the reserve, to register for continuation of their studies at the same level and in the same educational institution they studied at prior to call-up.

9001

CSO: 1801



## CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING ACTIVITIES

### Competition of Dosimeter Operators

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 1 Sep 76 p 2

[Article by Ye. Shul'man, captain in the reserves (Elektrostal', Moscow Oblast)]

[Text] The chief of the civil defense staff of the Russian Federation expressed his gratitude to secondary school No 18 for the good organization of the training of students in civil defense.

Here management and the DOSAAF committee devote much attention so that every student may master civil defense skills and operate in the unmilitarized formations. This is being achieved in practice studies and by the holding of various competitions. Especially popular among us are the competitions of the scout-dosimeter operators "For the Honor of the Department," "For the Honor of the Class." During preparations for them, the children study the device and the instruments' operational principles to perfection and master the practical skills of effecting a radiation and chemical reconnaissance and the partial radiological and gas decontamination and sanitary processing of the personnel of formations.

Municipal competitions among chemical scouts took place recently. The best turned out to be the link of the ninth class, "A," of the 18th school, which link is commanded by M. Tsvetkov. The children took over first place and have become the city's champions.

### Integrated Rayon

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 8 Sep 76 p 3

[Article by P. Lazarev (Nikolayevskiy Rayon, L'vovskaya Oblast)]

[Text] The rayon DOSAAF committee has ahead of time amended the plan for assisting the civil defense staffs of objects through the efforts of primary organizations in preparing for and holding exercises.

Substantial work has been done in the preparatory period by the DOSAAF primary organization of the kolkhoz imeni Michurin. Committee chairman

M. Pan'kiv, for example, has held exercises with the livestock workers and, when it was found necessary, headed their work to hermetically seal the animal husbandry farm, forage stocks, and water sources.

With the participation of DOSAAF members headed by V. Luchenko, an antiradiation shelter has been prepared for the people employed in the fields, and the readiness of equipment has been verified.

High practical skills have also been shown by Defense Society activists during the exercise itself. This in particular has been evidenced by the actions of the emergency and technical command headed by P. Bylykh, the reconnaissance link commanded by I. Kulinin, and other formations.

#### Help the Staff

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 22 Sep 76 p 3

[Article by N. Saidov (Dushanbe)]

[Text] The DOSAAF primary organization of the repair excavator plant is continuously providing assistance to the object's staff in carrying out civil defense measures. Activists are concerned that every DOSAAF member be able to protect himself against mass destruction weapons.

When, for example, it was ascertained that there was no visual agitation in the team headed by V. Komissarova and that training films on civil defense are infrequently shown, members of the plant committee discussed how to rectify the evolved situation. Preparations have now been begun for the new academic year in the civil defense system. The DOSAAF committee is helping the staff prepare a training and material base. Several stands have already been equipped, placards and literature obtained, and the selection of slides has been supplemented.

#### Significant Gap

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 20 Oct 76 p 4

[Article by I. Tkachev, chief of the civil defense staff of the technologic tekhnikum (Vitebsk)]

[Text] The students of higher educational institutions and of tekhnikums who have been admitted for study from the 8-year school are taking a civil defense course. They are being trained as commanders of unmilitarized civil defense formations, with due regard for a future specialty.

It is to be regretted that the program for the students of tekhnikums who are being accepted on the basis of a 10-year school does not allow a single hour to studying civil defense problems. Yet they are studying for 3 years. I believe that such a practice is of no benefit to the matter. A great detachment of specialists is not enveloped by the requisite training in civil defense.

Yet, following graduation from an educational institution, they repeatedly come face to face with civil defense problems.

## Good Schooling

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 31 Oct 76 p 3

[Article by A. Zuyev]

[Text] The members of the committee of the DOSAAF primary organization of the Luch Footwear Association found out ahead of time about the upcoming object exercise involving civil defense. In line with its intention, the committee coordinated the actions of all activists. Many DOSAAF members prepared the material base for the exercises. Equipment was renewed in five classes. Stands reading "This everybody must know" were set up at the training point and in several shops. Four motorcycles and two motor vehicles were repaired.

Members of the Defense Society have also distinguished themselves in the exercises. Good schooling was shown by the drivers and communications men of the formations headed by V. Yefremov, G. Izotov, and others.

A review of the CD training points and areas was recently held in Minskaya Oblast. The Luch Footwear Association gained second place, thereby confirming once again that our DOSAAF primary organization is contributing successfully to civil defense measures and helping the staff to teach workers and employees how to defend themselves against the mass destruction weapon.

## Medical Team Members

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 21 Nov 76 p 3

[Article by S. Seleznev (Tbilisi)]

[Text] I observed the actions of medical teams members at an object exercise of one of the enterprises. The commander of these members -- N. Gelashvili -- issued orders in an energetic way. The subordinates quickly carried them out. It was obvious that the actions to provide first aid to victims had been solidly polished at studies.

Here are workers operating at the doors of a shelter that is located in a contaminated zone. They quickly free the door from obstructions after clearing a way to the shelter. The first "victims" appear. M. Nanuashvili is bent over one of the victims. She is assisted by V. Chokhonelidze. The "injured" has a "fracture" of the leg. The medical team members skillfully apply a splint and take the "victim" by stretcher to a safe place.

And here is another episode. The "injured" sits on a fragment of a brickwork. He is being given assistance by R. Akopyan, who skillfully manipulates the bandage.

While admiring the actions of the young employees of the Tbilisi Production Combine, I thought as follows: Where did these medical team members get this professionalism? What explains the fact that virtually no one permitted the slightest slackening?

Everything was clarified some time later. It turned out that the link commander at every exercise has achieved the careful polishing of the practiced actions of the medical team members, for he is very exacting toward them. Of major significance was also the fact that several individuals in the link are communists. Moreover, all of them are activists of the enterprise's DOSAAF organization.

The actions of the link of the medical team members were assessed to be "excellent." Much credit for this also belongs to the combine's DOSAAF committee. For instance, in training the medical team members, as, moreover, in training other civil defense formations, the society's primary organization applies itself as it would to an important matter.

#### Usual Assignment

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 8 Dec 76 p 2

[Article by Major V. Shevelev]

[Text] This took place during the construction of a dam and a drawbridge over the West Dvina in the area of the city of Velizh. A local inhabitant approached the workers:

"You know, boys, that a bomb is here in the river. I remember that a fascist aircraft dropped it. Three landmines exploded at the river, and one fell in the water near the shore and did not work."

The announcement puzzled the builders. They turned for help to the military. Soon soldiers of a civil defense subdivision headed by Lieutenant O. Omel'yanenko appeared at the place where the bomb had been dropped. These were experienced specialists. Before their military service, all of them had obtained good technical training in DOSAAF training organizations.

Privates N. L'vov and P. Tropesnikov from Kokhtla-Yarve came to the army while holding a second grade for motor sports, and Private P. Zimen had graduated from a DOSAAF motor vehicle school in the city of Belaya Tserkov'. G. Bobravichyus from the Lithuanian SSR and Ye. Yegorov from Gor'kovskaya Oblast had also been trained for military service in DOSAAF training organizations. Therefore they quickly mastered the specialty of pyrotechnician. Everyone had already accomplished complex assignments.

This time the soldiers had to examine a section of river bottom 350 meters in length and 30 meters in width. The pyrotechnicians began their work without losing time. The unsurveyed part of the area was reduced with every hour. The soldiers managed to discover the place where the three bombs had fallen -- on the basis of the craters. But the fourth bomb, which had not exploded, was not found.

"Perhaps it made its way deep into the ground," P. Zimen proposed.  
"Let us check again."

"The old man said that the airplane was flying very low," group committee organizer Kh. Karanashev noted. "The bomb could have sunk to the bottom at an angle other than right. It is obvious that we have to look for it somewhat farther than from the place where it was dropped." The lieutenant listened carefully to the reasoning of the soldiers and then said:

"We know the direction of the aircraft's flight by the chain of craters. If the fourth bomb is not found between the craters, it means that it is somewhere farther."

The soldiers set out landmarks. After making computations, the officer ordered that a new area be cordoned off. It was located somewhat below the river current.

Finally, a probe by Junior Sergeant Bobravichyus struck a metallic object at the depth of a half meter. This was also the fascist bomb. Private Zimen delivered it to a special area. An explosion thundered several minutes later.

#### Through the Aktiv's Efforts

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 9 Jan 77 p 3

[Article by M. Levin, chief of a DOSAAF Municipal House]

[Text] A group of public-spirited lecturers numbering over 80 reserve and retired officers within its structure have been operating for many years in DOSAAF's Moscow House. They annually deliver thousands of lectures on civil defense at enterprises, in institutions, including the educational variety, as well as at house operation offices. These people have a solid military training and much experience in propagating military knowledge. They include S. Arkhangel'skiy, V. Zorenko, M. Beylin, S. Vakar, and medical employees Ye. Dobrovitsina and L. Bardina.

The presence in the DOSAAF House of mobile motion picture projectors, as well as of a significant selection of narrow films on civil defense, is of great assistance in the work of the civil defense lecturers.

The Moscow municipal committee of the Defense Society and the Municipal House of DOSAAF have established close ties with the Moscow Civil Defense Staff and the Moscow Department of the Znaniye Society. This is evidenced by the monthly joint holding of a seminar-lecture by civil defense propagandists in the Polytechnical Museum. This seminar-lecture has been under way for 4 years on a standing basis.

We are taking measures to improve propaganda work in the spirit of the recent decree of the Bureau of the Presidium of the CC of the USSR DOSAAF "On Measures for Further Improving the Work of the DOSAAF Organizations to Propagate Civil Defense Knowledge and to Assist Civil Defense Measures." The status of this work was recently discussed at a methodological conference of the lecturers of the DOSAAF House. Practical measures have been planned, directed at further improving the quality of the assistance to civil defense.

7094

CSO: 1801

## CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING ACTIVITIES

### CD Training in Moscow Automotive Plant

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 10 Nov 76 p 3

[Article by V. Zayvorodinskiy, M. Kol'tsin]

[Text] The DOSAAF primary organization of the motor vehicle plant imeni Leninskiy Komsomol is one of the largest in Moscow. Its ranks number over 12,000 members. The motor vehicle DOSAAF members occupy leading positions in the capital in terms of many indices, which is evidenced by many testimonials, certificates, and cups.

The convincing figures and facts are a result of the great organizational work being done by the plant DOSAAF committee under the guidance of the party organization.

How does the DOSAAF primary organization and its committee provide assistance to the civil defense (CD) staff in training workers and employees in defense against mass destruction weapons? This is an inseparable part of the work of the Defense Society to disseminate the principles of military knowledge among the workers.

The plant DOSAAF committee and the CD staff of the object work in contact with each other. They jointly train specialists for unmilitarized formations, organize civil defense corners in shops and divisions, and through their own resources organize measures for the initial military training of draft age youth. And it is not fortuitous that many DOSAAF activists, as well as commanders and fighters of the formations, show solid knowledge and practical skills in the studies undertaken and operate skillfully and decisively. Here is a typical example.

Required at one of the sections was the replacement of equipment. It was desirable to do this without stopping production. The CD chief of the object proposed involving unmilitarized formations in this work.

"We will once again check on our readiness to work together under special conditions," he said.

The choice fell on the emergency and technical group that is headed by the chairman of the DOSAAF committee of the installation shop, Communist D. Bazhanov.

Mechanics and installation men applied themselves to the matter with an understanding of serious responsibility, as to a combat assignment. They also manifested organization. And this is understandable: For the collective of this group is members of the Defense Society. They have gone through the course of emergency work involving civil defense. The group coped excellently with the assignment, not having held up the production process.

"Our DOSAAF organization headed by D. Bazhanov is an active force," the secretary of the shop party bureau, V. Morozov, said.

In fact, the shop committee along with the civil defense staff widely propagates knowledge on defense against mass destruction weapons. Committee members deliver lectures, hold talks, and organize showings of training films on civil defense themes. It is typical that they themselves are teachers of youth both in labor and in the mastery of knowledge on defense against contemporary attack means. This shop is one of the advanced ones at the enterprise in terms of production indices, defense and mass work, and civil defense.

It is to be regretted that far from all shop DOSAAF organizations operate in amity with civil defense staffs. In the fitting shop, in particular, studies and competition are not held with society members on civil defense. Here there is not even a civil defense corner. The chairman of the shop DOSAAF committee, N. Komarov, is unfamiliar with the problems that have to be solved in the interests of civil defense. He does not teach this to the heads of shop organizations and the plant committee. Yet the plant has positive experience. But it has not become the possession of the DOSAAF aktiv.

The plant has many labor veterans and former members of the Osoaviakhim (Society for Assistance to the Defense, Aviation, and Chemical Construction in the USSR), who during the different war years actively participated in local air defense formations to eliminate the consequences of hostile air attacks on the plant's grounds, put out "incendiary bombs," saved victims, and did emergency and restoration work. Meetings with them could have imparted much to those who entered life following the war. However, such meetings are not being organized here.

