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TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS

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NAVAL TRAINING ACTIVITIES DISCUSSED

On ASW Ship Azov

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Apr 77 p1

[Article by Capt-Lt Yu. Timoshchuk: "The Breath of Battle"]

[Text] The large ASW [antisubmarine warfare] ship "Azov" had hardly forced its way through the "minefield" when the radar operators reported the intersection of a group of surface targets which had appeared from the direction of the shore. Captain 3d Rank A. Lysenko, commander of the "Azov," pressed himself against the radar tube and distinguished the target blips on the screen with difficulty in the zone of interference. Such vigilance did honor to the watch which had discovered the "enemy" at maximum range and, what is more, against the background of the shore.

In order to make a decision, the commander had to make an estimate of the nature of the danger which was threatening the ship. From the targets' speed of movement it could be concluded that these were fast motor launches. But missile or torpedo?

"Combat alert!" the watch officer repeated the command of Captain 3d Rank Lysenko over the ship's relay system. "Prepare to repel the attacks of torpedo boats!"

This means that the gunners must begin their busy work. The battery commander, Senior Lieutenant O. Zakharov, reports readiness to open fire to the bridge. The torpedo boats have not yet entered the zone of operational range and the gun barrels of the "Azov" were already tracking them ready to defeat the attack at any moment.

But actual firing took place somewhat later--against a radio-controlled target. And while all the sections functioned as in battle, it was only until the moment when they could open fire. By the way, such a check was also useful. From it, the commander of the ship could judge the coordination of the gunmount sections and the accuracy of the target indications which the combat information center is developing. In the socialist obligations which are adopted by the gunners in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October, emphasis is placed on the further improvement in the combat ability of the seamen and in developing in the personnel the ability to utilize their weapons with maximum effectiveness.

Firing at the target demonstrated how this appears in practice. The first salvo--short. The necessary corrections are introduced into the fire-control instruments and destruction was achieved with the second salvo. Although the target was covered by fog, for contemporary equipment this is not a great difficulty if it is controlled by skillful hands.

The guns fell silent. But the exercise does not lose its dynamics. The gun battles had not succeeded in cooling when the sonar operators discovered a target which was classified as a submarine. After determining the elements of its movement, on which the subordinates of Senior Lieutenant L. Bedritskiy did not spend much time, the commander of the ship could immediately conduct the attack on the "enemy." But the plan provided for the prolonged tracking of the "enemy" submarine's maneuvers. This was required to make a thorough check of the sonarmen's ability and the ability of the entire ship's ASW section. And, as they say, the submariners managed to create the conditions for such a check: being covered by jamming, they broke away from the pursuit.

The watch operator, Senior Seaman V. Trofimenko, is at the control panel of the sonar station. He is listening to the depths of the sea from the bearings which are given from the main command post. At such moments, the decisive role is played by mutual understanding between the commander of the ship and the sonar operator. The former resolves a tactical problem, trying to understand the logic of the submariners actions in order to defeat the "enemy's" concept. The latter is required not to miss the echo signal however weak or distorted it may be because of interference. Both Captain 3d Rank Lysenko and Senior Seaman Trofimenko coped successfully with their missions--contact was restored.

And again the attack is postponed. This time, in order to work out the coordination between the ship and aviation in a situation which approaches a combat one. The signalmen of the "Azov" successfully transmitted contact to the winged antisubmarine warfare personnel--one more element in the exercise was accomplished.

The skillful work of the specialists in the radio service had special significance for the commander of the ship and the crew as a whole. In fact, until recently the RTS [radio service] experienced difficulties in accomplishing socialist obligations. Some specialists did not have enough knowledge or skill. However, the intensified work of the ship's command and party organization in raising the quality of knowledge and drills in specialties permitted the RTS collective to take up the "slack."

The underwater "enemy" could no longer break away from the antisubmarine warfaremen. Now it was the turn of the miners. Specialists of department 3 led by Captain-Lieutenant Yu. Vasil'chenko joined in the struggle for victory. This is one of the best subunits of the ship. The seamen confirmed their ability to destroy underwater targets with depth-charge rockets by deed many times.

Second-class Petty Officer R. Kamaletdinov is preparing the bow rocket launcher for a salvo under the supervision of Warrant Officer G. Pasenko. This is where stubborn drills make themselves felt: the outstanding norm for loading the launcher has been exceeded. From the main command post, the order arrives to attack the target with depth bombs. Cutting through the darkness of the night, fiery bolts of lightning are carried away one after the other.

This salvo completed the integrated exercise at sea in a worthy manner.

Baltic Fleet Combat Traditions

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Apr 77 p 2

[Article by Capt 1st Rank N. Remizov: "Living Tie of the Generations"]

[Text] Captain 1st Rank Nikolay Trofimovich Remizov has been appointed permanent KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent for the twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet. We are publishing his remarks on the continuity of combat traditions.

I began my service in the Baltic Fleet a little less than a quarter of a century ago. And here I am again in the Baltic decades later. One can understand the feelings of a person who has returned to the land where he spent his young years after traveling about for a long time.

The large antisubmarine ships "Sil'nyy" and "Svirepyy" were standing dockside. It was as if they were only "catching their breath" after ocean toil. From the mouths of the seamen fly the words: Biscay, Havana, Atlantic.

Yes, you no longer call the Baltic men men who serve in the fleet of a closed sea: they went into the ocean long ago and are studying on its expanses together with the men of the North Sea, Pacific, and Black Sea Fleets.

"I met my two brothers on a long cruise," I heard on the deck of the "Sil'nyy" the rich accent of Warrant Officer [michman] V. Kostomarov. "Vladimir and Georgiy--they both serve on a ship of the Black Sea Fleet. I read its name on the side and requested a rendezvous. The meeting took place on the beam of the island of Crete...."

"To the continuers of the heroic traditions of the cruiser 'Aurora' which announced the birth of a new era to the world...." Thus begins the entry of Raul Castro in the book of honored visitors to the large antisubmarine ship "Sil'nyy."

Continuers of traditions.... In this jubilee year, the living tie of the times and generations and the visible continuity of traditions are especially perceptible. To protect traditions carefully means to develop them creatively, it says in the decree of the Central Committee CPSU on the 60th anniversary of the Great October.

In accordance with a good custom, many modern ships are named in honor of hero ships and have become the direct successors to their military glory.

The destroyers "Sil'nyy" and "Svirepyy" and the battleship "Oktyabr'skaya revolyutsiya." They are hero ships. At the end of the war, I had the occasion to serve in a squadron of the Baltic Fleet and to visit these ships. Here, Chief Petty Officer Ivan Tambasov looks at us from a portrait--from a gallery on the pier. He died throwing burning ammunition which threatened the ship with an explosion into the water from on board the ship. The veteran of the battleship "Oktyabr'skaya revolyutsiya," Warrant Officer Ivan Drozdetskiy, a friend and fellow serviceman of Ivan Tambasov who also served valiantly in battle told us, young seamen, of his exploit many times. Many times, we stopped in silence at the always raised copper plate on the gun named for Ivan Tambasov and now, the exploit of this hero from the battleship has been taken as an example by the seamen of the cruiser with the same name.

I did not catch the cruiser "Oktyabr'skaya revolyutsiya" in its base, it is now far away, in the Atlantic. But here I am talking with Warrant Officer V. Kostomarov (he served on this ship not so long ago) and I established radio communication with the deputy commander of the cruiser for political affairs, Captain 3d Rank V. Stepanov. I learned that the combat traditions on the ship which has been awarded the Memorial Banner of the Central Committee CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, and the Council of Ministers USSR are not only being carefully preserved but are also being added to. They are being added to in specific directions, and first of all in combat work. The same Warrant Officer Kostomarov on the cruiser mastered the speciality of radiotelegrapher and electrician and now, on the "Sil'nyy," he has become a miner and heads an outstanding team.

"Captain 1st Rank Mozharov stimulated us, the warrant officers, for the mastery of allied second specialities actively when he commanded the cruiser," says Kostomarov. "By the way, under his command our 'Sil'nyy' together with the 'Svirepyy' accomplished a long voyage and visited Cuba. Now, Mozharov is serving on the staff in another fleet."

In listening to the warrant officer, I recalled Yuriy Mozharov as a lieutenant on the "Sverdlov," at that time when the glory of this pilot cruiser in the series which later became known to the entire world had just arisen. Both the "Sverdlov" and the "Oktyabr'skaya revolyutsiya" and other surface ships were, from their very entry into service and now remain, ships of high fire ability. Unquestionably, the traditional school of the Baltic Squadron which was displayed so brilliantly during the war years had an effect here. Combat gunners such as A. Sagoyan and V. Yelagin brought their experience and traditions to the new postwar ships, the flagship of which was the "Sverdlov." In the same way later Yuriy Mozharov, a former group commander from the "Sverdlov," who perceived everything better from the combat gunners, became a skillful teacher of the new generation of seamen, this time on the missile-carrying ships, on the same "Sil'nyy."

This modern ship bears the flag and name of the destroyer "Sil'nyy" which fought valiantly for the city of Lenin. Evidence of the military glory of the destroyer has been collected and is carefully stored on the new ship: albums, documents, and letters from veterans.

Among the relics is the album "Beloved Ship." It was created during the days of the fierce battles. Two Red Navy men, A. Temerev and I. Cheremushkin, expressively engraved the military odyssey of the destroyer following the tracks of events: the famous crossing from Tallin to Kronshtadt, the battle in the Irbenskiy Straits where the "Sil'nyy" sank an enemy destroyer and set fire to an auxiliary cruiser, and many other combat episodes. It is noteworthy that the texts for the drawings were written so expressively by the famous writer and painter of seascapes, Aleksandr Kron.

The combat experience of the destroyer, the specific components of the combat characteristics of the heroes of war years, and their spiritual and moral aspects are being studied, I would say, with an extremely practical goal on today's "Sil'nyy." The tone is set in all work on the upbringing of the men in the traditions by the commander and the political organization. The young seamen meet with veterans of the destroyer and they correspond with them and members of their families.

The ship's activists communicate with the family of the famous miner Vladimir Karpov. It turned out that several of the officer's notes remained in the family since the war. They were studied with tremendous interest.

The miners of the BPK [large antisubmarine ship] "Sil'nyy" headed by Captain-Lieutenant A. Pron'kin have equipped themselves with the experience of the combat fighter and are following his example in studying the equipment. Live according to traditions! This was written in the obligations and deeds tell about this. BCh [department] -3 of the "Sil'nyy" is the best in the fleet. Recently the fleet commander, Vice Admiral A. Kosov, conducted a political lesson on the ship and he named the miners of today's "Sil'nyy" among the worthy continuers of the combat fighters' traditions. And recently, he awarded the medal "For distinction in military service" 2d class to one of them--to Warrant Officer I. Bandurov.

