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8 November 1984

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AGRICULTURE

CONTENTS

MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

Grain Harvest Progress, Problems in Tataria (V. Goncharov; SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN', 4 Sep 84).....	1
Grain Harvest Progress, Problems in Northern, Western Kazakhstan (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN', various dates)..	3
Harvesting Task Cooperative Harvesting Agreements, by I. Yavorovskiy Kustanay Oblast Harvest Aktyubinsk Oblast Harvest Northern Kazakhstan Harvest, by A. Kostyukov Harvest in Tselinograd Oblast, by V. Sakovtsev Oktyabr'skiy Rayon Harvest, by V. Drobakhin	
Report on Sugar Beet Harvesting in Belgorod Oblast (Yu. Govorukhin; SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 16 Sep 84).....	11
Report on Sugar Beet Harvesting in Kursk Oblast (V. Razboynikov; SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 21 Sep 84).....	13
Sugar Refining at Poltava Plants Discussed (V. Pavlenko; IZVESTIYA, 31 Aug 84).....	15
Progress at Cherkassy Sugar Industry Association Described (EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, No 31, Jul 84).....	17
Harvest Progress, Organization in Kokchetav Oblast (F. Shamshura; KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, Sep 84).....	20

Briefs

Harvest Nearing End	25
Post-Harvest Work Continues	25
Millionth Ton of Grain	25
Quotas Being Filled	25
Grain Yield Success	25
Harvest Progress, Problems	26
Sugar Beet Transportation	26
Advanced Sugar Beet Technology	27
Tatar Grain Progress	27
Tatar Grain Harvest Continues	27
Tatar Grain, Vegetables	27
Cheboksary Rye	28
Voskhod Rye in Chuvashia	28
Chuvashia Rye Harvest Good	28
Sugar Beet Seed Production	28
Substantial Sugar Beet Harvest	29
Centralized Sugar Beet Transportation	29
Sugar Beet Harvesting Conveyer	29
Seed Breeding Specialization	29
Harvesting-Transport Complex	30
Sugar Beet Processing	30

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Economic Management of Uzbek APK Examined (B. Rakhimov; SEL'SKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO UZBEKISTANA, No 7, Jul 84).....	31
---	----

AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

Need for Private Plot Production Stressed (IZVESTIYA, 7 Aug 84; SEL'SKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO BELORUSSII, No 8, Aug 84).....	40
--	----

Private Sector Contribution, Potential
Belorussian Development Discussed

FORESTRY AND TIMBER

Market Supply of Quality Timber Inadequate (V. Vershinin; MATERIAL'NO-TEKHNICHESKOYE SNABZHENIYE, No 7, Jul 84).....	48
--	----

MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

GRAIN HARVEST PROGRESS, PROBLEMS IN TATARIA

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 4 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by V. Goncharov, Tatar ASSR: "Not an Hour To Lose. Harvest Diary"]

[Excerpts] The grain harvest is nearing completion on Tataria's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Smooth-running operations at all stages of the "field-thresher-elevator" chain are yielding substantial results.

Laishevskiy, Zelenodolskiy, Tukayevskiy, Rybno-Slobodskiy, Kukmorskiy, and several other rayons are selling above-plan amounts of grain to the state. Many of the farms are precisely maintaining the assortment of the crops delivered--peas, winter rye, barley, oats, and wheat.

"There were more than 840 harvest-transport complexes out in the fields during the peak," says B. M. Isayev, council chairman of the republic agro-industrial association. "More than 20,000 combines have been equipped with devices to harvest lodged and low-growing grains. All of the harvesting machines have hermetically sealed straw collectors and threshing devices. Swath harvesting is expertly combined with straight-harvest combining."

Many of the elevators of Tataria are receiving the grain without interruption. The republic administration of grain products issued this information: the capacities of the grain-receiving enterprises have increased by 163,500 tons over last year, and the capacities of the drying facilities have increased by 230 tons per hour. This year for the first time grain is being delivered to new elevators in Buinsk and Burunduki. The Bugulma elevator has been enlarged. An additional 12 truck hoists have gone into operation for large-load trucks and truck trains.

The grain is being dried and conditioned 24 hours a day and shipped to the clients. This harvest season has added a new, glorious page to the labor biographies of drying facility foremen Vera Mikhaylova, Raushaniya Sagdeyeva, and their comrades, who are the best in the profession.

Unfortunately, workers of the Kazan Department of the Gorkiy Railroad and the Kazan river port have proved to be unprepared to ship the goods. Rail cars and freighters have been delayed, with the result that in some grain-receiving enterprises the warehouses have been overfilled. Serious complaints were lodged against the transport workers at a session of the obkom buro, and the

guilty parties were severely punished. Now the situation is returning to normal.

There have been other snags as well. F. T. Tavkayev, deputy chief of the administration of grain products, has this to say:

"Hourly schedules were drawn up before the harvest, and traffic routes were mapped out. The receiving points are operating around the clock, but from 2300 hours to 0600 hours there are practically no trucks delivering grain from the farms. In the daytime, on the other hand, the trucks come in columns...."

The fact is that some of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses have not taken the trouble to ensure normal operation of their threshing and drying facilities, especially in Sabinskiy, Novosheshminskiy, Aksubayevskiy, and a number of other rayons. This makes it difficult to condition the grain before shipping it to the elevators and disrupts transport schedules. There is a lot of grain in the threshing facilities of Agryzskiy, Yelabuzhskiy, and Leninogorskiy rayons.

The harvesting on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Tataria has entered its concluding phase. It is essential now to have smooth organization of the entire grain conveyor, and strict compliance with technological and state discipline.

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

GRAIN HARVEST PROGRESS, PROBLEMS IN NORTHERN, WESTERN KAZAKHSTAN

Harvesting Task

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 84 p 1

[Article: "Aktyubinsk Oblast"]

[Text] The Aktyubinsk grain growers are now confronted with the task of harvesting 2,200,000 hectares of grain crops. Approximately 8,500 combines are conducting reaping operations in the fields.

Cooperative Harvesting Agreements

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by I. Yavorovskiy, correspondent: "Help from the Patrons"]

[Text] A mechanized detachment consisting of 80 combines and 70 trucks has been created in the oblast association of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika [State Committee for Agricultural Equipment]. Now it has proceeded to thresh grain in the Tengizskiy Rayon on an area amounting to 40,000 hectares.

Similar initiative has been manifested by many other organizations and enterprises in the city of Tselinograd. Road-Construction Trust No 1 has dispatched 29 combines and 50 trucks to the Stepnyak Sovkhoz in order to haul out grain, while the Tselinogradvodstroy Trust has decided to carry out grain threshing by their own efforts on the Kul'tura Sovkhoz on an area amounting to 3,500 hectares.

Analogous help to the sovkhozes and kolkhozes under patronage has been offered by the Tselinenergo Association, Mechanized Columns No 13 and No 56, the Tselinelektroset'stroy, the Tselinogradoblsel'stroy Administration, the Tselinogradstantsantekhmontazh Trust, and others. They have concluded agreements with the farms regarding cooperation with respect to the well-organized conduct of the crop-harvesting operation.

Kustanay Oblast Harvest

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 84 p 1

[Article: "Rapidly and without Losses"]

[Text] KUSTANAY. The farmers of this oblast have harvested and threshed the ears of grain from the first 200,000 hectares. The grain is undersized. Therefore, primary use has been made of direct combining at a low cutting level. Moreover, the straw and chaff are being completely gathered in. On many farms they are fed directly from the straw-stacker into the trucks and are hauled off immediately to the edges of the fields. The fall plowing is then conducted right away on these fields.

"On such lands and on fallow ones, occupying approximately a million hectares, the grain growers are doubling or even tripling the amounts harvested on other fields," states the deputy chief of the oblast sovkhos administration, N. Detkin. "For the sake of future harvests we are expanding the fallow land areas."

The engineering lines of the grain flow have been brought up to full capacity. The seeds are being cleaned and covered, and the commercial grain is being brought up to a high level of condition.

(KazTAG)

Aktyubinsk Oblast Harvest

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 84 p 1

[Article: "Masters of the Harvest"]

[Excerpts] Farms of the Oktyabr'skiy Rayon, Aktyubinsk Oblast have been conducting the harvest in a well-organized manner. With an assigned task of 38,000 tons they have already poured more than 40,000 tons of grain into the granaries. Great success has been achieved here by the grain growers of the Pobeda Sovkhos, who have shipped out more than a million poods of barley and wheat to the receiving center.

From the start to the end of the reaping operation on this farm the lead has been maintained by the contract team of the Communist K. Dauletov, which has threshed almost 30,000 quintals of grain. Over half of it is accounted for by the team leader and his wife, Raushan; they are well-known in the oblast as masters of the harvest.

The present reaping has presented us with the names of many of its heroes. But the harvest continues. It is in full swing on the farms of the Virgin Land oblasts. Striving to harvest on time and without losses a crop which has become ripe under difficult conditions, the machinery operators have armed themselves with the experience of their leading members and are achieving a high level of output in the grain fields. The following combine operators from the Turgay-skiy Sovkhos-Tekhnikum are fulfilling their daily norms by double or even triple the usual amounts: I. Zolotov, V. Amosov, A. Zen'kov, O. Skuratovskiy, and F. Maksyutov.

This is not the first year that this farm has harvested the crop by its own efforts. Under the supervision of experienced instructors even the tekhnikum pupils have been operating the combines. They have created their own mechanized detachment, which has grown and harvested its own crop in the Third Komsomol-Youth Brigade.

Patronage by the masters of the harvest over the young machinery operators is particularly important, since many farms still are short of their own combine operators; many of them are brought in from the outside. Therefore, the output per unit is low, and the idle times of the equipment are significant due to all kinds of breakdowns caused by its unskilled use. Supervisory instruction is one of the ways to train young machine operators and to retain them on the farms. And in places which have their own staffs of combine operators, tractor-drivers, and truck-drivers the technical discipline is higher and the work in the fields is better organized.

Party, Soviet, and economic organs, as well as the councils of the APO's [agro-industrial associations] are now confronted with a single task--to harvest the entire ripened crop without losses. In carrying out this task, they must create all the conditions for the most productive work possible by the machinery operators. The time periods for threshing the grain depend on this. The faster the crop is harvested, the less are the possible losses, and the better is the quality of the grain.

The present harvest has its own characteristics. It was begun considerably later than the usual time periods. Almost everywhere the grain has been undersized and sparse; in many fields a second growth has appeared, and in places the wheat has been beaten down. We must have the skill to harvest such grain. Farm managers and specialists ought to stake their bets on the experience of the masters of the harvest. Above all, it is necessary to determine the method of harvesting for each field. In one case this may be direct combining, while in another--dissociated mowing and threshing. But the main thing is to do everything to prevent harvest losses, to achieve its high level of quality.

For example, on the Zagradovskiy Sovkhoz, North Kazakhstan Oblast even this year the machinery operators have decided to harvest more than half of the wheat sown by using the dissociated method in order to gain a higher grain quality. On the Zlatopol'skiy Sovkhoz, Kokchetav Oblast preference is given to direct combining, in connection with which there are less grain losses, and the time periods required for harvesting are reduced. In any case, however, there must be a responsible attitude toward matters concerning the machinery operators and specialists.

Unfortunately, certain farms have allowed deficiencies to occur in the grain fields. Thus, the people's inspectors of the Uzunbulakskiy Sovkhoz, Semipalatinsk Oblast discovered instances where combines were operating with unadjusted reaping devices. Bands of unmown wheat were discovered on the Izobil'nyy Sovkhoz, North Kazakhstan Oblast. On a number of farms in the Amantogayskiy Rayon, Turgaysk Oblast poor use is being made of the harvesting equipment because of a low level of skills on the part of the machinery operators. These facts testify that the agronomic and engineering services of the sovkhozes and kolkhozes have not been exercising monitoring controls everywhere over the quality of the operations.

As is always the case, for the present harvest the state has supplied the farms of Kazakhstan with many new combines, tractors, trucks, and other equipment. A great number of machinery operators have been sent from other sectors of the national economy in order to assist the grain growers. The duty of the RAPO [Rayon Agro-Industrial Association] Councils, along with the sovkhoz and kol-khoz managers and specialists is to make the maximum use of the aid which has been granted. The ranks of the leading harvest workers would be increased many times over if conditions are created everywhere for the precise operation of the entire harvesting-transportation complex, if we eliminate the causes of the idle times of combines, tractors, and trucks, as well as putting their technical servicing operations in the proper order.

This republic has still not harvested the farm crops from almost half of the sown areas. At the same time autumn is drawing to a close. The duty of the party organizations and the rural Communists is to mobilize all forces to carry out the harvesting operations as rapidly as possible.

The autumn harvest time is never easy. Its successful completion now depends on good organization in every sector, on a conscientious, responsible attitude toward the cause on the part of everyone mobilized for the harvest. The best affirmation of this is provided by the example of the leading farms, the example of the leading workers. Their experience must become an organizing factor during the days of the harvest.

Northern Kazakhstan Harvest

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 7 Sept 84 p 1

[Article by A. Kostyukov, correspondent: "Variant for the Virgin Land: A Harvest Diary"]

[Text] The farmers of Northern Kazakhstan are taking measures to speed up the harvesting process. Lines of trailer trucks, loaded with grain, are heading for the grain elevators. Harvest more high-quality grain--that is the motto of the laborers in these fields.

Upon driving out of Shchuchinsk I had to move aside to let through a column of trucks carrying grain from the new harvest. The lead KRAZ truck drove at a moderate speed through the grain elevator gate, carrying a brightly colored panel with the following figures written large: "166,000 tons." Such was the pledge made by the farmers of the Shchuchinskiy Rayon, Kokchetav Oblast regarding grain sales to the state. And that was precisely how much they had to sell in order to fulfill their own grain quota for the five-year plan already at the present time.