The plant committee does not have a clear-cut plan for propagating knowledge about and the combat traditions of civil defense. Therefore, members of its lecture group rarely deliver lectures to shop collectives on civil defense themes.

Assistance to civil defense is not a simple matter. It must be thought out in detail and planned in a clear-cut way. Only under this condition is it possible to arrange defense work in an integrated way, do it objectively, with the greatest effect.



## Editorial on DOSAAF Cooperation With CD Staffs

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 24 Nov 76 p 1

[Text] An important direction of the activity of the multimillion-strong Red Banner Defense Society involves rendering active assistance to civil defense, broadly propagating knowledge about it among the population, as well as training technical specialists for unmilitarized formations. This important and inseparable part of DOSAAF work stems from the 7 May 1966 decree of the CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers and other documents.

Many DOSAAF committees, organizations, and houses have accumulated abundant experience in joint work with civil defense staffs. In Khavarovskiy Kray, for example, these matters are periodically discussed at plenums and meetings of the presidia of kray, rayon, and municipal DOSAAF committees, during the reports and elections that are now being completed.

Close ties between DOSAAF committees and civil defense staffs have been established at many national economic objects. These committees and staffs jointly carry out defense measures and provide mutual assistance in practical work, which permits involving the society's activists and employees in civil defense matters.

Many primary organizations participate in preparing for and holding integrated object drills, in improving the training material base, and organize for society members the delivery of lectures and reports and the showing of motion picture films on ways to defend against mass destruction weapons. Evenings are held, oral magazines are issued, and civil defense show windows and stands are laid out. A contribution to this creative work is made by the election of the representatives of civil defense staffs to the committees. In Zheleznodorozhnyy Rayon of the city of Khabarovsk, for example, they are represented in 115 of the 145 committees of the DOSAAF primary organizations.

Positive experience in assisting civil defense has been accumulated by organizations of the society of the Ukraine and Kazakh, Turkmen, Moldavian, Lithuanian, and Estonian Union Republics, Leningrad, Tul'skaya, Chelyabinskaya, and Novosibirskaya Oblasts, and others. Thanks to this, DOSAAF organizations trained during the last five-year plan a large number of technical specialists for unmilitarized formations.

Genuine coordination and interaction in the work of civil defense staffs and DOSAAF committees may be achieved only when they plan measures together. This is precisely the way matters proceed in Belorussia, the Ukraine, and Moscow Oblast. Here, under the guidance of party bodies, joint plans for defense and mass work and for the implementation of mass civil defense measures are drawn up, their deadlines and responsible executors determined, and execution is monitored together.

The society's primary organizations at national economic objects and in educational institutions are the centers of military patriotic and mass and defense activity. Here the practical training of millions of Soviet

people is effected in the methods of protection against contemporary attack means. As practice shows, this important problem is solved more successfully wherever the civil defense and DOSAAF activists work in close contact.

The Elektron Production and Technical Association in the city of L'vov may be presented as an example. The committee of the society's primary organization and its activists regard assisting civil defense measures as their vital job and continuously participate in command staff and integrated object drills. DOSAAF members provide much assistance to the staff in training unmilitarized formations and in preparing visual agitation. Along with the staff, they organize the meeting of civil defense standards.

Many DOSAAF organizations actively contribute to the establishment and improvement of the civil defense training and material base, to the training of specialists. Much is being done, for example, in preparing visual agitation, which propagates the problems being solved by civil defense bodies.

The quality and effectiveness of the assistance of the society's committees and organizations to civil defense hinge directly on the extent of DOSAAF activists' knowledge about its goals and tasks, on civil defense practices, and on the implementation of CD measures. Understanding the importance of this matter, many civil defense staffs and society committees organize the training of the DOSAAF aktiv.

In the city of Vil'nyus, for example, an applied science conference on civil defense was held with the participation of DOSAAF representatives. Analogous conferences with the participation of the DOSAAF aktiv have been held in Moldavia and other republics and oblasts in the country. The holding of civil defense seminars with representatives of primary organizations has become entrenched in the practices of many rayon (municipal) DOSAAF committees.

"Civil defense days," which have obtained broad "authority" in many cities, rayons, and oblasts, have recommended themselves as an effective form for training the aktiv and propagating military knowledge. DOSAAF committees participate actively in these measures.

During the period of the all-union months of defense and mass work, society committees and organizations step up their work to assist civil defense in maximum fashion. This year, the Central Committee of Estonia's DOSAAF has rendered assistance to the republic civil defense staff in holding, jointly with the editorial board of the newspaper MOLODEZH' ESTONII, a competition-type quiz on civil defense, in which over 15,000 individuals participated. The Omskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee (chairman is G. Kustov), in conjunction with the oblast civil defense staff and the oblast Komsomol committee, held a review-competition of defense work devoted to the 58th anniversary of the Armed Forces.

It is to be regretted that in some places DOSAAF committees and organizations still underestimate matters connected with assistance to civil defense and stand aside in carrying out studies, competitions, and other measures.

In Amurskaya Oblast, for example, some committees of the society's primary organizations have slackened their work to carry out the demands of the CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers that are presented in the 7 May 1966 decree. Here practical measures have still not been worked up to further improve the propagation of civil defense knowledge in the spirit of the recent decree of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the USSR DOSAAF "On Measures for Further Improving the Work of DOSAAF Organizations to Propagate Civil Defense Knowledge and to Assist Civil Defense Measures."

The Central Committees of the DOSAAF organizations of the union republics and the kray, oblast, municipal, and rayon DOSAAF committees are required to profoundly analyze the status of the work of the society's organizations in propagating civil defense knowledge and in training technical specialists for unmilitarized formations. In conjunction with civil defense staffs, it is expedient for them to work up and realize practical measures on these matters.

The extended preparations for the 50th anniversary and 8th Congress of DOSAAF and the reports and elections in the society's organizations are creating favorable grounds for the utmost improvement in civil defense assistance. The duty of DOSAAF committees and training and primary organizations is to markedly upgrade the level of this work.

#### CD Training in Moldavian SSR

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 15 Dec 76 p 3

[Article by F. Parkhomenko, chairman of the rayon DOSAAF committee; I. Prokira, rayon civil defense staff chief (Rybnitskiy Rayon, Moldavian SSR)]

[Text] The training of the staff of unmilitarized formations has been significantly improved in many objects of our rayon over the last 2 years. Integrated object drills are proceeding in an organized fashion, the training and material base is being improved, and civil defense knowledge is being propagated widely.

A large part of the credit for this belongs to the DOSAAF primary organizations, which are continuously and effectively providing assistance to civil defense. For example, on the kolkhozes imeni 50th anniversary of October and Zavety Lenina the Mezhkolkhozsad Association, and other farms, society committees have markedly expanded and tightened their ties with CD staffs and are more actively and purposefully doing work among DOSAAF members.

The committee of the primary organization and the civil defense staff of the kolkhoz imeni 50th anniversary of October are working in a friendly way. Motorcyclists are being trained in the DOSAAF motor circle for civil defense, and these motorcyclists are becoming formation fighters, scouts, and messengers.

The employees of the collective farm's CD staff do not remain in debt. They have helped the society's primary organization construct a 25-meter shooting range for meeting the standards of the complex Prepared for Labor and Defense.

Close ties have been organized between the committee and the staff on the kolkhoz Zavety Lenina. All DOSAAF activists, headed by V. Lyashchenko, participate in realizing civil defense measures and organize talks with the population. Committee member K. Apostol, for example, may be frequently encountered at field camps, in teams, and among school students, where he delivers reports on themes of the committee and civil defense staff.

M. Romanov, member of the farm committee, worries about defense work among the collective farmers. He has guided the tactical and special exercise with the personnel of the command to protect plants against field rodents.

Valuable experience in assisting civil defense has also been accumulated in the Mezhkolkhozsad Association. Here the DOSAAF committee regularly discusses civil defense problems that have to be solved in conjunction with the staff. Its chief, A. Kon'kov, speaks about the DOSAAF members in this way:

"All civil defense measures in our association are carried out in conjunction with the DOSAAF primary organization. It is a great force on which we can rely in solving all problems. For instance, recently in preparing for and holding exercises, DOSAAF members V. Stetskiy, I. Marinchuk, and others held a training session with the fighters of the formations and during the exercise guided rescue operations at the "center of contamination."

Fruitful work to propagate civil defense knowledge among rural inhabitants is being done by the society's activists in the Mezhkolkhozstroy Association and in the DOSAAF primary organizations of the Mayak and Pobeda Kolkhozes.

However, we still cannot say that all rural DOSAAF committees have organized their activity in this way. There are committees that stand aside from assisting civil defense. On the kolkhozes imeni Dzerzhinskiy and imeni Zhdanov, for example, the committees of the primary organizations do not at their meetings discuss problems bearing on civil defense. Here the ties between DOSAAF collectives and civil defense staffs are weak.

Recently the Bureau of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the USSR DOSAAF adopted a decree "On Measures for Further Improving the Work of DOSAAF Organizations to Propagate Civil Defense Knowledge and to Assist Civil Defense Measures." It confronted DOSAAF organizations, including the rural ones, with important tasks. The Rybnitskiy Rayon DOSAAF Committee and the rayon civil defense staff are making joint efforts to successfully carry out these tasks.

## CD Medical Personnel Training

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 9 Jan 77 pp 2-3

[Article by Colonel General V. Grekov, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the USSR DOSAAF]

[Excerpts] In the very first stage of the activity of the Society for Assistance to the Defense, Aviation, and Chemical Construction in the USSR (Osoaviakhim), organized forms of joint work on the part of Osoaviakhim and the Union of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies were worked up and further disseminated in the matter of the medical and defense training of the population. Decades of peaceful construction, the years of severe military tests, and the entire experience of half a century have confirmed the timeliness of and the necessity for the then presciently begun medical and defense measures stemming from the essence of V. I. Lenin's precepts on the defense of the socialist fatherland.

In 1927 an agreement was concluded between Osoavikhim and the Union of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and instructions on carrying it out were adopted. The instructions established that in the future the establishment of circles, teams, and various first aid courses would be effected by the Union of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Thus in some great events of the half-century history of Osoavikhim and the USSR DOSAAF, the introduction of new forms of the mass training of the medical aktiv, with the singling out of Red Cross Medical Teams as the basic organized units for rendering first aid, has assumed enormous social significance.

On the day of the 20th anniversary of the Soviet people's triumph in the Great Patriotic War, the General Secretary of the CC CPSU, L. I. Brezhnev, said the following in the report: "Our profound compliments to Soviet women, who manifested striking bravery during the difficult war time. The image of a woman-fighter holding a rifle and standing at the controls of an aircraft, the image of a woman bearing a stretcher or carrying out the duties of a nurse or physician with epaulets on her shoulders will live in our memory as a brilliant example of selflessness and patriotism."

The current generation of Red Cross teams has adopted the traditions of the veterans of the Great Patriotic War as their combat baton. This glorious heritage constitutes that foundation on which the teaching and tempering of the Red Cross teams and posts are constructed, given contemporary conditions.

Committees of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies are doing much organizational and training and methodological work to prepare as medical employee assistants well-trained, united collectives of medical teams and posts.

The medical team of the Kriogenmash Science and Production Association (city of Balashikha) has, in carrying out the assumed socialist obligations, trained a reserve link from the girls who have recently poured into the team. This initiative is valuable because it really raises the readiness of the

team and its capability to carry out suddenly appearing assignments at any time, as well as because it ensures the retention of the best traditions and professional skills of the collective of team members.

Medical teams and posts always function as active participants of reviews and competitions of civil defense courses in communities and at national economic objects. These public reviews of teaching and equipping civil defense formations and their vivid practical actions mobilize the masses at large to further improve defense and mass work and military and patriotic education. A good contribution is made to this by the contact whereby Red Cross formations at competitions and reviews come out shoulder to shoulder with the charges of DOSAAF training and primary organizations.

The usefulness of carrying out such mass measures also lies in the fact that they afford additional opportunities for stepping up the propagation of civil defense knowledge among the population, the methods underlying the actions of various formations are more fully revealed, and their training and unity are upgraded.

The competitions of medical teams in providing first aid and mutual assistance are usually envisioned in Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Belorussia, and other republics during the holding of civil defense days. The efficient, dexterous actions of medical team members generate among large masses of the people a legitimate satisfaction and in many even the striving to acquire the useful skills man needs in daily life.