During the war years Senior Lieutenant Pavel Grebenchuk, commander of BCh-2 of the destroyer "Sil'nyy," showed himself to be an excellent gunner. During meetings with the seamen and in correspondence with them he, now captain 1st rank (retired), shares his experience and gives instructive advice. The weapons are now different but in instilling a zealous attitude toward service, enthusiasm in labor, and organization and discipline in the men a moral example will always play a tremendous role.

"The main thing which we are learning from you is loyalty to duty," the young missilemen and gunners write the combat veterans. On the "Sil'nyy," almost all firings received an outstanding grade. And one of them--hitherto unprecedented in complexity--was adjudged exemplary.

There can be pride in successes. But the lofty measure of demandingness which has also become a tradition requires a strict analysis of what has been done from positions of contemporary requirements for the effectiveness and quality of all work and demands an uncompromising struggle against shortcomings and errors.

During one of the firings last year, the gunners of the battery commanded by Lieutenant V. Gerasimov did not function in a completely coordinated manner. The commander of BCh-2, Captain-Lieutenant V. Lebedev, drew the first conclusion for himself--distracted by the training of the missilemen, he devoted less attention to the gunners and, in particular, he did not display concern for working out reserve methods for firing.

The "slack" was taken up energetically and here, besides, they recalled the combat experience of both Senior Lieutenant P. Grebenchuk and the antiaircraftman, Lieutenant E. Lebedinskiy, who were able to function skillfully in unexpected versions.

Of course, the officers looked ahead and not backward, they worked out contemporary procedures for repelling the attacks by an aerial enemy under jamming conditions and the failure of the electronic equipment, and they organized surprise checks of readiness to open fire namely in accordance with contemporary norms. The training of all specialists in BCh-2 became more effective.

The gunners passed the next check on combat security far from their native shores, in the Atlantic. All traces passed through the target. The seamen of the "Sil'nyy" discovered and attacked an "enemy" submarine just as skillfully. The subordinates of Lieutenant V. Gerasimov, operating in accordance with a difficult special situation at the concluding stage of the voyage, demonstrated outstanding ability. And the battery commander himself showed that he is the worthy son of his Baltic father, now captain 1st rank (retired).

The political and professional attitude is high in the military collectives. The socialist obligations in the competition for a worthy greeting for the 60th anniversary of the Great October are being accomplished systematically. The call of the Leninist party to mark the anniversary of the revolution with new successes and new achievements is serving as a reference point for the seamen in all their deeds. The remarkable traditions which have been confirmed in the army and the navy and which bind together all generations of defenders of October with the bonds of continuity are serving as a noble support in military labor and in the upbringing of people.

On ASW Ship Gordyy

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Apr 77 p 1

[Article by Engr-Capt 2d Rank L. Klimchenko: "With the First Missile"]

[Text] The commander of the large antisubmarine warfare [ASW] ship "Gordyy," Capt 2d Rank Yu. Dvurechenskiy, was observing how the blips of aerial targets--

"enemy airplanes"--were appearing on the scope. The watch radar operator immediately transmitted data on them to the combat information center whose section "led" several high-altitude targets and targets of various speeds simultaneously. The missilemen had already taken the measure of the most dangerous targets and were ready to repel an attack from the air. The routine workout of the ship's air defense weapons and sections proceeded.

And how many such drills took place during the winter training period!

Captain 2d Rank Dvurechenskiy was not completely satisfied with the results of the crew's combat training for the past year although the ship had a successful long cruise to its credit and as part of a group the "Gordyy" had won the Navy Prize for antisubmarine warfare training. However, the commander could not fail to see that the ability of the antiaircraftmen was weaker than the ability of the ASW sections.

From the first days of the new training year, on the "Gordyy" they began to prepare thoroughly for antiaircraft missile firings. The communists discussed their tasks at a party meeting. Communists--commanders of subunits--were heard at a session of the party bureau. And the commander of the missile gunnery department (BCh [department]-2), Senior Lieutenant A. Zhrebko, was heard twice--at the initial and concluding stage of training. The discussion concerned raising still higher the spirit and effectiveness of competition in each section and developing mutual assistance in training and service in the course of the competition for a worthy greeting for the 60th anniversary of the Great October.

Missile firing is the result of the strained activity of the entire ship's crew. In this regard, firing itself occupies such a short time interval that, in analyzing it, one should turn first of all to the question of how firing was prepared and which efforts were applied for its successful conduct.

This winter, the "Gordyy" had to do much sailing. During the last two months alone, the ship went to sea more than 15 times. On the one hand, this provided the opportunity to train the seamen under difficult sailing conditions and to knock the crews together. But, on the other hand, a shortage of days at anchor reduced the possibilities for studying the materiel and to prepare it for firing.

And you see, there are many young seamen on the ship. And really, with complete justification we can call the officer collective of the "Gordyy" youthful: the majority of group commanders are lieutenants. Under these conditions, it was especially important to make efficient use of each minute of training time both at the base and on the range and to increase the intensity of instruction. The radar operators and missilemen conducted twice as many drills in a short time period against actual targets as during the entire last training year. Competition was clearly organized for tasks and norms.

The combat information center section which, at first, did not cope with the tracking of a large number of targets with complete confidence, now tracked them confidentially in the most difficult situation. The radar operators substantially reduced the norms for putting out data on the aerial "enemy." The guidance operators did not lose a target although interference raged on the scopes.

The intensity of the drills increased with each passing day. The entire crew, from the commander to the cook, learned to operate confidently in gas masks, and the seamen of the upper battle stations--in protective clothing.

The staff officers, having checked the seamen's knowledge and skills prior to the firing which completed the winter training period, noted the high ability of the crew. And the chief petty officer of the ship, V. Yevtishchenko, who had mastered the duties of commander of an anti-aircraft artillery battery, functioned at the level of a master of military affairs during the check.

The "Gordy" won the fast-moving battle with the aerial "enemy" confidently and beautifully. Although the situation was not one of the easiest: reduced radar visibility and jamming. The target flew at an unusually low altitude and at an unusually high speed. Despite this, all the sections which participated in the firing accomplished their missions clearly and efficiently. The most difficult mission faced the commander of the anti-aircraft missile battery, Senior Lieutenant G. Nikitin. He accomplished the launching of one missile and then of the other clearly and confidently. Cutting through the sky as a fiery streak swiftly, the second missile hit fragments which were still flying toward the water after the target had been destroyed by the first missile.

"It was more difficult on the drills," several seamen of the "Gordy" spoke after the firing, forgetting that confidence and ease in a training battle was always achieved namely thanks to prolonged and intense drills and to that working sweat which often appeared on their backs in the course of the lessons.

The ship accomplished the fire mission successfully.

Submarine Crew Training

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Apr 77 p 2

[Article by Capt 2d Rank V. Nikulin, chief of the political section: "Depth of Search"]

[Text] When you analyze the organization of socialist competition among our best crews, you see that the path to success lies through the search for additional possibilities to increase the activity of people and for reserves to strengthen military discipline, raise combat readiness, and save energy resources.

There can be no genuine competition without a search, its very essence presumes creativity. This thought was sounded in many of the speeches of our communists at meetings of the party activists where they examined the questions of mobilizing the submariners for the accomplishment of the socialist obligations which had been assumed in the competition for a worthy greeting for the 60th anniversary of October. Being the first in the fleet to support the initiative of the Tamanites in the struggle for the leading task force, we were also concerned first of all about disclosing to the people the meaning and significance of this movement so that each collective and each seaman weighs his capabilities and determines the contribution which he can make to the common undertaking. But nevertheless, in some places the attitude toward this task has a certain fraction of formalism and one-sidedness.

I refer to the following example. A submarine had accomplished a training combat mission. Judging from the graphic agitation and the releases of the radio newspaper, everyone knew that the submariners had joined in the struggle for the title of best in the fleet. But then, did each one realize his personal responsibility for the accomplishment of the lofty obligations? The voyage showed that not everyone did. There, at sea, the representatives of the staff and the political section were forced to call attention of the ship's commander and political officer to shortcomings which also took place earlier in the organization of service, the standing of underway watch, and the observance of proper uniforms. This pertained especially to the department commander, Captain-Lieutenant V. Tsekhanskiy, and his subordinates. And you see, many shortcomings could have been eliminated long ago if they were really concerned on the ship about raising the role of competition in strengthening discipline and rallying the crew.

The great significance which all this has is shown by the experience of the commander of the outstanding department on one of the ships, Captain 2d Rank A. Rashkov. Here are several specific facts. There have been no serious delinquencies in the subunit for five years; all the warrant officers [michman] in the department are masters of military affairs; here the seamen and petty officers are acquiring skills and knowledge of a first-class specialist as early as after a year of service on the ship. To a great extent, this is explained by the fact that Captain 2d Rank Rashkov is able to find an approach to his subordinates and carry them along with the struggle for first place in training and competition.

Warrant Officer A. Sedykh did not intend to tie his fate with the ship for long; therefore, his attitude toward studying his specialty was without special zeal. But, unexpectedly for many, he successfully passed the tests for first-class specialist in a year. After one more year, he became a master of combat qualification. For successes in service, Sedykh was awarded a high decoration--the Order of the "Badge of Honor." All this is to the great credit of the department commander who was able to develop an active viable position in the warrant officer.

It has become a rule on the ship: each young subunit commander goes through a unique probationary period with Captain 2d Rank A. Rashkov in organizing competition and borrows his leading experience. To teach commanders and political officers of ships to disclose such experience, to analyze it thoughtfully, and to introduce it consistently is an important task of the staff and political section.

The winter period of combat training is ending, and with it, the first stage of the socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October. And if we can speak with pride today about the successful accomplishment of obligations (they have already been overaccomplished in many indices), then it is namely because the leading experience of the best collectives has become the property of others and because shortcomings were disclosed in time and corrected. The activity of the staff officers and the political section was increased; they began to analyze the state of affairs on the ships more deeply and in combination. Thanks to this, the commanders of ships always know how things stand with their neighbors and who they should equal.

