JPRS 70155

14 November 1977

USSR

TRANSLATIONS ON USSR TRADE AND SERVICES

No. 1059

U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET	1. Report No. JPRS 70155	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle TRANSLATIONS ON USSR TRADE AND SERVICES, No. 1059			5. Report Date 14 November 1977 6.
7. Author(s)			8. Performing Organization Rept. No.
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No. 11. Contract/Grant No.
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above			13. Type of Report & Period Covered 14.

15. Supplementary Notes

16. Abstracts

The report contains information on the fields of transportation and communications; construction, construction machinery, building materials, consumer goods, domestic trade, and international economic relations.

17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors

USSR
Construction
Construction Materials
Construction Equipment
Telecommunications
Transportation
Economics
Commerce
International Relations

17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms

17c. COSATI Field/Group 5C, 17B, 13C

18. Availability Statement	19. Security Class (This Report)	21. No. of Pages
Unlimited availability. Sold by NTIS, Springfield, Va. 22151	UNCLASSIFIED	64
	20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price PC A04

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CONTENTS

CONTENTS (Continued) Page

CONSTRUCTION, CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY
AND BUILDING MATERIALS

INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION NEAR ODESSA NOT GOING WELL

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 77 p 1

[Article by a collective of PRAVDA correspondents and the editorial board of RABOCHAYA GAZETA: "Join Forces"]

[Text] The Grigor'yevka Maritime Port, as well as the Odessa Area Shipyard, a department for producing liquefied ammonia, and facilities for transshipping fertilizer are under construction not far from Odessa.

The 82-man staff of the ammonia production department should be completely manned during the first 6 months prior to startup of its first unit, the industrial tests of which will be held in July of next year. And, therefore, the basic personnel--36 persons--should have been picked long ago. Each of them is required to be able to do everything. The specialty is the so-called general-purpose operator. Education is higher or intermediate technical. But even with this theoretical asset, the future operator, after being taken on, must acquire experience at a related enterprise. Otherwise it will be impossible to seat him at the control panel.

An instructional center for training general-purpose operators, including those in the construction department, has been organized at the Severo-Donetsk association Azot. However, no one is being sent. The entire staff of the department is one chief. But why? During the erection of the new industrial complex little attention has been paid to building housing. Last year the enterprise was allocated 14 apartments in all.

RABOCHAYA GAZETA's traveling editorial board visited Sychavka, the future settlement for chemical industry workers. The foundation of the first 108-unit apartment house has been laid down here. Piles have been driven. Now the firstling of the future settlement will grow upwards to the ninth-story elevation mark. The foundations for four more, in addition to this building, will be laid down.

However, this does not gladden either the builders or the client--the Odessa Area Shipyard. For even when these apartment houses are fully

available, there will be no water, gas, heating or sewer systems or other municipal or domestic services in them. And all this because the question of allocating the land was decided with great delay and the technical documentation was not issued on time. Therefore the equipment and pipes were not ordered.

But let us return to the construction of the area shipyard itself. Seven contracting organizations of six ministries are working on the facilities at present. Plus about 40 subcontractor units. Here is a typical example of how relationships have taken shape among the builders and the subordinates, let's say, of Ukrainian SSR Minpromstroy [Ministry of Industrial Construction] and their subcontractors from the republic's Minmontazhspetsstroy [Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work]. In April there was a shortage of 78 erectors, in May 150, and in June slightly fewer. There is equipment, but there is no one to install it. In another case, work was not being done because there was no metal structure.

Chernomorsantekhmontazh [Trust for the Installation of Sanitary-Engineering Facilities in the Black Sea Area] is not meeting the plan. Chief of Glavkhimprommontazh [Main Administration for the Installation of Chemical Industry Equipment] G. Yeremenko has been informed about all this. However, measures are not being taken, and the situation is not changing for the better. He promised help with machinery but has not kept his word.

And how are matters going at the hottest spot today—construction of the department where the Odeskhimstroy [Odessa Trust for the Construction of Chemical Industry Enterprises] collective is working? Badly. For example, they began to install reforming furnaces, but it turned out that there were no fastening bolts in the equipment set.

There is in a formal sense a managerial center here which should unite efforts. Deputy Minister of USSR Chemical Industry B. S. Ushakov is in charge of it. The center's composition includes representatives of Minpromstroy, Minmontazhspetsstroy, USSR Minvneshtorg [Ministry of Foreign Trade], and Soyuzglavkhimkomplekt [Main Administration for Insuring the Supply of Complete Sets of Equipment, Instruments, Cable and Other Articles for High-Priority Construction Projects of the Chemical and Pulp and Paper Industries] and other agencies. It is poor only in the fact that the group operates in isolation from performance of the work. It sits in Moscow and the benefit from it is not great.

We have before us Report No 123. It discusses, along with similar questions, the problem of erecting the chemical workers' settlement in Sychavka. It happened to tell how things were going in the matter of providing the reforming furnaces with those fastening bolts. And again only promises. The conclusion suggests itself: if such a center has been created, then why does it not meet at the construction site itself and take action on its own decisions? Anyhow, such "touring," evidently, still is not the best method of supervision. Dozens of problems arise at the construction site daily which need quick solution. Why not resort to another route

which has been proved in practice: create an authoritative current-operations group directly at the complex? This was done, for example, at one time during construction of the "3600" mill at Zhdanov and blast furnace No 9 at Krivoy Rog. RABOCHAYA GAZETA has repeatedly suggested this and has appealed to republic and Union agencies, including the USSR Minister of Chemical Industry L. A. Kostandov, but no answer has been received yet.

Still, who is in charge of the construction site?