The professional skills and moral and political and psychological traits of Red Cross members are manifested most exactly and fully when the personnel of medical teams and posts carry out diverse tasks at integrated object (rayon) civil defense exercises. And here DOSAAF and Red Cross members function in unity, in a friendly interacting system. What one can see more and more frequently are medical team members who have mastered the driving of motor vehicles. For instance, the medical team members of the Murmansk Fish Combine have the ardent desire of mastering this additional specialty. They have taken as their model Aleksandra Turova, a heroine-sanitation team member of the war years. A follower of Pasha Angelina, she went to Murmansk on a Komsomol pass: She was already able to drive tractors and motor vehicles. Medical team member Turova saved over 60 victims during the numerous enemy bombings of the port of Murmansk.

Hundreds of teams in urban and rural areas unfailingly confirm their growing skills while participating in the elimination of the consequences of elemental disasters, in the struggle against diseases, in civil defense exercises, and in republic, zonal, and union competitions.

In educating the young generation and knocking together teams, much has been and is being done by war and labor veterans who are doctors and nurses -- the creators and bearers of the best combat traditions of the soldiers of the health service.

R. Konstantinova -- war veteran, nurse in the reserves, and former political instructor of the medical team of the Goskhimproyekt Institute -- is even now at a combat post. She is always among team members, generously gives of her knowledge, shares her experience, and disposes them to surmount difficulties and to achieve solid successes.

To protect people and to save the people's wealth constitutes both a civic duty and a combat task whose execution even in peacetime frequently demands that the defenders of the country's rear manifest the highest valor and maximum efforts in relation to physical and moral strength.

When the center of an earthquake appeared in Buynakskiy Rayon, Dagestanskaya ASSR, the medical teams of Makhachkala's enterprises were involved in rescue operations. They spent several days under a pouring rain and among the ruins of structures in indefatigably rendering medical assistance to the victims in encouraging exhausted children and old people through transfusions.

Thirty-two medical teams and, moreover, all teams of the mountainous rayons of L'vovskaya Oblast were introduced into the heart of the disaster in the course of rescue operations during the flood in Chernovitskaya Oblast. The personnel of these formations coped in a worthwhile way with the assignment on providing assistance to victims in the inundated area.

Forest and peat fires are a severe test for civil defense formations. A large amount of work winds up with medical teams. They treat people for burns and injuries and for carbon monoxide poisoning; indeed, they themselves frequently join the battle against the fire.

The significance of such actions on the part of civil defense formations, including medical teams, is aptly described in Konstantin Simonov's essay devoted to the exploits of the Komsomol-machine operator Anatoliy Merzlov:

"There are in the lives of people hours and minutes when the motherland becomes an object transcending the limit of a concrete and specific concept. At times this is the rifle that, even when one loses consciousness, is not dropped; at times it is the individual to whom one gives his blood, and at times this is the grain that is not allowed to burn."

Indeed, these are precisely the characteristics of Soviet patriots.

#### CD Training in Tashkent

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 16 Jan 77 p 3

[Article by N. Popov, chief of the civil defense staff Uzorgvodstroy (Trust for Water Installation Organization and Construction in Uzbekistan, Tashkent)]

[Text] The quality of civil defense training in the Uzorgtekhvodstroy Trust is improving year after year. Divisions and services compete for high organization in exercises, for the solid mastery of practical skills. It is praiseworthy that the initiators of this competition are our DOSAAF activists. Incidentally, many of them head exercises in groups of workers

and employees, see to the strict fulfillment of the schedule and the finishing of all themes.

The committee of the society's primary organization and its aktiv have put a lot of work, for example, in improving the training and material base, and have established a civil defense corner in every division. They have also concerned themselves with replenishing the corners with the requisite literature, placards, and visual aids. Active work in groups is being done by DOSAAF engineer V. Razvalyaeva, senior technician Yu. Petrenko, division chief A. Tolstolugov, and others.

The heads of civil defense exercises can always obtain methodological assistance in the library set up on the basis of public principles by DOSAAF activist M. Kogan. She selects the materials from the newspapers of KRASNAYA ZVESDA and SOVETSKIY PATRIOT and from the magazine VOYENNYE ZNANIYA. Found here are also special elaborations on the themes of the 20-hour program. All this is good assistance in preparing for civil defense exercises. Group heads readily use the library's services. DOSAAF members V. Semenov and A. Klichnikov usually demonstrate training motion pictures on a theme at every civil defense exercise. This steps up the activity of those studying.

In improving civil defense, an important role is played by socialist competition. All the trust's departments have been included therein. Regulations have been worked up with the participation of the civil defense staff and DOSAAF committee. These regulations envision considering both production indices and the status of defense and mass work.

The results of the competition are summarized quarterly. New divisions and services appear virtually every time among the victors. They are given monetary prizes and honorary credentials. The status of civil defense training in divisions of the plan for the performance of the work and in the administrative and economic plan generated many criticisms relatively recently. In part, this has been due to the passivity of DOSAAF members. The sharp criticism at meetings and conferences and the example of the best were ultimately effective. The DOSAAF members of these divisions formed civil defense corners, organized the regular issue of a picture newspaper reflecting the course of training, and equipped stands. As to the results of meeting the standards of civil defense, the division for the plan for doing work took over first place. In all this much credit goes to society members Yu. Petrenko and A. Tolstolugov.

Tactical and special training has been a unique result of teaching the personnel of unmilitarized formations. The DOSAAF primary organization participated in preparing and holding this tactical and special exercise. A specific work section was determined for every activist. Yu. Arbuzov headed the communications group. And it operated uninterruptedly. Operating just as efficiently were the unmilitarized formations headed by Ye. Koyfman and N. Pozarova. Their actions obtained high grades during the analysis.



However, DOSAAF members in far from all divisions and services render active assistance to civil defense measures. For instance, the division headed by society member M. Kolenko lowered the indices on civil defense and military and patriotic education in 1976. The party bureau pointed out this shortcoming and demanded its elimination. To provide assistance to the division, the committee of the DOSAAF primary organization assigned society activist N. Zakharov. And matters in the division have proceeded in a better way. A schedule of studies with DOSAAF members has been compiled, the registration of attendance has been organized, and a civil defense corner has been equipped.

This year, with the assistance of society activists, we intend to improve civil defense. We have all opportunities to this end. For 95 percent of those working in the trust are DOSAAF members. This is a great force.

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CSO: 1801

## SHORTAGE OF DOSAAF FIRING RANGE FACILITIES

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 1 Dec 76 p 4

[Article by V. Tevtuskenko (Orel): "'Zero' for Shooting--Why Firing Ranges Are Not Being Built in the Orel Area"]

[Text] "The flag has been lowered after the shooting competition for first place among the rayons in Orlovskaya Oblast. The winners and the best coaches have received their awards and the shooters have all gone home. Just one 'little' thing is lacking--satisfaction from participation in the competition. For this reason it makes sense to talk about this organized disorganization..."

Thus, analyzing the latest periodic oblast competition, the youth newspaper ORLOVSKIY KOMSOMOLETS launched a discussion concerning the problems of development of sports shooting in the oblast.

It is worth mentioning immediately that people in the Orel area love shooting both in the oblast center and in the rural areas. Unfortunately, however, there is still a large variety of obstacles on the path to the development of this kind of sport.

Let me cite specific examples. Students from the Bolkhov Secondary School No 2 join a shooting section starting in fourth class. Under rural conditions their capable training instructor M. Drazhnikov and military instructor A. Ul'yasov have managed to inculcate in them a fondness for this kind of sport. But the students are not able to rise higher than sports rank No 2: there is too little organized competition where higher sports norms can be achieved; also there is a shortage of modern firearms.

In Pokrovskiy Rayon, shooting enthusiasts have managed to get authorization to set up a firing range in the basement facilities of the new boarding school. With no thought to the time, the students built their shooting range. But soon it was decided to turn the facility over for vegetable storage. And as things turned out they got neither a firing range nor a vegetable storage facility--the place became completely unsuitable.

"We have a beautifully equipped--one of the best in the republic--DOSAAF sports shooting club," says USSR Sportsmaster Sergey Smol'nov. "But the sports side in the training of shooters is almost entirely lacking. Few competitions are held for the sports shooters to gain psychological strength. Who is there to compete with? Among the sports societies and departments only Trud and Dinamo engaged to a limited extent in shooting. Something is being done in Spartak. And our so-called firing range is used chiefly for a winter gymnasium facility..."

Practically everyone on whom the solution to the problem depended was invited to a round table meeting of the editors of the ORLOVSKIY KOMSOMOLETS: would the shooters of the oblast set new records or, in the long run, would accurate bullet holes in targets become a rarity? Participants in the meeting--from the chairman of the oblast DOSAAF Committee V. P. Svetkin and the oblast sports committee directors down to the sports shooters themselves in the process of the business like discussion worked out specific solutions aimed at improving the situation with respect to the development of sports shooting in the oblast. Topics also included mass participation to increase the training reserve of shooting masters and the material base.

However, problem number one in Orlovskaya Oblast continues the construction of firing ranges for small-caliber weapons. Except for the city of Orel, there is practically no place in the oblast suitable for real shooting. Many firing ranges that are listed on the books are in fact by no means suitable as centers for the development of sports shooting. And we can count the number of enclosed firing ranges on our fingers. Nevertheless, the rayon executive committees and rayons sports committees are quite unwilling to respond to the proposals of the oblast DOSAAF committee to set up firing ranges on a shared basis, even if their contribution would be much less than the DOSAAF contribution.

For quite understandable reasons the oblast DOSAAF committee cannot by itself build firing ranges simultaneously in all of the rural regions of oblast. Emphasizing the role of the rayon executive committees in this vital matter I should like to refer to a document which is binding on them but which people have evidently forgotten about in the rayon centers. This document is a decree issued early this year by the Orlovskaya Oblast Executive Committee, which calls for building 84 [!] firing ranges of various types in the oblast during 1976 and 1977. The "executors" column shows the addresses of the rayon executive committees and the approximate construction timetable. Unfortunately, during the subsequent months of this year the oblast executive committee's decree has not yet been carried out on a single rayon of the oblast.

The consequences of this attitude toward the construction of firing ranges are obvious. During the oblast championship finals in the all-round GTO [ready for labor and defense!] competitions for the KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA prizes there were more "zeros" posted for shooting than anything else. Many "champions" of Sverdlovskiy, Novosil'skiy, Glazunovskiy, Novodereven'kovskiy and other rayons did not even hit the target...

This year the oblast DOSAAF committee and the oblast Komsomol committee reached an agreement concerning the building of firing ranges in rural regions, using student construction teams. Let us hope that next year the number of firing ranges will increase, but it would be desirable if the executive committees of the Soviets of Workers Deputies would make their contribution to this endeavor.

For purposes of expanding mass participation, the oblast DOSAAF committee, the oblast sports committee, and the oblast division of public education decided to organize oblast shooting competitions among public school students on the order of the Kozhanyy Myach [leather ball] and Zolotaya Shayba [golden puck] competitions. The first such will be held next year. The work that has been done recently is making it possible to hope that next year many problems which are today difficult to solve will cease to exist.

6854

CSO: 1801

## DOSAAF TRAINING IN THE STAVROPOL' AREA

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 5 Dec 76 p.1

[Article by N. Belous, V. Boyko (Stavropol'): "Strengthen the Rural Area"]

[Excerpts] A business-like atmosphere characterized the 11th Stavropolskiy Kray DOSAAF Conference. The speaker, the chairman of the kray DOSAAF committee M. N. Popov, and others who spoke, critically analyzed the results of the work done during the reporting period, revealed unutilized reserves, and made proposals with respect to increasing the effectiveness of socialist competition among DOSAAF organizations in honor of the 50th anniversary of the Society.

Under the supervision of Party agencies the kray organization has done a great deal to further strengthen the primary organizations. The Stavropol' area is an important grain producing region. More than half of the Society's members live in villages, farmsteads, and auls. Thus, the attention which was focused on rural organizations at the conference is natural.

Concern about the active participation of rural defense organizations is manifested in the substantial strengthening of their material base. Most of the rural regions have built Military-Technical Training Houses. Frequently, the Society's buildings are the nicest looking ones in the rayon centers. The kray has set up 45 STK's [technical sports club] and 14 independent STK's, which have 380 motor vehicles and 400 motorcycles. During the last five-year plan the STK's trained about 90,000 specialists for the national economy, many of them working in agriculture.

The main speaker and others who gave talks criticized the shortcomings in the efforts of the rural defense collectives, also the management. The Novoselitskiy and Turkmenskiy Rayon DOSAAF committees, for example, are ignoring the organizational rule; they are not analyzing the state of affairs in places which frequently have purely formal approach to the organization of competition. In Trunovskiy Rayon the primary DOSAAF organizations of the Rodina kolkhoz, the kolkhoz imeni Lenin, and the Tashlinskiy and Meliorator sovkhoses exist only on paper. They do not take account of Society members, the work is not planned, and meetings of the committees are held only occasionally. The Trunovskiy Rayon DOSAAF

committee (I. Nikulin, chairman) only rarely hears reports from committee chairmen of the primary organizations; it is not ascribing proper significance to the training of activists.