Reflecting on the fact that the struggle for the title of best task force in the fleet had a positive effect on our lives, we should note first of all the more specific and interested participation of the flagship specialists in the competition. Recently, staff personnel of the fleet checked the training of the officers in the engineering departments. They all received only outstanding and good grades. This success is also explained by the fact that great attention is devoted to the mechanical engineers as well as to all other officers on the part of the flag specialists. Constantly analyzing their knowledge and skills, a record of their accomplishment of their obligations is maintained.

These obligations are written out in a special journal. In leafing through it, one can always obtain a clear impression of how things stand at a given period with one officer or another. And the scales of the successes of the mechanical engineers is shown by the fact that during the last year our ships, in accomplishing long voyages, saved such a quantity of energy resources that it was sufficient for an additional ocean cruise by the submarine.

This year, the economy figures should increase. And this is an indicator of the increased skill of the submariners and their ardent striving to achieve new successes in the struggle for the best task force in the fleet. The search for reserves to increase the combat readiness of the ships and the special abilities of the submariners and the striving to improve the organization of service, strengthen military order, and rally the crew has become one of the remarkable features of the competition on the ships.

As noted in his speech at the 16th Congress of Trade Unions of the USSR by the General Secretary of the Central Committee CPSU, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev,

today the competition is concentrating more and more around the problems of effectiveness and quality. This has also become an important sign of the competition in our military collectives.

Thus, having begun to use the training center considerably more intensively and with considerably higher quality, we were immediately convinced of the great possibilities which are opened up for the more rapid and reliable training of the specialists. The integrated working out of the actions of crews in the training center permitted us to reduce the time for bringing the equipment and the ship to combat readiness. A scalar, critical view of the work of ships' commanders permitted us to overcome a certain stereotype in their actions at sea. A thorough analysis of the specialists' labor disclosed new possibilities to reduce the time to prepare weapons for action.

In our socialist obligations, there is a paragraph about improving the training material base. It is being steadily implemented. The great effectiveness with which the lessons of the officers of the engineering departments proceed in the Znaniya [Knowledge] room which was created by the hands of the rationalizers is interesting. A room for repair training will soon be put into operation. Lessons in it will help to continue the deed which was begun at sea: to prolong the operating periods of equipment between repairs.

The quality of training on shore has a direct effect on the quality of accomplishment of missions at sea. It is pleasing to note that the majority of the crews have increased their indices in accomplishing training combat missions. This is the result of improved training at the base, well organized competition, and the great organizational and educational work which are conducted by commanders, political officers, and party and Komsomol organizations.

The political section is constantly concerned that each party organization renders active assistance to commanders and that each communist serves as an example for all submariners. It is the party members who are marching in the vanguard of the competitors, clearly understanding themselves and helping their comrades to realize that the struggle for the best task force is a matter for everyone.

Disciplinary Problems on Vessels

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Apr 77 p 2

[Article by Capt-Lt P. Vakarov: "When the Landmarks Are Illegible"]

[Text] The seamen of one of the ships sent a letter to the editors of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. They expressed concern about the inattentive attitude in the crew towards their comrades being released to the reserve. In particular, some of them left the ship in shabby clothing and even the send-offs themselves did not appear to be festive. For example, the march which they all love was not played....

The letter was surprising first of all because the questions which it touched on could easily have been solved by the ship's command but, for some reason, the seamen did not turn to their immediate superiors. It turned out that the complaints of the letter's authors were not completely substantiated. And they agreed with this themselves. For loud music is far from always appropriate on the upper deck, especially during drills and lessons which are conducted on ships standing alongside. And the fact that those released to the reserve leave the ship in shabby clothing, to put it mildly, does not correspond to the truth. It is simply that some "men of fashion" must sometimes part with flannel-woolens which have been taken in unnecessarily or trousers which have been let out too much.

It would appear that everything was in order. But from the letter and from talking with several seamen it was felt that they are experiencing a certain dissatisfaction with the mutual relations in the collective and, at the same time, they do not display genuine interest in the affairs of the crew, which is encountered rather rarely.

The commander of the ship, Captain-Lieutenant Yu. Matveyev, and his deputy for political affairs, Lieutenant N. Skachkov, attributed this to the fact that the letter's authors themselves do not shine with discipline and the life of the crew concerns them little in general.

Actually, there are rather many punishments entered in the service cards of Petty Officer 2d Class I. Druzhinin and Seaman A. Gorodnichiy. But here is what is characteristic: both seamen began their service on another ship and had no punishment there.

"It is not surprising," the commander of the ship explained, "formerly, they were younger as regards their time of service and behaved better."

It turns out that the commander considers it natural for a seaman's moral and professional qualities to decrease rather than increase with an increase in his period of service.

The situation developed in such a way that recently the crew was replenished with seamen from other ships. And many of them arrived from more unified, harmonious collectives. The new surroundings affected the newcomers differently. Some were indifferent to the change in the situation while others perceived acutely the change in service. Petty Officer 2d Class I. Druzhinin, for example, still hoped for a long time that he would return to his ship. Of course, such attitudes complicated the work of the officers and their educational influence, especially on the newcomers, should have been organized finely with consideration of their subordinates' past experience. But, at the same time, strict demandingness in accordance with the regulations was also necessary.

Unfortunately, both the commander and the political officer considered it possible to give preference to administrative measures and, at times, even doubtful ones. For example, clearly organized (and, unquestionably, useful) checking of seamen returning from liberty was at times conducted by a method which wounded their dignity. So that the seamen would not disrupt the daily plan by being carried away by a game of dominoes, the dominoes were taken away from them. So that contrary to expectation the seamen would not take artistic literature to their battle stations, they stopped issuing them library books.... Decisive actions? Unquestionably. But irreproachable?

Of course, a prohibiting order can be issued in any case--and it will be executed. It cannot be otherwise in a military collective. However, in employing decisive measures the commander must nevertheless be concerned that their necessity is clear to his subordinates and that these measures do not cause bewilderment or false rumors. But the ship's officers did not always ponder this. In pursuing specific goals--to improve the discipline in standing watch, to achieve observance of the daily plan, and to eliminate delinquencies of the seamen on leave--they sometimes forgot that all this must be in one common channel for training and education, rallying the collective, improving its moral climate, and strengthening the interrelations between servicemen as called for by the regulations. Demandingness as called for by the regulations presumes the skillful combination of measures of convincing and compulsion, attention to people, and an individual approach to each person. These basic landmarks, unfortunately, are not always clearly seen by the commander and the political officer.

In talking with Lieutenant N. Skachkov, I automatically recalled the minesweeper on which I began my service and our political officer, Senior Lieutenant I. Kushik. The respect which the petty officers and seamen had for him was profound and sincere. Because the character of this officer combined demandingness and spiritual generosity. They always waited for him in the crew's quarters. He was a good story teller, willingly answered questions, and at the same time was able to turn people and attune them to the required way. When Izyaslav Pavlovich departed, one of us automatically suddenly recalled that he had not written his relatives for a long time or someone was required to go and work at his battle station or today must study a chapter from the textbook on his specialty.

Of course, our political officer had considerable service as well as living experience. For the present, Lieutenant N. Skachkov does not have enough of either one or the other. And the main thing is that he does not have the ability to plan educational work, note the landmarks, or see the most important element for a given time.

In the last half year, unquestionably such an element should have become work with subunit commanders and the petty officers. By the way, in this same unit there are leading ships from whose commanders and political officers Captain-

Lieutenant Yu. Matveyev and Lieutenant N. Skachkov could have learned much. However, assuming that matters are going for them no worse than for others, the officers did not consider it necessary to turn to the experience of their colleagues. Nor did their senior comrades stimulate them for this.

The ship's crew is small; therefore the commander and political officer have the opportunity to work personally, in case of necessity, on the matters of one seaman or another. There are great advantages in this, but if such a situation becomes a system, then willy-nilly the subunit commanders and petty officers find themselves excluded from the educational process. This has an especially negative effect on the petty officers. They reduce their demandingness toward themselves, cease to be an example for their comrades, and set out on the path of disciplinary violations.

It should be noted that in general, work with subunit commanders as educators was envisaged in the ship's plans. But this important matter was faced on the ship only now, after the active intervention of the political section. Such measures as talks about naval comradeship and about mutual aid and mutual assistance were conducted with the personnel literally in recent weeks while a seminar on the role of the officer's authority in the upbringing of subordinates was conducted with the officers. A party meeting took place at which the question of demandingness and a sensitive and concerned attitude toward subordinates by superiors was posed.

Now there is every basis to assume that the moral atmosphere in the collective will improve and that, just as all ships' crews, it will be distinguished by strong cohesion, a high state of discipline, and the concern of each person for the common cause. The commander and political officer understood their errors and, with the energy inherent to them, undertook to correct the shortcomings in educational work. It is only a pity that the senior commanders did not help the officers to take this correct and necessary step earlier.

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CSO: 1801

DOSAAF SEMINAR ON ORGANIZING PATRIOTIC INDOCTRINATION DESCRIBED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 10 Apr 77 p 1

[Unattributed article: "To Raise Efficiency and Quality of the Work"]

[Text] On 4-6 April 1977, in Leningrad, an all-Union seminar was held for the deputy chairmen of the DOSAAF central committees of the Union republics, the kray and oblast DOSAAF committees of the RSFSR on mass organizational work and military patriotic propaganda.

The seminar participants heard a report by the deputy chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, Maj Gen V. Mosyaykin "On the Work of the DOSAAF Organizations to Properly Celebrate the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Fulfillment of the Decisions of the Eighth All-Union DOSAAF Congress."

The speaker pointed out that the DOSAAF members have actively joined the preparations for the 60th anniversary of Great October. Many DOSAAF committees have worked out sound plans for these preparations, they are showing creative initiative, and are skillfully coordinating their activities with the concerned organizations and departments.

This work is being successfully carried out in the DOSAAF organizations of the Ukraine and Belorussia, the cities of Moscow and Leningrad, as well as Moscow, Tul'skaya, Volgogradskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Rostovskaya and Ryazanskaya oblasts of the RSFSR.

Unfortunately, there still are many DOSAAF organizations which have still not commenced serious and purposeful work in carrying out the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution" and are allowing slowness in working out and implementing the specific measures to carry out the decisions set by the Eighth All-Union DOSAAF Congress. This work has been organized poorly in the DOSAAF collectives of Pskovskaya, Kostromskaya and Irkutskaya oblasts.