11409
CSO: 1823

INCREASED UNDERGROUND CONSTRUCTION IN CITIES URGED

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 77 p 2

[Article by Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Segedinov, candidate of economic sciences and manager of a specialized institute: "The City's Underground Story"]

> [Text] The necessary steps are being taken in our country to preserve and to make scientifically substantiated and rational use of land. Research in this area is in progress in the Scientific-Research Institute of Construction Economics of USSR Gosstroy. Today, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Segedinov, candidate of economic sciences and manager of a specialized institute, tells about the results and problems of these studies.

The integrated use of underground urban space has been spoken about with ever-increasing frequency in recent years. This refers to a definite ratio of the share of underground and surface construction, with mandatory coordination between them.

Moscow and other major cities are limited in land resources. They cannot grow endlessly, removing land from the agriculture which feeds them or from the forests which enable them to breathe. This means that cities should grow both upward and downward. The erection of facilities under the ground will enable the network of domestic services and municipal services to be expanded, and, the main thing, to be brought close to the place of residence.

The erection of underground facilities has several peculiarities. First of all, this can be done in all areas of the city, and, what is especially important, without consuming land reserves and without disturbing the prevailing architectural theme or the parks. Such construction requires the creation of new types of structure and waterproofing and new methods for organizing and performing the work. More electricity will be required for illumination, ventilation and air conditioning.

Nevertheless, a comparison of the economic effectiveness which the use of underground space gives with the costs which are inevitably required leads to the conclusion that underground facilities will pay for themselves.

What is to be sited underground, according to the proposals? The first includes subway lines, fast trolleys, railroads, highways tunnels, car barns, garages, service stations and parking, as well as pedestrian walkways. Siting them under the ground will enable radical solution of one of the social problems of large cities—transport. Placing pedestrian walkways and transport lines at different levels can provide for traffic safety and a more perfect system of routes and can reduce the time at crossings.

The second group includes thermal electric-power plants, boiler rooms, purification structures, warehouses and industrial buildings. Their placement under the ground will also enable more rational use of land sections which ordinarily are allotted for construction. Moreover, there will be an opportunity to erect utilities structures close to the users. A reduction in the length of service and utilities lines will save more money and much material. For example, TETs No 22 was built beyond the ring road, far from the center of the thermal load. A 17-kilometer heating pipeline had to be built. Because of the lag in this construction the station operated uneconomically for several years. A number of substations for repumping the heat over large distances had to be erected. And, moreover, land in the green zone was occupied for construction of the plant itself. The conclusion: utilities structures should be built underground in the area which it will be called upon to serve.

A third group of facilities which also can be erected in an underground variant includes enterprises for public eating, trade and municipal services. It is desirable to site them in a complex with underground transport structures and pedestrian crossings so that people can use them on the way to work and on the way home.

The siting of facilities for shopping and domestic services under the ground will free portions of streets and squares, help in the more rational use of land, and enable the decor of such structures to be solved in a new and interesting fashion. An example of this is the buildup of Kalinin Prospekt.

The underground passages which are being built so far are extremely constricted, and the layout solution does not call for trade enterprises to be sited there. It has become necessary to review existing practice urgently. The profit which is brought in by shopping and domestic-services enterprises which are built in a complex with underground passages and transport tunnels will repay the costs.

The siting of underground facilities built in the city should be differentiated. In the zones which are being laid out are the subway barns, service stations, regional substations, warehouses, and industrial enterprises. In the housing areas are automatic telephone stations, garages, bus

yards, warehouses, and shopping and domestic services enteprises. It is recommended that garages for personal cars, heating facilities, receiving points for domestic-services combines and stores be built in microrayons.

Structures can be placed under streets and squares, high-speed highways and rail-transit tracks, under undeveloped land sections, including squares and boulevards, and directly under housing, administrative and public buildings and complexes thereof.

Underground garages and parking must be built in the center of the city where there are large institutions, hospitals, shopping centers, department stores, covered markets, stadia and transportation stations.

Mathematical-economics models for making calculations on electronic computers have been developed for purposes of choosing the most effective variants for the integrated siting of such facilities. Concrete calculations have shown high economic and social effectiveness of underground construction. Therefore, the efforts of designers and builders which today are aimed at further improving the design and technological solutions for the integrated assimilation of the capital's underground space are completely justified.

The construction of urban facilities at different levels is a vitally important problem. Its solution is a guarantee of the successful fulfillment of the master plan for developing the capital.

11409
CSO: 1823

PROGRESS MADE IN USING GLASS PIPE INSTEAD OF STEEL PIPE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 77 p 2

[Article by D. Basilov, chairman of RSFSR Gosstroy, H. Kabanov, Deputy Minister of USSR Construction Materials Industry, and K. Bondarev, deputy director of the Glass Institute and doctor of engineering sciences: "Glass Instead of Steel"]

[Text] It is not necessary to prove that pipe is one of the most important of construction materials, without which the rapid development of the national economy is unthinkable. The demand for pipe grows from year to year and still outstrips the production thereof. Many branches of the economy are experiencing pipe shortages and this is hindering an increase in the output of materials and articles which the country needs and the pace of construction and introduction into operation of enterprises, apartment houses and facilities for cultural and household purposes.

Steel pipe takes first place in scale of production and use. The merits of pipe are well known and have been confirmed by time for various operating conditions. However, as with all other constructional materials, it is not universal in purpose and it has its shortcomings. Not to mention its substantial weight, pipe made of ordinary carbon steel resists atmospheric corrosion poorly, is quickly destroyed by the effects of acids and alkalies and does not meet the high hygienic requirements of the production technology for many food products. Experience indicates that replacing ordinary steel with stainless steel does not yield the expected benefit: a certain increase in service life does not compensate for the high cost.