The work of a number of rural STK's came in for serious criticism. Thus, the technical-training base of the Arzgirskiy, Blagodarnyy, Kirovskiy, Stepnovskiy, and Turkmenskiy STK's consists of posters and a random assortment of vehicle and motorcycle parts.

In a number of rural regions, military-technical kinds of sports have not been adequately developed. In Neftekumskiy Rayon, for example, in one year only one competition is held for ten primary organizations. Sports work has fallen down in the defense collectives of Novoselitskiy and Stepnovskiy Rayons. In some rayons the sports work is limited to the training of a few teams.

The reporting-election campaign played a substantial role in activating the performance of the rural DOSAAF organizations and in strengthening them with official cadres. But this is not the case everywhere. A curious situation, for example, has developed in Shpakovskiy Rayon. The newly-elected chairman of the rayon DOSAAF committee there worked a total of... 20 days. And the Stepnovskiy Rayon reporting-election conference had to be postponed to a later date because a number of primary organizations did not hold reporting-election assemblies, although the chairman of the rayon committee P. Tereshenko blandly reported: reporting-election assemblies were held in the primary organizations of the rayon.

It is well known that a remarkable initiative has come into being in the Stavropolskiy Kray defense organization: sponsorship of rural organizations by city organizations. But the kray DOSAAF committee has not troubled to see to it that this valuable initiative was widely emulated.

It should be mentioned that the summary report does not provide a profound analysis of measures being taken by the kray DOSAAF committee to activate the performance of the rural organizations. The main speaker also had little to say about the participation of the rural collectives in the contest for the best organization of mass-defense work held in honor of the 50th anniversary of the Society.

The task of improving the style of supervision over rural DOSAAF organizations was the focus of considerable attention in the speech made by A. G. Zinchenko, manager of the division of administrative agencies of the Stavropolskiy Kray CPSU Committee.

"The kray DOSAAF committee and the rayon committees," said he, "must take serious and business-like steps to render aid to the primary organizations. Unfortunately, some managers of rural rayon committees are not looking closely enough into the primary organizations; they are not adequately studying and disseminating the experience."

The conference adopted a decree aimed at successfully resolving the tasks stemming from the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, at further enhancing mass-defense work, at providing a worthy greeting for the 50th anniversary of the Society.

In the organizational plenum of the kray DOSAAF committee, M. N. Popov was again elected to serve as chairman of the Stavropolskiy Kray DOSAAF committee.

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CSO: 1801

## IMPROVING DOSAAF TRAINING IN RURAL AREAS

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 12 Dec 76 p 1

[Editorial: "On Your Mark, Rural Youth"]

[Text] At the Sixth Plenum of the CC DOSAAF USSR, which discussed the results of the 25th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the Defense Society's organizations, it was mentioned that the program of social development of the country as formulated by the Congress focuses considerable attention on further mass development of physical culture and sports.

A prominent place in physical education and technical training of the population is accorded military-technical kinds of sports. Substantial successes have been achieved in this development. During the last five-year plan alone, 12 million persons achieved rank normatives, and more than 7,000 masters of sport were trained.

However, an analysis of the results of defensive sports measures shows not only their positive sides but also substantial shortcomings. Radical improvement, for example, is needed in the development of defensive sports work in rural areas. There, as the saying goes, the work has hardly begun. But not all of the committees are showing the necessary concern for activation of the rural DOSAAF organizations--especially in rayons that are remote from oblast centers. The Society's oblast committees are focusing their attention chiefly on the work of the city organizations and never reach the remote rural committees; they are not taking account of their needs with respect to providing sports equipment and weapons.

Many of our training organizations are not providing specific help to the rayons and primary organizations. Naturally, the creation of a broad network of technical sports clubs is taking a considerable load off the training organizations and making it possible for them to concentrate their main efforts on training cadres for the army and the national economy. At the same time, however, it is not relieving them of sports work.

What this sort of thing can lead to is indicated by a letter from amateur radio operator I. Zayets of the village of N. Kochubeyevka (Chutovskiy Rayon, Poltavskaya Oblast).



"I should like to tell you about the troubles which afflict us rural amateur radio operators," he writes. "In the city, when you start the construction of radio stations, it is possible to confer with experienced designers and to get the necessary help. But it is not so easy for the rural radio amateur to take to the airwaves. First of all, we don't have the necessary technical literature; it is very difficult to find the necessary parts. Even if you managed to enroll in a radio technician's school, you still can't get the necessary parts and instruments: local amateur radio operators quickly take them apart. They give us novices the brush-off; they do not want to come to the village and help us out. In my opinion, radio technician schools should have stronger and longer roots in order to reach the rural areas."

The editors receive many such letters, testifying to the failure to pay attention to the needs of rural sports enthusiasts. The situation should be arranged so that such things do not happen. To do this it is essential to arrange for the DOSAAF collectives of enterprises, training organizations, and Society clubs to sponsor kolkhoz and sovkhos organizations, to send leading sports men to rural regions to organize sports work, participation in local competitions, and hold traditional mass sports celebrations in the villages. Such celebrations, for example, have long been a favorite activity of the farm workers of Omskaya Oblast. This year the celebrations were held in the rayon center Russkaya Polyana. From all over the oblast came the best model airplane enthusiasts, motorcycle soccer players, motorboat club members, motocross riders, and shooters. They not only came up with excellent marks, they also played for the challenge cup of the Omskaya Oblast DOSAAF committee. The sports men from Tavricheskiy Rayon won the cup.

Organizing the work to implement the decisions of the Seventh All-Union DOSAAF Congress and subsequent plenums of the CC DOSAAF USSR, many rural rayon committees of the Defense Society have considerably expanded their cost-accounting activity and with the help of Soviet and economic agencies have managed to substantially strengthen their sports training material base. This is making it possible to involve new masses of young people in military-technical kinds of sports.

Everyone knows that success in sports work, including rural sports work, largely depends on the correct selection of cadre chairmen, the ability of the committees to rely on aid from the boards of directors of sovkhoses and kolkhoses, and close contacts with trade unions and Komsomol organizations and rural DSO's [voluntary sports societies].

It is essential to combine efforts so that every rayon has actively-functioning star teams involved in six to eight kinds of military-technical sports. It is essential to make more extensive use of the capabilities of the kolkhoses and sovkhoses to organize sports work which will help to improve the qualifications of drivers, tractor operators, communications workers, and other specialists, and also to recruit for defensive sports work those DOSAAF members which have their own personal motorcycles, vehicles, and other equipment.

Starting in 1977 all sports men who have passed the norms for the GTO [ready for labor and defense!] badge will be allowed to participate in all competitions for military-technical kinds of sports. In connection with this, the kolkhoz and sovkhoz training centers must collaborate with the administration, trade unions and the Komsomol, the military commissariats, and physical culture agencies who carry out extensive publicity of organizational work with respect to the physical culture and sports complex "ready for labor and defense of the USSR."

Now is the best time for rural workers to engage in physical culture and sports. It is the time of widespread beginnings of the first All-Union Winter Rural Sports Games, the first dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the DOSAAF USSR. It is the important job of the DOSAAF committees to utilize these sports games to develop sports in rural areas more extensively, to create conditions for the widespread passing of GTO norms.

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CSO: 1801

## DOSAAF CONGRESSES IN UNION REPUBLICS

### 4th Azerbaydzhan Congress

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 8 Dec 76 p 2

[Article by A. Sitnikov, special correspondent for SOVETSKIY PATRIOT:  
"Peering at the Future"]

[Text] The regular Azerbaydzhan SSR's 4th DOSAAF Congress was held in Baku for two days. Its delegates thoroughly and profoundly reviewed the work done by the society's republic organization and outlined ways to solve successfully the tasks facing it.

In carefully analyzing all aspects of the multi-faceted activity of the republic's DOSAAF, the delegates to the congress devoted a large amount of attention to questions concerning further improvement in the training material base of DOSAAF organizations. They see in this one of the most important conditions for achieving success in all directions of mass defense, training and sports work. The report of the republic's DOSAAF Central Committee set the tone for such an approach. It was given by its chairman, Maj Gen Tank Trps I. S. Akhmedov.

In five years, especially during the last three years, the defense society of the Azerbaydzhan SSR has taken a large step forward in its development. The speaker emphasized that the leadership of DOSAAF's activities by the Central Committee of the Azerbaydzhan Communist Party and the republic's Council of Ministers has played and continues to play a determining role in this matter.

Thanks to the attention of local party and soviet organs and trade-union and Komsomol help and as a result of the efforts of DOSAAF committees and organizations, the society's training material base in the republic has been noticeably strengthened. The construction of training buildings and sports installations has been broadly expanded. During the last three years alone an automobile school, a motordrome sports complex and airfield installations for the sports flying club have begun operating in Baku. New sport and

technical clubs have been established in seven Azerbaydzhan rayons. A production base has appeared in Zabrat. A 50-meter shooting-range has been built in Sal'yany and Vartashen. The network of air-powered and small calibre shooting ranges has grown. There are now more than 150 of them in the republic. And the work continues. At the present time the erection of new DOSAAF projects is being accomplished in Nakhichevan', Stepanakert, Taz, and Baku.... It is planned to expand construction even more in the near future.

During the current period, the society's organizations received a large number of new model automobiles, motorcycles, carts, scooters, radio sets, sports weapons, and other equipment. DOSAAF training organizations are also being equipped with it. Since 1975, for example, six classes of programmed Volzhsk-type instruction have been started. A Don-type instruction control system has even been established in six automobile schools. Quite a few new and modern training aids have been made in DOSAAF schools and industrial workshops.

The speaker showed that this strengthening of the material technical base permitted the work of a number of DOSAAF training organizations in preparing specialists for the country's armed forces to be improved. As examples he cited the Kirovabadskaya, Nakhichevanskaya and Stepanakertskaya automobile schools. Their graduating students, who are mastering the art of driving at a modern training base, are receiving a good theoretical knowledge and solid practical skills.

Improving the training material base of schools and sports and technical clubs permitted them to help primary DOSAAF organizations more effectively. The Bakinskaya Radio Technical School helped to establish collective amateur radio stations in the primary organizations of the Professional Technical Institution No. 2 and the 1st Secondary School in Mingeaur and in the 4th Sumbait'skaya School. The Kirovabadskiy Sports and Technical Club provided continual assistance to the society's primary collectives in the aluminum plant and construction trust No. 3.

In 1974, 32,000 technical specialists were trained in the republic in the circles established in DOSAAF primary organizations. In 1976, this figure increased almost five times. DOSAAF primary organizations are in fact becoming centers for mass defense work.

F. S. Samedov, chairman of the DOSAAF Sumgait'skiy Gorkom, said in his speech that the society's primary organizations in Sumgait are training bulldozer operators, tractor operators, radiotelegraphers, and electronicmen. Military technical types of sports-automobile, motorcycle, radio, rifle, model-making, and all around combined naval tournaments--are being developed even more in the defense collectives of the city's enterprises and training institutions.

The society's agricultural organizations are also gathering strength. I. M. Gorokhov, chairman of the DOSAAF committee at the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin in the Ismailinskiy Rayon, revealed this during the Congress. He said:

"Our organization has helped to outfit a training site in the kolkhoz. Those called up for military service now receive good basic military training. We have courses for drivers and motorcyclists. Sports teams have been established. We hope that soon our kolkhoz riflemen and motor sportsmen will appear in the arenas of republic competition."

The kolkhoz management, headed by N. V. Nikitin, a Hero of Socialist Labor, provides effective help to the primary organization. The Central Committee of the Azerbaydzhan DOSAAF, which has earmarked two Voskhod motorcycles to this organization, has also helped.

Many delegates talked about the improvement in the training material base in the society's rayon, city and oblast organizations.

M. G. Kerimov, chairman of the Kakhskiy Raykom said in his talk: "In our rayon a covered shooting range is being built. An STK [sports and technical club] has been established this year. It has a new motor vehicle and various training aids.

Yu. Akhmedov, chairman of the Nakhichevanskiy Obkom, declared from the congress podium: "A military technical training club is being built in Nakhichevan' and the construction of an automobile school has been completed. A total of 10 air-powered rifle ranges are now functioning in our autonomous republic, six of them are in villages. In the near future, 25- and 50- meter shooting ranges will be erected in cities and rayon centers."

N. Kh. Akhmedov, first secretary of the Narimanovskiy Raykom of the Azerbaydzhan Communist Party; Z. M. Buniyatov, an academician with the Azerbaydzhan SSR's Academy of Sciences; and A. S. Petrosyan, chairman of the DOSAAF Nagorno-Karabakhskiy Obkom, emphasized in their speeches the necessity of having rifle ranges in each rayon.