Following the lead vehicle, trucks from the Zlatopol'skiy, Urumkayskiy, Vedenovskiy Sovkhozes drove up to the scales. All these names are familiar, well-known not only in Kokchetav Oblast. There is nothing unexpected in the fact that these farms have again had a good harvest. No matter how difficult this past summer turned out to be, it would be strange to see sovkhozes with such high standards of agriculture to appear anywhere in the middle range of results. Their level of standards is such that they show themselves to good advantage in any year and following any kind of weather.

One becomes convinced of the fairness of this rule in every rayon. In the neighboring North Kazakhstan the leaders in the competition are also from among those which have been well-known for a long time. On the Voskhod Sovkhoz, for example, the grain yields are again almost twice as much as for the rayons on an average. The Karagandinskiy resolved to deliver a thousand tons of grain in excess of the plan, the Kolos Kolkhoz loaded into the grain elevator the last batch of grain to meet its quota assigned by the five-year plan.... At the center of attention in this oblast is the work of the Moskovskiy Rayon's farmers, while within the rayon--it focuses on the Zagradovskiy Sovkhoz, which has promised to gather the biggest harvest. The grain here is indeed good. And this year good grain is simply a rarity!

"At the beginning of the five-year plan we were on the list of those who were behind with respect to grain sales," stated the sovkhos director, I. K. Shol'. "To be sure, not by much--less than 400 tons--but behind. This year we intend to ship out 20,600 tons of grain--8,900 more than the plan amount, i.e., we will make up our shortages and firmly guarantee the fulfillment of our own five-year plan quota."

The first secretary of the party raykom, Ye. N. Meyrmanov, told us about the plans of this rayon's grain growers:

"In addition to the Zagradovskiy, good harvests are being gathered at the Sovhoz imeni V. M. Komarov, as well as the Korneyevskiy, Pushkinskiy, Bulakskiy Sovkhoz. All our farms have directed their efforts at fulfilling the plan for grain sales. And the rayon as a whole has pledged to over-fulfill it by 15 percent."

Of course, far from every rayon and far from every farm in the Virgin Lands has such possibilities. The prolonged summer dry spell has certainly left its mark. And in many localities the overdue August rains have also worked against the grain growers. They merely greened up the grazing fields and delayed the start of the harvest. The reaping process began later than unusual and, in essence, became widespread only by the beginning of September. Moreover, the last to begin it have been precisely those rayons on whose fields the very best grain is standing. There is still no cause for special alarm, but the Virgin Land people know the price of an overly late harvesting.

"We must hurry up--that is very clear," I. K. Shol' rightly considers.

On that day at the Zagradovskiy each combine engaged in threshing operations picked up and gathered grain, clearing swaths which amounted to an average of 21 hectares each. And in I. E. German's brigade this figure reached 24.5. If such an output were to become the norm for everybody, the harvesting in the Virgin Lands would proceed twice as rapidly these days. Moreover, there is nothing special in the harvest organization on this sovkhos. Everything is simple: reliably prepared equipment, well-thought-out reaping methodology, effective servicing of units, and good day-to-day conditions for the machinery operators.

It would not be difficult to name dozens of sovkhoses and kolkhozes where all this is done no worse than at the Zagradovskiy. But under the prevailing conditions it would probably be more useful to direct attention to the fact that, on the whole, the pace of the harvesting is still not fast enough. And this is primarily because thousands of combines have not yet been included in the operation, while the output of those which have been put out into the fields is greatly reduced by breakdowns. These shortcomings, unfortunately, are repeated year after year, attesting to the worst aspects of the work of the local engineering services.

In many localities they are now attempting to harvest the crop by the dissociated method, to let it reach the standard moisture content in the windrows, and then keep it somewhat longer than usual on the threshing floor until it "stores up" gluten, and only then haul it to the grain elevator. Is this rational? That depends on various factors.

I arrived at the Sovkhoz imeni Kuybyshev in North Kazakhstan Oblast after a night of rain. All the combines were standing about idle. Such pauses in the farms around here usually drag on for a long time. This, understandably, is bad, but why does the sovkhos have damp grain on its threshing floor? And it has no dryers. Whether they like it or not, they have to wait for a good period of sunshine. But it is September out there, and who knows what to expect?

After riding about through these wide-open fields of grain in the Virgin Lands, it is easy to note that a great many persons are drawn to the dissociated method of harvesting. At times such grain is mowed down into the windrows which could, cleanly and without losses, be gathered up by the one-phase method. Direct combining, especially this year, yields a profit in time. This same North Kazakhstan Oblast until quite recently was the last to begin harvesting and the last to finish. Now the situation has been reversed; the most northern farms in the republic cope with the reaping prior to many of their neighbors. One of the factors in this speed-up is the widespread use of direct combining.

But why doesn't everyone like it? Well, because the grain, after lying in the windrows for a while, is much easier to bring to a high level of delivery condition. And this is why they are waiting at the Sovkhoz imeni Kuybyshev until the sun dries out the wheat in the field. But on the grain-threshing floors, in order to squeeze out three extra percent of moisture, the grain from yesterday's threshing is sent for a second time through the grader. And just a verst away from the sovkhos office, at the Bogolyubovskiy Grain-Receiving Enterprise, are three heavy-duty drying-and-grading lines. They have nothing to dry and grade.

"We would be very glad to haul the grain there!" I was warmly assured by the sovkhos director, N. S. Vorotyntsev. "Directly from the combines, without stopping to unload onto the threshing floor. Under our conditions the grain-threshing floor is merely a trans-shipment point. Here three-fourths of the sovkhos grain goes to the procurement people. If they have a base for drying and cleaning it which is much better than ours, why shouldn't they take this work completely into their own hands? Probably they could take it," added the director, "only we could not afford their services."

Today, in fact, the grain-receiving enterprises of any Virgin-Lands oblast are capable of quickly drying and cleaning all the grain which the farms can bring them. Moreover, this would cost them only one-third or one-half as much. Why not make a straight path for the grain to follow from the bin to the granary, thereby saving a great deal of harvest time, transport, and labor? The difficulty lies in the fact that, having delivered moist or soiled wheat, the sovkhos is deprived of the chance to earn the extra payments suitable for the strong and hard grades. To be sure, beginning this year it has been decided to remit to the farms half of the profits received by the procurement people from re-evaluating the grain after it has been processed. But it is still not clear why half, and how it is to be re-distributed in the localities. And there is an even more complicated question. How should the grain elevator return to the farm the by-products left over from processing its grain?

"In fact, these by-products comprise our entire stock of green fodder," states N. S. Vorotyntsev. "At present the procurement people sell them to us at almost the same price at which we sell food-type grain to them. Of course, this cannot be suitable for us."

The Virgin Lands people are waiting for these unclear questions to be decided.

Harvest in Tselinograd Oblast

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by V. Sakovtsev: "Approach the Harvest Creatively"]

[Text] Despite the extraordinary drought of this past summer, the crop which has been grown for harvest on the Novoishimskiy Sovkhoz is not so bad. At present here they are threshing an average of 8- 9 quintals of grain per hectare. The harvest is even greater from lands which had lain fallow.

Harvesting on this farm is proceeding in a well-organized manner, precisely in accord with the previously worked-out schedule. And also as planned, 83 grain-harvesting combines have been engaged in threshing the grain. The necessary number of tractor trailers have been supplied for hauling the grain from the combines to the threshing floor. Each of them have two trucks of the 1PTS-9 and ZPTS-12 types, with chinks well sealed and sides raised up. All the trailers have been furnished with covers for covering up the grain in order to prevent its loss. Hauling the grain from the field is accomplished by means of the portional method. This allows us to eliminate the idle times of the harvesting equipment, to reduce excess transport movement, and the main thing--to carry out grain hauls without drawing upon motor vehicles. In connection with this, many skilled machine operators have been freed up for work on the combines.

Furthermore, this farm has prepared field-type stacker-loaders. They were made by the sovkhos's experts and based on written-off grain combines, mineral- and organic-fertilizer spreaders, and fodder distributors. Each brigade has one of these stacker-loaders.

In order to gather in the entire biological harvest, the farm has hermetically sealed the reapers, threshers, and other units of the combines. Particular attention has been paid to providing additional equipment to the stackers. In addition to baffle plates and side attachments, tarpaulin canopies have been attached to them under the bottom lifting pins. Thus, it is not only the losses of grain which are prevented but also those of chaff and straw.

Brigade No 4, headed up by Kuanysh Balabayev, by using local construction materials and written-off equipment, has installed together with the ZAV-40 a two-sectional hopper-stacker with a total capacity of 60 tons. In order for it to operate continuously, they have installed a hydraulic dumper for the vehicles and a bucket conveyor for feeding the grain from the charging pit. The cleaned grain is fed in a self-sustained flow into the bodies of the transport vehicles. Thus, the necessity for additional outlays on loading them was done away with. In order to speed up the loading and unloading of the vehicles drawn up alongside, use is made of special mechanisms mounted on the MTZ and K-700 tractors.

Also of interest is a mobile unit for cranking the engines of combines and tractors without towing them. When a farm does not have enough storage batteries, such a starter is not only of great help but also allows the service life of the batteries to be extended. The unit is installed on the base of a T-16 tractor. Two storage batteries are installed in its body, just as in the case of the Niva combine. With their help an engine can be started in just a second.

The sovkhos's engineering service and efficiency experts have introduced many other innovations, which have permitted us to ensure the highly productive utilization of all the harvesting equipment as well as that of the threshing floors.

This farm is confronted with the task of harvesting grain from an area exceeding 21,000 hectares and of delivering almost 22,000 tons of grain to the state. It has been decided to carry out the mowing and threshing during a period of 15 working days.

[Tselinograd Oblast]

Oktyabr'skiy Rayon Harvest

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by V. Drobakhin: "Above the Plan"]

[Text] AKTYUBINSK, 8. (By telephone). More than 4,000 tons of grain over the plan have been shipped to the Motherland's granaries by the farms of the Oktyabr'skiy Rayon. They have already fulfilled their five-year plan.

The farms of the Oktyabr'skiy Rayon continue to sell grain to the state.

2384

CSO: 1824/678

MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

REPORT ON SUGAR BEET HARVESTING IN BELGOROD OBLAST

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Sep 84 p 1

Article by Yu. Govorukhin, special correspondent of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, Belgorod Oblast: "Strictly According to Schedule"

Text September gladdened Belgorod sugar beet growers with its dry and sunny days. The rates of sweet root harvesting increased sharply. However, in Ivnyanskiy Rayon they even had to be restrained. This was necessitated by the concern for the preservation and quality of the harvest.

"No one needs rates for the sake of rates," A. P. Bogomolov, head of the division of agriculture and the food industry of the oblast party committee, says. "We do not want to repeat the errors of past years, when all our 11 sugar plants were literally overloaded with raw materials. Farms completed digging almost in September and at receiving centers before January sugar beets lost their qualities in vast clamps. As a result, we obtained much less sugar per hectare of sown area than planned. Now we are harvesting strictly according to the planned schedule. It is to be completed on 20 October."

Thus, in Belgorod Oblast a successful attempt at a full control over the rates of sugar beet harvesting is made. Serious work is done to preserve the high quality of roots and to raise labor productivity. For example, if all the numerous adjustments of sugar beet top harvesting machines and combines are made carefully, sugar beets can be harvested without an additional manual cleaning. This is precisely how work is done in the contracting link of V. S. Malyukov from the Put' k Kommunizmu Kolkhoz in Valuyskiy Rayon.

Unfortunately, such concern for the preservation of the grown harvest does not exist everywhere. On the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Shebekinskiy Rayon the oblast raid brigade noted that preharvest hoeing was not carried out there on all plantations. This leads to the contamination of roots with clods of earth. As was noted, I. Klevtsov, operator of a sugar beet top harvesting machine, shaved off one-half of the sugar beet heads together with green leaves.

Conversely, on the Kolkhoz imeni Vatutin many sugar beet tops remained on plants, as a result of which sugar beets were substandard and required an additional painstaking cleaning. A total of 500 tons of roots have accumulated on fields here.

The processing of raw materials has begun at processing enterprises--Rzhev and Tavoizhan sugar plants. They have already reached their daily capacities. The representatives of farms and enterprises objectively evaluate the recording of the quality of received roots for every brigade of farmers separately, which, to be sure, is very important for unregulated collectives. The drying of pulp residues has also been organized at the Tavoizhan Sugar Plant. This is also the mark of the present sugar beet harvesting campaign, that is, all production waste, including sugar beet tops, is used to replenish feed stocks. However, there are still bottlenecks at enterprises. Truck scales have not been adjusted at this Tavoizhan Plant.

Farms in Korochanskiy Rayon did not fulfill the assignment-schedules to some extent. At first it took them a long time to "bestir themselves" and they brought few roots for processing. Then, suddenly, they got down to business and, obviously, overdid it--the stock of raw materials exceeded 11,000 tons.

Work on the oblast's sugar beet fields has expanded on a wide front. A total of 3,200,000 tons of sugar beets are to be sold to the state. This is a big, but realistic, task. Advanced farms give a good example in its accomplishment.

11,439

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

REPORT ON SUGAR BEET HARVESTING IN KURSK OBLAST

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Sep 84 p 1

/Article by V. Razboynikov, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent, Kursk Oblast:
"Without Allowances for Bad Weather"

/Text/ The harvesting of sugar beets, which occupy 1.435 million hectares, has expanded in the Russian Federation. One-half of this area is concentrated on kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the central chernozem zone. Aware of their responsibility for the fate of the entire harvest, local farmers harvest at high rates. Things are going especially well in Kursk, Belgorod and Lipetsk oblasts, where sweet roots have been dug out on 20 to 27 percent of the plantations. The highest yield of this valuable crop in the republic--on the average, more than 200 quintals per hectare--is attained here. Raw materials are also transported strictly according to schedules. Every day every motor vehicle delivers 15 to 20 tons of roots for processing. The field-plant conveyer operates efficiently, without interruptions. The system of contracts among kolkhozes, sovkhoses and enterprises greatly contributes to this.