"The Basic Directions for Developing the USSR's National Economy During 1976-1980," which were adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress, posed the task of increasing the production, expanding the products mix and improving the use of constructional materials. A significant contribution to the solution of this task is, in our view, the introduction of pipe made of glass—one of the most ancient but ageless of materials.

Glass possesses a rare combination of effective properties—high corrosion resistance, impermeability to gas and water, longevity, transparency,

resistance to chemical change and good sanitation potential. With regard to costs for production and raw-material reserves, glass competes successfully with many traditional and new materials. The properties of glass are of considerable diversity, depending upon its chemical composition, and the technology of its fining, production, annealing and hardening vary.

In order to establish industrial production of such pipe and to introduce it widely into the national economy, a major complex of scientific research, design and industrial-process development had to be carried out. The creation of a basically new glass formulation which possesses high resistance to the effects of various acids and a resistance to alkaline solutions and organic solvents which is higher than that of glasses used abroad for this purpose, as well as higher mechanical strength and heat resistance, was a great achievement. Moreover, no scarce or expensive types of mineral raw materials are required for the fining of this glass, enabling a substantial reduction in the cost of the glass pipe.

At the same time, research and development were conducted which were crowned with the creation of highly productive technology and equipment for manufacturing glass pipe 40 to 200 mm in diameter and related shaped parts thereof. At the Gomel' Plant imeni Lomonosov, as well as at other glass plants, high-capacity departments which produce glass pipe have been built and put into operation. The plants are equipped with advanced machinery.

Simultaneously, original designs were developed, and the industrial production of joining, fastening and laying down parts for glass pipelines, using progressive materials—aluminum, fiberglass material and others—was organized. Durable anticorrosion coatings were created. Soyuzsteklomontazh [All-Union Trust for the Erection of Glass Construction Articles], which carries out the assembly, adjustment and technological servicing of pipelines and of apparatus made of glass pipe throughout the entire country, for all branches of the national economy, was formed within USSR Minmontazhspetsstroy [Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work]. And this also helped greatly to spread the use of the new product.

As a result of scientific research, planning and design work, industrial testing and study of the areas of and experience in the use of glass pipe, detailed standardizing technical documentation—a number of All-Union state standards and specifications, and instructions and recommendations which govern precisely the production, designation and quality of glass pipe and the prerequisites for its installation and operation—were developed. The operations which were associated with the production and introduction of these materials were demonstrated repeatedly at domestic and foreign exhibitions and received wide recognition. Some of the operations were honored with diplomas and medals of the VDNKh SSSR [Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR].

Thus, we have created and are operating dependably an industrial and installational assembly line which provides for the mass production and

reliable operation of highly effective glass pipe which has been introduced at enterprises of 23 branch ministries. Thousands of enterprises of the food, chemical, petrochemical, medical and textile industries, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building, dairy departments and greenhouses, and livestock-raising complexes have been equipped with these pipelines, which operate faultlessly in the most diverse operating conditions. These lines are transporting acids and wine, milk and synthetic detergents, fruit juices and bacteriological preparations, vitamins and dyestuffs, and hundreds of other products and semifinished products. And everywhere this type of structure has proved its high effectiveness.

This product has been widely disseminated within the national economy, and the demand for it grows from year to year.

During the Ninth Five-Year Plan 22,300 km of glass pipe were manufactured and introduced into the national economy, enabling savings, taking into account the increased service life of pipelines and apparatus, of 160,000 tons of metal pipe, including 60,000 tons of stainless steel. And this is equivalent to a saving in the amount of about 430 million rubles. In other words, each running foot of glass pipe brings the state 19 rubles in savings.

Experience which has been gained in the use of glass pipe dictates the need for accelerated development of production. In the next few years it is planned to more than double its output. The development of manufacturing technology, the creation of industrial production and the successful introduction of glass pipe into the national economy are a major achievement of Soviet glassworkers and erecting specialists. This is why, it would seem to us, this work deservedly was advanced to the competition for the USSR State Prize for 1977.

11409
CSO: 1823

CONSTRUCTION OF ETHYLENE COMPLEX AT LISICHANSK LAGS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 77 p 2

[Article by a surprise-inspection brigade of IZVESTIYA, deputies of local soviets and people's controllers (G. Logvinenko, Deputy of the Lisichansk City Soviet of Workers' Deputies; V. Avetisov, chairman of the soviet and chairman of people's control groups for the construction of the ethylene complex; and N. Lisovenko, special IZVESTIYA correspondent) (Lisichansk, Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast): "Correspondence Instead of Ethylene"]

[Text] Among the largest facilities which should be put into operation this year in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast, rightfully considered a No 1 construction job, is the complex for producing ethylene at the Lisichansk Oil Refinery. A complex for polyethylene which is being built in the neighboring city of Severodonetsk should operate on the basis of this ethylene. Accepting the importance of this hugest of industrial projects, which will permit capacity for producing so many necessary products to be increased by far, the builders undertook a commitment to introduce ethylene production on 28 June 1977. This date was designated by all 38 construction, installing and outfitting subunits which are engaged in building the complex.

It would seem that from the first months, competition for the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan by all brigades, administrations and trusts of Mintyazhstroy [Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises] and Minmontazhspetsstroy [Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work] of the Ukrainian SSR would be promoted at the job site. It was in the first half year, that is, after work had commenced, that the builders began to deviate from the schedule. It was only in the second quarter that they opened up a front for the installers' work. And they, in their turn, delayed, and are still delaying, the presentation of units and facilities to the setting-up workers.

When it was realized that the deadline could be in jeopardy, workers from other enterprises of the city were sent to the construction project. Their contribution was large: they worked 100,000 man-days. But this proved to be inadequate. The goals, as before, were not met, since they were not supported from either the technical or the organizational standpoint.