In speaking about the tasks which should be carried out in the course of preparing for the 60th anniversary of Great October by the DOSAAF organizations, the speaker drew attention to the demand of the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Raising the Role of Oral Political Agitation in Carrying Out the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress." He noted that it is essential to revitalize the activities of the lecture series under the DOSAAF houses, to organize Lenin readings, and increase the participation of the youth in the all-Union hike to the sites of revolutionary, military and labor glory of the Soviet people, and in the military sports games Zarnitsa [Summer Lightning] and Orlenok [Eaglet], as well as establish close ties between the DOSAAF committees and the mass information bodies. A major task for the organizational workers and DOSAAF propagandists, the speaker pointed out, is a further improvement in organizing the socialist competition. It is essential to see to it that it becomes truly mass, with the participation in it, without exception, of all primary, training and sports organizations as well as the production enterprises and shops of DOSAAF.

The pledges being approved by them should be concrete and lead to new achievements.

The speaker also spoke of strengthening the political and indoctrinational work in the DOSAAF training organizations, and of the measures to improve the indoctrination of juveniles and further develop the military-technical types of sports.

The speaker gave great attention to the work of the DOSAAF organizations in carrying out the decisions of the Eighth All-Union DOSAAF Congress. Having noted the first achievements in this area, he analyzed the shortcomings for which the Karel'skiy, Kostromskaya, Tomskaya and other DOSAAF oblast committees had been criticized. All the DOSAAF committees must work out sound plans for implementing the critical comments and proposals stated in the course of the reports and elections, they must organize their carrying out, bring about a rise in the efficiency and quality of the mass organizational work, they must constantly maintain a Leninist style of leadership, and give more attention to the recruitment, placement and indoctrination of the activist personnel, and to further strengthening the primary DOSAAF organizations.

In this area, of important significance is the turning of the large primary organizations into base collectives which would provide help to the small organizations in order that they become viable. The DOSAAF committees must take effective measures to involve all the primary organizations in the All-Union Competition announced by the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee for the best organization of mass defense work and dedicated to the 50th anniversary of DOSAAF. The speaker stressed that in the future it is essential to strengthen professional contacts between the DOSAAF committees and the trade unions, the Komsomol, the military units and political bodies, the military commissariats, the CD staffs, and the other departments and public organizations.

M. Stegantsev, the chief of the Administration for Mass Organizational Work and Military Patriotic Propaganda of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee spoke "On the State and Measures to Improve Accounting and Reporting in the DOSAAF Organizations" before the seminar participants.

The speaker noted that accounting and reporting when correctly organized in the DOSAAF organizations provide an opportunity not only to objectively assess the state of affairs, but also to see the development patterns and prospects for the processes in the life of DOSAAF, and they help to generalize and more fully utilize advanced experience.

In recent years there has been a marked improvement in the state of accounting and reporting in many DOSAAF organizations, and to a significant degree this has been aided by the strengthening of the committees with skilled personnel, and by the greater responsibility shown by the leading workers for the assigned job.

As a positive example, the Ukrainian DOSAAF organization was mentioned. Thorough analysis of the report data obtained here has made it possible for the Central Committee to work out and implement specific measures aimed at a further rise in the mass defense work. And this has played an important role in the fact that the republic organization year in and year out has held first place among the DOSAAF organizations of the Union republics for the results of the all-Union socialist competition.

However, accounting and reporting as yet are not well organized in all the DOSAAF organizations. Serious shortcomings in this important matter are found in the DOSAAF organizations of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, Yukutia, Buryatia, Altayskiy Kray, Arkhangel'skaya, Kirovskaya and Armurskaya oblasts, as well as in a number of other oblasts, krays and republics.

Individual DOSAAF committees have been very late in submitting reports on their fulfillment of the conditions of the all-Union socialist competition. This does not make it possible to promptly analyze their activities or to set specific ways for eliminating the shortcomings. The report also noted that there are serious shortcomings in the compiling of the reports.

There are committees which have a formal attitude toward the preparing of reports. As a result in the reports there is neither analysis of the shortcomings nor conclusions or proposals, but merely a listing of the number of measures carried out.

In the conclusion of the report, M. Stegantsev drew the attention of the seminar participants to the necessity of improving the state of accounting and reporting, and further raising the level of all mass defense work, as is demanded by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the Eighth All-Union DOSAAF Congress.

Experience was exchanged by the deputy chairman of the DOSAAF committees for mass organizational work and military patriotic propaganda who spoke at

the seminar. These included: V. Yezhov (Moscow City DOSAAF Committee), A. Balandin (Kazakh DOSAAF Central Committee), N. Tsar'kov (Belorussian DOSAAF Central Committee), O. Meypariani (Georgian DOSAAF Central Committee), D. Sedov (Omskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee), V. Glebskiy (Uzbek DOSAAF Central Committee), T. Tokombayev (Kirgiz DOSAAF Central Committee), D. Shurshin (Kuybyshevskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee), A. Naumov (Volgogradskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee), V. Konevtsev (Khabarovskiy Kray DOSAAF Committee), R. Gadzhiyev (Azerbaydzhan DOSAAF Central Committee), A. Golodnyak (Ukrainian DOSAAF Central Committee), N. Ilyukhin (Sverdlovskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee), and P. Dmitriyev, chief of the Leningrad DOSAAF House. Also speaking at the seminar were the workers of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, V. Ryzhenkov and S. Drozhzhin.

The comrades who spoke at the seminar made a number of proposals which would aid in activating mass defense work in the DOSAAF collectives, raising the quality and effectiveness of political indoctrinational work with the students of the training courses, and improving accounting and reporting. They told of the preparations for the 60th anniversary of Great October.

I. Ivanov, a key worker from the Leningrad City CPSU Committee, spoke to the seminar participants. He told of the struggle of the Leningrad party organization to carry out the decisions of the 25th Party Congress and of the party leadership over the activities of the DOSAAF organizations in Leningrad.

The seminar participants, with great interest, became acquainted with the historical and revolutionary monuments of Leningrad and its sights. They visited the staff of the armed insurrection, the Smol'nyy Institute, where for the first time in the history of mankind Soviet power was proclaimed, they saw the legendary cruiser "Aurora," they visited Martian Fields, and laid a wreath on the graves of the heroes of the revolution. They paid homage at the Piskarevskiy Memorial Cemetary to the memory of the deceased defenders and residents of the hero city which courageously endured a 900-day blockade.

The seminar participants were acquainted with the organization of the training process and political indoctrination work at the Motor Vehicle School No 1 and the Naval School No 2 of Leningrad, as well as with the activities of the primary DOSAAF organizations of the Kirovskiy Zavod and Elektrosila associations.

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HIGHER EFFICIENCY IN DOSAAF ENTERPRISES DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 13 Apr 77 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Thriftiness. How It Is Achieved"]

[Text] On 7 April 1976, the newspaper SOVETSKIY PATRIOT published an article by the chief inspector of the USSR People's Control Committee, B. Kulikov, entitled "To Manage Thriftily." It raised the question of the ways to increase production efficiency and the quality of work at the DOSAAF industrial, construction and repair enterprises.

The questions raised in the article attracted the attention of the leading workers of the committees and the enterprises, the rank-and-file employees, and the DOSAAF activists. The editors received many letters, a portion of which has been published on the pages of the newspaper.

A predominant majority of the participants in the discussion were unanimous on the main thing. They were firmly convinced that the production activities which have been developed in a number of the DOSAAF organizations contribute significantly to further improving mass defense work among the population, as well as to strengthening the material and financial situation of DOSAAF.

All the activities of the DOSAAF production enterprises should be based upon the familiar provisions of the 25th CPSU Congress concerning higher production efficiency and product quality. The plants, combines and shops first of all should achieve the best results by increasing labor productivity, making rational use of the productive capital, and introducing modern production methods.

Virtually all the correspondence pointed out that the basic method for improving the production activities of DOSAAF should be a further concentration of production, that is, the creation of modern production combines and associations in the place of the small shops. In the opinion of A. Veys, this not only would make easier the leadership of the given work area, but also permit the technical reequipping of the enterprises, and thereby bring about production intensification and better utilization of the labor resources. This measure would also free the DOSAAF gorkoms and raykoms from the necessity

of neglecting their basic duties. In the Latvian DOSAAF organization, A. Veys writes, a decision was taken to create a republic association on the basis of the Riga Sputnik Production Association; the new association would include the shops and subdivisions concerned with production activities.

Production concentration is being carried out, and the number of small shops is being reduced in other places. However, the volume of industrial product and services to the public has not been reduced in a majority of instances. The calculations carried out by the Planning and Financial Administration of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee indicate that the total economic effect from a further production concentration should be millions of rubles.

Production concentration is a vital and creative matter, it does not tolerate a routine approach, and with it one must not hurry or also be slow. At the same time, this work often still suffers from extremes. For example, the Altayskiy Kray DOSAAF Committee moved decisively to eliminate the small shops. However, for this basically correct action it did not make provision for any creative work. In certain organizations, steps have still not been taken to consolidate production, and the persons responsible for carrying out this work usually refer to the absence of suitable space, a shortage of equipment, and difficulties in supply and marketing. There is no doubt that there are many difficulties. But references to objective factors cannot justify a lack of initiative or laxity.

The authors of the letters correctly feel that the assumed policy of concentrating production must be carried out more consistently. The shops have played their role. Now the physical plant and the financial situation of DOSAAF are on a higher level than 10-15 years ago. This makes it possible to declare war against the semiartisan production. Here we must not restrict ourselves to half-measures or putting different shops under one roof. It is not a question of changing the signs, but rather a complete reorganization of production.

Of course, those persons are right who urge that the production activities of the DOSAAF enterprises aim chiefly at satisfying the needs of mass defense work, and developing the military-technical types of sports. However, a number of enterprises are basically concerned with manufacturing kitchen utensils and bedding. Their leaders ordinarily justify their actions by referring to the necessity of the involvement of the DOSAAF enterprises in producing consumer goods. But a majority of the DOSAAF enterprises, as is known, in addition to consumer goods, per se, do not produce anything. They are specialized in turning out skillets, buttons, and bags, while others primarily manufacture motor helmets, targets, model making sets, and sports suits. It is not difficult to guess what organizations stand nearer the needs of mass defense work and which are concerned only with income. If all the DOSAAF committees and enterprises would correctly understand the purpose of production activities, then DOSAAF would long ago have satisfied the needs for motor vehicle trainers, airguns, equipment for playing grounds and other training and sports gear.