In Kursk Oblast sugar beets now occupy about 190,000 hectares. Farms intend to sell 3.6 million tons of sugar beets to the state. From the first days high rates of harvesting have been undertaken.

On the Rossiya Kolkhoz in Medvenskiy Rayon, despite rains, harvesting is well coordinated. The schedule is followed strictly. Sugar beets are first dug out on remote fields so that later on the lack of good roads does not delay the transportation of roots.

"The past summer," A. N. Yushchenko, Hero of Socialist Labor, the farm's chief agronomist, says, "was not very favorable for the cultivation of sugar beets. However, we still were able to grow a good harvest: 500 quintals per hectare."

Aleksandr Nikolayevich has just returned from plantations. He is satisfied with the course of harvesting. All combines operate without downtime. As always, machine operators V. I. Sumarov and I. S. Garanin set the tone. N. V. Potapov works excellently at loading.

The bitter experience of past years has also been taken into consideration. The digging of sugar beets now does not outstrip their carting and clamps soaking under rains are not seen on the sides of fields. The high sugar content of roots especially gladdens the distinguished sugar beet grower. This means that the kolkhoz will derive additional profit. Sugar beet tops, which represent an important support for the feed base, are also managed efficiently here. Their recording and control over their preservation have been organized on the kolkhoz. The earnings of all those who work on sugar beet plantations depend on whether they are gathered fully. The preparation of silage from leaves proceeds directly in the field.

"In fact, to whom will it occur not to harvest oats? Of course, to no one. But sugar beet tops are often left in the field," A. I. Fomin, chairman of the kolkhoz, says. "Meanwhile, in terms of feed units there are about 15 quintals of sugar beet tops per hectare. On some farms grain crops yield less."

All the 13 sugar plants in the oblast have joined in work. Equipment was tested and adjusted in advance. There are no lines at receiving centers and an optimal distance for harvest transportation has been selected. For example, drivers from the same Rossiya Kolkhoz manage to make four trips per day.

"On the average, in the oblast this year we expect to obtain no less than 250 quintals of sugar beets per hectare," V. I. Domnikov, chairman of the oblast council of the agroindustrial association, says.

In brief, there are many changes for the better, but some errors of past years make themselves felt now. For example, in Zolotukhinskiy, Manturovskiy and some other rayons many dug out and cleaned sugar beets have accumulated on plantations. Owing to the lack of initiative and organization their transportation is delayed. All this inevitably leads to losses and a deterioration in the quality of output. In Rylskiy and Konyshvskiy rayons loading equipment is often idle and transport is not always utilized efficiently. For these reasons some sugar plants have not yet been able to reach the designed capacity.

Unfortunately, sugar boilers work with interruptions. At the Kursk Kommunar Plant production shops have been reconstructed fully, but the existing heat and electric power station does not meet their entire need for electric power. For several years the RSFSR Ministry of the Food Industry has been planning to reconstruct the enterprise's power system. However, matters do not go beyond promises.

11,439
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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

SUGAR REFINING AT POLTAVA PLANTS DISCUSSED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 84 p 1

/Article by V. Pavlenko, IZVESTIYA correspondent, Poltava Oblast: "Sugar of the New Harvest"

/Text/ The twitter of swallows was heard under the high arches of the main building of the Sugar Plant imeni Artem in Chutovskiy Rayon, Poltava Oblast, all summer. But on 23 August the rumble of machines deadened their voices. The first white stream began "to flow"--the sugar of the new harvest began to be processed. The sugar refining season also started at the other 10 plants of the Poltava Sakhaprom Agroindustrial Association.

It was not easy for the personnel of the Plant imeni Artem to keep to the equipment repair schedules. There was a shortage of spare parts. However, suppliers manifested persistence and knowledge of the situation. They found what was needed--then the task of doing everything at the proper time and not delaying the start of raw material processing was set.

"If we compare the present level of repairs with last year's level," S. Listopad, the plant's chief engineer, says, "we have even exceeded it. However, it should not be forgotten that last fall the collective began to work under the conditions of an economic experiment. It is important for us to increase labor productivity, to lower production costs and to obtain additional profit. However, our contractors, especially the Kharkov Promtekhmontazh Trust, do not, or pretend that they do not, understand this. In any case the trust performed only one-third of the planned work. Our repairmen had to apply themselves. During 6 months of the preparatory period they put about 1,000 units of equipment in order. Previously, this did not happen without outside help."

The enterprise began to accept the raw materials of the new harvest on the exact date set by agricultural specialists and sugar boilers. There is a great deal of work ahead, but from the first day its pace and organization correspond to the schedule.

"A constant observation of the growth of sugar beets has shown that before the beginning of the season this year the root weight was bigger than during the same period last year," V. Boriychuk, general director of the Poltava Sakharprom, said. "The dynamics of increase in the sugar content during the last 10-day period before the beginning of processing especially gladdened us."

This year the UkSSR Ministry of the Food Industry began working under new conditions. Taking into consideration that the peak of intensive work by sugar industry workers took place during the concluding months of the year, they were permitted to begin the experiment last September. The 4-month period helped them to accumulate some experience and to adopt increased obligations for the present year.

In particular, the people of Poltava Oblast decided to increase labor productivity by 1 percent in excess of the planned one, to lower the production costs of finished products by $\frac{1}{2}$ percent, to additionally obtain more than 6,500 tons of sugar and to increase profit. In turn this will help to guarantee an increase in the growth of three basic funds--the wage fund, the material incentive fund and the fund for social and cultural measures.

The experimental conditions are known at all production sections. The association's economic service engaged in extensive explanatory work and was able to personally interest the representatives of all occupations in obtaining a high end result. Therefore, when repair schedules were delayed at three plants, brigades from other enterprises came to help. Advanced forms of labor organization become ever more widespread. For example, the brigade contract involves more than 67 percent of the workers. The association also actively helps "its" sovkhozes on fields--with equipment and people.

"Before the beginning of the sugar refining season the association's managers visited all the 11 plants. Their collectives--both of the Lokhvitsa Plant, the largest in the country, and the tiny Lannovskiy Plant--are full of desire to attain the highest goals," V. Boriyчук said in conclusion. "This unanimity is based on the extensive stable work done under experimental conditions in 1 year. Everyone is now convinced of the advantages of this experiment. Only our suppliers and contractors still seem to waver and do not take its complex features into consideration. However, I am convinced that the reorganization now taking place in many national economic sectors will force them to face the experiment and to begin working according to the new method this year. Then the concerns connected with an increase in the productivity and improvement in the pace of the 'sugar conveyer' will also become their concerns. Our common cause will only benefit from this."

11,439

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

PROGRESS AT CHERKASSY SUGAR INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION DESCRIBED

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 31, Jul 84 p 6

Article: "To Consolidate What Has Been Attained and To Go Further"

Text The Cherkassy Agrarian Production Association of the Sugar Industry includes 24 plants. The raw materials of 419 sugar beet planting farms in Cherkassy and, partially, Kiev, Vinnitsa and Kirovograd oblasts are processed here-- on the average, 4.5 million tons annually.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan plants should increase the volume of production of granulated sugar alone by $\frac{1}{2}$ million tons. As specialists believe, the economic experiment, under the conditions of which the association operates, will help to successfully cope with this assignment. I. Koval', chief of the association's economic planning division, discusses how the mechanism of management now operates and how the experiment contributes to an increase in production efficiency.

The association impatiently awaited the results of work during the first 6 months of the year. Finally, the latest figures were put down on the balance sheet. The plan for the production of commodity output and the plan for the sales volume were fulfilled 102.6 and 102.9 percent respectively and for labor productivity, 103.3 percent. The rates of growth of these indicators are higher than those planned. Output worth more than 4.7 million rubles was produced in excess of the assignment. However, the fact that for the first time the sales plan was fulfilled with due regard for deliveries was the main achievement.

Now, on the expiration of 6 months, it can be stated confidently that the conditions created by the experiment contribute to better, efficient work. Under the conditions of a significant extension of the rights of enterprises a real possibility of enhancing the role of labor collectives in the economic life of an enterprise has appeared. For example, previously a sectorial ministry approved 30 planned indicators for us, including such as wages per ruble of consumer goods, which is not at all characteristic of our production, and a quarterly distribution of the volumes of output, strength of industrial

personnel and the wage fund. Now there are only 10 directive indicators in the system of indicators. We ourselves calculate the rest. In other words, collectives have received freedom of actions and the possibility of manifesting initiative and enterprise.

The statute on the establishment of the material incentive fund seems very important to us. It is closely connected with the fulfillment of sales assignments with due regard for deliveries and stimulates the fight of collectives for the derivation of additional profit on the basis of an increase in production efficiency, decrease in expenditures and reduction in the strength of production personnel.

In brief, stable economic standards and the new system of indicators have created conditions under which the association's collectives are interested primarily in the fulfillment of contractual obligations, attainment of a high production efficiency and realization of their potentials both at the stage of development of more dynamic and stepped-up plans and in the course of their fulfillment. How do collectives utilize their new possibilities?

The request addressed by the collective of the Cherkassy Sugar Refining Plant to the association to increase the sugar output plan, which is stepped-up as it is, by 11,000 tons for 1984 is a remarkable example of a creative and enterprising initiative. The association supported this economically substantiated initiative. The plan for commodity output per worker has now been increased by 4,200 rubles. The enterprise will receive 19.5 percent of the increase in profit. Additional deductions will increase the material incentive fund by 64,000 rubles and the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction, by 28,000 rubles. The plant collective copes with the increased obligations successfully. For high end indicators and a complete fulfillment of delivery obligations the reward is high respectively.

In the association conditions for high productive labor are now created in two directions. The first, a rise in the technical level of production through a fuller utilization of the capital of enterprises (the enterprise development fund) formed on the basis of experimental conditions and the second, improvement in the management of production and labor organization.

Whereas previously the enterprise development fund did not have a marked effect on the retooling of production, the procedure of its formation and expenditure in effect under experimental conditions creates better conditions for the accomplishment of this task. The amount of the production development fund was also increased. It totaled 3.3 million rubles (almost 1 million rubles more than in 1983). This capital is included in the capital investment plan and is provided with all kinds of material resources. In the current year we will complete work on 19 major projects and utilize more than 2 million rubles of capital investments.

Furthermore, the amount of bank credits for measures for the retooling and reconstruction of production has been increased for us. With State Bank loans in 1984 we performed work worth almost 1.5 million rubles of capital investments at seven sugar plants, including the reconstruction of an evaporator

plant at the Shpola Sugar Plant and the replacement of old centrifuges with automated ones at the Zhazhkov Sugar Plant. As a result, we attained a reduction in the expenditure of thermal power resources and raised labor productivity and the quality of output.

The granting of additional rights for the utilization of the derived savings of the wage fund to enterprises had a marked effect on the development of people's creative initiative and activity. The review of potentials for an increase in efficiency conducted at sugar plants disclosed a number of valuable proposals by workers and engineering and technical personnel aimed at improving labor organization. The introduction of the brigade contract also contributes to an improvement in labor organization. For example, this form of labor organization made it possible to ensure the operation of the oblast's sugar conveyer with the forces of 6,790 workers instead of 7,540 workers according to standards.

However, we will say frankly: Only the first step has been taken in the direction toward a high efficiency of labor and production. In order to consolidate what has been attained and to go further, we try to overcome difficulties and to resolve a number of problems successfully. The experiment gives serious lessons and conclusions must be drawn urgently. We must teach people and learn ourselves.

For example, not long ago the oblast party committee adopted a special decree, which draws our attention to shortcomings in the matter of the experiment's performance and recommends an improvement in people's economic training and work with personnel selection and on the introduction of cost accounting in brigades. The association's administration was entrusted with the examination of the problem of redistribution of the raw material zones of sugar plants, which will make it possible to shorten the time of transportation and processing of raw materials. We are now working on the solution of these problems.

There are also many other problems that disturb us. However, we are confident that, as the new economic mechanism is mastered, all of them will be solved successfully. Today managers and party organizations of enterprises and associations try, first of all, to attain a further increase in the responsibility of every worker and specialist for the area of work entrusted to him. After all, it is possible to obtain the necessary effect from the experiment only with a high level of organization and discipline at all production sections.

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

HARVEST PROGRESS, ORGANIZATION IN KOKCHETAV OBLAST

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Article by F. Shamshura, brigade leader of the Tractor-Cultivation Brigade No 2, Zerendinskiy Sovkhoz: "The Collective Contract Is a Mobilizing Force. Addresses of Valuable Experience"]

[Text] Our oblast is classified as a high-risk cultivation zone. Drought is no stranger to the inhabitants of Kokchetav. Two and often 3 years out of 5, as a rule, are unfavorable. But I can't recall a time when the lands were parched by the summer heat for 4 years in a row, although I have been in the Virgin Lands for more than 20 years. There is particular reason to be concerned this year. With the warmth, early sprouts all began to grow, promising much grain. And then something unforeseen occurred.

It was as if July, usually wet in our rayon, had been replaced by June. The sukhovey [hot dry wind] blew across the ripening fields instead of rain clouds. For a week the steppe burned. But most of the crops not only survived but even formed pretty good spikes. And the rains that came in early August helped it ripen with full-sized grains. To be sure, the late precipitation sharply altered the situation. The grain ripened unevenly. Second growth appeared. But these difficulties do not worry us. We have matched against them our experience and the skill of the machinery drivers.