Many of the shortcomings were the fault of brigades from administrations of Lisichanskkhimneftestroy [Trust for the Construction of Chemical and Petrochemical Enterprises in Lisichansk] and Promkhimmontazh [Trust for the Installation of Chemical Industry Facilities]. Out of 18 km of pipeline platforms, 50 percent had not been tested or turned over for insulation, and 25 percent of the pipe was, in general, lying in stacks. The same picture was observed also for underground service and communications lines. Their length was 49 km but, unfortunately not 1 km had been completed.

The plan for the introduction of ethylene established that 20.9 million rubles' worth of capital investment would be assimilated at the facility during the half year. Fulfillment was 18,282,000 rubles' worth. Moreover, because of miscalculations in design, the amount of work had to be increased by 4.5 million rubles. The builders, in the persons of deputy manager of Lisichanskkhimneftestroy G. Kondratenko and secretary of the trust's party committee I. Belenkov, as well as the installers (Promkhimmontazh manager V. Bokiy), assured that matters were being corrected and soon everything would be in order, that only the "addition" of people remained to be done.

When the construction pace slowed greatly, it was also said that, beginning with the second quarter, the complex was constantly lacking highly qualified workers, that the client supplied the builders poorly with complete sets of equipment, and that at times there was not enough cement at the construction project. Some construction administrations and brigades did not fulfill their tasks. All this caused a disruption in the introduction of the complex into operation, and, as a result, instead of the promised ethylene on 27 June, there was born in Kiev a "triple order"— "Measures for Fulfilling Residual Amounts of Construction and Installing Work and for Conducting Starting-up and Setting-up Operations at the Start-up Complex for Ethylene of the Lisichansk Oil Refinery." It was signed by G. Lubenets of Ukrainian SSR Mintyazhstroy, G. Bagratuni of Ukrainian SSR Minmontazhspetsstroy and G. Lesnichni of Glavneftekhimprom [Main Administration of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry] of the Ukrainian SSR. A month and a half have elapsed since then. But, as I. Belenkov, secretary of the party committee of the general contracting trust Lisichanskkhimneftestroy, noted, little has changed at the facility.

According to the order, 4,131 people should be doing the work, but there are 3,178. There are, in particular, not enough installer workers at the compressor station, where 300 or more mechanics should be working but there are 120. As before, the clients are not hurrying to give the builders all the needed materials and equipment.

"All these questions are being solved," assures Deputy Director for Capital Construction of the Lisichansk Oil Refinery N. Tkachenko, but he himself does not especially believe what he says.

"We are seeking ways to introduce the construction project at as early a date as possible," says V. Panait, chief of Voroshilovgradkhimstroy

[Combine for the Construction of Chemical Industry Enterprises in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast]. "But there is still a lot to do."

It is impossible not to agree with this. But, indeed, has everything that is possible been done to introduce this facility and the combine itself? The work at the construction project is being done practically during one shift. The project's workers should understand that summer days are best of all for arc-welding work, that it is important that this work be done as quickly as possible, for, once gasoline goes through the pipelines, not one welding unit, according to accident-prevention rules, will be used throughout the complex's grounds. It is also clear that the whole pipeline system must be tested during above-zero temperatures and not wait for below-zero temperatures.

It is mandatory that these problems be solved not just on paper but also in practice, and that everyone solve them—builders and designers.

11409
CSO: 1823

CONSTRUCTION OF COKE PLANT IN ALTAYSKIY KRAY LAGS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 77 p 2

[Article by V. Sapov (Altayskiy Kray): "They Pricked Themselves on 'the Wind Rose'"]

> [Text] "We are building the Altay Byproduct Coke Plant. It is a very important facility, but it is being erected at a tortiselike pace. The settlement is growing even more slowly. A housewarming here is a rare event. Therefore, we have people who do not stay for long. Thus, last year more than 2,500 people came to the construction project but 2,000 left it." (From a letter by A. Vasilenko, T. Rodinoy and others)

Altaykoksokhim is an All-Union Komsomol Shock-Work Construction Project. But matters are proceeding here in a far from shock-worklike manner. In 5 years not much more than 20 million rubles' worth has been assimilated, while the enterprise's budgeted cost is 360 million rubles. Although startup of the first coking battery is planned for 1978, neither the client—USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, nor the general contractor—Glavaltaystroy [Main Administration for Construction in Altayskiy Kray] has any assurance that the assigned program will be fulfilled.

"There are too few people," complained Altaykoksokhimstroy [Trust for the Construction of Byproduct Coking Enterprises in Altayskiy Kray] manager M. Khlynovskiy. "Actually, there are not enough qualified engineers, technicians, construction superintendents, and foremen, and masons and concrete workers are required."

This question was discussed three times at meetings of the bureau of the Altayskiy Kray party committee. The current spring ice finally moved off. Construction subunits from Barnaul, Biysk, Rubtsovsk and Slavgorod were reassigned to the Zarinskaya Railroad Yard to help Altaykoksokhimstroy. Many youths will be sent here on work tickets of the kray committee of Komsomol. Everything would be going well, if only....

"The first influx of workers caught us unawares," says A. Kotovich, director of the plant which is under construction." There was no place to put them."

Why did such a situation occur with the housing? The main culprit is USSR Minstroy [Ministry of Construction], which did not fulfill even the minimum program for introducing housing here by one-third. On commencing construction here, this ministry intended to place its people in the client's areas. But there were only dormitories there. And there was embarrassment with them. Because of the fact that the designs for 5 buildings had to be altered, 700 of 3,000 accommodations were lost which had been intended for turnover. Through the designers' fault, construction of the next dormitories, which were designed for 6,000 people, was stretched out.