The administration chief of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, B. Morozov, in an article "For Profitability," noted with dissatisfaction that many DOSAAF committees are concerned with the questions of the operation of the production enterprises only as part of the overall problem of financial and economic activities. At the same time, this area of work, due to its specific features and complexity, merits significantly greater attention and, of course, an independent review. It is essential to be concerned with analyzing the operations of the plants, combines and shops more systematically and thoroughly. Only with such an approach can one bring the production enterprises to the highroad, provide an increase in work efficiency and product quality, improve the use of the labor and financial resources and the productive capital, and provide highest profitability.

The director of the Riga Sputnik Production Association, N. Matveyev, using the specific examples of his enterprise, convincingly pointed out that as a result of the reconstruction and technical reequipping of the enterprise and the converting of it to two-shift work, the equipment use factor has noticeably increased, and the indicators for the output of product from each meter of production area have become higher. As a result, product output has increased and its quality improved.

At the same time, the letters voice the concern that proper attention is still not being paid everywhere to improving production methods, introducing technically sound standards, and controlling the quality of the produced product. At a number of enterprises, there still is a high proportional amount of manual labor. There still are instances of the stoppage of equipment and manpower, and the spoiling of raw products, materials and finished products. Losses from rejects are declining slowly.

The question of supplying many industrial combines and shops with raw products, materials and equipment has still not been fully settled. A system for marketing the finished product has not been worked out everywhere. Certainly, all of this tells negatively on production activities.

At the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee we have been informed that last year in DOSAAF a number of measures have already been carried out aimed at improving the activities of the production enterprises. In particular, the basic normative documents have been revised considering the present requirements, and definite steps have been taken to improve production methods and better the personnel work. Thus, at the Shakhtinsk Aviation Repair Plant, the Patriot Production Association and the Kropotkin Shops, the method of defectless product delivery has been introduced, and at the Vil'nyus Combine, the Shakhtinsk Aviation Repair Plant and a number of others, working conditions and leisure of the employees have been significantly improved.

In certain DOSAAF committees, the positions of production engineers have been established. Last year for the first time, 3-day assemblies for the enterprise leaders were introduced. The interests of the matter require the organizing of more profound systematic training for the production commanders. The leaders and the corresponding workers of the DOSAAF committees

must basically improve their economic knowledge. Without this they will not be able to skillfully direct the production activities of their organizations.

One cannot help but agree with Ye. Bokareva, M. Zasukhina and others who feel it essential to strengthen control over the work of the production enterprises. Economists, merchandising experts and other specialists should be involved in carrying out the checks in order to improve the quality of control and make it more thorough. But the idea of increasing the number of control and auditing personnel can scarcely be supported. We must have significantly greater reliance on our public, more effectively use the authority and capabilities of the auditing commissions, and most importantly, improve the indoctrination of the people and achieve the honest performance of duties by each worker.

In the struggle to improve the quality of the produced product, in the opinion of A. Tikhonov, N. Matveyev and others, a major role is played by the contacts between the DOSAAF enterprises and the corresponding scientific research institutes, the design bureaus and the technical chairs of the institutions of higher learning. Their advice, recommendations and studies can help the DOSAAF plants and combines achieve higher product quality and produce articles which meet the spirit of the times and the requirements of industrial aesthetics.

Many comrades quite rightly point out that a major responsibility for further improving production activities rests on the party organizations of the appropriate DOSAAF committees and of the enterprises themselves. They must indoctrinate the work collectives in a spirit of responsibility for the high end results, create an atmosphere of party exactingness and demandingness, of constantly observing the requirements of labor discipline, they must develop the creative initiative of the employees aimed at the more efficient use of the fixed capital and a growth of labor productivity, they must be concerned with the clearer organization and full utilization of working time, and concretely direct the socialist competition.

The duty of the party organizations is to more actively develop and support rationalization work in the labor collectives, mobilize the employees to master related professions, and be active participants in the movement on the banner of which is written the inspiring motto "The Workers' Guarantee for a Five-Year Plan of Quality!"

"The present stage of development of the USSR," pointed out L. I. Brezhnev at the 16th Trade Union Congress, "places on all of us a high responsibility, and impels each of us to place higher demands on ourselves and on our work in order to make a worthy contribution to carrying out the tasks posed by the party." It is the primary duty of the party organizations of the DOSAAF committees, plants, combines and shops to bring about a precise understanding of this responsibility by each worker of the DOSAAF production enterprises, as well as his role in the general task of improving efficiency and quality.

At present a socialist competition has developed throughout the country to properly celebrate the 60th anniversary of Great October and to successfully carry out the socioeconomic program proposed by the 25th CPSU Congress. The DOSAAF production enterprises have also actively joined this patriotic movement. From the grass roots are coming information on the successful struggle of the DOSAAF labor collectives to fulfill the quotas of the five-year plan ahead of time. Working significantly ahead of the plan quotas are the assembler of sports vessels at the Patriot Production Association, Comrade Markelov, the lathe operator of the Kiev Experimental Plant, Comrade Ganysh, the painter at the Kropotkin Shops, Comrade Demidov, and fitter of the Moscow Aviation Repair Plant, Comrade Klimonov, the model maker of the Dnepropetrovsk Combine, Comrade Nertik, and many other workers of the DOSAAF enterprises. This is seen as the guarantee that the DOSAAF plants, industrial combines and shops will honorably carry out their duties and fulfill ahead of time the quotas for the first 2 years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, the five-year plan of efficiency and quality.

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WORK OF DOSAAF AUDITING COMMISSIONS DESCRIBED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 20 Apr 77 p 3

[Article by G. Tomilin, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Auditing Commission: "To Control Means to Help"]

[Text] The DOSAAF By-Laws and the Regulation Governing Auditing Commissions are a law in the life and work of each auditing commission of a primary DOSAAF organization. These guiding documents give the auditing commissions certain rights and duties.

What are the rights of the commissions? They are empowered to verify the correctness of monetary and economic operations and the observance of financial discipline, the established procedure for the paying and receiving of membership dues, the receiving and distributing of lottery tickets; the correctness of the expenditure of all funds which the committee controls; the presence, safekeeping and storage of equipment, valuable materials, property and weapons; the promptness of carrying out inventorying and the taking of measures on the results of it, the soundness of creating a sports technical club, the fee courses for training personnel of the mass technical professions, and their financial and economic activities.

The commission has the right to examine all original documents and materials on the questions of financial and economic operations. It is empowered to decisively block the overexpenditure of estimate allocations, the diverting of funds for unplanned measures, and the stopping of illegal actions which could cause material losses for DOSAAF. It must be remembered that the basic document reflecting the financial and economic state of the committee, club or course is the financial and material accounting book. It shows the receipt and disbursement of money, membership pins and blank membership cards, the tickets of the DOSAAF lottery and valuable materials, as well as keeps a numbered record of sports weapons and the issuing of gear. In addition, there should be an income-expenditure estimate for the committee, club or courses. All the financial and other operations are written up on the basis of the documents of the established form.

The duties of the auditing commission include the auditing of the financial and economic activities of the committee of the primary organization at least once or twice a year, and always on the eve of a report-election meeting (conference). The check on the cash balance is made every month, and the state of payment and reporting of membership dues, once a quarter.

The successful work of an auditing commission is inconceivable without a plan. For example, the plan makes provisions for the document audits of the financial and economic activities of the committee, the fee courses, and the examining of individual areas of financial work such as the state of the payment of membership dues in the shop organizations, and the upkeep and operation of training equipment and sports gear. The plan is discussed and approved at a session of the commission. Practice shows that it is advisable to compile a plan for 6 months.

Any audit is valuable in terms of its effectiveness. For this reason the auditing commission between audits should check how its proposals are being carried out. The effectiveness of a check is increased significantly when its results are given publicity. It is very important that the committee members and the entire collective know about the results of the audit. For this reason it is essential that the results of the audit in its conclusions be brought up for discussion by a meeting of the activists from the primary organization, and taken up in the wall and local press.

Here, for example, is how the auditing commission of the primary DOSAAF organization at the Moscow Salyut Machine Building Plant works. The commission includes 11 members. Among them are reserve officers, accounting workers and economic workers. All of them have been employed many years at the plant. The auditing commission is headed by the deputy chief of the Financial Planning Department of the plant, Yudin. The plant DOSAAF auditing commission, from the very first steps of its activities, assigned specific jobs for all the commission members. Periodically sessions are held to discuss current questions. In order that the financial supervision be systematic and beneficial, the commission audits the committee at least twice a year.

Usually the commission members start the audits by checking the cash, the lottery tickets and the membership pins, and the reporting blanks. Everything on hand is counted and then compared with the entries in the financial and material accounting book. The correctness and the legality of the receipt and disbursement of money, the fees for the training courses, the receipt and issuing of lottery tickets are carefully checked against the documents. The auditing commission gives significant attention to checking the fulfillment of the income-expenditure estimate of the committee of the primary DOSAAF organization and establishes the advisability of the expenditures made.

In auditing the financial operations for the fee courses, the commission carefully checks not only the monetary documents, but also the journal of

the training exercises and the filling out of the control sheets by the instructors and teachers. The commission controls the safekeeping and use of the training and sports equipment, and in each audit ascertains its availability and checks it against the entries in the financial and material accounting book. The auditing commissions is constantly involved in the inventorying of the valuable materials and in the writing off of worn out equipment. There is a monthly supervision over the rational use of the 30-percent deductions from the membership dues left to the plant committee. The commission members in the shop organizations, and there are more than 70 of them, checks the receipt of membership dues, the accounting of the DOSAAF members, and the reliability of the submitted reports. By all this control and auditing work, the commission helps the plant DOSAAF committee to more successfully carry out the tasks confronting it.

The auditing commissions are an important force. They help the committees eliminate shortcomings in financial and economic activities, and combat mismanagement and waste and violations of legality. They thus help actively to strengthen the financial and material-technical base. By their practical work, the DOSAAF auditing commissions make a worthy contribution to the cause of strengthening the defense might of the Soviet state.

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PROPOSAL TO CHANGE DOSAAF TECHNICAL TRAINING DEBATED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 24 Apr 77 p 3

[Discussion of a reader's letter: "Problems and Oversights"]

[Text] Technical Training...Without Equipment [From a letter by Col (Res) I. Sarayev, school inspector for basic military training of the Belorussian Ministry of Education.]

The commanders of the troop units have frequently praised the basic military training [BMT] of the secondary school graduates. But in the responses the military-technical training of the inductees is not always highly praised.

And this is understandable. During the several-score hours allocated by the program, it is difficult to train the specialist and give him the necessary military and technical knowledge.

It must also be considered that few textbooks and procedural aids have been published on military technical training; and in certain schools (pedagogical schools), the exercises are conducted not by military leaders but rather by pedagogues assigned to this.