Yes, quite a bit is being done in the Azerbaydzhan SSR to strengthen DOSAAF's material technical base. However, every one who was present in the hall proceeded from the following words of L. I. Brezhnev which were spoken at the 25th CPSU Congress: "We will act correctly and we will act in a Leninist way if, in rendering what has been achieved its due, we concentrate our attention on the shortcomings which we still have and on tasks which are unsolved." This is the way the delegates to the DOSAAF congress acted. Having pointed out achievements in work, they expressed deep concern that the defense society of Azerbaydzhan still yields all the best places in all-union socialist competition to the defense societies of the other union republics. This is the result of shortcomings in training youth for military service and developing military technical types of sports.

Improving indices in these areas of the republic's DOSAAF activity depends on many factors and, by no means the least, on further strengthening the material technical base, improving it, and using it effectively.

The directors of the Sumgait'skaya and Ali-Bayramlinskaya automobile schools were subjected to sharp criticism in the DOSAAF Central Committee's report. Here, training positions in classrooms used for laboratory and practical work have not been equipped and supplied with instrument sets. Classes are conducted on primitive training aids and on defective equipment.

Here is still another fact brought up during the congress. The DOSAAF organization in the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR possesses every condition for developing group military technical sports. An automobile school and a sports and technical club are functioning. There is quite a bit of sports equipment here. However, the DOSAAF obkom has not been able for a long time to advance a single team in cross-country motor races, all around combined motor tournaments, model-making, and several other types of sports to first place in the Azerbaydzhan SSR.

These are only two facts but how many problems flow from them! There is also the cultivation of a sense of responsibility for the matter entrusted to them among the society's workers and the struggle against the lack of initiative and indifference.

In their speeches the delegates raised questions concerning the zealous expenditure of financial resources which have been allotted to create a training material base. They spoke about needing accurate planning in this work, about developing technical creativity in DOSAAF organizations, and about many other important problems.

Both the speaker and all who took part in the discussion were of one mind in the opinion that the successes achieved in strengthening the training material base are the foundation from which the Azerbaydzhan republic's DOSAAF organization can in the immediate future take a large step forward in all its spheres of activity.

The delegates listened with great attention to the presentations of those participating in the work of the congress-- Lt Gen A. M. Popov, a member of the presidium of the USSR's DOSAAF Central Committee and a directorate chief in the USSR's Ministry of Defense; D. D. Veliyev, head of the administrative organs section of the Azerbaydzhan Communist Party's Central Committee; and F. G. Aliyev, secretary of the Azerbaydzhan Komsomol Central Committee.

The congress adopted a resolution which approved the activity of the Azerbaydzhan SSR's DOSAAF Central Committee and defined specific measures and ways to improve all military patriotic, mass defense, and sports work further. The congress also approved the report of the republic's DOSAAF auditing commission.

The delegates accepted with great patriotic enthusiasm a letter for L. I. Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CC CPSU.

The congress chose new memberships for the Central Committee and auditing commission of the Azerbaydzhan SSR's DOSAAF and delegates to the 8th all-union congress of the defense society. Maj Gen Tank Trps I. S. Akhmedov was again selected chairman of the DOSAAF's Central Committee during the organizational plenum of the membership chosen at the congress.

Kh. I. Ismaylov was chosen chairman of the republic's DOSAAF auditing commission.

#### 4th Kazakh Congress

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 15 Dec 76 p 2

[Article by V. Vlasov, SOVETSKIY PATRIOT correspondent; "Cadres Solve Everything"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party in its greetings to the republic's 4th DOSAAF Congress gave a high rating to the activity of the defense collectives. It mentioned, in particular, that the members of the patriotic society--the DOSAAF-ites of Kazakhstan--are taking a very active part in carrying out the tasks assigned by the 25th CPSU Congress. In the republic's DOSAAF organizations tens of thousands of young people are being qualified as drivers and broad based machine operators. They are acquiring other specialties needed by the national economy. Particular credit is due to the defense society in training technical specialists for the country's armed forces, developing military applicable types of sports, and indoctrinating workers, especially youth, militarily and patriotically.

The republic's defense society's organization is moving to meet the 50th anniversary of the USSR's DOSAAF organizationally strengthened and ideologically united. It has earned the recognition of the republic's workers by its patriotic deeds....

The correct selection, placement and indoctrination of cadres is a powerful lever which contributes to the successful carrying out of the tasks assigned to the defense society by the Communist Party and the Soviet government.

Quite a few highly qualified specialists in mass defense work have grown up in the republic. Many of them have been working in this noble walk of life for ten years or more.

Communist A. Serkin, a veteran of the Great Patriotic War, has led the Sverdlovskiy Rayon DOSAAF organization for a quarter of a century. He puts all his knowledge, abilities and energy into constantly improving the activity of his native organization. His energetic work was mentioned in the report to the congress and in the speeches of the delegates.

During recent years the number of primary organizations in the rayon has grown by a third and the number of DOSAAF members almost two times. Powerful

and hardworking collectives have been formed in the Trudovoy Pakhar' and Kenes kolkhozes, the Uch-Bulak Sovkhoz and the hydrogeologic expedition. Courses for training technical specialists and sports circles and sections are operating in them.

The DOSAAF raykom chairman treats the selection and training of activists carefully. Both Aleksandr Mikhaylovich and the members of the DOSAAF raykom are constantly on the spot. They provide effective help to the chairmen of primary collectives.

All this permitted the rayon organization to achieve great success in mass defense work. This year it was given the temporary Red Banner of the republic's DOSAAF Central Committee to be held permanently.

In selecting, placing and indoctrinating cadres DOSAAF organizations experience constant help from party and soviet organs. During recent years a number of resolutions have been adopted by the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers: on further improving the activity of the republic's DOSAAF organization, on strengthening its material technical base, on conducting reports and elections, on preparing for and conducting the 6th Summer Spartakiad of the peoples of the USSR, and others. This attention and concern of party organs noticeably raised the authority of DOSAAF organizations and made their activity more energetic.

A. Kudryavstsev, a delegate to the congress and secretary of the Ekibastuzugol' Association party committee in Pavlodarskaya Oblast, talked in his speech about how the party organization directs the work of the defense collective, and how it engages in the selection of cadres for local DOSAAF organizations.

A total of 17 shop collectives have been formed in the Ekibastuzugol' Association. When the reports and elections were taking place during the summer, the secretary of the party committee, his deputy Yu. Sundarev, and bureau members visited the meetings of the DOSAAF members and thoroughly acquainted themselves with their work and problems. Nominations for the positions of chairmen were discussed at the party bureau. Communists now lead 15 of the 17 primary organizations in the association. During the three months after the reports and elections the DOSAAF organization grew by more than 2,500 society members and began to act on the laws of the raykom.

The fact became evident that in committees, where constant attention is devoted to working with cadres and where the indoctrination of activists and staff employees is conducted purposefully, painstakingly and in a planned manner, the quality of mass defense, training and sports activity grows uninterruptedly.

The Karagandinskaya Oblast DOSAAF organization can serve as an example of this. From year to year it occupies prize positions in socialist competition. Here, the committee keeps the matter of working with cadres at the



center of its attention. During the current year this question was examined twice at a meeting of the Obkom's presidium. By way of training and raising the work qualifications of the chairmen of primary organizations, raykoms and gorkoms, and the chiefs and instructor and teaching staffs at the oblast's schools and STK's, a total of 13 seminars and instructional methods sessions have been held this year. The zonal courses for training leading DOSAAF cadres provide practical help to the society's committees in preparing cadres. During the last three years alone more than 300 chairmen of ray(gor)koms, STK chiefs and instructors from various oblasts of the republic have undergone training here.

Combined commissions of the DOSAAF Central Committee and obkoms are an effective way to train and provide practical help to committees. The preparation of specialists for the armed forces and the national economy had been poorly resolved in Kokchetavskaya Oblast. There were gross violations of financial discipline. Mass organizational and military patriotic work was conducted at a low level. A combined commission of the republic's DOSAAF Central Committee was sent to the oblast to provide assistance. It uncovered the causes for the shortcomings and took concrete measures to eliminate them. A repeat inspection in May of this year showed that the majority of the shortcomings which had been detected earlier had been eliminated. The oblast organization achieved significant results in its activity. Similar work was conducted in Chimkentskaya, Dzhambul'skaya, Tselinogradskaya and a number of other oblasts.

However, at times mistakes and errors are still committed in selecting and placing cadres. Even isolated instances of unqualified selection of nominees for leading positions lead to undesired consequences.

The report pointed out that DOSAAF committees and organizations in Kazakhstan have under the leadership of party organs made definite positive progress in its practical activity during the report period. However, these results would be significantly higher if the DOSAAF Central Committee, its sections, and the republic's clubs worked more effectively.

A. Korkin, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party's Central Committee; S. Dzhiyenbayev, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR's Council of Ministers; A. Platayev, manager of the administrative organs section of the Kazakhstan Communist Party's Central Committee; General of the Army N. Lyashchenko, commander in chief of the forces in the Red Banner Central Asian Military District [SAVO]; Lt Gen A. Shilin, deputy chairman of the USSR's DOSAAF Central Committee and twice Hero of the Soviet Union; Lt Gen M. Popkov, member of the military council and chief of the SAVO political directorate; and representatives of the republic's ministries, departments and social organizations participated in the work of the congress.

B. Baytasov was again selected as chairman of the Kazakhstan DOSAAF's Central Committee and N. Izmaylov as chairman of the auditing commission.

## 1st Lithuanian Congress

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 22 Dec 76 p 2

[Article by I. Romanenko, special correspondent for SOVETSKIY PATRIOT: "A Fusion of Experience and Youthful Enthusiasm"]

[Text] A total of three hundred delegates to the Lithuanian SSR's 1st DOSAAF Congress represented the almost 900,000 strong detachment of patriots united in the republic's organization of the Voluntary Society for Cooperation With the Armed Forces. There were veterans grey with age, middle-aged people and many youths among the delegates to the congress.

Concern for indoctrinating the aktiv of young poeple was one of the characteristic features in the Lithuanian DOSAAF Central Committee's activity during the report period. It was clearly reflected in the republic's DOSAAF Central Committee report which R. Zhal'nerauskas, chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee, presented and in the speeches of the delegates.

It is sufficient to say that among the newly elected chairmen of the republic's rayon (city), DOSAAF committees almost half are people less than 40 years old. Energetic young specialists head the society's training organizations, sports and technical clubs, and primary organizations.

Veterans also actively work in the society's organizations. They willingly transmit their knowledge and experience to the youth. This wonderful fusion of experience and youthful enthusiasm helps the republic's DOSAAF organization to achieve success in its work.

And successes are present. During the report period the organization of the republic's defense society grew one and a half times. The activity of primary collectives became more energetic. Many of them became genuine centers for mass defense work.

DOSAAF training organizations in the republic successfully performed the task of preparing technical specialists for the USSR's armed forces and the national economy. Technical types of sports are being developed further. DOSAAF sportsmen performed successfully at the 6th Spartakiad of the peoples of the USSR--six combined teams took prize positions in the final competitions and ten sportsmen were spartakiad champions.

During recent years the defense society's material technical base has been significantly strengthened. About 5 million rubles were invested in capital construction alone during the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Training organizations and sports and technical clubs have at their disposal enough training and sports equipment.

However, the speaker, the delegates participating in the discussion, and congress guests were not seduced by what had been achieved. They talked more

about unsolved questions and about the prospects for the further growth and improvement of mass defense work in the republic. The welcoming speech of the Lithuanian Communist Party's Central Committee directed the congress delegates to this. It was read by A. Buylis, manager of the administrative organs section of the Lithuanian Communist Party's Central Committee.

The speaker said: "Almost every third one of our DOSAAF members is a young man, a student. Indoctrinating youth and preparing young men for service in the armed forces is one of the most important tasks of the defense society."

DOSAAF organizations pay a large amount of attention to indoctrinating students in a spirit of Soviet patriotism, proletarian internationalism and a readiness to defend the motherland.

Rich experience in military patriotic work with school boys has been accumulated in Rokishskiy Rayon. Here, DOSAAF primary organizations are actively operating in all secondary and eight-year schools. Higher than 85 percent of the students in the senior classes and more than 90 percent of the instructors are in the voluntary society.

With the active help of the DOSAAF raykom (A. Nesterov is chairman) rifle ranges have been built in all secondary schools, military study rooms, classrooms for military technical training, and areas for drill training have been well equipped. The schools have been furnished training and visual aids and small calibre and air-powered weapons.

Technical circles are operating in all schools. Teams for military technical types of sports have been formed. During the last training year 150 vehicle and tractor drivers were trained here. A total of 1,690 schoolboys became rated sportsmen and 2,760 children passed the GTO [Ready to Work for and Defend the USSR] norms.