After receiving the workers' letters, I went to the place and talked with the writers and with other construction workers. They were young people mainly. They had come here at the dictates of the heart. Many had acquired families. Where did they live? They were not allowed to live in the dormitories with their families. The lack there of the most elementary conveniences was obvious—there were no kitchens of showers. The hot-water heaters did not always work. This was known at the kray committee of the Trade Union of Workers of Construction and the Building-Materials Industry—its representatives visited here several times. But only now have trade-union officials sounded the alarm.

The appearance of the settlement itself produces a depressing impression. There are no asphalt roads, squares or children's areas here. The bath-house-laundry combine is not operating, and construction of the communications center and the hospital have been "frozen." Who is supposed to follow up, to see that the future city (for in the long term Zarinskaya should become one) is built up according to plan and in integrated fashion? Primarily the client—Minchermet [Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy].

Every facility is started with a design. The Zarinskaya settlement is a model of how not to build. The Altaygrazhdanproyekt [Institute for the Design of Housing and Public Buildings in Altayskiy Kray] architects "set" the housing area in a foundation pit. And the builders had to drive reinforced-concrete piles of 12-16 meters under almost every apartment house. The design was made up without taking the "wind rose" into account: in the winter the settlement was choked up with snow, and in the summer it is buried in dust. Contrary to the sanitary norms, the filtration fields have been located within the city limits, and already they are approaching the housing tract. And yet the design passed a commission of experts and was approved by RSFSR Gosstroy.

The birth of a city is a noteworthy event. Many things depend upon its appearance. Therefore, it would seem, the question of the writers of the letter to PRAVDA was correctly put. The troubles which the builders are experiencing are explained not only by the inaccuracy of the designs but also by the poor management of the clients, and also the general contractor, that is, by those who are charged with answering for work progress at a shock-work construction project of the five-year plan.

11409
CSO: 1823

DESIGNERS SAVE LAND IN BUILDING INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS

Moscow STROITEL'NAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 Aug 77 p 2

[Article by R. Kharlamov, chief of the Industrial Clusters Division of Krasnoyarsk's Promstroyniiproyekt [All-Union Scientific-Research and Design Institute for Industrial Construction]: "Save Every Hectare"]

[Excerpt] I have been following with great interest the items in STROITEL'NAYA GAZETA which are dedicated to questions of rational and economical use of land. This problem is pressing today as never before.

For example, in our Krasnodarskiy Kray more than 15,000 hectares, not counting allocations for the flooded zones of the Krasnoyarskaya, Sayano-Shushenskaya and Boguchanskaya GES's, were used for industrial construction during the last five-year plan.

Needless to say, it is impossible to prohibit the allocation of land for development. But each hectare must be used economically and prudently. Precise calculation and a search for solutions under which the allocations would be minimal and be effected with land which is poorly suitable for agriculture are required for this. Such work should be conducted during the early stages of design: during the preparation of plans for regional layouts, the forming of industrial clusters, and the compilation of technical and economic substantiation for complexes by ministries and agencies. Unfortunately, this frequently is forgotten.

In our institute much has been done to use land effectively. Jointly with central urban development institutes and Krasnoyarskgrazhdanproyekt [Institute for the Design of Housing and Public Buildings in Krasnoyarskiy Kray], we have developed, for instance, designs and schemes for regional layouts for almost all clusters in which construction is concentrated. In these documents all the land was evaluated as to its suitability for agriculture or forestry. As a rule, land of little value was allocated for construction. Along with specialized institutes of USSR Gosstroy, we are studying the prerequisites for developing industry in small and medium-size cities. Within the territorial complexes we reviewed specific areas for the construction of enterprises which are to be sited in the kray

before 1990. We evaluated on an electronic computer the assimilation of land where different areas were chosen, giving mandatory consideration, in so doing, to the value of agricultural land.

Experience indicates that land is used most effectively in forming industrial clusters. Right now eight such clusters are being formed in the kray: the Abakan, Achinsk, Kansk, Krasnoyarsk, Maklakovo North, Maklakovo South, Nazarovo and Chernogorsk clusters. Thanks to an amalgamation of enterprises and a rational solution of master-plan schemes, it was possible to save about 215 hectares of land.

In the example of industrial-cluster design, we were convinced that many technical and economic indicators, including reduction of the area of the buildup and more rational use of land, will be improved where the enterprises are linked by production cooperation. Specialization and cooperation of enterprises of two ministries—Minergo [Ministry of Power and Electrification] and Minugleprom [Ministry of Coal Industry]—are of definite interest from this point of view in the design and construction of large facilities of the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and power complex. Single production centers for construction work were formed here, and the land allocated to the Sharypovo industrial cluster for this complex was reduced by 60 hectares.

Substantially less land is required where the plans for the enterprises which are being built have been improved and progressive technology is introduced. The design of the interoblast combine for industrialized constructional structure in Krasnoyarsk, which was developed in our institute by chief design engineer A. Belousov and chief specialist A. Zakharov can serve as a bright example. They concentrated and connected departments with related industrial processes to the maximum, interlocking production facilities into one building. Thus they concentrated the main drying department and departments for chipboard, built-in furniture, door units and floor plates in the main building. This enabled the buildup area to be reduced by 30 hectares.

We see another route to rational use of land in an increase in capacity at existing enterprises by rebuilding and expanding them.

I will cite an example of this. Chief design engineer of our institute G. Argunov developed the constructional part of the design for the reconstruction of the Siberian Heavy Machine-Building Plant, as a result of which the output of heavy cranes will be doubled. It was intended that the plant be expanded within the existing land area. Only an insignificant section—7.7 hectares—was required. The design was intended to introduce progressive industrial processes, replace obsolete equipment with new, highly productive equipment, and mechanize and automate main and auxiliary production. It is proposed that large departmental units be built. And had the designers taken another route, an additional 60-70 hectares would have been required.