The question has not been settled of creating the appropriate training facilities for the military-technical training of school children. Frequently this does not meet the modern requirements and is unsuitable for training.

In inducting young men for active military service in the Army and Navy, the area of their military-technical training at times is not considered.

At the same time, the BMT program allocates little time for studying certain areas of BMT.

For this reason we have concluded that for the benefit of all, the technical training must be excluded from the school program, and in this manner increase the time for the other areas of BMT.

[Editorial comment.] Our correspondent for Belorussia, S. Aslezov, asked the assistant troop commander of the KBVO [Red Banner Baltic Military District] for VUZes and nontroop training, Maj Gen L. Polozhentsev, and the senior inspector of the Belorussian DOSAAF Central Committee, A. Volkov, to comment on the letter of I. Sarayev.

To Improve Procedures and Add to the Facilities [Comment by Maj Gen L. Polozhentsev, assistant troop commander of the KBVO for VUZes and nontroop training.]

One cannot help but agree with the inspector of the Belorussian Ministry of Education, I. Sarayev, that in the time allocated by the BMT program for military-technical training it is difficult to train a technical specialist. This is quite true. But the Regulation Governing Basic Military Training does not pose the question of training specialists for the Armed Forces. It stipulates that in the process of BMT, the young men "are to acquire basic knowledge and skills in one of the military-technical specialties."

The time allocated for military-technical training, as a rule, compliments the program of the polytechnical practical course in the secondary schools, or specialization in the specialized secondary schools. For this reason, the areas of specialization for military-technical training are set considering the area of polytechnical practical training in the general education schools and the technical specialties in the secondary schools.

Where the leaders of the schools, the primary DOSAAF organizations and the military leaders pay proper attention to military-technical training, the students acquire the necessary technical knowledge and practical skills. This work is carried out successfully at the 21st Secondary School in Minsk, the 1st School of Ivatsevichi in Brestskaya Oblast, and others. In Belorussia, in many of the secondary schools, vehicle drivers are trained. There has been successful training of radio telegraph operators in the secondary schools of Baranovichi and Lyakhovichi.

In a number of secondary schools, with the active aid of the troop units, good training facilities have been created for military-technical training. In an absolute majority of the schools, additional exercises are carried out, and the military-technical circles and sections are active. All of this brings positive results.

In my view, it should be an issue at present not of eliminating military-technical training, but rather the ways for improving it and overcoming the difficulties.

Military-technical training in the system of BMT broadens the viewpoint of the students, and makes it possible for the young men inducted into the ranks of the Armed Forces to more quickly master the weapons and equipment. In Belorussia, a definite system has been developed on this question. In the schools, military-technical training is provided for 17 specialties.

All of them, with the exception of the specialties of motor vehicle and tractor driver, are fully provided with the necessary visual aids.

The task is to further improve the training facilities and the training procedures. In our view, it is essential to improve the entire system of acquainting the youth with technical knowledge, and training them for service in the army.

Exclude? No, Improve! [Comment of A. Volkov, senior inspector of the Belorussian DOSAAF Central Committee.]

The proposal of I. Sarayev to exclude the section of military-technical training from the BMT program is not sufficiently sound. The technical equipping of the Soviet Armed Forces is rising year by year. During the training in a school, PTU [vocational-technical school], in a technical school, or at a training center, each inductee should be familiarized with one of the military-technical specialties. The list of them, in our view, should be significantly enlarged.

The experience of training motor vehicle and tractor drivers in the secondary schools, where the necessary conditions have been created for this, as well as the providing of vocational job training for the students in the production training centers show that there is the possibility of obtaining a military-technical specialty by the inductees.

For improving military-technical training, in our opinion, for the established specialty it is essential to create training facilities in each school. If the military-technical training is carried out with primitive training facilities, it will not achieve its aim, regardless of the time allocated for it by the BMT program.

Furthermore, it is essential everywhere to organize electives and circles for an area of military-technical training. The school DOSAAF organizations should play a major role in their work. It is also essential to set up STK [sports technical club] under these organizations in the schools. For laboratory practical exercises in military-technical training, special classrooms should be set up under the production training centers, and they should also be supplied with training vehicles, tractors, and motorcycles so that the students could improve their practical skills in the military-technical specialty.

In studying a motor vehicle, tractor or motorcycle, it is essential, we feel, that each of the inductees learns the skills of preparing the vehicle for driving, and starting the engine. All of this will help to increase the interest of the students in the military-technical training exercises.

As can be seen, it is a question not of excluding military-technical training from the BMT program, but rather further improving it and creating sound training facilities and proper procedures for conducting the exercises.

From the editors.

The question of whether or not there should be military-technical training has for a long time now been debated among the military leaders of the schools, the GTU and technical schools of Belorussia, as well as in certain ministries and departments of the republic. Many have been in favor of abolishing it.

What is the reason for such a negative attitude toward military-technical training? The question at times turns on the poor training facilities and the absence of experienced and technically skilled specialists. Certainly it is easier to teach, for example, the military regulations or drilling. It is much more difficult to explain the design of a motor vehicle, tractor, radio, and so forth.

We were interested in the opinion of a number of military leaders on this question.

P. Kosyak, military leader at the 93d Minsk School:

"We should train parachute folders, but there are no conditions for this. The school is overloaded, and quarters cannot be allocated for a parachute class. It is even difficult to find a table for folding a parachute. The principal has proposed that we use the school corridor on Sundays."

V. Yermolovich, military leader of the 73d Minsk School:

"Under military-technical training we study radiotelephony. What do we have for this? Two radios. Thus it results that two people work while the others watch them, waiting their turn. There is little benefit from such exercises. Let us take another aspect of the question. Where can a battery be charged for the radio? Where can broken down equipment be repaired?"

At the same time, both military leaders, like many of their colleagues, feel that the military-technical training must not be eliminated. It is essential to deepen and improve it in every possible way, to better the facilities and select able, knowledgeable specialists who can pass on their knowledge and skills to the trainees. This opinion was defended by the military leader of the Minsk Technological Technical School S. Provotorov.

"In our technical school, we study motor vehicles and a motor vehicle classroom has been set up," he said. "Of course, it is easier for me than for anyone else, since I drive a vehicle and have a driver's license. These hours I lead myself. The time allocated for military-technical training must be combined with electives and with the participation of the students in the work of the military-technical circles and sections for applied military types of sports."

This, in our view, precisely contains the reply to the question of how to improve the military-technical training of the student youth. Unfortunately, here the situation is no better. The first secretary of the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee, K. Platonov, in speaking at the Fifth Republic DOSAAF Congress, gave the following fact: Of the 130 secondary schools in the capital of Belorussia, collectively-used radios have been opened up in only 2.

In the same 73d School, where under the BMT program they study radiotelephony, a shortwave station could also be put into use. It could be, but is not, since there is no space, equipment is lacking, and there is no one to head this important and interesting matter.

As strange as it seems, in the schools of the hero city there are few circles for motor vehicle, motorcycle, radio, motorboating, underwater and other types of military-technical sports. Certainly they could become a strong support in military-technical training.

In a word, as experience shows, where good training facilities have been created and military leaders have been recruited who not only have general military but also military-technical training, the DOSAAF and sports circles operate successfully, and there no one conceives of eliminating military-technical training.

It is simplest to raise the question of eliminating military-technical training. It is more difficult to organize it, and to raise it to a level where it meets the modern requirements. Obviously, instead of coming out in favor of eliminating military-technical training, the energy could be better used in improving it and eliminating the shortcomings and oversights.

The question of whether or not there should be military-technical training can be answered only affirmatively. There should be! But it must be constantly improved and deepened, in helping the inductees become knowledgeable and able defenders of the motherland.

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PROPER PREPARATIONS OF DOSAAF MILITARY SPORTS CAMPS STRESSED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 4 May 77 p 1

[Editorial: "High Readiness for the Military Sports Camps"]

[Text] Our Armed Forces vigilantly stand on guard for the peaceful, creative labor of the Soviet people. Each spring, there is a partial replacement of their personnel. In the place of the servicemen who have served the stipulated time, the young recruits take their place under the colors. And at present the spring induction of youth into the army is under way. The young men who are leaving for military service have acquired good knowledge of the principles of military affairs and have reinforced the obtained skills in the military sports health camps.

The camp period is the concluding stage for the basic military training of the youth, and is conducted at the training centers, in the general education schools, the technical schools and PTU [vocational-technical school]. Precisely in the camp, to put it figuratively, theory is combined with practice and the inductees acquire certain skills in the application of military knowledge.

The Eighth All-Union DOSAAF Congress stressed the great role of the defense sports camps in improving the basic military knowledge and skills of the inductees. The Resolution of the Eighth Congress on the Accountability Report of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee obliged the DOSAAF committees: "Together with the trade unions and the Komsomol, to make fuller use of the defense sports health camps for the youth, the military sports games for reinforcing the knowledge and skills received by the inductees in the process of basic military training."

And the DOSAAF committees are doing a great deal in this area. The DOSAAF organizations of Permskaya, Tul'skaya, Sverdlovskaya, Volgogradskaya and Omskaya oblasts, the Tatar ASSR, the Ukraine and Belorussia can serve as an example of fruitful cooperation on the part of the leaders of the DOSAAF collectives with the Komsomol committees, the trade unions, the committees for physical culture and sports, and the military commissariats.

For example, in Sverdlovskaya Oblast under the obkom and the city and rayon Komsomol committees, special staffs have been set up for directing the defense sports health camps, and these staffs include workers from the DOSAAF committees. In traveling to the cities and rayons, they are interested in how well the camps are supplied with the needed equipment, weapons, ammunition, aids and supplies, and how the youth is actually mastering the regulations of the Armed Forces, engaging in drilling, firing and tactical training, military topography, and so forth.

It must be said that camps for the induction youth have begun to be set up in Sverdlovskaya Oblast on volunteer principles under the initiative of the Komsomol and DOSAAF long ago. This was even before the issuing of the joint decree of the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports Under the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee of 22 February 1974, and which provided a firm organizational and financial basis for the camps. The experience of the Sverdlovsk workers undoubtedly merits close study. Particularly at present, on the eve of a new camp season.

By the calendar it is spring. Soon exercises will be terminated at the training centers, and the working youth will travel to the defense sports camps in order to reinforce and deepen the knowledge of the basics of military affairs and engage in sports and socially useful labor. Later the students of the general education schools and other institutions of learning will be sent to the camps.

What now must be at the center of attention for the workers of the DOSAAF committees?