The grain field in our brigade occupies 6,285 hectares. Overall we expect to get at least 16-17 quintals of high-quality grain, which is higher than the plan. Each day of harvesting testifies that this is realistic. Earlier, too, the brigade had a good reputation. But this harvest season is outstanding for its careful organization and the excellent labor mood of all participants in the harvest. The collective contract has had a beneficial effect. Frankly, I have experienced many different kinds of recommendations over the years, but this innovation suits perfectly the spirit of the machinery operators.

Work "not from the wheel but from the spike" [ne s koleza, a s kolosa], on the principle of "One for All and All for One," is best suited to the conditions of agricultural production. Within a short period the machinery operators' attitude toward the land has changed, labor discipline has improved, and the collective has gained a personal interest in achieving overall end results. This is the main condition for further boosting the quality of cultivation and producing high yields.

As the work plan called for, we completed the grain harvest on 5,000 hectares on 3 September and raised the number of combines picking up windrows to 16. On the remaining area we are using the straight combine method. More than half the grain has already been threshed. We plan to complete the harvest on 15 September.

After the threshing we gather and stack the straw, and do the autumn plowing. We deliver grain to the receiving enterprise strictly according to schedule, first cleaning it at a mechanized station. All the harvest work is done in an integrated fashion, in two shifts.

Precise, rhythmic harvesting is ensured by the links headed by F. Luk'yanov, G. Tkachuk, I. Gesler, and others. The selfless work of all machinery operators makes us confident that the grain farmer's main commandment will be fulfilled honorably.

Commentary by K. Kusainov, Deputy Head of Kokchetav Oblast Agricultural Administration for Economic Work

The collective contract began to make its way in our oblast in the early 1970s. The work experience of links cultivating silage corn and potatoes on Kusepskiy Sovkhoz and other farms confirmed its advantages. But these were just the first tentative steps. Suffice it to say that 12 years later, the collective form of labor organization and incentive has been adopted by a total of two tractor-cultivation brigades and 55 links.

The contract method began to be adopted on a mass scale in farming after the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The next year, 189 brigades and 188 units in the oblast began working by the new system. They raised grain and silage crops on 21 percent and 37 percent of the allotted area, respectively. Unfortunately, 1983 was not a good year, but even under these conditions the contract's mobilizing role was clearly manifested. It made itself felt especially on the level of labor organization and discipline, and on economic indicators, which were higher in the contract collectives.

Let us again take F. Shamshura's brigade as an example. Last year it failed to meet the crop yield target. But the prime cost per quintal of grain there was 37 kopecks lower than the plan called for. And labor productivity figured per man-hour was almost 5 rubles higher than the sovkhoz average. During the year the brigade spent only about 80 percent of the funds allocated to it. This great savings was achieved mainly by conservative spending for repairs, not using unnecessary equipment, and thrifty consumption of fuel and lubrication materials.

This year the brigade is specializing only in the production of grain, so it has been given part of the neighboring brigade's land. As a result, the grain crop area was almost doubled. But for the pre-sowing cultivation, for example, only five units [agregaty] were needed rather than 10 in two brigades, as before. Double-shift work helped, along with an increase (thanks to the initiative of the machinery operators) in the operating width of the cultivating implement. Thanks to the double-shift system, the number of gang seeders was also reduced. It all resulted in a substantial economic effect.

During the harvesting, also, the main chores are organized in two shifts. For hauling the grain away, extensive use is made of the more economical Korovtsy, with large-load tractor-drawn trucks and storage bins, instead of combines. The number of trucks has been reduced to the minimum. Previously the brigade collective never thought of such things. Now it is a different story. And all because it is directly reflected in the results of the work and linked to personal moral and material interest.

I might add that even though the work has nearly doubled, the brigade collective has increased by only eight machinery operators. That is what comes of a proprietary attitude toward the job and excellent organization of labor. And it was the collective contract that unleashed this initiative.

Average oblast indicators last year also attest to the excellent effect of the collective contract. Grain yields in brigades working on the new basis were 1.2 quintals higher than in ordinary brigades, silage yields were 34 quintals higher, and potato yields were 3.6 quintals higher. Much more productive use is being made of the equipment, and more economical expenditure of fuel, lubricants, materials, and funds has been achieved. Actual outlays per unit of output and standard hectare are substantially lower than the plan. Naturally, a person who improves the results ought to receive more. According to last year's results, for example, contract collectives got 30 kopecks in extra pay for output [produktsiya], 13 kopecks for skill rating [klassnost'], 12 kopecks for harvest work [uborka urozhaya], and 5 kopecks as incentive for work quality--a total of 60 kopecks per ruble of wages. It must be emphasized that these funds "operate" more productively since they bring in substantially greater return. Thus, contract collectives have produced 10 rubles of gross output per ruble of wages, versus only 3.7 in conventional collectives.

In other words, the contract method encourages brigade and link members to develop more of a sense of collective responsibility for carrying out all aspects of work in a timely and qualified fashion, compared to the traditional form of organization of labor and wages. More importantly, it inculcates a sense of ownership of the land and a creative attitude toward the job.

All this has resulted from the more effective work of contract collectives, even under the unfavorable conditions of recent years. That is why, figuratively speaking, the contract is attracting an ever greater number of collectives over to its side. This year's harvest, for example, is being brought in by about 500 contract tractor-cultivation brigades and almost 300 contract links. About 70 percent of the oblast's grain fields and more than half of the area set aside for silage, vegetable, and other crops are assigned to them.

Consider Kzyltuskiy Rayon, whose grain farmers for the first time pledged to pour 300,000 tons of grain into the state's granaries. Lately the quality of cultivation there has improved substantially, and the crops have been more bountiful. There is no doubt, however, that the collective contract played a major role in this. A total of 66 percent of the crop land was assigned to

contract brigades and links. It is no accident that the highest yields are being produced on Molodaya Gvardiya, Imeni 50-Letiye Komsomola, Tolbukhinskiy, Yel'tayskiy, and other sovkhoses where there are more contract collectives than elsewhere.

The new form of labor organization and wages is rightly being adopted in Shchuchinskiy Rayon. On Vedenovskiy Sovkhoz, competition is being spear-headed by the brigade of V. Rybalko, a participant in the republic conference of contract collective leaders. He has done a great deal to propagandize the contract system in the oblast as well as the rayon. The acknowledged leader of socialist competition to produce high grain yields is A. Garder's contract brigade on Zlatopol'skiy Sovkhoz.

A total of 64 percent of the rayon's grain crops are worked by contract collectives. Shchuchinskiy Rayon farmers plan to deliver about 170,000 tons of grain to the state this year, and complete the five-year grain plan in 4 years.

This connection between better results and more effective use of the collective contract can also be observed on many farms in Zerendinskiy, Kokchetavskiy, and other rayons.

It should be mentioned that this effort requires a thoughtful, creative approach. This is because the contract directly impinges on the moral and material interests of members of the collective, and its adoption entails breaking out of entrenched attitudes and views formerly associated with the individual piece-work system. That is why it is necessary to have a broader exchange of opinion and work experience.

One of the most controversial issues is that of determining crop yield and gross output indicators for the brigades or links and establishing firm wage rates. For most brigades they have been set on the basis of planned yields. Grain wage rates have been set higher than the actual level and planned yields on Kokchetavskiy, Karabulakskiy, and Razdol'nyy sovkhoses and in the Kokchetavskiy Rayon Seed Production Association. On Voskhod, Zlatopol'skiy, Kottyrkol'skiy, and Imeni XXIII S"yez KPSS sovkhoses, where harvests have been comparatively high for the last 5 years, wage rates have been established on yields lower than the actual but higher than the plan. Indicators based on the planned yield level but lower than the actual yield have been used in calculating wage rates on Chistyakovskiy, Menzhinskiy, Urumkayskiy, Bostandykskiy, Zerendinskiy, and Kusepskiy sovkhoses.

Consider also this question. Experience has shown that the most effective work is done by collectives made up of workers of equal qualifications who have about the same attitude toward the job. For them, advance payment is based on work time records, without adjustment for completed work volume or quality. But such collectives are rarely encountered in practice. It is no accident, evidently, that questionnaire surveys of machinery operators show that many of them make calculations on the basis of both the amount and quality of labor put in--that is, using the coefficient of labor participation. On certain sovkhoses of Kuybyshevskiy, Arykbalykskiy, Enbekshilderskiy, and

other rayons, contract collectives practice piece-work payment in the form of an advance rate for norms actually fulfilled. In these cases, each machinery operator works in various technological operations, from the simplest to the most complex, but with equal payment per norm-shift. It is worth noting that in these collectives arguments concerning "good" and "bad" jobs have stopped. In our view, however, payment per norm-shift is the system least likely to unite the collective.

These and other examples deserve serious study from both the scientific and the practical standpoint. Regular exchange of opinions would promote broader and more effective use of the collective contract as the best form of labor organization and wages on the farm.

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

BRIEFS

HARVEST NEARING END--Ufa--The grain harvest has reached the finish line in the Bashkir ASSR. Harvesting and threshing of grain crops has begun on the third million hectares here. Grain farmers of the autonomous republic have countered the caprices of nature with tactics of maneuvering equipment. Twenty thousand combines are working at full capacity. [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Aug 84 p 1] 8228

POST-HARVEST WORK CONTINUES--Ufa--Combines have already left the fields of the Bashkir ASSR. However, there intensive work continues on threshing floors, highways and elevators. The enterprises of the autonomous republic have already sent the state 1,250,000 tons of grain. In recent days the grain farmers of Krasnokamskiy, Yanaul'skiy and other rayons, who have fulfilled their obligations, have been joined by workers from one of the northern rayons--Tatyshlinskiy. The contribution of workers in Dyurtyulinskiy Rayon is a weighty one--they sold the state 60,000 tons of quality grain and overfulfilled plan orders for all crops. [By V. Orlov] [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 19 Sep 84 p 1] 8228

MILLIONTH TON OF GRAIN--Ufa, 31 [Aug] (TASS)--Today the grain farmers of the Bashkir ASSR delivered the millionth ton of grain into the homeland's granaries. Only high quality grain has been delivered to elevators and grain-reception points. Many enterprises organized coordinated work and the skilful maneuvering of machinery during rainy weather. Grain from the new harvest is being received day and night at elevators. In kolkhozes and sovkhoses where the fields have been freed of straw the fields are being plowed and winter crops are being seeded. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 1 Sep 84 p 1] 8228

QUOTAS BEING FILLED--Ufa, 3 [Sep]--In the autonomous republic the number of enterprises which have dealt successfully with plans and obligations related to the sale of grain to the state is increasing. The enterprises of Yanaul'skiy and Krasnokamskiy rayons are threshing and shipping grain at a rapid pace. [By V. Orlov] [Excerpt] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 4 Sep 84 p 1] 8228

GRAIN YIELD SUCCESS--Ufa, 13 [Jul]--The farmers of Ilishevskiy Rayon, Bashkir ASSR, have once again confirmed their title as masters of high quality farming. Under difficult conditions they harvested 30 quintals of grain crops per

hectare and fulfilled annual quotas for the sale of grain to the state and plans for 4 years of the five-year plan as a whole. Elevators have received 82,300 tons of grain. Having fulfilled their obligations, enterprises are continuing the sale of grains and groats crops. [By V. Orlov] [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 14 Jul 84 p 1] 8228

HARVEST PROGRESS, PROBLEMS--Bashkir ASSR--For the grain farmers of the Bashkir ASSR this grain harvest was a difficult one. Despite this, in a number of rayons of the autonomous republic the land was generous. "Contracts saved us," says the director of Sovkhoz imeni 60-Letiya SSSR, Ufimskiy Rayon, I. Gorlach, "both in grain harvesting and procurement. The attitude of people toward work changed." The contract method has already brought its fruits. In the sovkhos it is felt that the assimilation of the new method has enabled farmers to increase the sale of meat and milk and to procure more feeds than last year. The northwestern sections of the republic have reported on the fulfillment of obligations related to the sale of grain to the state. The best indicators were achieved by grain farmers of Krasnokamskiy, Ilishevskiy, Yanaul'skiy and Dyurtyulinskiy rayons. Did they have luck with the weather? Not only this. Let's look at Agidel' Kolkhoz of Krasnoarmeyskiy Rayon. This year yield there was an average of 21.9 quintals of grain, whereas recently even during the most favorable years farmers were satisfied with a yield of 14-15 quintals. Success was achieved due to serious work with the land. Land is plowed using non-mouldboard plows, for example, which is appropriate for local conditions. Ammonia water is applied and soil is packed. In seed farming there have been changes for the better--seed only of regionalized strong varieties is used. The harvest arose out of these components. As for weather, it was almost the same everywhere. Let us look at Yanaul'skiy Rayon. It surpassed its plan for the sale of grain by 2,500 tons. However, even here there are lagging enterprises. There has been no decrease in concerns for village workers with the completion of harvesting. The time has come to ensilage corn. Its harvest was excellent. Ears have reached a milky-yellow ripeness. But it turned out that in many enterprises trenches were not ready. It was necessary to store stalks in storage piles. In such cases losses are unavoidable and the quality of feed decreases. The future harvest also takes a great deal of farmers' time and strength. Leading enterprises manage to store seed and plow fall fields on time in the best time. It would seem that lagging enterprises would be forced to learn the necessary lessons. But, alas, the enterprises of Kaltasinskiy, Birskiy, Sharanskiy, Al'sheyevskiy and a number of other rayons are late with the preparation of conditioned seed. We have the same picture with the plowing of fall fields, and here the weather has nothing to do with it. [By N. Mironov] [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 84 p 1] 8228