11409
CSO: 1823

GRAIN ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTION SLOW IN KUSTANAYSKAYA OBLAST

Moscow STROITEL'NAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 Aug 77 p 2

[Article by A. Chernov: "When Will the Grain Elevators Rise Up?"]

[Text] The grain growers of the virgin lands of Kustanayskaya Oblast last year filled the state's granaries with 295 million poods of choice grain. A good harvest is also expected now. How have the builders prepared for its reception?

"The situation can prove to be complicated," says chief of the Kustanayskaya Oblast Grain-Products Administration A. Uryupin. "Last year the builders failed to put almost 80,000 tons of planned grain-elevator capacity into operation—when grain started to arrive on a large scale, capacity had grown by only 33,600 tons of the planned 146,400 tons. The remaining planned capacity was to be turned over later."

The collective of Kustanayelevatormel'stroy-2 [Trust No 2 for the Construction of Grain Elevators and Grain-Milling Enterprises in Kustanayskaya Oblast] in August added one more to the two silo shells of 11,200 tons capacity which were turned over in the first half of the year at the Toguzak grain elevator. During the fourth quarter it is planned to introduce a giant shell for 36,200 tons at the Kustanay grain elevator. And, finally, the capacity of the Peshkovka elevator should be introduced. Of all these facilities, only at the Kustanay elevator is the work being done in accordance with the approved schedule. N. Zagorodnyy's brigade is already erecting structure for a twelfth row of giant shells.

"More could be done were it not for interruptions with prefabricated reinforced concrete and if we did not have to reject dozens of items," says the brigade leader.

"The brigade can erect 65 construction members per day," confirms chief of section N. Mol'fanov, "but because of irregular deliveries from the Novo-Il'inka ZhBI [Reinforced Concrete Products] Plant, much less is being done.

They showed me a bundle of documents about the poor quality of the output of the Novo-Il'inka and Atbasar reinforced-concrete products plants. But while the Atbasar plant workers replace poor-quality structure in good

time, the Novo-Il'inka plant "took offense" and generally stopped shipping them (deliveries were resumed after the intervention of Glavelevatormel'-stroy [Main Administration for the Construction of Grain Elevators and Grain-Milling Facilities] of the republic's Minsel'stroy [Ministry of Rural Construction]). This is the picture for the output of the Kustanay plant: without suffering direct losses from rejects, it sent out to builders during the first half of the year about 7,000 cubic meters of reinforced concrete instead of 9,000 cubic meters.

"The new department for reinforced concrete for elevators, after startup into operation, was not completely outfitted with equipment," says I. Ishchenko, director of this plant. "They created a line for preliminary warm-up of the mix, which shortened the cycle for thermal treatment of articles by 2 hours. Another cause of irregular deliveries is the lack of inert materials, particularly good sand."

The managers of the republic's enterprises which make reinforced concrete for grain elevators have several times set before Glavelevatormel'stroy the question of the need to search for sand and to create their own quarries with guaranteed reserves. However, this question still has not been solved.

Unfortunately, even the trust's builders themselves do not by far do all that is possible to make the skyscrapers of the steppes rise up more rapidly. For example, erection of the Peshkovka elevator was started in the middle of 1974, but until now capacity has not been turned over to the client. In the opinion of V. Ivakh, chief of Permanently Operating Construction Train No 211, the builders themselves are to blame. Having started the facility, SMP-205 [Construction and Installing Work Train No 205] at the end of last year transferred an incompletely constructed tower and incompletely erected columns for the first two silo shells to the newly created PDSP-211 [Permanently Operating Construction Train No 211]. But it turned out here that it was impossible to continue erection: 57 columns had to be "extracted" and reinstalled. Thus, up until March of this year, they were eliminating a defect.

But by the end of the year they are to introduce two shells for 18,000 tons of grain each. However, earthmoving work has been carried out only in the area of one of these. The situation is alarming: it is hard to believe that the newly created PDSP-211 has the forces for everything: to introduce the silo shell, water and sewer lines, and the facility for receiving grain from railroad transport.

Perhaps the managers of Glavelevatormel'stroy and the republic's Minsel'-stroy can answer this question: will the planned grain elevators be turned over on time?

11409
CSO: 1823

SUNDRY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 77 p 1

[Article by PRAVDA and TASS correspondents: "On the Building Projects Maps"]

[Text] A Power-Engineering Giant Is Rising Up

Erection of the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES on the Yenisey River continues. The multithousand hydraulic-engineering collective is successfully sustaining the labor drive in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October. The left-bank foundation pit has been completely readied, work on the GES buildings is being promoted, and the berth for receiving equipment is being erected. Prior to startup of the first units, more than 2 million cubic meters of concrete must be placed in the dam's embankment. New machinery and mechanisms are arriving at the building project. New, powerful cranes for laying concrete are being used for the first time in domestic hydraulic engineering.

Building Up Capacity

These are hard-working days at the Balakovo Chemical Plant in Saratovskaya Oblast. Still other phases are being put into operation—the division for wet-process phosphoric acid and an industrial-process line for the output of granulated double superphosphate.

The builders' and installers' collectives have brought this event closer by their selfless labor. Despite the difficult conditions, 10,000 tons of various structural items were erected during a comparatively short period, and hundreds of units of industrial equipment were installed in a comparatively short time.

Competition under the slogan, "Excellent quality for the facilities due for startup," is being promoted on all parts of the construction assembly line. It is headed by the brigades which are supervised by Hero of Socialist Labor N. Derkach, M. Yukhnov and N. Frolov.