First of all, the recruitment of personnel to serve as the heads of the camps, their deputies and indoctrinators. In settling this question, far from the last role is to be played by the workers of the DOSAAF committees who are members of the special camp commissions. It is their duty to recommend for work with the inductees communists, reserve and retired officers, former experienced sergeants and master sergeants, veterans of the war and labor, and people who have great experience in life. Those people who love the youth and are able not only to instill the rudiments of military affairs in the youth but also indoctrinate them in ideological conviction and high moral qualities.

In Permskaya Oblast and in certain other places prior to the opening of the "field academies," the camp chiefs and their deputies (usually these are Komsomol activists) conduct week-long courses. The workers of the DOSAAF committees must use this opportunity and give reports to the camp leaders on the practices of mass defense work, the procedure of conducting individual exercises, and so forth.

It is very important to be concerned ahead of time for creating the necessary training facilities. The DOSAAF committees, together with the military commissariats, must determine what each camp requires in the way of regulation

equipment, visual aids, weapons and ammunition. All of this must be received on time and housed in the special quarters of the camps.

It is worth seeking help from the commanders of the troop units in the local garrisons and the heads of military schools. They can and, as a rule, willingly provide for the inductees tactical fields, training and sports compounds, firing ranges, tents, field kitchens, sets of uniforms, simulation equipment, and so forth. Officers, sergeants and petty officers are assigned for working with the youth as instructors.

The Statute on Defense Sports Health Camps envisages that the committees for physical culture should supply the sports equipment of the camp. However, the DOSAAF organizations can also do their bit in this area. For example, the Tsentral'nyy, Leninskiy and Kirovskiy rayon DOSAAF committees in Omsk provide the defense sports camps with motorcycles, and assign instructors for conducting exercises in the motorcycle circles.

The plan for exercises in combined arms training, civil defense and political indoctrination during the period of the camp courses is worked out usually jointly by the officers of the military commissariats and the workers of the DOSAAF committees and the CD staffs. The plan should provide a close link between basic military training and physical education, and basic attention should be given to the practical exercises for the youth under field conditions. The duty of the DOSAAF committees is to organize things in such a manner that the training of the inductees be carried out effectively and with high quality.

At present, in accord with the decree of the Secretariat of the AUCCTU, the Bureau of the Komsomol Central Committee, the Board of the USSR Ministry of Culture, the Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee and the Presidium of the Soviet War Veteran Committee, an All-Union Review of Military Patriotic Work is being conducted in the defense-sports health camps, and devoted to the 60th anniversary of Great October. The workers of the DOSAAF committees must more actively involve the youth in the various military patriotic measures planned by the review. They must help the camp leaders organize hikes for the youth to the sites of revolutionary, military and labor glory of the Soviet people, meetings with war and labor veterans, special evening meetings, and so forth.

The time of the camp courses is not far off. The task of the day is now to prepare thoroughly and effectively for them. Certainly good preparation for the exercises, as they say, is half the success. Precisely on this foundation it will be possible to achieve a further rise in the practical skills of the future soldiers and markedly improve the quality of the new recruits for our glorious Armed Forces.

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IMPROVEMENT IN DOSAAF YOUTH ACTIVITIES URGED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 15 May 77 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Juveniles at the Center of Attention"]

[Text] The Plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee has reviewed the question of the participation of the DOSAAF organizations in indoctrinational work among juveniles. The approved decree noted that as a result of the unceasing concern of the party and the Soviet state, favorable conditions have been created in the country for the communist indoctrination of the younger generation. The young men and women are growing up ideologically strong, physically healthy, profoundly dedicated to communist ideals and worthy successors of the glorious traditions of the older generations. DOSAAF is making a definite contribution to the indoctrination of juveniles.

At the same time, the DOSAAF committees are still not sufficiently concerned with the questions of the extracurricular indoctrination of the students and the rational leisure of working juveniles. The training facilities of the DOSAAF schools, clubs and sports facilities are little used for these purposes. Juveniles are not widely involved in military patriotic and mass defense work. Many committees do not take the necessary measures to develop a network of institutions for the greatest possible improvement in the work with minors, particularly at the place of residence. The effectiveness of a number of measures carried out by the DOSAAF organizations with juveniles is still low.

The Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee has obliged the DOSAAF Central Committees of the Union republics, the kray, oblast, city and rayon DOSAAF committees, proceeding from the instructions of the 25th Party Congress and the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee, to work out and implement specific measures to strengthen the military patriotic indoctrination of the juveniles, to develop mass patriotic work among them, to constantly work to improve the effectiveness and quality of the measures being carried out, and to regularly review the reports on the work of the DOSAAF organizations on these questions. They must continue the work of improving the recruitment, placement, indoctrination and training of the personnel working among juveniles, more widely involve in this concern the

veterans of the war and labor, workers from the DOSAAF committees and training organizations and the DOSAAF activists, and improve the leadership of their activities. The work plans of the committees make provision for sections on military patriotic, mass defense and sports work among the juveniles. Individual work with the under-age DOSAAF members must be improved, and they must be indoctrinated in a spirit of love for the Soviet motherland, friendship among peoples, collectivism and comradeship, immunity to ideology and morality which are alien to our society, as well as irreconcilability for loafing and idleness.

Additions are to be made in the calendar plans for the mass competitions of the student and working youth for the military technical types of sports.

There must be a decisive improvement in the work of the primary DOSAAF organizations of the general education schools, vocational-technical schools [PTU], and technical schools, and a strengthening of the ideological impact of the military patriotic and mass defense measures conducted by them during the hours of extracurricular work. The question must be settled of assigning the DOSAAF training organizations and sports technical clubs [STK] to the primary DOSAAF organizations of the general education schools, PTU and technical schools, having entrusted them with the providing of aid in organizing the clubs and universities of future soldiers, the detachments of young friends of the Soviet Army, the young sailors, border troops, cosmonauts and other youth military-patriotic associations, circles and sections with the providing of sports and training facilities to them gratis during the daytime.

The Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee has demanded that the DOSAAF committees improve the organization and use of the free time of minors, and has instructed them to take part in creating defense-technical clubs for juveniles in ham radio building and military-technical sports under the housing administrations at the place of residence.

Together with the Komsomol, trade union and sports organizations, the juveniles must be more widely involved in passing the standards of the physical culture complex "Ready for Labor and Defense of the USSR" [GTO], as well as participating in competitions for the military-technical types of sports. Juvenile sections must be formed under the DOSAAF STK.

Basic measures have been approved by the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee for carrying out the demands of the Communist Party for improving indoctrination among minors.

In particular, these provide for the active participation of all the DOSAAF organizations, primarily of the schools, PTU and technical schools, in the All-Union Youth Hike to the Sites of Revolutionary, Military and Labor Glory of the Soviet People and Their Armed Forces and the all-Union military sports games, Zarnitsa [Summer Lightning] and Orlenok [Eaglet], and the All-Union Review of Military Patriotic Work in the general education schools and the PTU. These measures are being carried out jointly with the Komsomol

Central Committee, the AUCCTU, the USSR Ministry of Culture, the Soviet War Veteran Committee, and the USSR Ministry of Education.

The all-Union competitions for the DOSAAF primary and training organizations devoted to the 50th anniversary of DOSAAF are aimed at further improving indoctrinational work with juveniles. In summing up the results of the competitions, consideration will be given to the indicators for the involvement of the student youth and working juveniles in military patriotic, mass defense, training and sports work, as well as the results of the sponsorship of educational organizations over the DOSAAF collectives of the general education schools, the PTU and technical schools, and the housing microrayons.

In the aim of improving the work of the mass involvement of juveniles in exercises in the military-technical types of sports, it is recommended that prominent athletes be assigned to the general education schools, the PTU, the technical schools and the housing microrayons for providing help in setting up and operating the technical circles and sports sections.

In giving great significance to a further strengthening of the indoctrination of the younger generation in the revolutionary, military and labor traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, and to mobilizing the youth to properly celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee has defined the tasks of the DOSAAF organizations in line with the holding of the Eighth All-Union Rally of the Winners of the Komsomol and Youth Hike to the Sites of Revolutionary, Military and Labor Glory and to be conducted from 30 August through 4 September 1977 in the homeland of the first soviet in the city of Ivanov.

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NEED FOR IMPROVED DOSAAF AUDITING WORK STRESSED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 15 May 77 p 1

[Editorial: "The Volunteer Controller"]

[Text] The DOSAAF committees and organizations possess significant material and monetary means. Year in and year out their income increases, and economical accountability activities are broadened. Each year tens of millions of rubles are spent in our organization on capital construction, and acquiring training and sports equipment, and the allocations for mass defense work are increased. In this regard, ever greater significance is assumed by the questions of the rational and economic use of monetary and material means and well organized control over financial and economic activities.

The practical work of the DOSAAF auditing commissions has a great effect upon the successful solving of these important questions. In all their activities, they must provide control over the expenditure of material and monetary means, help strengthen finances of the audited organizations, and carry out specific measures to decisively root out mismanagement and wastefulness.

Control and auditing work is a responsible, painstaking and far from easy matter. Control requires the ability to find a concrete approach to each question, and to utilize the best forms and means for checking out and studying various questions. Any audit or check is aimed at one goal, that is, to aid in the fulfillment of the party and government decisions on financial questions, and to actually rectify the matter. All activities of the DOSAAF auditing commissions should be aimed at this as well.

Experienced and enterprising activists, as a rule, DOSAAF veterans, are elected to the auditing commissions. The social work carried out by them is marked by high principledness, firmness and tenacity in achieving the goal. Comrades P. Tamkovich from Belorussia, N. Lavrov from Gor'kovskaya Oblast, G. Ivanov from Petrogradskiy Rayon of Leningrad, N. Platonov from Zavolzhskiy Rayon of Kalinin, and S. Shestoporov from Kuybyshevskaya Oblast for many years have carried out their social duties conscientiously in directing the auditing commissions, and have shown an earnest attitude toward the work, in devoting all their knowledge and forces to it. The

volunteer controllers of these commissions not only energetically disclose and establish violations in the financial and economic activities of the committees, but also help to eliminate shortcomings, they work out specific recommendations, they achieve their fulfillment and carry out rechecks.

Unfortunately, in a significant portion of the rayon and city DOSAAF organizations, the audits are carried out haphazardly, and the committees for a protracted time remain unaudited. As a consequence of this there are all sorts of violations, the illegal expenditure of money and materials. A particularly bad situation with the organization of public control has developed in many of the rayon organizations of Tadzhikistan and Turkmenia, Novgorodskaya, Tomskaya, Chitinskaya and Kostromskaya oblasts.