SUGAR BEET TRANSPORTATION--Rovno, 13 /Sep/ (By telephone)--All the oblast's farms have begun sugar beet harvesting. The plantation-sugar beet plant conveyers operate at full capacity. On the initiative of the drivers of the oblast's motor vehicle enterprises in Dubnovskiy and other rayons motor vehicle trains transport the sugar beet harvest. This makes it possible to harvest 70 to 80 percent of the sugar beets by the flow method and to prevent harvest losses. /By N. Tereshko/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 14 Sep 84 p 1/ 11,439

ADVANCED SUGAR BEET TECHNOLOGY--Kiev, 2 Nov (TASS)--Sugar boilers in the Ukraine attained the highest indicators throughout the sector's history by the October holiday. Today they have dispatched the 3rd million ton of finished output since the beginning of the season to consumers. This is the result of the extensive introduction of advanced technology unifying the root harvesting, transportation, storage and processing cycle into one. Developed by scientists and specialists within the framework of the republic goal-oriented scientific and technical Sakhar program, it helps to eliminate losses at all the stages of the field-plant conveyer. Text Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 3 Nov 83 p 1 11,439

TATAR GRAIN PROGRESS--Tatar ASSR--The machinery operators of Tataria have "crossed the equator" of the season, and have started to harvest grain on the second and last million hectares. The harvest is 10 days ahead of the same period last year. "Most of the rayons are harvesting at a fast pace," says B. M. Isayev, first deputy chairman of the Tatar ASSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic council of the agroindustrial association. "We raised a pretty good crop as a result of the high quality of the labor. Extensive use was made of the soil-protection system: boardless flat-cutting cultivation, and packing before and after the sowing. Each hectare got 4.4 tons of organic fertilizer. Conditioned seed was used exclusively. The machinery operators were thoroughly instructed. They mastered the vast experience of the Ipatovo people as well as the principles of the brigade contract method. The "Hundred Program" is being adopted for the first time: each combine is assigned not more than 100 hectares. This makes it possible to complete the harvest in optimal time and without losses. An inspection of the harvesting equipment was held in all the rayons before the work started. Some 13,000 reapers, 20,000 combines, and 24,000 trucks went out into the fields. Temporary party-Komsomol groups are working in crucial sectors and have spearheaded competition. Despite frequent rains, the machinery operators are fully resolved to complete their socialist obligations. Grain sales are just getting under way, but the autonomous republic's grain products administration has announced that more than a quarter of a million tons of grain have already been delivered." [By N. Sorokin] [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Aug 84 p 1] 6854

TATAR GRAIN HARVEST CONTINUES--Kazan, 20 [Aug] (TASS)--The farmers of Tataria have poured one-half million tons of grain from the new harvest into the state's granaries. A number of farms in Laishevskiy, Vysokogorskiy, and Pestrechinskiy rayons have completed annual targets ahead of schedule and are continuing above-plan sales of wheat, peas, and winter rye. Despite frequent rains, the farmers have been delivering high-quality grain in dry condition. The elevators and reception points, on the basis of contracts with the harvest-transport complexes, are operating around the clock. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 21 Aug 84 p 1] 6854

TATAR GRAIN, VEGETABLES--The farmers of Tataria's Vysokogorskiy Rayon won two victories in one day: they fulfilled this year's grain sales plan and 4 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Six farms in the rayon have completed 5-year targets. The rayon's farmers raised a good crop. Calculating their capabilities, they decided to sell an additional 120,000 quintals of grain above

targets and complete the five-year plan by 25 August. In addition to grain, these experts of the fields will sell 5,000 tons of potatoes and 2,300 tons of vegetables above targets. Workers in Laishevskiy and Pestrechinskiy rayons fulfilled their annual grain sales plans ahead of schedule right after the initiators of the competition. [By M. Zaripov] [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Aug 84 p 1] 6854

CHEBOKSARY RYE--Cheboksary, 4 [Sep] (TASS)--"Anyone who can raise a crop of rye is a good farmer"--the farmers of Chuvashia's Cheboksarskiy Rayon have themselves experienced the truth of this proverb. Despite this year's weather, farmers here have raised a good crop of rye. The rayon's farmers were the first in the autonomous republic to fulfill the annual grain sales plan to the state. One-quarter of the entire winter grain crop this year was Voskhod-2, which yielded over 30 quintals of grain per hectare on some farms. Voskhod-2 is widespread throughout the autonomous republic. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 5 Sep 84 p 1] 6854

VOSKHOD RYE IN CHUVASHIA--This year has been a tough one for Chuvashia's grain farmers. First the freezes, then drought, and then pouring rain when the harvest season arrived. It would seem the crop was ill-fated. But this year's crops are good on Kanash Kolkhoz in Kanashskiy Rayon. Farmers there are harvesting 28 quintals per hectare. This means that the new Voskhod-2 rye has passed the weather test and fully justified the variety-renovation program. For this reason, it has been decided to spread the innovation as far as possible. In the middle of August, which is the best sowing time for Chuvashia, Voskhod-2 will supplant traditional, less productive varieties. And not just on Kanash Kolkhoz's lands either. Kolkhoz and sovkhos lands assigned to Voskhod-2 in the autonomous republic will be tripled or quadrupled. [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Aug 84 p 1] 6854

CHUVASHIA RYE HARVEST GOOD--Cheboksary--Voskhod-2, the new, drought-resistant winter rye, is yielding excellent harvests in the fields of Chuvashia. Average per-hectare yields run as high as 28 quintals of grain. This year the autonomous republic plans to triple the amount of land sown under Voskhod-2. [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Aug 84 p 1] 6854

SUGAR BEET SEED PRODUCTION--Kiev--The sugar beet field in the Ukraine--the vastest in the country--is fully provided with high-quality seeds. Yesterday collectives at seed cleaning plants completed the shipment of their latest batches to farms ahead of schedule. Three-fourths of all the seeds meet the first-category requirement. Their production for plantations cultivated according to industrial technology increased significantly. [Text] [Moscow TRUD in Russian 10 Mar 84 p 1] 11,439

SUBSTANTIAL SUGAR BEET HARVEST--Lipetsk--Kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Lipetsk Oblast have begun the mass harvesting of sugar beets. Advanced technology and labor organization have helped them to grow a substantial harvest. Introducing the brigade contract, sugar beet growers plan to complete work in 15 days. /Text/ /Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Sep 84 p 1/ 11,439

CENTRALIZED SUGAR BEET TRANSPORTATION--Stavropol, 14 /Sep/ (TASS)--Stavropol sugar beet growers, who embarked on the mass harvesting of the grown harvest, undertook to sell 1 million tons of root crops to the state. Sugar beet boilers entered the harvesting season simultaneously with them. They immediately placed the industrial equipment of their enterprises in full operation. The transportation of sugar beets from kolkhozes and sovkhoses was organized in a centralized manner--by big transport columns of heavy-freight machines and motor-vehicle trains concentrated at sugar plants. Promptly specifying the availability of output prepared for shipment on farms, the controllers on duty send motor vehicles to the busiest places. In order to cope with their increased obligations, Stavropol farmers made plans to dig out about 250 quintals of root crops per hectare of plantations. In the kray there are many experts, who obtain even higher results every season. This season tested sugar beet growers with lingering heat, heavy showers and hail falls. However, they were able to preserve seedlings on the entire sown area and are fully resolved not only to fulfill the current year's plan for sugar beet deliveries to sugar plants, but also to liquidate the previously formed small indebtedness. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 15 Sep 84 p 1/ 11,439

SUGAR BEET HARVESTING CONVEYER--Kursk--The first 100,000 tons of sugar beets were delivered to receiving plant centers from Kursk sovkhoses and kolkhozes. All 13 sugar plants in the oblast took part in this work. The entire harvesting conveyer--from the field to the plant--operates more efficiently than during previous years. The machine and tractor pool of farms was replenished with highly productive, new sugar beet harvesting combines and loaders, which made it possible to apply the industrial technology of sugar beet cultivation on 60 percent of the areas. Collectives of sugar beet plants, which have concluded contracts on creative cooperation with sugar beet growers, try to maximally reduce losses during the storage and processing of sugar beets and to increase the extraction of sugar from the raw materials received. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 13 Sep 84 p 1/ 11,439

SEED BREEDING SPECIALIZATION--Penza (TASS)--Almost the entire sugar beet field in Penza Oblast, which occupies about 60,000 hectares, can be sown with seeds now obtained on the Kamenskiy Sovkhoz. All of them are single-germ seeds designed for the cultivation of this crop according to industrial technology. Land showed its gratitude to farmers for their concern. This fall

the sovkhos obtained twice as many seeds as envisaged by the plan. "Whereas several years ago the oblast hardly had its own seed stock," N. Kuznetsov, director of the Penza Production Association for the Breeding of Sugar Beet Seeds, says, "now, obtaining about 50,000 quintals of first-grade single-germ sugar beet seeds on our specialized farms, we have not only provided our farmers with them, but will also send a significant quantity to Kuybyshev, Saratov, Tambov, Lipetsk, Tataria and even the Ukraine." This year single-germ seeds have been sown on more than one-half of the areas allocated for sugar beets in the oblast. Seed breeding specialization will make it possible to fully transfer this labor intensive farming sector to an industrial basis in the next year or two. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 20 Nov 83 p 1/ 11,439

HARVESTING-TRANSPORT COMPLEX--Belgorod, 10 /Sep/ (TASS)--The "plantation-sugar plant" conveyers have begun to operate at full capacity in Belgorod Oblast, which is one of the major sugar beet growing zones in the central chernozem zone. The oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhoses have now expanded the harvesting of root crops. All the oblast's sugar plants have joined in the processing of the new harvest. More than 400 harvesting-transport complexes established on the basis of unregulated links have carefully prepared themselves for the harvesting campaign. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 11 Sep 84 p 1/ 11,439

SUGAR BEET PROCESSING--Belgorod--The collectives of sugar plants in Belgorod Oblast have begun the sugar refining season. They are to process no less than 3.2 million tons of sugar beets. Following the example of the people of Yampol, the workers of processing enterprises compete for the maximum output of sugar--more than 25 quintals per hectare of sown area. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 16 Sep 84 p 1/ 11,439

CSO: 1824/012

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT OF UZBEK APK EXAMINED

Tashkent SEL'SKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO UZBEKISTANA in Russian No 7, Jul 84 pp 2-5

Article by B. Rakhimov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee on Problems of the Agroindustrial Complex: "Economic Levers of the Agroindustrial Complex -- In Operation"

Text Two years have elapsed since the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which approved a broad system of measures for improving the economic mechanism, strengthening the material interest of workers and improving administration within the agroindustrial complex system. The implementation of the decisions handed down during the Plenum is making it possible to create the conditions required for profitable kolkhoz and sovkhoz operations, to raise the efficiency of economic accounting, to supply the farms with leading personnel and specialists and to increase their wages.

Today nobody requires an explanation regarding the work being performed by an agroindustrial complex, an agroindustrial association or a RAPO rayon agroindustrial association. Although these new organs of administration have been in existence only a short period of time, the majority of them have nevertheless earned respect.

The republic's party and soviet organs have carried out a definite amount of work in connection with improving the administration of the APK agroindustrial complex branches. Agroindustrial associations are presently functioning in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR and oblasts and also in all of the republic's rayons. The RAPO structure includes 2,200 kolkhozes and goskhozes, 249 industrial enterprises, 1,027 service and 828 other enterprises and organizations. The overall number of workers assigned to these enterprises and organizations -- 2.2 million.

Time has shown that the creation of agroindustrial associations was a timely and economically sound step. They are directing their work towards ensuring more efficient utilization of material and labor resources and raising the return from invested funds. This was mentioned during the All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agroindustrial Complex, which was held in March of last year. This conference served to demonstrate the new concern being displayed by the party for agricultural development.

The vital tasks of the party, soviet and economic organs with regard to raising the efficiency of agriculture and its associated branches were discussed during

this conference. In a speech delivered upon the opening of the conference, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee K.U. Chernenko emphasized that the Food Program is being implemented by stages and that this is just the beginning. The party and government are constantly devoting attention to this sphere of the economy and they consider concern for agricultural development to be not only an economic but also a priority socio-political task.

The goal has been assigned of raising the production of food products to new levels. Tremendous capital investments and material resources have been allocated for this purpose. Positive results are already being noted from these investments and resources. During 1983, for the country as a whole, gross agricultural output totaled 134 billion rubles. The procurement plans for the principal types of animal husbandry products were fulfilled. Improvements were noted in the economic indicators of the farms and the rates for social changes were accelerated.

The republic's agroindustrial complex is also carrying out a considerable amount of work in connection with implementing the Food Program and raising the economic efficiency of production. Our kolkhozes and sovkhoses over-fulfilled the task for 3 years of the current five-year plan for the production of raw cotton, grain, vegetables, meat, milk, karakul pelts and some other types of products. During the mentioned period, the enterprises of the republic's Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry raised industrial production by 116 percent instead of just 110 percent as called for in the plan. A considerable increase took place in the production of goods in branches of the food industry.

Inter-branch relationships within the APK are becoming stronger. More harmony and organization is apparent in the work being performed by those enterprises and organizations which provide services for agriculture -- Sel'khoztekhnika, Sel'khozkhimiya, institutes for water management and other partners in the agroindustrial complex.

Positive improvements have been achieved in the economic indicators of the farms. In 1983 the profit of sovkhoses of Minsel'khoz /Ministry of Agriculture/ for the Uzbek SSR amounted to 246 million rubles and production profitability was raised from 0.8 to 9.1 percent. The net income of kolkhozes increased by 224 million rubles and the total profitability of kolkhoz production -- from 18.9 to 25.4 percent. The profits of sovkhoses of Minplodoovoshchkhos /Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry/ increased by more than twofold.

The successes achieved resulted from the increasing expertise of the agricultural workers, the introduction into production operations of scientific achievements and leading experience and the efficient work performed by the agricultural, aquicultural and procurement organs and by transport enterprises.