The Taiga's Metal

The Primorskiy Mining and Concentrating Combine of the Dal'polimetal Association, which is located in a portion of the Sikhote-Alin' Mountain Range which is difficult of access, has gone into operation. Its erection was conducted to take into account modern requirements which are made on enterprises of this kind. Advanced technology for extracting metal from ore is used here.

Coolness on the Assembly Line

Four million decaliters of fruit juice annually—this is the capacity of a new plant whose construction has commenced in Estonia's capital. It will have four times the capacity of the enterprises already existing here. Many flow lines are planned to be "tuned" to the production of vitaminized beverages.

11409
CSO: 1823

MANY PARKING FACILITY DESIGNS ARE FAULTY

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 77 p 2

[Article by Architect L. Agalakov (Moscow): "Palaces for...Zhigulis"]

[Text] More than 1 million cars are being sold to the public in the country each year. Personal transport comprises 75 percent of the entire car fleet. But the more that the population acquires cars, the more severe the problem of parking garages becomes. Cars are filling up the yards of apartment houses and are crowding the traveling parts of streets. In Moscow alone they occupied about 500 hectares. The situation is similar also in other large cities of the country.

The creation of garage-construction cooperatives has started recently. But they confront great difficulties. Let us take design. Today many organizations of various ministries and agencies which do not have experience in this area yet or the appropriate personnel are engaged in it. The specialists are often compelled to begin at the beginning, since the methodology and scientific bases for the job have not been developed, and there are no standards for materials. As a result, designs of low quality are obtained.

Here is one of them, which is typical, the originator of which is Design Studio No 4 of Mosproyekt-2 [Institute for the Design of Housing, Public-Building and Municipal Construction No 2 of the Moscow City Ispolkom]. Of the 474 parking places in the four-story garage, 127 are very inconvenient and will not, in essence, be used. The building is not economical, it is reminiscent of a fort—the walls are twice as thick as necessary, and the architectural appearance of the structure leaves much to be desired.

Individual designs also are frequently irrational. For example, a three-story above-ground garage which was developed by Design Studio No 9 of Mosproyekt-1 for the Star Cooperative completely accommodates an additional 131 vehicles. In the two-story sunken building which is proposed for Cooperative No 10 of Cheremushka Rayon (the originator is the head Design Studio No 12 of Mosproyekt-3), the number of parking places is easily increased from 180 to 256. Design Studio No 5 of Mosproyekt-1 stipulated

for Cooperative No 25 of Sovetskiy Rayon a ceiling so high that circus acrobats could be trained under it; because of this and other miscalculations, 250 places were lost.

Excessive materials consumption and poor layout raise the budgeted cost of construction. Design Studio No 5 of Mosproyekt-1 has established an original record: a place in the garage for the Nadezhda Cooperative is appraised at only a little less than the cost of building a two-room apartment or the price of a Zhiguli. It is not accidental that cooperatives have rejected such designs: by no means are palaces meant for cars.

Computations indicate: the capacity of a garage can be increased, as a rule, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 times while retaining the area of development and the volume of work. And the cost is reduced just as much. The facility's operating conditions will be improved, and great possibilities for technical servicing of the vehicles will be opened up.

I mentioned design briefly. There have been many miscalculations also at other stages of building garages. What are they made of, for instance? As is known, materials are not being specially allocated. Scarce reinforced concrete, metal and brick often are "added" by the organizers of cooperatives through funds which are intended for industrial, housing, cultural or domestic-amenity facilities. Where this does not turn out well, construction is usually very prolonged. I will cite again a typical instance. Each year areas for the parking of 8,000-10,000 vehicles are allocated in Moscow. Surveys and designs are now being carried out for half of them. But, nevertheless, less than 10-12 percent of those planned are erected and turned over for operation.

It would seem that USSR Gosplan must put order into provisions for garage construction—in the interests of the state and of tens of thousands of motorists. USSR Gosstroy should also pay attention to the urgent problems. One of its design institutes can undertake completely the conduct of a unified engineering policy in such an important matter, working out standardizing data and design methods. In some of the country's zones, it is desirable to call for experimental facilities which are varied as to type, number of stories and capacity so that the structures which are taken later as models will pay for themselves.

In accordance with "The Basic Directions for Developing the USSR's National Economy During 1976-1980," the amounts and forms of services which are connected with the development of transport for personal use are now being increased. The network of stations for technical servicing and automotive repairs is being expanded. The large-scale construction of garages also requires attention.

11409
CSO: 1823

BRIEFS

KAMEN'-NA-OBI CONSTRUCTION—Two huge construction projects are now under way at Kamen'-na-Obi, an old Siberian city which was founded by Yermak's contemporaries 300 years ago. The Kulunda arterial canal, which is unique in nature and has a total length (including branches) of 280 km, is being started from here. Its erection is the first practical attempt to transfer the water of Siberian rivers to the burning steppes of Altay and Kazakhstan. Here they are also erecting the largest grain elevator beyond the Urals, with a capacity of 100,000 tons of grain. This is not the first summer that the Komsomol's kray committee has sent hundreds of students to aid the builders at Kamen'-na-Obi. They now number almost 950. The largest detachments, which were made up of envoys from the Barnaul Medical Institute, are toiling, naturally, on the leading construction projects: the Monolit detachment at the grain elevator and the Magistral' detachment at the canal. Socialist competition under the slogan, "The Komsomol Emblem of Quality for the students' job site," is flaring up at the construction projects. Special provisions and terms for this competition were worked out, and a precise system for monitoring quality is in effect. "We are striving to merge the efforts of the professional builders and the students," says first secretary of the Kamen' city's party committee, Hero of Socialist Labor Ye. Parfenov, "and good results have been achieved on that basis. Last year nine facilities received the Komsomol Emblem of Quality. At present 32 facilities, that is, two-thirds of the total number, are being readied for turnover with the highest Komsomol certification." [Text] [Moscow STROITEL'NAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Aug 77 p 2] 11409