A total of 5,500 schoolboys participated in 150 trips to places associated with the revolutionary, combat and work renown of the Soviet people. More than 500 war and labor veterans have been surrounded with the attention of the young DOSAAF members. In their turn, the veterans are frequent guests in the schools. They conduct classes on bravery and present red ties to pioneers and Komsomol cards to members of the Komsomol.

The DOSAAF Central Committee and the Ministry of Education in the Lithuanian SSR have summarized the experience from the joint work of the DOSAAF Rokishskiy Raykom and the rayon people's education section in the military patriotic indoctrination of schoolboys and have circulated a directive to all rayons in the republic.

Unfortunately, this experience has not received wide dissemination everywhere. As V. Boltrunas, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party's Central Committee; Yu. Kindu, chairman of the DOSAAF Vil'nyus gorkom; N. Kismereshkin,

military instructor at the 12th Secondary School in the city of Klaypeda; and others pointed out in their presentations, mass defense work is not in full swing in all the republic's schools. There are rifle ranges only in three of the 15 schools in the city of Vil'nyus.

Delegates to the congress pointed out that the training of specialists for the armed forces is still not successfully conducted in all DOSAAF training organizations, technical types of sports are poorly developed in some rayons, and far from all DOSAAF primary organizations have become centers for mass defense work.

V. Zemlyannikov, a representative of the USSR's DOSAAF Central Committee appeared at the congress.

The congress adopted a resolution mobilizing the republic's DOSAAF members for the successful carrying out of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and for an upsurge in mass defense work in the republic.

The delegates to the congress assumed new socialist responsibilities for 1977-1980.

R. Songayla, secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party's Central Committee; A. Chesnavichus, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR's Council of Ministers; Maj Gen F. Segal', a representative of the Red Banner Pribaltic Military District; other important party, soviet, Komsomol workers; fighting men from the Soviet army; and veterans of the Great Patriotic war participated in the work of the congress.

Col R. Zhal'nerauckas was again selected chairman of the Lithuanian SSR's DOSAAF Central Committee during the first plenum held and N. Pulatov was chosen chairman of the auditing commission.

#### 1st Armenian Congress

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 22 Dec 76 p 2

[Article by Yu. Grachev, special correspondent for SOVETSKIY PATRIOT: "Under the Sign of Criticism and Self-criticism"]

[Text] The republic's 1st DOSAAF Congress was an important event in the activity of the Armenian defense society.

An atmosphere of business-like efficiency reigned during the congress. The report of the Armenian DOSAAF Central Committee, which I. Bagramyan, chairman of the republic's DOSAAF Central Committee, gave, and the presentations during the discussions were permeated with strictness in evaluating the successes achieved and with a deep analysis of existing shortcomings. All this permitted errors which had been committed to be examined critically and specific measures to be defined for further improving the work of the

republic's defense organization in light of the requirements of the 25th party congress and the October (1976) plenum of the CC CPSU.

The welcoming address of the Armenian Communist Party's Central Committee to the 1st DOSAAF Congress said that the republic's defense organization had achieved good results. During the period of preparation for the society's 50th anniversary and the 8th all-union DOSAAF Congress, a half million workers, kolhoz farmers, employees, and students had joined the ranks of the republic's patriotic organization. This figure includes 200,000 Komsomol members. In Armenia, 700 primary organizations have been formed.

This activity in mass defense work had an effect on raising the effectiveness and quality of training specialists in the mass technical professions for the armed forces and the national economy. Hundreds of drivers, who have successfully completed automobile schools and STK and who have taken a basic military training course at training points, are now excellent soldiers in combat and political training.

Delegate L. Sharshanadze, deputy chief of the political directorate of the Red Banner Transcaucas Military District, said during the discussions: "Youth who have completed a DOSAAF school possess firm knowledge and skills. They master combat equipment in a comparatively short period of time and become rated specialists."

During a recent inspection, graduates of the automobile schools in the cities of Yerevan (the chief is comrade Mirakyan), and Kamo (the chief is comrade Garibyan), of the Leninakanskaya Association Technical School (the chief is comrade Kandelyan), the sports flying club (the chief is comrade Grigoryan), and other training organizations put their best foot forward. This is explained to a great deal by the fact that they have a good material technical base. There, the basic stress is placed on practical training, ideological indoctrination and physical training. For example, in the automobile schools of the cities of Kamo and Yerevan all graduates are GTO badgeholders and 85 percent of them are rated sportsmen.

Nevertheless, as the delegates pointed out, the defense society's organizations are still not completely using their reserves to raise the quality of mass defense work, especially in the training of specialists for mass technical professions and in the development of military applicable types of sports. There was a time when Armenia occupied 3d or 4th place in the socialist competition to develop the material technical base and in preparing youth for service in the army and navy. However, it has now yielded its positions and collectives which were previously lagging behind are leaving it behind.

A critical analysis of DOSAAF's activities by the congress delegates permitted mistakes in the work of city and rayon committees to be detected. These mistakes consist of the fact that some leaders treat their duties irresponsibly and neglect the important matter of the youth's technical training and military patriotic indoctrination. Formalism in organizing socialist

competition was permitted in Amasiyskiy, Echmiadzinskiy, and Azizbekovskiy rayons and responsibilities were assumed "using carbon paper" with no check made of their performance.

It is very important to organize the training of leading cadres and exercise strict control over their activity. Delegate M. Garibyan was quite correct when he said that the exchange of first-rate experience, including that of the automobile schools, has not been organized in the necessary way within the society's organizations in the republic.

Familiarity with the Yerevan automobile and technical schools, STK, and flying sports club permits the conclusion to be drawn that they are examples of first-rate experience. Here, qualified specialists work. They have developed a feeling of responsibility for the job entrusted to them, initiative and a creative approach to solving questions. It is a good example but it has still not become the property of other training organizations. The delegates heard, in particular, many reproaches addressed to the collectives of the Razdanskaya and Artashatskaya automobile schools where the reconstruction of the training material base is taking place slowly and where modern technical training systems are absent.

As A. Golyakov, sector manager in the CC CPSU mentioned in his presentation, there are still quite a few other shortcomings in this sector.

He said: "Judging by the tables which have been posted in the meeting hall, the over-all indices in lagging training organizations are almost the same as those in first-rate ones. Why?"

Later A. Golyakov said that in training organizations with a poor material technical base they do not place the necessary demands on quality in training specialists. They can lay down exaggerated ratings for them, make allowances when taking GAI [state automobile inspection] examinations and hand out GTO badge-holder certificates to those who did not pass the norms for this set of physical exercises. In general, they stretch the notorious "average grade. It turns out during an inspection that graduates of automobile schools and other training organizations, who have identical ratings in progress, in fact possess unequal knowledge and skills.

A. Golyakov continued: "In order to prevent this in the future, it is necessary to raise exactingness in training those called up for military service and to make effective use of the material technical base."

The congress, which was held under the sign of criticism and self-criticism of shortcomings, defined tasks for the future and helped to thoroughly analyze the results of the work of the society's committees and primary organizations in the republic. It is now important for the Armenian DOSAAF Central Committee, city and rayon committees, and each primary organization to study the lessons from the report period and take measures to improve their activity.

Maj Gen I. Bagramyan was again selected chairman of the Armenian DOSAAF's Central Committee and G. Sarkisyan was chosen chairman of the auditing commission.

#### 4th Georgian Congress

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 26 Dec 76 p 2

[Article by M. Nemirova, SOVETSKIY PATRIOT correspondent: "Excellent Specialists for the National Economy"]

[Text] Working under the leadership of party organizations and strengthening their ties with trade unions, the Komsomol and military units, Georgian DOSAAF members have noticeably raised the effectiveness of mass defense work among the population during recent years. They have achieved an improvement in the quality of training specialists for the country's armed forces and the national economy. The circle of youth engaged in military technical types of sports has been broadened. The number of record holders and masters of sports, who successfully defend the republic's sport honor in union-wide and international competitions, has grown. The training material base of the republic's DOSAAF organizations has been significantly strengthened.

V. Dzhandzhgava, chairman of the Georgian DOSAAF's Central Committee and hero of the Soviet Union, reported on these successes by the republic's defense society's organizations as well as on unsolved questions and the tasks for further spreading mass defense and military patriotic work among the population and of fundamentally improving the training of youth to defend our motherland, to the delegates at the 4th DOSAAF Congress of the Georgian SSR.

The speaker emphasized that the two million strong detachment of Georgian DOSAAF members consider its direct duty to be an active struggle to implement the plans of the 25th party congress and the October (1976) plenum of the CC CPSU and to greet the 60th anniversary of Great October in a fitting manner.

An important place in the report and speeches of the congress delegates was devoted to the question of training cadres for mass technical professions. In the union-wide socialist competition for the best training of technical cadres for the country's economy, the Georgian DOSAAF organization during the past year prepared more than 30,000 specialists.

From year to year the republic receives an ever larger number of automobiles, motorcycles, tractors, combines, and other agricultural vehicles. Many transport systems, televisions, radio receivers, domestic appliances and devices arrive for the personal use of the population. All this requires a considerable increase in cadres for the mass technical specialties. Well recognizing the serious task facing them, the republic's DOSAAF members are exerting every effort not only to hold on to the frontiers which have been

conquered but also to achieve even higher qualitative and quantitative indices. During the first 11 months of this year more than 31,000 specialists have been trained. Much has been done in this respect by the sports and technical clubs of the Bolnisskiy, Bogdanovskiy and Tsalkskiy rayons, the "Yug" STK in the city of Sukhumi, and the Tbilisskaya Model, Kutaiskaya and Samtredskaya schools.

How did Georgian DOSAAF members manage to achieve such high indices?

This is explained, first of all, by the uninterrupted search for reserves to improve quality in training specialists and increase their number. The usage factor of training equipment has grown. Where necessary, classes are held in two shifts. The technical readiness of the training vehicle motor pool has also been raised significantly. Vehicle training equipment is widely used. All this permitted 80 and in some training organizations even 100 drivers to be trained on one vehicle instead of the 50-60 provided for in the target plan.

During the congress, I. Sulamanidze, chief of the Kutaiskaya Automobile School, and N. Usov, chairman of the Abkhazskaya DOSAAF organization, talked about the large amount of attention which is devoted to the quality of training specialists.

At the same time, the DOSAAF automobile schools in Tetritskaroyskiy, Sagaredzhoyskiy and Leningorskiy rayons were criticized during the congress. Here, things were getting along poorly with the training of cadre for the mass technical professions.

The society's organizations in Georgia see their task to be not only an increase in quantity but also a significant increase in the quality of training specialists. For this, it is necessary to strengthen the material base, significantly raise the effectiveness of using classrooms and equipment, and devote more attention to theoretical and practical training. I. Ayollo, chief of the "Yug" STK in the city of Sukhumi dwelt in detail on this important question.

The delegates who spoke during the discussions talked with concern about the fact that not all rayons, especially the agricultural ones, have sports and technical clubs and that there are none of them in many large primary DOSAAF collectives.

The delegates listened with great attention to the presentations of Z. Chkhenze, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party's Central Committee, and Col Gen A. Odintsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR's DOSAAF Central Committee, who took part in the work of the congress.

D. Patiashvili, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party's Central Committee; T. Mosashvili, chairman of the republic's council of trade unions; O. Cherkeziya, deputy Chairman of the Georgian SSR's Council of Ministers;



A. Inauri, chairman of the Committee for State Security attached to the Georgian SSR's Council of Ministers; S. Khabeishvili, G. Bedineishvili and A. Manelashvili, Georgian Communist Party Central Committee section managers; Zh. Shartava, first secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee; and A. Overchuk, chief of the Kzak VO [Red Banner Transcaucas Military District] political directorate, participated in the work of the congress.

V. Dzhandzhgava was again selected chairman of the Georgian SSR's DOSAAF Central Committee and G. Papashvili was chosen chairman of the auditing commission.

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CSO: 1801

## DOSAAF MACHINERY OPERATING TRAINING

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 1 Jan 77 p 3

[Article by M. Popov, Kray DOSAAF Committee Chairman (Stavropol'): "Mass Technical Trades"]

[Text] The starting year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, marked by unprecedented labor successes and a special mood of labor, finished by passing on the baton of great deeds and lofty ideals to the second stage. From this point the work clocks of the five-year plan--clocks of a continuous labor process--began to count out a new time with additions to the records of the grain farmers and miners, livestock farmers and metallurgists, workers of the mills and factories.

There is a fine old saying: "All's well that ends well." The labor successes of the Soviet people mark a fitting end to the year of the historic 25th CPSU Congress--a year which saw the beginning of gigantic efforts to implement the Party's plans for the Tenth Five-Year Plan. In these efforts we can see the prospects for the growth and development of the national economy, milestones of social progress. Especially notable are the changes taking place in the countryside. Thanks to the Party's and government's constant concern, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses are getting more and more equipment every year. In skilled hands the equipment makes it possible to maximize the efficiency of field operations. Because of the conditions that developed last year it was necessary to sow spring crops on millions of hectares in very short times, to harvest the grain and expedite the procurement of sugar beets and other farm crops during the few days and hours between rains.