The oblast and rayon APO's /agroindustrial associations/ are concentrating more of their attention on solving the key problems concerned with improving the rural economy and also inter-branch relationships. Fruitful work is being carried out in the associations in Samarkand, Surkhan-Darya and Fergana oblasts and in some rayons in Namangan and Bukhara oblasts. For example, the Samarkand APO often examines problems during meetings of the council and hands down decisions aimed at increasing the production of goods, improving

administration, ensuring the best use of the accumulated potential and at achieving inter-branch cooperation.

The council of the Kommunisticheskiy Rayon RAPO handed down a decision calling for centralization in the production of kenaf seed on a cost accounting basis. This decision was implemented. The council corrected the internal building title list of the leading inter-kolkhoz construction organization -- MPMK-98. At the present time, the proportion of construction work of agricultural enterprises is 70 percent here and in the future it will reach 90 percent.

During the period which has elapsed, a definite amount of work was carried out by the Committee for Problems of the Agroindustrial Complex of the Presidium of the UzSSR Council of Ministers. In 1983 and during the first quarter of 1984, 89 problems were examined during meetings of this conference. The committee concentrated special attention on those problems associated with the formation of agroindustrial associations, staffing their working organs with skilled personnel, improving the structure and administration of all branches of the agroindustrial complex and strengthening the economic relationships between agriculture and other branches of the national economy.

A great deal has been accomplished in connection with normalizing and strengthening the economies of farms and enterprises. The problems concerned with the differentiation of the purchase prices for agricultural products have been examined. Low profitability and unprofitable farms have been singled out and their production-financial activities analyzed thoroughly. Special control is being exercised over these farms and they are being provided with practical assistance. In particular, bonuses have been established for adding on to their purchase prices.

Specialists and scientists have joined in the work of the committee and they have provided assistance in analyzing the status of affairs in karakul breeding, the mechanization of animal husbandry and poultry raising farms, in the production of seed for vegetable and melon crops, in selection and breeding work with cotton and they have also analyzed the level of development of direct relationships between the procurement organizations and the farms. The analysis made it possible to develop measures for the future, on the basis of which appropriate decrees of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the government of the republic were adopted. Systematic control was established over the implementation of these decrees.

At the same time, the work being performed by a number of branches of the republic's agroindustrial complex is still not in keeping with the tasks established during the All-Union Conference on the Problems of the Agroindustrial Complex. In his report delivered before this conference, member of the Politburo and secretary to the CPSU Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev emphasized that the process of intensification should never be reduced to a mere accumulation of capital. A chief consideration in this matter is that of raising the output yield per unit of available or newly received material or financial resources. A priority task is that of improving the use of all capabilities and resources, strengthening weak elements, making optimum use of available capital, improving the capital structure and thus raising labor productivity considerably, lowering production costs and raising the efficiency of agricultural production substantially.

By no means have the reserves of an agrarian economy been exhausted in our republic. The production potential created in branches of the agroindustrial complex is not being used sufficiently effectively. At some kolkhozes and sovkhoses the culture of farming is low, the mastering of crop rotation plans has not been completed and seed production and the introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress have not been raised to the proper level.

In 1983 the plan for gross agricultural output was underfulfilled by 104 million rubles. The increase in output compared to 1982 amounted to 2.8 percent, compared to 5 percent for the country as a whole. A considerable number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses are obtaining low agricultural crop yields. In 1983, 134 sovkhoses and 12 kolkhozes obtained less than 20 quintals of cotton per hectare. There were 31 such farms in Dzhizak Oblast, or one half of all of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and in Syr-Darya Oblast -- one out of every three farms. And in Kashka-Darya Oblast, one out of every four farms obtained less than 20 quintals of raw cotton per hectare.

The vegetable yield at 210 kolkhozes and sovkhoses was lower than 100 quintals per hectare and 40 percent of the kolkhozes and one half of the sovkhoses engaged in the growing of rice obtained less than 30 quintals of this valuable product per hectare.

The feed base is still weak and there are many shortcomings in the feeding of livestock. As a result, the productivity of animal husbandry operations remains low. The farms in Surkhan-Darya, Syr-Darya, Tashkent and Fergana oblasts did not fulfill their meat production plan and in Dzhizak, Navoi, Samarkand, Syr-Darya and Tashkent oblasts -- their milk production plans. For the republic as a whole, the plan for output from cows, sheep, goats, horses and laying hens was not fulfilled and a reduction took place in the number of calves and lambs obtained per 100 cows or ewes. The work being carried out by the Scientific Production Association for Breeding Work is not in keeping with the modern requirements. The capabilities of the industrial complexes for the production of beef and pork are being used to only 64-65 percent and poultry factories for meat production -- 70 percent and for the production of eggs -- 73 percent.

The principal reason for this situation lies in the fact that in some areas only weak attention is being given to the timely and high quality carrying out of agricultural zootechnical measures, with violations of technological and labor discipline being tolerated. Efficient use is not being made in all areas of the land-water and logistical resources.

In 1983, in conformity with decisions handed down during the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the purchase prices for agricultural products were raised and bonuses were introduced for adding on to these prices for products sold to the state by low profitability and unprofitable farms. However, as a result of unsatisfactory economic activities and incorrect use of state funds which were made available, 253 sovkhoses of Minsel'khoz, 52 sovkhoses of Glavsredazirsovkhosstroy, 41 sovkhoses of Minplodoovoshchkhos and three kolkhozes operated on an unprofitable basis during 1983.

Labor productivity in agriculture decreased compared to 1982 and an over-expenditure of the wage fund at sovkhoses and kolkhoses was tolerated which, combined with an over-expenditure of material resources (especially feed), resulted in a considerable increase in production costs. As a result, the sovkhoses of Minsel'khoz underfulfilled their profit plan by 45 million rubles, the sovkhoses of Minplodoovoshchkhos -- by 37 million and the farms of Glavsredazirsovkhosstroy, against a plan calling for a profit of 52 million rubles, tolerated a loss in the amount of 5.8 million rubles.

A great amount of attention was devoted during the conference to the introduction of cost accounting procedures. A great amount of work is being carried out throughout the republic in this regard and yet there are still many unsolved problems. In addition, we are still encountering instances of cost accounting being employed only on a formal basis with its principles being violated.

Accumulated experience has underscored the high effectiveness of the collective contract. In 1983, 73 percent of the brigades and teams in field crop husbandry operated according to this principle. In animal husbandry, 22 percent of the production subunits (mainly in sheep breeding) operated according to the brigade contract method. The new form for labor organization and wages is being employed most extensively on farms in Surkhan-Darya, Syr-Darya and Tashkent oblasts. Here more than 80 percent of all of the production subunits have converted over to the collective contract.

The experience accumulated in Surkhan-Darya Oblast, where the collective contract was introduced in all branches of farming, testifies very clearly to the promising nature of the new method for labor organization and wages.

However, many problems are arising in connection with establishing the new operations. The most complicated problem with regard to introducing the collective contract into operations in cotton production continues to be labor organization and wages during the harvest period, at which time manpower is drawn in from the side. The amount of payments for harvesting the raw cotton often exceeds to a considerable degree that called for in the expenditure plan. As a result, a brigade collective may remain without payment for its output even after fulfilling its plan. This often reduces the effectiveness of the collective contract and discredits the very essence of progressive labor organization. The accounting with collectives for achieving economies in material-monetary expenditures is not being carried out correctly in all areas. And, as is known, a contract is based upon the principle that each member of a collective must clearly see the final goal, strive to achieve it and sense the direct relationship existing between his work and his wage.

During the conference, the question concerning the interrelationships of partners in the agroindustrial complex was singled out in particular -- inter-branch relationships constitute the principle sphere in which the opportunities of an APO are manifested very clearly. Substantial shortcomings exist within the republic in the work being performed by those branches which service the kolkhoses and sovkhoses and which process the agricultural products and also in the procurement organizations. Quite often the APK partners base their considerations upon their own departmental interests, to the exclusion of the needs of the farms.

The enterprises of Goskomsel'khovtekhnikha have still not organized repair work for the metal cutting machines, welding equipment, motorized cranes or mobile workshops and they did not fulfill their 1983 plan for the repair of heap cleaners or for the replacement of worn out parts in motor vehicles and agricultural machines. The level of technical servicing for tractors in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR is 8 percent and in Syr-Darya, Tashkent and Fergana oblasts -- 24-27 percent. More than 1,500 incidents have been uncovered of tractors and other items of equipment undergoing repair work with violations of the technical conditions taking place; this constitutes 13.5 percent of the total number of mechanisms checked.

Agriculture was undersupplied in terms of some special machines, plows and other items of equipment, rolled metal, storage batteries, 35,000 cubic meters of lumber and construction timber and many other materials.

The enterprises of Minpishcheprom /Ministry of the Food Industry/, in connection with the plan for 3 years of the five-year plan, failed to supply 152,000 tons of vegetable oil, more than 7,000 tons of confectionery products, 3.1 million decaliters of beer and many other products.

Minmyasomolprom /Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry/ underfulfilled its plan for the sale of products, with deliveries on the basis of agreements being taken into account. The profitability fell by 3.2 points.

Economic sanctions were imposed upon 17 enterprises for having produced sub-standard products.

The work of accepting livestock and milk directly at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and shipping them by means of transport vehicles supplied by the procurement organizations is being carried out slowly. Last year, 7.4 percent of the livestock and 4.8 percent of the milk were procured using this method.

Within the APK framework, there must be an efficient program for eliminating those disproportions which lower the effectiveness of use of the economic potential created. The situation is being corrected by the measures adopted.

Minsel'khov, Minplodoovoshchkhov, Goskomsel'khovtekhnikha and some other ministries and departments of the agroindustrial complex have not fulfilled the decisions handed down by the republic's directive organs concerning the correct use of internal working capital. In the case of a shortage of internal working capital in the amount of 103 million rubles at sovkhoses of Minsel'khov, large amounts were diverted for debtor indebtedness for capital investments and other non-planned purposes. It was for these reasons that the overdue indebtedness for Gosbank loans amounts to 303 million rubles and for suppliers and other creditors -- 126 million rubles. The financial status of many enterprises of Minpishcheprom, Minplodoovoshchkhov and Glavsredazirsovkhovstroy continues to remain unsatisfactory.

In 1983 the kolkhozes were allocated 63 million rubles worth of budgetary funds for the construction of installations of a cultural-domestic nature and intra-farm roads, for the maintenance of childrens' pre-school institutes and for making insurance payments. Of this amount, the kolkhozes in Samarkand,

Syr-Darya, Tashkent, Khorezm and other oblasts failed to use 9.2 million rubles, with their use being transferred over to this current year. Incidents involving these funds being used for other purposes were also tolerated.

Full use was not made of the 165 million rubles allocated to the republic for the payment of bonuses added on to the purchase prices for products produced by unprofitable or low profitability farms. However, inspections have uncovered incidents involving prolonged delays in the payment of these bonuses by the procurement organizations, inflated payments to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and also underpayments.

The well known decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers called for a number of measures aimed at improving economic relationships between agriculture on the one hand and other branches of the national economy on the other. In particular, the organizations of Sel'khoztekhnika and Sel'khozkhimiya must return 50 percent of the above-plan profit earned from services rendered by them to the agricultural enterprises. However, this condition is not being carried out in many instances. For example, in 1983 the Namanganskiy Rayon association of Sel'khoztekhnika earned 18,000 rubles of above-plan profit and yet the 9,000 rubles due to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses were not returned to them.

In many rayons the material incentives for workers attached to the organs of Sel'khoztekhnika and the procurement and aquicultural organizations are still not being issued based directly upon the fulfillment of the production plans and purchases of agricultural products by the kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

There have been incidents involving violations of the system of mutual accounts for those organizations which provide services for agriculture, with the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. In accordance with the existing statute, the accounts for work fulfilled must be carried out within a year's time and based upon 92 percent of the value of the work and services actually performed. In accordance with the annual results, the payment is computed at the rate of 1 percent of the value of the work and services actually performed for each above-plan percentage of fulfillment (in excess of 92 percent) and over-fulfillment of the established production plans for all agricultural output on the whole or individual types of products at kolkhozes, sovkhoses or other agricultural enterprises or organizations served or their production subunits.

The program for agricultural intensification and the complicated nature of production operations require further improvements in the skills of the agricultural workers. High levels of labor productivity and quality can be achieved in those areas where the personnel possess a good knowledge of the characteristics and potential of the modern machines and technologies. The professional and economic training of machine operators, field crop growers, livestock breeders, builders and workers attached to the processing and service branches must be raised to a new and high quality level. The leaders of farms, enterprises and organizations must stand in the forefront of the campaign aimed at solving the economic and social tasks.

The shortcomings noted in the work of the branches of the agroindustrial complex resulted to a certain degree from the fact that not all of the APO's understood the essence of the administrative reorganization, nor had they

learned how to utilize fully the rights and opportunities extended to them. A shortage of experience is still being felt among the association specialists and quite often they are not sufficiently active. Nor do they always display an adequate knowledge of the economics of the branches of the agroindustrial complex. In addition, they fail to devote sufficient attention to the problems concerned with the efficient use of the resources allocated for agricultural development.

An analysis of the structure and the staffs of the working organs of RAPO -- raysel'khozupravleniye -- has shown that further work is required in order to define more precisely the structure of the associations and the functions of their subunits. The departments for inter-branch relationships and planning, created in a majority of the rayon administrations, are few in number. Meanwhile, in conformity with the existing statute concerning RAPO's, these subunits have been entrusted with the principal work of coordinating the work of all of the enterprises and organizations and solving those problems associated with the proportional and balanced development of a rayon's entire agroindustrial complex.