Financial control should be planned and concrete. The main demand upon control is impartiality and objectivity, absolute reliability of all the facts on which the conclusions are drawn. Only under this condition will the auditing commission be respected and the importance of public control increased. In their practical work, the DOSAAF auditing commissions must be guided by Lenin's ideas on constant and effective control by the broad masses, and by the instructions of the party and the government that the struggle to utilize all reserves and the struggle against mismanagement, wastefulness and excesses are not a brief campaign, but rather systematic work which must be strengthened in every possible way.

In being guided by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress to strengthen economy and thriftiness, all levels of the auditing commissions must constantly improve the quality of the audits and inventorying, they must strictly observe the times for conducting them, and work out specific proposals to eliminate the detected shortcomings and violations with the indicating of the officials responsible for the lessening of control over the safekeeping of public property. The detected shortcomings must not be allowed to remain for an extended time, and the officials guilty of failing to protect socialist property or negligence in accounting and reporting must be held responsible.

One of the fundamental principles of financial control is its effectiveness. V. I. Lenin stressed that the task of the control bodies should consist not only in "catching" or "unmasking" but also in the ability to rectify the situation. Any audit is valuable by its effectiveness. The DOSAAF auditing commissions by all their forces should see to it that all their checks are effective and the recommendations expert. The task is not only to disclose the shortcomings and violations, but rather the main thing is to disclose the reasons for the occurrence of these failings and to work out measures which would eliminate their repetition. For this reason, the DOSAAF committees should in every possible way aid the work of the auditing commissions, and help them in recruiting specialists for achieving high quality auditing.

Effective control and a check on fulfillment of the auditing statements are achieved by improving the work style and methods of the conditions,

and by their ability to keep in mind the decisive areas of financial and economic activities. Precisely these questions were the subject of special attention at the recently held instructional and procedural conference for the chairmen of the republic, kray and oblast DOSAAF auditing commissions.

The efficiency of a check is significantly increased when its results are publicized. It is essential that the controllers widely brief the collectives of the audited DOSAAF organizations on the results of the checks and the measures which are being taken to eliminate the detected shortcomings. Precisely in this is found the democratic principle of public control. The chairmen and members of the auditing commissions should speak systematically at the sessions of the presidium and the plenums of the DOSAAF committee, at activist meetings and conferences. The local DOSAAF newspapers and periodic press should be more widely used for these purposes, and this will be an effective preventive measure.

In improving the forms for organizing the audits and the checks, the large army of volunteer DOSAAF controllers will become even more effective, and will provide great help in solving the problems of strengthening the material, technical and financial base of DOSAAF. To give the control and auditing activities a sharp focus and to make this more effective are the duty of all the auditing commissions. Their fruitful work will aid largely in increasing the activities of DOSAAF, and in successfully having the DOSAAF committees and organizations carry out the socialist pledges accepted in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October.

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SHORTCOMINGS IN DOSAAF WORK IN URALS CITY NOTED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 15 May 77 p 2

[Article by T. Chebakova, special correspondent of SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, from Berezniki, Permskaya Oblast: "Full Steam...Astern, Or A Tale About Lagging Leaders"]

[Text] Dear editors! At the recently held Eighth All-Union DOSAAF Congress, a great deal was said about the primary organizations. But, unfortunately, our Berezniki DOSAAF gorkom is little concerned with them. The work of the primary collectives is left to drift. And our town of Berezniki is one of the rapidly growing industrial centers of the Urals. At one time it was a Komsomol shock construction site, and at present we have many young people. Thus defense work and the development of the military-technical types of sports could be widely developed...."

This alarming signal was sent to the editors by A. Bordyugov, chairman of the DOSAAF committee at the Uralkaliy [Urals Potassium] Combine, one of the largest organizations not only in Berezniki, but also in all Permskaya Oblast.

"Yes," they agreed at the Permskaya Oblast DOSAAF committee, "the Berezniki organization for several years was our leader, but recently it has fallen somewhat behind...."

In order to see what this "somewhat behind" meant, I went to Berezniki along with the deputy chairman of the DOSAAF obkom, V. Dudin, and the chairman of the oblast auditing commission, A. Popov.

...At Uralkaliy there were around 6,000 members in the DOSAAF ranks. The structure of the organization was complicated with the association being divided into ore administrations, and those into shops and sections scattered over the city. Moreover, the DOSAAF collective here is still very young, and there are no strong traditions. In order to raise the defense work to

the proper level, great skill is needed. A. Bordyugov who has headed the committee for scarcely more than a year admits that he does not have the experience or the forces to cover all the questions. There are still many shortcomings in the activities of the inferior committees. But there are also successes. A 50-meter shooting range has been built, there are competitions, agitation campaigns, and meetings with veterans. And most importantly, at Uralkaliy there are very many enthusiasts of defense work who are fully determined to make it active and mass. But how does the DOSAAF gorkom help the people of the combine, and how does it direct their activities?

At the combine there is the urgent question of the physical plant for DOSAAF. About 6 months ago the DOSAAF members decided to build a garage in order to bring together there, finally, under one roof all the equipment which up till then had been stored wherever possible. And here they also planned to build training classrooms and begin the training of technical specialists in them, and then they could give some thought to an STK [sports technical club]. Happily, both the administration, the party committee and the local [trade union] committee gave their "okay." However, construction was not a simple matter, and the combine workers encountered many difficulties. The main one was a place for the garage. Four times they secured a meeting with the main city architect, and "forced through" a territory for the garage. How they needed help from the DOSAAF gorkom and its chairman V. Len'! But...they finally did not get any support from the gorkom.

"This is a concern of your organization," they were then told by Vasiliiy Akimovich Len'. "So settle the question yourselves. Four times you have not gotten anything, and I won't be able to. All of this is unrealistic."

But at Uralkaliy they believed in success and struggled for it. Finally they were assigned a place for the garage. Now the specifications have already been drawn up for construction, and agreement has been reached with the RSU [repair construction administration].

But the gorkom showed its impotence, and remained isolated from the needs and concerns of its largest organization....

The DOSAAF members of the Berezniki Soda Plant imeni V. I. Lenin hold first place in the city socialist competition. This collective has rich traditions stretching back to OSOAVIAKhIM [Society for Assistance to Defense and to Aviation and Chemical Construction of the USSR; the precursor of DOSAAF]. At present 98 percent of the employees at the plant are members of DOSAAF, 40 shop organizations are struggling for first place in the plant competition, and the DOSAAF committee is carrying out many interesting measures.

"Really is there any chance of victory in the All-Union Competition of Primary Organizations?" we asked T. Popova, the deputy chairman of the DOSAAF committee.

"What do you mean! We are not even participating in it," said Tamara Alekseyevna [Popova] hopelessly.

"Wouldn't you like to join?" said V. Len' in surprise.

"We would with pleasure, but Filipov won't give in."

"Yes, Filipov...," said Vasiliy Akimovich helplessly.

Just who was this all-powerful Filipov who did not allow work to get started in this large organization? It turned out that he was no one else but...the former chairman of the plant DOSAAF committee, and now the CD chief of the enterprise. After he had left, he immediately forgot about the existence of the DOSAAF organization at the plant, following the principle of "out of sight, out of mind." And the former chairman "forgot" to make a report on financial and economic activities and at the same time to turn over to the new chief property valued at no less than 38,000 rubles! Since then, for several years, among the soda plant workers there has been a lawsuit between the former chairman and the new committee consuming energy and time.

But what about the DOSAAF gorkom? Did it sound the alarm? No, why make a fuss! At the gorkom they consider it sufficient to periodically phone the plant and remind it of the necessity of settling the question. And in the meanwhile, the outboard motors, scooters and motorcycles are rusting incarcerated by the powerful Filipov....

It is not surprising that with such an attitude toward the physical plant, the decision taken in 1972 by the executive committee of the Berezniki City Soviet on expanding and strengthening the facilities has to a significant degree remained unfulfilled. The courses for training technical specialists work only at the nitrogen fertilizer plant, although previously they did exist in many organizations of the city. Naturally, if one does not move forward, inevitably one retreats, and there is no alternative.

What is the reason for such a sharp deterioration, for example, in the training work in the primary organizations? Here is what was said about this at the city DOSAAF report-election conference in October 1976:

"..In recent years, the demands upon the organization of the courses have increased, but we have not been prepared for this. The courses have operated without an eye to the future, the training facilities had not been renewed or expanded, and the funds received from their activities were wasted. At present in virtually all the primary organizations, where there even have been courses, everything must be started anew...."

"We have the conditions for setting up the courses, but now we are waiting for instructors," we were told by the chairman of the DOSAAF committee at the chemical combine, S. Petrakov.

There is the same problem for V. Plotnikov, chairman of the primary organization at the titanium-magnesium combine, and for many other leaders.

"Please, we are helping in the training of instructors for the primary organizations," replies A. Yerkhov, chief of the city DOSAAF motor vehicle school, "and we will find quarters for the exercises and the procedural studies are available."

There it is: On the one hand, the primary organizations which need instructors, and on the other, the motor vehicle school ready to help. And in the middle is the gorkom and the question hanging in the air....

We visited many large organizations of the city. The chairmen of the DOSAAF committees and the activists spoke of the main problem, that is, of the urgent need to create a shooting range in Berezniki, to develop the military-technical types of sports, and to organize a city-wide defense-sports health camp. In the opinion of the DOSAAF gorkom, these questions cannot be settled as yet. But the activists have clearly proven that this is possible! Only they do not believe this at the gorkom. Possibly because they rarely are present in the primary organizations. They listen little to the opinions on the spot and do not support initiative from below. But when will they? The chairman of the gorkom himself keeps all the financial reporting and controls all 100 organizations. The gorkom relies little on the activists and does not make sufficient use of the capabilities of the presidium members or the irregular commissions.

...This then, it turns out, is what was behind the words said at the DOSAAF obkom: "The Berezniki organization is a little behind." At present it is reminiscent of a brigantine with its sails furled and which is being carried further and further downstream. And this is a shame. Because the Berezniki workers have enormous potential. The activists on the spot are fully determined to raise defense work in the city to a new level. But in order that the sails are filled with fresh wind, in our view, it is essential first of all to alter the work style of the gorkom. And the DOSAAF obkom must help the Berezniki members correct the mistakes and move forward in order to again be called an advanced organization in the oblast. With good reason it is said that a battle is not won by past glory!

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