And now, analyzing the days gone by in our Stavropol area, we can firmly state that what saved the field, farm section, and procurement center workers was the expert skill of the machinery operators, the group method of machinery operation, and double-shift operation.

A recently adopted decree of the CC CPSU concerning "The Work of the Rostovskaya Oblast Committee of the CPSU Aimed at Strengthening Agriculture With Middle-Level Cadres, Machinery Operators, and Other Mass Trades" has a positive evaluation of the mass character of the machinery operator training

in the oblast. The documents states: "In all forms of training over the past five years, 85,000 machinery operators have been trained, including more than 8,000 women. More than 32,000 machinery operators have undergone retraining and become Class II and Class I specialists."

Considerable painstaking work in machinery operator training has been carried out in the Stavropol area. Also making a worthy contribution to the resolution of this vital and crucial task was our own kray organization of the Defense Society. It constantly focused special attention on the training of farm workers in mass technical trades.

In just the past two years the training and primary organizations and technical sports clubs have trained more than 35,000 drivers, tractor operators, motor mechanics, radio operators, and other specialists. Considerable attention was focused specially on the training of driver cadres, also electricians and radio specialists. In short, machinery training has become broadly developed in our kray.

As in the case of the Rostov area, whose experience was recently approved by the CC CPSU, in the Stavropol area in addition to courses of study on the farms, rayon Sel'khoztekhnika associations, and branches of SPTU [expansion unknown], qualified cadres of machinery operators are being trained in 45 technical sports clubs. With each passing month, increased strength characterizes the Mineral'nyye Vody and Stavropol city STK [technical sports clubs] and those of Ipatovskiy, Krasnogvardeyskiy, and Trunovskiy Rayons. Another 14 STK's are functioning in affiliation with large primary DOSAAF organizations. This represents a substantial contribution toward the kray's machinery operator training.

But the successes of the STK's do not exhaust our reserves in improving the effectiveness and quality of training of specialists in the mass technical trades for agriculture. The task at hand is to have two machinery operators for each tractor and combine on every farm of the kray during the busy season of field operations. These requirements introduce as definite adjustment as well into the plans of the kray DOSAAF organization.

Our STK's, with few exceptions, overfulfilled by two or three times the specialist training plan for the national economy. For example, last year the Stavropol STK (headed by Pilyugin) fulfilled the national economy specialist training plan by 358 percent. The Trunovskiy STK (headed by Chernetsov) fulfilled it by 265 percent; the Mineral'nyye Vody STK (headed by Kazakov) fulfilled it by 177 percent.

These high indicators are due to the fact that the directors of the city and rayon DOSAAF committees and technical sports clubs have exerted a great deal of effort to provide the villages with machinery operator cadres. On the other hand, and this must be acknowledged, we have not had a sufficiently objective approach to planning. Obviously we did not take full account of the contingent intended for training in the STK's. For this reason, the plans were set too low. But the reality of the situation made its own adjustment, and we were compelled to correct our mistakes.

Now the specialist training plans have been revised with the kolkhozes and sovkhazes; schedules have been corrected, lists have been drawn up, and our technical capabilities have been calculated.

It is well known that the most qualified cadres of machinery operators are trained by the training organizations and STK's, which have an excellent material-technical base, a select and efficient instruction staff, and experienced experts in production training.

Before the harvest season starts we set up various courses of study and branches. We try to help the farmers. This is not bad, in our opinion, but only is a temporary solution to the situation. In the future we foresee in rural areas a broadly developed network of STK's. A certain amount has already been done. Thus, the Arzgirskiy, Blagodarnyy, Kirovskiy, Stepnovskiy, and Turkmenskii STK's have already started to train tractor drivers, combine operators, drivers, motorcyclists, and other specialists for the kolkhozes and sovkhazes. The only trouble is: these STK's cannot yet function at full strength because of the lack of the necessary technical-training base. Classes are provided only with posters and cutaway motorcycle and vehicle parts.

We know that Tallin Vikhur Production Association and other DOSAAF enterprises are putting together excellent mobile classes, but they have not reached us. In addition, much time has gone by without a solution to the problem of the mass production of Soviet made training vehicles.

The machinery operator is a major figure on the farm. With his shockwork labor he makes a substantial contribution to the solution of the most vital tasks aimed at increasing the output of farm products. Teaching young people to handle a tractor, combine, motor vehicle, or motorcycle, giving them the ability to repair grain dryer compressors or to adjust a power plant--these are important tasks. Unfortunately, however, by no means are all committee directors of the Defense Society and heads of the STK's giving high priority to this. Lagging behind in plan fulfillment is the Kurskiy Rayon DOSAAF organization (Chairman Kurta, STK head Gavryushenko). Things are also going badly in the Malokarachayevskiy Rayon Committee (Chairman Erkenov). This organization's STK (headed by Baycharov) has not trained a single specialist for the national economy in a year.

We still have some training organizations and STK's where the machinery operators are trained hastily and not given sufficient knowledge and skill; proper efforts are not being made to prevent violations of traffic regulations.

In his speech to the Party-economic active membership of Kazakhstan, CC CPSU General Secretary Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated the task of substantially expanding and improving the training of cadres in the mass technical skills for agriculture.

DOSAAF committees together with other interested organizations must see to it that the young farm workers' movement to master machinery operation skills comes to be genuinely technical training, so that most of the young men and women can learn to drive vehicles, tractors, and combines.

Providing the national economy with excellent specialists in the mass technical skills amounts to making a substantial contribution to the job of further developing the national economy of the Stavropol area, and enlarging the reserve of our armed forces with trained cadres.

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CSO: 1801

## EDITORIAL ON DOSAAF SOCIALIST COMPETITION

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 9 Jan 77 p 1

[Editorial: "On Expansion of Socialist Competition Among DOSAAF Organizations in Honor of the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution"]

[Text] In 1977 our homeland will mark the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Soviet people, inspired by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the October 1976 Plenum of the CC CPSU, are mounting a solemn watch in honor of this remarkable jubilee; they are taking on increased socialist obligations. The organizations of the Defense Society are joining with the whole nation in actively preparing for the 60th anniversary of the Great October.

An appeal to expand competition for a worthy greeting of the 60th anniversary of the Great October has been issued by the Tul'skaya Oblast, Verkhneburennnskiy Rayon (Khabarovskiy Kray), Baltic Ship Building Plant (Leningrad) DOSAAF organizations, the Yegor'yevsk Air Club (Moscow Oblast), and the Zhitomir DOSAAF Automobile School (Ukrainian SSR). They have taken on increased socialist obligations for 1977 and mapped out measures to further increase the active participation of Society members in the campaign to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, to further strengthen the economic and defensive might of our socialist homeland.

Ascribing substantial importance to the broad development of socialist competition among DOSAAF organizations to provide a worthy greeting for the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and, on this basis, improved effectiveness and quality of mass defense efforts, and responding to the CC CPSU's letter to kolkhoz members, sovkhos workers, machinery operators, scientists, farm specialists, industrial workers engaged in supplying farms with material and technical equipment, and all workers of the Soviet Union, the bureau of the presidium of the CC DOSAAF USSR hereby decrees:

1. To approve the initiative of the Tul'skaya Oblast, the Verkhneburennnskiy Rayon (Khabarovskiy Kray), Baltic Ship Building Plant (Leningrad) DOSAAF organizations, the Yegor'yevsk Air Club (Moscow Oblast), and the Zhitomir Automobile School (Ukrainian SSR), who have adopted higher socialist obligations in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October and appealed to all organizations of the Society to strive, on the basis of the use of

existing capabilities and reserves, to further improve the military-patriotic training of Society members, mass-defense work, training of specialists for the armed forces and the national economy, the development of military-technical types of sports, and improvement of the material-technical base and financial-economic performance. To continue efforts to increase the active participation of the primary DOSAAF organizations.

2. The DOSAAF central committees of the union republics and the kray and oblast DOSAAF committees are to comprehensively support and disseminate the initiative of the leading defense collectives, to strengthen political and organizational work aimed at involving all primary, training, sports, and production organizations of the Society in socialist competition.

Making vigorous use of verbal and display agitation, the local press, radio, and television, the initiative of the leading DOSAAF organizations is to be extended on a broad scale to the members of the Defense Society; the adoption of higher socialist obligations for 1977 is to be organized.

Supervision is to be improved over the performance of the DOSAAF committees with respect to the organization of socialist competition, regularly checking the progress of fulfillment of obligations and focusing special attention on lagging organizations. Periodically these problems are to be discussed at meetings of the committee presidium and with the active social membership, and measures are to be taken to generalize and adopt advanced experience in the practice of all DOSAAF organizations.

3. The editorial boards of SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, VOYENNYE ZNANIYA, ZA RULEM, RADIO, and KRAYL'YA RODINY are to extensively and with variety publicize the activities of the DOSAAF organizations in the course of preparing for the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, regularly publishing materials concerning the work of the defense collectives--initiators and leaders in socialist competition in 1977, publicizing the advanced experience of the best DOSAAF organizations, and vigorously unearthing shortcomings in the organization of socialist competition.

4. The results of socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October are to be totaled up in accordance with the "Terms Governing Socialist Competition Among Republic, Kray, Oblast, Moscow City, and Leningrad City DOSAAF Organizations," approved by the Presidium of the CC DOSAAF USSR and coordinated with the AUCCTU and the CC Komsomol.

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CSO: 1801

## EFFECTIVENESS OF PARTY POLITICAL WORK WEIGHED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jan 77 p 1 LD

/Editorial: "Increasing the Effectiveness of Party-Political Works"/

/Text/ Party-political work in the Soviet Army and Navy is one of the key directions in the multifaceted activity of the CPSU in leading the armed forces. It is conducted in full accordance with Leninist norms and principles and is an inalienable part of party building and at the same time part of Soviet military building.

Our party is constantly concerned for the improvement and betterment of party-political work in the army and navy serving the cause of the further consolidation of our armed forces and the raising of their combat readiness. A vivid example of this concern is the CPSU Central Committee resolution adopted 10 years ago "On Measures for Improving Party-Political Work in the Soviet Army and Navy." The implementation of the measures envisaged by this important party document has had a beneficial effect on further raising the efficiency of party building in all spheres of the life and activity of the army and navy and on the all-round intensification of party influence on all processes taking place in the Soviet armed forces.

At the 25th CPSU Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed: "The dynamism of the development of Soviet society, the growing scale of communist building and our activity in the international arena urgently require the constant improvement of the standard of party leadership of the development of the economy and culture and people's education and the improvement of organizational and political work among the masses. /printed in boldface/ This instruction of the party also applies to party-political work in the army and navy. A central place in this work is occupied by questions connected with raising the combat readiness of the troops and naval forces and improving the quality of the servicemen's field, air and naval training and their mastering of new equipment and with the further consolidation of military discipline in the units and on the ships.



The successes of the leading formations, units and ships which have achieved high results in combat and political training and in the further consolidation of military discipline, the skillful actions of the personnel in conducting exercises and maneuvers, and the glorious deeds of leading military collectives who are the initiators of socialist competition for a worthy greeting to the 60th anniversary of Great October attest to the rich experience of organizational and ideological work accumulated in the army and navy.

In organizing party-political work the commanders, political organs and party organizations constantly consider the specific features of the branches of the forces and categories of troops, the influence of scientific and technical progress on their qualitative state, the improved standard of general educational training of the personnel, and the specific tasks fulfilled by the unit, ship or subunit. All this makes it possible to resolve more effectively and fruitfully, in the process of the training and education of the servicemen, questions of the formation in them of the lofty moral-political and psychological qualities essential for victory in modern warfare and an aware attitude toward the mastering of combat equipment and the fulfillment of all duties placed on the defender of the motherland.

The essence of the party's requirements on all the present activity of Soviet people in all spheres of material and spiritual life is expressed in a brief and far-reaching formula--quality and high efficiency. This requirement is also a determining one for the entire activity of the armed forces and for party-political work. Every commander and political worker, every party organization and all communists and Komsomol members of the army and navy must strive to insure that the quality and efficiency of the troops' training and their political, military and moral education is improved with every passing day, so that the effectiveness of socialist competition grows in accordance with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee resolution.

The improvement of the quality and efficiency of party-political work depends wholly on the constant improvement of its forms and methods on a scientific basis and on the standard of political maturity and professional competence of the commanding and political cadres and party aktiv. Our armed forces have officers cadres devoted to the cause of the party and to the people and well trained in the military and technical respects. Over 90 percent of the officers are communists or Komsomol members. Almost all commanders of regiments and ships of the first and second ranks and their deputies for political affairs have military higher education. During the past report and election party meetings, the most experienced, mature communists were elected to leading party organs and as party organization secretaries.