In order to improve still further the work of agroindustrial associations, the administrations for APK branches must make more extensive use of the economic levers and yet these levers are not actively being placed in operation in all areas. By no means are all of the RAPO councils examining and approving the operational plans of the service organizations. The annual limits are not being approved for technical maintenance work, for motor transport operations or for the technical servicing of livestock farms or stations for providing technical and agrochemical services for the farms. The RAPO's are making only weak use of their right to examine the estimates and rates for services.

The councils must monitor the fulfillment of contractual agreements among the partners. The enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses belonging to an agroindustrial complex must strictly observe the principles underlying economic interrelationships and they must display greater concern for the final results of their labor.

The work of creating centralized funds for material incentives, social-cultural measures and housing construction and also for developing production has still not been completed in the rayon and oblast associations. For the republic as a whole, such funds can amount to 70-80 million rubles and this should be of great assistance for improving the work of the associations.

The relationships between RAPO's and the farms have not been organized properly. The bookkeeping reports of many sovkhoses of UzSSR Minsel'khoz are being accepted and approved by the oblast agricultural administrations. The industrial financial plans of sovkhoses are being examined in a like manner and this to a certain degree is lowering the role and responsibility of the RAPO's.

A priority task of the RAPO's is that of combining the efforts of the partners and concentrating their attention on improving the economic mechanism. These new organs of administration for the agroindustrial complex, as has already been mentioned, are still in the process of formation. The search must be continued

for better forms and methods of management and for achieving decisive improvements in the work of the APO's.

The Ministry of Finances, Goskomtsen /State Price Committee/ and Gosbank must devote more attention to improving the economic relationships of agriculture with the service organizations. Their task -- to obtain a better grasp of these problems, to exercise daily control over the system of kolkhoz and sovkhoz accounts with the procurement and other organizations engaged in providing services for agriculture and to ensure that the accounts are correct. The agricultural workers and workers attached to other elements of the APK are awaiting specific and effective assistance from the scientists and scientific institutes.

The establishment of RAPO's is a vital task of the local soviets. In his speech delivered before the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized that the soviets attach great importance to ensuring the fulfillment of the government's laws and decrees and their own decisions and to exercising daily operational control over the work of enterprises, subordinate services and organizations. They must furnish assistance to the RAPO councils in determining the principal areas requiring assistance and they must establish constant control over the work of the councils.

A chief concern today is that of mobilizing all of the workers attached to the agroindustrial complex for the purpose of successfully carrying out the decisions handed down during the 26th party congress and subsequent planums of the CPSU Central Committee. During the 4th year of the five-year plan, the workers in our republic must undertake to achieve new and higher goals. During the year of the 60th anniversary of the Uzbek SSR and the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, the republic is striving to supply the homeland with not less than 6 million tons of cotton and to produce 2.95 million tons of grain, 3,197,000 tons of fruit and vegetable products, more than 1 million tons of milk, 360,000 tons of meat, 1.17 billion eggs and many other products. There can be no doubt but that the goals of the 4th year of the five-year plan will be achieved successfully and that the workers attached to the agroindustrial complex of Uzbekistan will make a worthy contribution towards implementing the country's Food Program.

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NEED FOR PRIVATE PLOT PRODUCTION STRESSED

Private Sector Contribution, Potential

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Aug 84 p 1

[Article: "Private Plots"]

[Text] Let us begin with some statistics: almost 35 million families of kolkhoz members and manual and office workers residing in rural areas have private plots, the overall area of which is 8.4 million hectares. The homes of rural residents and their farm buildings on private plots, in short everything that is included in the broad and picturesque concept of a "peasant yard," not only creates a type of architectural view of a modern village but in addition it constitutes an important (and we emphasize this word) aid to the rural economy.

What constitutes the riches of a peasant yard today? First of all, there are the potatoes, fruit and vegetables -- their yields obtained from private gardens constitute a considerable portion of the gross yields for the country as a whole. The population has a large milking herd: of 23 million head of cattle, a good half consists of cows which furnish high milk yields. Other farmyard animals are also numbered in the millions: today there are 14 million hogs, 30 million sheep and goats and 387 million head of poultry in the domestic economy. As you can see, the rural farmyards play a considerable role in connection with the country's food balance.

The private economy retains its vitality in the face of large-scale kolkhoz and sovkhoz activity mainly owing to the fact that it is a consumer economy in terms of its economic and domestic essence. Each family uses for its own consumption from 70 to 90 percent of the products grown using their own resources and during periods of time in which they are not committed to their principal occupation. As a rule, there is an excess of vegetables, fruit, potatoes, milk and eggs. It is precisely these "excesses" which are made available for sale. And if in Krasnodar Kray alone the population last year sold more than 37,000 tons of milk, 26,600 tons of meat, 80 million eggs and 180,000 tons of vegetables, fruit and grapes, then one has some idea as to the extent of the surplus products which the rural population makes available throughout the country as a whole. It bears mentioning that the figures cited were not the highest. In Vinnitsa Oblast, for example, 45,000 tons of milk were purchased from the population during the year.

In viewing the rural farmyards as a reserve for obtaining additional agricultural products, the party and government, in their decrees, orient the local organs of authority towards making better use of the potential offered by the private plots and devoting more attention to them. "The state and the kolkhozes furnish assistance to citizens in managing their private plots" reads a statement in the USSR Constitution. The higher the yields from the private orchards and gardens and the greater the productivity of the livestock -- the greater will be the product surpluses available to the rural families and the greater the social usefulness of the private economy.

A simple example. The executive committee of the Polykovichskiy Village Soviet in Mogilev Oblast, jointly with the administration of the Komintern Kolkhoz, presented the population with 220 hectares of haying and pasture land and it made available for sale to the kolkhoz members young cattle stock, young pigs and poultry; in addition, it made available seed for perennial grasses, organic fertilizer and so forth. And the results were almost immediately forthcoming: the private sector increased by almost twofold its sale of milk to the state! Similar results were achieved by village and settlement soviets in many oblasts in the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Kirghizia, Tajikistan and other republics.

The attitude of the people towards their own private plots -- a tamed fraction of the area in which they live -- can be described as a public attitude. The rural farmyards are associated with public production both economically and socially and are dependent upon it. Each year the private plots receive assistance from kolkhozes and sovkhoses alone -- mainly feed -- amounting in value to hundreds of millions of rubles. Moreover, 17.3 million young pigs and more than 640 million head of young poultry stock of all types were sold to the population during 1982 alone. Still another type of collaboration is being developed: the farms are concluding individual agreements with the population for the growing of agricultural products, while supplying the peasant farmyards with young cattle stock, poultry and the necessary feed. A direct task of the village and settlement soviets is that of developing and strengthening such relationships. Considerable interest is being displayed in this regard in the operational experience of soviets in Omsk Oblast, which was discussed recently in IZVESTIYA (Nos. 210/211).

The local soviets -- competent representatives of authority in the various areas -- must not remain indifferent to the manner in which the kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers use the tracts of land made available for their use. The appeal by the people's deputies of the Ukraine, Belorussia and Rostov Oblast -- "To protect and use the land efficiently!" -- applies not only to kolkhoz or sovkhos arable land. The soviets have many possibilities for organizing the work in a manner such that each peasant yard has surplus products, with the purchases being carried out in an active manner by the cooperative and state procurement organizations.

The personal example of the people's deputies is very important in this regard. Thus the executive committee of the Ugornitskiy Village Soviet in Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast handed down the decision: "Deputy control for the private plots." A special committee was created which took note of the reserves and potential of each farmyard. As a result, a considerable increase took place in

the purchases of all types of agricultural products from the population. At the Moldavian Mayak Kolkhoz, which is located on the territory of the Nisporenskiy Settlement Soviet, the deputies to the settlement soviet -- agronomist F.A. Roba, brigade leader of a field crop husbandry brigade I.V. Tabere and machine operator I.V. Kirvas -- are organizing active assistance for the kolkhoz members in working their private plots. The deputies to the Ilichevskiy Settlement Soviet in Vladimir Oblast conducted agricultural meetings at all seven of the populated points. The decision was handed down to organize a competition for a high culture of labor and everyday life in the private economy.

The peasant farmyard has always been and continues to be a practical school for management and one which is attended by all those who have their beginnings in the rural areas. Sociologists define the relationships which develop in each kolkhoz family as a system of psychological interaction, in which the domestic, production and farm habits that are typical of the rural areas are passed along from father to son and from mother to daughter. They are manifested fully both in the sphere of everyday life and consumption and in public production -- on the fields and farms. It should also be noted that one third of the work being carried out on the private gardens is being performed by pensioners. And importance is attached to ensuring that the executive committees of village and settlement soviets and the people's deputies take this fact into consideration when carrying out their work -- for a better understanding of the socio-economic essence of the private economy.

The peasant farmyards are conspicuous with the green verdure of the orchards and gardens. The potatoes are ripening on the ridges and also other late ripening crops and the young cattle are gaining weight. During these summer days it is especially important for the village and settlement soviets to determine when, how much and what products can be purchased from the population. This work is of state importance. Thus it must be carried out in an efficient manner and in keeping with state practices.

Belorussian Development Discussed

Minsk SEL'SKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO BELORUSSII in Russian No 8, Aug 84 pp 4-5.

Article: "To Develop Private Plots In An Active Manner"

Text: As is known, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses are the principal sources for increasing the production of agricultural products. But the private plots of the kolkhoz members and manual and office workers can also make a substantial contribution towards fulfilling the country's Food Program. This is an important feature of a socialist system of agriculture. It is of great economic, social, moral-psychological and educational value as it aids in accustoming an individual to work commencing with his earliest years.

During the 26th CPSU Congress, it was pointed out that the orchards, gardens, poultry and livestock which belong to the workers are a part of our overall wealth. Private plots furnish substantial assistance in the production of agricultural products.

In our republic, they have a considerable material base at their disposal. The area of private plots amounts to more than 600,000 hectares. Prior to the

beginning of this year the farmyards contained 1,119,000 head of cattle, including 876,000 cows, 1,708,000 hogs, 274,000 sheep and goats and approximately 20 million poultry. Compared to their overall number throughout the republic, 32 percent of the cows, 33 percent of the hogs and 42 percent of the sheep and goats were privately owned by the population. On the average there were 67 head of cattle and 103 hogs for every 100 citizen farms.

Considerable importance is being attached to stimulating the work aimed at increasing the production of agricultural products on the private plots of citizens and selling the surplus amounts to the state. Measures must be developed and implemented each year at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses aimed at providing assistance to the citizens and creating more favorable conditions for management of the private plots. Within the agricultural administrations of oblast executive committees and rayon executive committees and kolkhozes and sovkhoses, responsible individuals must be approved for organizing the management of the private plots of citizens. More attention must be given to regulating the organization of agricultural crop purchases from the population and to introducing long-term mutual relationships between the citizens on the one hand and the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and procurement organizations on the other.

The leading farms and rayon and oblast agroindustrial associations are devoting special attention to ensuring that the livestock of the population is supplied with feed. Pasture land and also additional tracts of land for the cultivation of feed are being made available in all areas. More than 100,000 hectares of haying land have been turned over to the population for extended use. For the 1983-1984 indoor maintenance period, more than 1 ton of hay and up to 500 kilograms of straw were procured per cow belonging to the population. Belkoopsoyuz /Cooperative Union of the Belorussian SSR/ sold 330,000 tons of mixed feed to the population in the form of counter sales for milk. On many farms the kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers are being supplied with grain forage and other feeds on a contractual basis.

Many examples could be cited illustrating how these problems are being resolved in an intelligent and knowledgeable manner. For example, in Slonimskiy Rayon, 450 hectares of cultivated and improved pasture land were made available for privately owned livestock as a result of initiative displayed by the Glovsevichskiy Village Soviet. The watering of this land and applications of fertilizer were organized. Roughly 120 hectares of pasture land were prepared for regrassing through the efforts of the population of the sel'sovet /village soviet/. Electric fence equipment was procured.

Experience has shown that a system for supplying livestock with succulent feed, used when growing food roots and sugar beets at the Pamyat' Il'icha Kolkhoz-Combine in Brestskiy Rayon, fully proved its worth. For the cultivation of these crops, agreements were concluded with the kolkhoz members which called for higher yields to be obtained than the established ones and for 10 or more percent of the gross yield of food roots to be set aside for the privately owned livestock.

This type of work organization makes it possible for a farm which has inadequate labor resources at its disposal to grow this crop on an area in excess of 300 hectares and to obtain 600 quintals of root crops per hectare.

And on this basis it is possible to increase considerably the productivity of both the public milking cattle and the privately owned cattle of the villagers.

In Mostovskiy Rayon, from 5 to 20 one hundredths of a hectare of arable land are being allocated additionally to the private plots of those kolkhoz members and manual and office workers who concluded agreements for the sale of hogs. Families which are maintaining cattle are being provided with haying land for permanent use and they are also being allocated improved pasture land at the rate of 30 one hundredths of a hectare per cow. On farms in Slonimskiy Rayon, 4 quintals of coarse feed are being allocated for each 1,000 kilograms of milk sold and for each hog sold -- a quintal of grain.

But analysis has shown that the progressive forms for supplying the privately owned livestock with feed are still not being disseminated to the degree desired. The task consists of having 0.3 hectares of improved pasture land available per privately owned cow. Not less than 45,000 hectares must be made available in Brest Oblast for this purpose, in Vitebsk Oblast -- 41, Gomel Oblast -- 51, Grodno Oblast -- 43, Minsk Oblast -- 55 and in Mogilev Oblast -- 35,000 hectares of feed land.

Experience has shown that considerable increases have taken place in the purchases of surplus products from the population on those farms and in those rayons where assistance has been provided in developing the private plots of kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers. For example, more than 1,000 kilograms of milk are being purchased per cow on the whole in Grodno and Vitebsk oblasts. The creameries in Brestskiy, Vitebskiy, Glubokskiy, Miorskiy, Volkovysskiy, Korelichskiy and Slutskiy rayons are being supplied with more than 1,200 kilograms of milk per cow.