Such cadres can resolve successfully the most complex and crucial tasks and skillfully conduct party-political work among the personnel. But this in no way means that there is no longer any need to improve the knowledge and

practical skills of the organizers of party-political work. Every army and navy leader must display tireless concern for the expansion of his political and military knowledge, pedagogical skill and cultural outlook.

The effectiveness of party-political work depends largely on how the commanders, political organs and party organizations know how to determine correctly the leading directions in their activity and how objectively and with how much principle they approach the assessment of the results of their influence on the state of combat and political training and military discipline in the unit and subunit. The overestimation of what has been achieved and the wish to see what is desired as reality have nothing in common with a party approach to one's tasks. The task consists in insuring that in all sectors of our cadres' activity a Leninist style of work is asserted, criticism and self-criticism are developed, that which is new and progressive is supported, implacability is displayed toward shortcomings and measures are taken to eliminate them.

The winter training period is at its height. On the training fields, firing ranges and airfields, on distant ocean voyages, the personnel are persistently polishing their combat skill and field, air and naval training. Developing the struggle for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee October 1976 plenum and the demands of the USSR Defense Ministry, the army and navy personnel are striving to mark the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with new successes in socialist competition for the further raising of the combat readiness of the units and ships and for the high-quality mastering of combat equipment and weapons.

In all this an enormous role belongs to the party-political work in the army and navy which our commanders, political workers and party organizations are performing with increasing scope. Its high efficiency is convincingly manifested in the consistent buildup of the combat readiness of the troops and naval forces, the high ideological tempering of the Soviet servicemen, and their ardent patriotism and internationalism and further cohesion around the CPSU and its combat staff--the Leninist Central Committee.

CSO: 1801

REPORT ON PEOPLE'S CONTROL HEARD BY MAIN POLITICAL DIRECTORATE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jan 77 p 2 ID

/Unattributed report: "Improving the Leadership of the People's Control Organs"

/Text/ The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate has heard a report by Col V. Tsvetkov, deputy chief of the Kiev Military District Political Directorate and chairman of the District People's Control Committee, "On the Work of the District People's Control Organs in the Light of the CPSU Central Committee Resolution on the Party Leadership of the People's Control Organs in the Latvian SSR."

During the discussion of the report it was noted that, in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th party congress and the demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolution in Latvia, the District People's Control workers had galvanized their work in rendering aid to commanders in the struggle for the safekeeping, high-quality servicing and operation of equipment and arms, the accounting and rational use of money and material funds, the observance of a regime of thrift, the fulfillment of production plans and the raising of labor productivity.

The army patrol members are making skillful use of the most effective forms and methods of work. Comprehensive checks are being introduced increasingly widely into practice, making it possible not only to reveal particular shortcomings but to investigate deeply the reasons for them and to take effective steps to eliminate them. Mass checks are being held more frequently.

Worthy of attention is the practice of organizing, in the section People's Control organs, the allocation of permanent assignments to members of the groups in specific spheres of control work and of creating permanent and temporary posts in subunits and shops and at projects.

Questions of the activity of the People's Control workers are regularly discussed at party meetings and at sessions of the party committees and

party Bureau. During the past report and election campaign, 80 percent of the group leaders and 30 percent of the People's Control post leaders delivered reports at party organization meetings. The political organs and party organizations are displaying constant concern for the selection, placement and education of People's Control workers and for raising the fruitfulness of their work.

At the same time it was noted that the potential of the People's Control organs is still not fully used in the district. Some of them are not distinguished by the necessary persistence and principledness, and bypass the main problems determining the struggle for high qualitative indicators in the troops' activity. The effectiveness of People's Control is still low at production sectors where large-scale material values are concentrated and on projects nearing completion and construction sites.

Individual groups and posts hold checks only after violations have been committed, in a superficial manner, and without revealing the fundamental reasons for shortcomings.

In their work they do not always combine measures aimed at revealing, eliminating and preventing omissions. Cases occur where some commanders and leaders of enterprises and institutions do not direct the activity of the People's Control workers and do not react to their alarm signals. Not all political organs and party organizations really concern themselves yet about improving the forms and methods of work of the People's Control organs.

It was proposed that the Kiev Military District Political Directorate eliminate shortcomings in the leadership of the People's Control organs, and it was recommended to elaborate and implement additional measures to intensify the effectiveness of control work among the troops.

The People's Control organs are a mass organization. The access of a broad circle of personnel to the activity of groups and posts should serve both the cause of the political education of the People's Control workers themselves and the formation of the public opinion of the military and production collectives against any manifestations of thriftlessness, embezzlements, violations of state and financial discipline and all other shortcomings.

Fuller use must be made of People's Control in the verification of the execution of the instructions of the directive organs. Special attention must be paid to raising the efficiency of the work of the People's Control organs in military construction organizations, at production enterprises, among the railroad troops and in the military trade sphere.

The political organs and party organizations must constantly teach the People's Control workers to organize their work on a large scale, proceeding from the tasks which are being resolved by the entire party and all

working people. Questions of improving production efficiency and the quality of work, the struggle for the successful fulfillment of the targets of the Tenth Five-Year Plan by which the entire country is now living are the main, determining ones in the activity of all army and navy patrol members. Proceeding from the demands of the party every People's Control worker must be clearly aware of his role in resolving the practical tasks for the further improvement of the entire training and educational process among the troops and in the struggle to improve its efficiency and quality.

The activity of the People's Control organs must be used widely and deeply in fulfilling the tasks stemming from the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee "On All-Union Socialist Competition To Improve Production Efficiency and the Quality of Work and To Fulfill Successfully the Targets of the Tenth Five-Year Plan" and from the CPSU Central Committee's letter to the kolkhoz members, sovkhos workers, machine operators, scientists, agricultural specialists and workers of the industry delivering material and technical facilities to the countryside and to all working people of the Soviet Union, and also from the instructions of the USSR Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate on organizational and political work in the light of these documents.

The District Political Directorate was ordered to instruct its command and political staff more thoroughly in the practice of the leadership of the People's Control organs with consideration for the features of People's Control activity in the army and navy, and in the skillful combination of the efforts of the People's Patrol members with the activity of other control organs.

More concern must be displayed for the organizational reinforcement of groups and posts and broad circles of the army and navy public must be enlisted to help them from among the most experienced, enterprising, principled party and Komsomol activists. At the same time it is essential to improve the instruction of army and navy People's Control Patrol members and to teach them the methods of conducting checks and of preventive work in the subunits and enterprise shops.

The political organs and party organizations must regularly study and discuss the activity of groups and posts at sessions of the party committees and bureau and party meetings, and regularly hear reports from communists working in the People's Control organs. It is essential to engage constantly in the education of army and navy People's Control Patrol members, to increase their authority and activeness, to insure extensive publicity of the work they perform and of the measures taken as a result of control checks. All this must promote the further intensification of party influence on all aspects of the life and activity of the military and production collectives.

CSO: 1801

'RED STAR' ASSERTS CONTINUING RELEVANCE OF LENIN'S TEACHING

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jan 77 p 1 LD

/Editorial: "The Triumph of Lenin's Ideas"/

/Text/ Each day we live through brings us closer to a portentous jubilee--the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. And each day is marked by outstanding new achievements by the motherland in all sectors of the building of communism. By the will of the party and people and through the inspired labor of the Soviet people, the wealth and strength of the land of soviets and its international authority are being augmented. The forces of democracy and socialism are growing, the positions of peace and of the security of the peoples are gaining strength and the cause of social and national liberation is securing more and more victories. Lenin's immortal teaching lives and triumphs in all the revolutionary transformations of our epoch.

Illich's heart stopped beating 53 years ago. But the light of Lenin's great ideas have not dimmed for a single day, not for a single minute. The party which Lenin created is honorably continuing Lenin's cause. Through its selfless service of the people and its constant concern for their welfare and happiness the communist party has earned the boundless love and respect of the urban and rural workers, of the servicemen of the army and navy, and of all Soviet people. As the tried and tested leader, inspirer and organizer of all our victories in peaceful labor and in the defense of the socialist fatherland, the CPSU is bearing aloft the banner of Leninism and is confidently leading the Soviet people toward communism.

In its all-embracing political and organizing work, our party is invariably guided by Lenin's ideas. Leninism is the inexhaustible source of revolutionary thought and revolutionary action and the unshakable ideological-theoretical foundation of the CPSU's political strategy and tactics. Turning to V. I. Lenin's ideological legacy, the party sees its most important task as finding, on the basis of Lenin's thoughts and Lenin's methodology, the solution to topical problems of building communism.

"...Whatever the matter in question," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed when speaking at the ceremony devoted to the presentation of the "Gold Star" medal to the city of Tula, "we are reverently safeguarding and augmenting Lenin's legacy."

With the broadening of the scale of our building work the most important objective law-governed pattern in the creation of a new society which was formulated by V. I. Lenin--the growth of the Communist Party's leading role--is revealed increasingly vividly. The demands on all the party organizations and on each communist--who is called upon, as was noted at the 25th CPSU Congress, to master the Leninist style of work--also increase constantly. The party teaches that working in a Leninist manner means insuring a creative, scientific approach--which is alien to subjectivism--to the matter in hand; it means displaying high exactingness toward oneself and others and responsibility for the sector one has been assigned; and it means being competent and struggling irreconcilably against any manifestations of complacency and laxity.

Loyalty to Leninism and the aspiration of millions to work and live in a Leninist manner are manifested with tremendous force in the growing political and labor activeness of the Soviet people and in the nationwide scale of the socialist competition for putting into practice the program drawn up by the 25th party congress for economic and cultural building and for greeting the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution in a fitting manner. Lenin's ideas of socialist competition have put down such deep roots that it has been transformed into a mighty lever for economic and social progress and into a veritable school for the political, labor and moral education of the working people.

Lenin's ideas live and triumph in all our deeds and achievements. They illumined the path for us in the years of the first five-year plan, at the difficult time of the struggle for socialism at the construction sites of the DneproGES and Magnitka, the "Turksib" and Komsomolsk-na-Amure, and at other advanced posts of socialist industry, and also in the struggle for the collectivization of agriculture and the implementation of the cultural revolution. Lenin's ideas led millions of people to heroic exploits in the Great Patriotic War when the Soviet people under the leadership of the party reached their worldwide-historic victory after passing through the gravest ordeals that had ever fallen to anyone's lot and after passing through the fire of fighting which lasted for 4 years and was unprecedented in scale. Leninism is our scientific compass even now, when Soviet power has emerged on historic new peaks and is continuing successfully to solve the practical tasks of building communism.

Following Lenin's behests, our country has traversed a path equivalent to centuries in a period of only 6 decades. We have built a society the like of which mankind has never before known, a society before which boundless scope has been opened up for further all-round progress. The genuinely democratic nature of our system is being revealed increasingly fully in

the great gains of the Soviet socialist way of life. The Soviet person-- a fervent patriot and consistent internationalist--has been formed; he combines within himself ideological conviction and tremendous vital energy, culture and knowledge; the will and ability to build communism; and a readiness to rise to the defense of the revolutionary gains and peaceful labor of the people.

The great correctness and vitality of V. I. Lenin's teaching about the building of a new society are embodied in the remarkable achievements of developed socialism. It is finding further creative development in the party's tireless ideological-theoretical and practical activity. The CPSU Central Committee report to the 25th party congress and the congress' historic decisions, which provide for the further all-round growth of our motherland's might and of the people's well-being, have become an outstanding contribution to the treasurehouse of Leninism.

The active, peace-loving policy of the CPSU in the international arena is illumined with the light of Leninism and with Leninist wisdom. Insuring favorable external conditions for the building of communism, this policy is based on the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism and of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. It is of a consistently class, socialist nature and serves as a mighty factor for strengthening universal peace and security and for the acceleration of social progress.

Assessing the nature and trends of contemporary world development in a Leninist fashion and from profoundly class, scientific and realistic positions, the CPSU is displaying high vigilance toward the intrigues of the enemies of international detente and of the reactionary, aggressive forces of imperialism, and is showing constant concern for the strengthening of the defensive capability of the USSR and of its armed forces. The party pursues its multifaceted activity in the leadership of military building, in accordance with Lenin's teaching about the defense of the socialist fatherland. Reverently following V. I. Lenin's behests, Soviet servicemen are studying military matters in proper fashion and are increasing their vigilance and combat readiness. The high moral-political and combat qualities of the personnel are manifested in the successful fulfillment of the crucial tasks which the party and people set before the armed forces and in the mounting pitch of the socialist competition in honor of the fatherland's 60th jubilee.

Filled with creative strength and revolutionary energy, our motherland is marching with firm and confident tread along the path toward communism that was opened up by the October Revolution. Lenin's great ideas live and triumph in the creative rhythm of our everyday life, in our daring plans and in our deeds and achievements.