Great successes have been achieved in Grodnenskiy Rayon. Here the population sold 1,346 kilograms of excess milk per cow. Here the problems concerned with increasing the production of goods on the private plots are being reviewed systematically during sessions and in the executive committees of the soviets of people's deputies. The permanent committees and the village committees are now playing a greater role in organizing this work.

A competition has been organized among the farms, populated points and milk collectors aimed at increasing the production and sale of products and the plans call for measures for issuing moral and material incentives. Challenge red banners and pennants have been instituted and provision has been made for the issuing of bonuses and free passes to holiday homes, for the sale of small automobiles and motorcycles and for special repair work to be carried out on farm buildings at the expense of the kolkhozes.

The farms in Grodno and Minsk oblasts are successfully carrying out livestock and poultry purchases from the population. In Volkovysskiy Rayon, for example, 144 kilograms of meat were purchased per standard head, Minskiy Rayon -- 129 and in Krichevskiy Rayon -- 101 kilograms of meat.

The Vidzovskiy Village Soviet in Braslavskiy Rayon, the Village Committee of the town of Gorodets in Rogachevskiy Rayon and others are carrying out a great amount of work in connection with increasing the production of agricultural products on the private plots. The deputies are setting a fine example in the management of the private plots and in the sale of milk and meat to the state.

At the same time, full use is not being made in all areas of the opportunities available to the farms of citizens for increasing the production and sale of agricultural products. A number of village soviets and kolkhoz and sovkhos leaders are not attaching proper value to this important reserve for increasing the food resources and they are not undertaking exhaustive measures aimed at carrying out the decrees of the party and government concerned with increasing the production of agricultural products on the private plots of citizens.

The requirements of the population for acquiring cows, heifers, young pigs and young poultry stock are still not being satisfied completely. For example, only 13-27 young pigs per 100 families are being sold to the population in Myadelskiy, Dyatlovskiy, Volozhinskiy, Rechitskiy and Zhitkovichskiy rayons.

A number of farms are tolerating serious shortcomings in the provision of veterinary and zootechnical services for the privately owned livestock of citizens. The problem concerned with the acquisition of livestock by citizens who live in multiple apartment dwellings and who do not have outbuildings is being solved very slowly. There have been instances of procrastination on the part of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and procurement organizations when purchasing surplus agricultural products from the population and also refusals by the population to accept livestock. Some kolkhozes and sovkhoses are not maintaining timely accounts on the livestock purchased.

The local soviets, economic organs and the leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhoses must increase the annual sale of young pigs to the population to 1 million head, and young poultry stock -- to 12-13 million head. Active assistance must be provided in the acquisition of heifers, young pigs, ewe lambs and highly productive cows and improvements must be realized in the zooveterinary services for the privately owned livestock of citizens.

The private plots of kolkhoz members and manual and office workers are also an important source for obtaining the products of rabbit breeding, apiculture and horticulture. The best operational experience must constantly be summarized and disseminated.

Interesting experience has accumulated in Baranovichskiy Rayon. For the purpose of furnishing assistance to war and work invalids, to the families of dead soldiers and guerrillas and to bachelors and elderly citizens in the management of private plots, a decision was handed down here by the executive committee of the rayon soviet of raybytkombinat calling for the creation of a special brigade equipped with tractors, plows, cultivators, tractor trailers and other agricultural implements. In 1983 the brigade furnished services for the citizens valued at 2,700 rubles. The operational experience of the kommunkhoz /Department of Municipal Services/ at the Neman Kolkhoz in Stolbtsovskiy Rayon is also quite well known throughout the republic. Here the population provides its own seed and organic fertilizer and the kommunkhoz prepares the soil and plants the potatoes.

However there are still a number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses which, owing to an insufficient number of horses and towing implements and also mechanized equipment, are experiencing difficulties with regard to the timely working of the private plots and the tending of the plantings.

Many of the kolkhoz and sovkhos leaders must examine their attitude towards furnishing assistance to the population in working the private plots, in allocating fertilizer and seed and in selling the products grown. The problem must be developed in a manner such that each settlement has an adequate horse breeding farm.

Measures must be undertaken directed towards satisfying more completely the needs of the kolkhozes, sovkhos and the population with regard to supplying the plots with wagons, wheels, harness gear and other agricultural implements. The quality of the orchard and gardening implements must be upgraded, the assortment of mechanized items of equipment must be expanded and the trade in agricultural implements must be improved.

Importance is attached in all areas to stimulating the work of creating rental points for furnishing assistance to the population in the servicing of their private plots and collective orchards and gardens. Improvements must be carried out in the system for repairing mechanized equipment and implements.

The labor collectives of industrial enterprises, organizations and institutes are beginning to participate more actively in carrying out the Food Program. Positive experience was accumulated in this regard on the subsidiary farm of the Mogilev Production Association for Silk Fabrics imeni XXV CPSU Congress. The enterprise was allocated 134 hectares of land for the purpose of creating an agricultural department. The enterprise used its own resources for erecting facilities for a hog farm, where 580 hogs are presently being maintained, a potato storehouse for 1,200 tons, a fruit storehouse for 250 tons and a granary for 500 tons. Last year the subsidiary farm produced 116.5 tons of meat. By the 1st quarter of this year, 238 hogs had been removed from fattening, with the overall weight being 32 tons. The enterprise successfully solved its feed problem and mechanized its labor-intensive processes. Based upon modernization of the existing livestock facilities and the construction of new ones, the task has been assigned of raising meat production to 160 tons annually by the end of the five-year plan; this will be equivalent to the enterprise's annual public catering fund. For the exemplary development of its subsidiary farm, the association was the first of the Belorussian enterprises to become a participant in the USSR VDNKh /Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR/ and it was also awarded a Diploma 1st Degree.

At the same time, full use is not being made of the opportunities that are available for increasing the production of agricultural products on the subsidiary farms of enterprises, organizations and institutes. The majority of the subsidiary farms are not fulfilling their tasks. Here the expenditures for labor and feed per unit of output are quite often excessive.

The agricultural organs must provide these subsidiary farms with more practical assistance. They are not being supplied with sufficient quantities of seed, planting stock or young cattle stock.

A requirement exists in all areas for developing measures which will make it possible to solve the assigned tasks successfully. And they are considerable. By the end of 1990, the subsidiary farms of enterprises, organizations and institutes must increase the production of meat in live weight to 36,000 tons, milk -- to 25 and vegetables -- to 26,100 tons.

A persistent campaign is presently underway out on the republic's fields and farms directed towards implementing the plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan. The active development of the private plots of kolkhoz members and manual and office workers and also the subsidiary farms of enterprises, organizations and institutes will promote the successful carrying out of the Food Program and bring about improvements in the well-being of each Soviet family.

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FORESTRY AND TIMBER

MARKET SUPPLY OF QUALITY TIMBER INADEQUATE

Moscow MATERIAL'NO-TEKHNICHESKOYE SNABZHENIYE in Russian No 7, Jul 84 pp 48-49

Article by V. Vershinin, chief of the Main Administration for the Supplying and Marketing of Timber Products of USSR Gossnab: "High Quality Timber Materials"/

Text Experience has shown that despite an increase in the market funds for timber materials, the population's demand for some of them, coincidental with the development of individual housing construction, is not being satisfied fully. This is occurring owing to the fact that the deliveries of timber materials into the market fund are not satisfactory. Thus in 1981 the plan for lumber deliveries was fulfilled by only 52.5 percent, in 1982 -- by 58.3 and in 1983 -- by 71.7 percent.

This year USSR Gossnab and Soyuzglavles Main Administration for the Supplying and Marketing of Timber Products of USSR Gossnab have adopted measures directed towards increasing the deliveries of timber materials to the market fund. As a result, over a period of 4 months the trade organizations were supplied with 90 percent more plywood than during the same period last year, wooden dwellings and sets of parts for them -- 45, chipboard panels -- 40, lumber -- 15 percent more and parquet -- in a volume which exceeded the previous figure by twofold. This has made it possible to increase the sale of timber materials noticeably. In addition, the plans call for the withdrawal of approximately 200,000 cubic meters of lumber from the resources of RSFSR Minleskhov Ministry of the Forest Industry instead of construction timber obtained from deciduous strains. Nevertheless the obligations for timber material deliveries for sale to the population are not being carried out completely.

The shortcomings which exist in supplying purchasers with timber materials are caused by a number of factors. As is known, from year to year the timber procurement industry is failing to fulfill its plans for the production of lumber. Lumber shipments are poorly organized owing to interruptions in railroad transport operations.

Factors of another nature also persist. For example, specialists carry out thorough checks during the acceptance of timber materials at timber trade bases and storehouses. In the event of violations of the quality normatives or if shortages are uncovered, proceedings are instituted against the consigner-enterprises. Thus, under conditions involving resource deficits and shortages

of railroad freight cars, many suppliers of timber materials prefer to ship their products mainly to those consumers who are prepared to accept them in the absence of checks and simply on the basis of the accompanying documents. As a result, timber materials intended for sale to the population never reach the timber trade enterprises.

Nor are the materials being delivered of the required quality. An individual house builder does not require timber products in a general sense but rather products of a definite type and size. Meanwhile the supplier-enterprises fairly often decline to coordinate the specifics for timber material deliveries. Thus numerous discrepancies arise quite frequently. Moreover the "coordination" obtained with the aid of arbitration workers is not always observed by the producer-enterprises. Thus it develops that in order to fulfill the plans for goods turnover, the timber trade enterprises must agree to deliveries of thin deciduous strains of wood or short items of wood which are not in great demand by the population.

Owing to the low quality of the timber products, many timber trade enterprises generally decline to accept them. Last year alone, more than 1 million cubic meters of wood were not delivered for sales purposes for this reason. Nor is the situation any better at the present time. Ukrglavlesbum, for example, has informed Soyuzglavles that the republic's Ministry of Trade cannot sell completely all of the deciduous timber being supplied to it and thus it has requested that the deliveries be reduced or replaced by timber materials obtained from coniferous strains.

Information has been received from the Rostov oblpotrebsoyuz /Oblast Union of Consumer's Societies/ indicating that large quantities of construction timber of deciduous strains have accumulated at its enterprises. Owing to its poor quality, curvature and unsuitability for cutting, there is almost no consumer demand for it whatsoever. The oblpotrebsoyuz administration has refused to accept it, despite the fact that it is experiencing a great requirement for timber materials.

Many other examples could be cited testifying to the fact that there is very little demand on the part of the population for the construction timber being made available for sale. Quite often the supply-marketing organizations impartially record the refusals by the timber-trade organizations to accept the products which they consider to be burdensome for them. Indeed, in such instances they do not bear responsibility for non-delivery of the timber materials.

In the interest of solving the problem of satisfying the population's requirements for such materials, USSR Gosplan is consistently increasing the market funds. This is correct beyond any doubt. However, such a measure alone will not correct the problem. It is our opinion that the entire mechanism for supplying the trade organizations with timber should be adjusted. We will cite an example in order to illustrate exactly what we have in mind.

Last year, of the lumber allocated for sale to the population, 98 percent came from the funds for construction timber. In the documents of USSR Gosplan, it was shown as a single line under the title "Timber Materials for the Construction of Various Types of Auxiliary and Temporary Buildings." The state standards

reflect two different assortments for such materials: construction logs and special items intended for auxiliary and temporary buildings. These assortments differ in terms of thickness. The special items from coniferous strains are usually delivered in thicknesses of 8-11 centimeters, deciduous -- 6-13 and construction logs for these and other strains of wood -- from 12 to 24 centimeters.

Since the funds for these timber materials are allocated by USSR Gosplan with no subdivision according to the strain or purpose of use, thin wood of deciduous strains is usually delivered for sale to the population. But, as is well known, such wood enjoys only negligible consumer demand owing to its limited sphere of use. In addition, such wood cannot be stored for extended periods of time at storehouses of the timber-trade enterprises. If left for a prolonged period of time outdoors (even during the summer season), it loses its marketable appearance and best qualities.

Certainly, the forest resources are not unlimited. In the European part of the country, for example, a stable trend is being observed towards an increase in the procurements of deciduous strains of timber. Hence an increase in the deliveries of this wood, in terms of the market funds, will inevitably result in an overstocking of the timber trade storehouses. In the final analysis, this will result in losses and in the inefficient use of wood raw materials, which on the other hand could be employed successfully in pulp and paper production and in the production of wood panels and other products.

Last year, in the interest of satisfying more completely the demand for wood-working products, USSR Gosplan, in response to initiative displayed by Soyuzglavles and by agreement with the USSR Ministry of Trade and the Tsentrosoyuz /USSR Central Union of Consumers' Societies/ administration, resolved with the consent of the consumers to replace the construction timber of deciduous strains with the lumber required by the population. However, this replacement of assortments was a forced measure. It is not always possible to follow this route owing to the limited nature of the particular timber material resources, which are usually planned for delivery to other consumers.

It is our opinion that USSR Gosplan, jointly with USSR Gosplan, USSR Mintorg /Ministry of Trade/ and Tsentrosoyuz, must examine the assortment structure for the market funds, while taking into account the raised demand of the purchasers for lumber, plywood, chipboard panels, carpentry items and house assemblies. In addition, when allocating timber products for sale to the population, a special need exists for pointing out the special materials and emphasizing their particular strains.

The material responsibility of the suppliers for disruptions in the contractual obligations or for the non-delivery of timber and other construction materials to the timber trade bases of USSR Gosplan and to stores of Tsentrosoyuz should also ideally be reinforced. Such responsibility is defined in the statute dealing with deliveries of products of a production-technical nature. It is our opinion that the measures called for in this document should be applied to those enterprises which ship timber materials intended for sale to the population.

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