SAMARKAND CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED—The Samarkand Construction and Installing Association of USSR Minstroy [Ministry of Construction] has been created and charged with the erection of industrial, housing and public-building facilities in the city. Its composition includes subunits of Trust No 150 and Samarkandkhimstroy [Samarkand Trust for the Construction of Chemical Industry Enterprises] which have been operating in the city, as well as a large combine for construction materials and a wood-processing plant, administrations of Stroymekhanizatsiya [Trust for the Mechanization of Construction Work] and Uztransspetsstroy [Trust for the Construction of Special Transportation Facilities in the Uzbek SSR], and an

automotive center. The elimination of trusts, the consolidation of administrations, the joining of municipal and housing affairs activities and of other services, and the centralization of accounting have simplified the managerial structure and enabled about 40 specialists to be released and transferred to other sections. [Text] [Moscow STROITEL'NAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 Oct 77 p 3] 11409

AZERBAYDZHAN HOUSING CONSTRUCTION—Shamkhor, Azerbaydzhan SSR. The footings for five of the first of the city's new apartment houses were laid down yesterday on the right bank of the Kura River. The builders and operators of the Shamkhorskaya GES—who are building here the largest hydraulic-engineering complex in Azerbaydzhan—will live in them. The design of the city was created by specialists of the Baku Division of Gidroproyekt [All-Union Design, Survey and Scientific-Research Institute] imeni S. Ya. Zhuk. A block of 9- and 14-story apartment houses will rise up in the steppe. During the years of Soviet power 40 new cities have risen up in Azerbaydzhan. [Text] [Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Aug 77 p 1] 11409

VOLKOVYSK ASBESTOS-CEMENT PLANT—Volkovysk. The first footings of a department which was designed for an annual output of 60 million standard-equivalent tiles in the form of pressed flat shingles and general-purpose roofing shingles are being laid down at the asbestos-cement plant. With the introduction of capacity into operation at the end of the five-year plan, the enterprise will increase the output of its products by almost 50 percent. [Text] [Moscow STROITEL'NAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 Jul 77 p 3] 11409

BUILDING-MATERIALS TRANSPORT MODES—Moscow. Increasingly great attention has been given in recent years at USSR Ministry of Construction Materials enterprises to expansion of the variety and volume of products which are shipped in containers and in packaging. Special importance has been attached to making up packages—one of the basic methods for increasing the level of comprehensive mechanization and automation of loading and unloading work. Making up packaging of such cargo as brick, asbestos-cement products, glass, sanitary-engineering articles, and ceramics gives the greatest results. Packaging permits loading and unloading to be completely mechanized, cuts losses greatly during transport and transshipment, and improves the use of rolling stock. Last year the ministry's enterprises shipped 130 million tons of freight in packaging and the economic benefit therefrom was 135 million rubles. And by 1980 the volume of shipments in packages should reach 175 million tons. A number of arrangements for making up packaging were presented recently at the exhibit of Ministry of Construction Materials Industry enterprises at VDNKh USSR [Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR], and modern technology was shown there. The exhibitors of these enterprises obtained 38 medals at the exhibition. Cassettes for transporting roofing; corrugated sheets on open rolling stock; a container for transporting asbestos-cement pipe; special equipment for packaging glass which was presented by the Borskoye and Saratov plants; box pallets for transporting curved windshields; an

arrangement for packaging glass-fiber sheets; and many other exhibits which were presented by the ministry provoked special interest. [Text] [Moscow GUDOK in Russian 11 Aug 77 p 2] 11409

TSELINOGRADSKAYA OBLAST GRAIN ELEVATORS—The supply and equipment base for the procurement organizations of a huge grain-raising district—Tselinogradskaya Oblast—should be greatly strengthened this year. It is planned to put about 160,000 tons of grain-elevator capacity into operation. We asked the chief of the Tselinogradskaya Oblast Grain-Products Administration R. Kakimov to tell how this program is being fulfilled. Tselinogradelevatormel'stroy [Trust for the Construction of Grain Elevators and Grain-Milling Enterprises in Tselinogradskaya Oblast] No 1 is building elevators in Tselinogradskaya Oblast. During the first half of the year it turned over silos for 18½ thousand tons at the Krasnoznamenskoye grain elevator 5 months ahead of the established deadline. The Shortandy elevator of 27,000 tons' capacity is being erected ahead of schedule. However, matters are entirely different at other facilities which are due to be started up. At the largest of them—Yerkenshelik—elevator capacity for 91,000 tons, including 64,000 tons which the builders should have turned over back in the second quarter, must be put into operation. But this has not been done yet. A silo-type warehouse of 18,000 tons' capacity at Tselinograd is threatened with disruption. One-third of the required number of workers is at work at the job site, so the storage is being built very slowly. In speaking about deficiencies in the construction of grain elevators in Tselinogradskaya Oblast, it is impossible to remain silent about the facts of the disruption of equipment deliveries. Thus Orenburg's Prodmash plant, Kursk's Spetselevatormel'mash plant, the Karlovskiy Machine-Building Plant and Novocherkassk's Prodmash plant still have not filled orders for rack-type cut-off plates, bucket chains and fans. [Text] [Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 40, Oct 77 p 18] 11409

MOSCOW OBLAST GRAIN ELEVATORS—One of the largest grain-products combines is being erected in Moscow Oblast, not far from the town of Ramenskoye. Much of the intended program has been fulfilled. A mixed-feed plant, a flour mill and grain-elevator capacity for 72,000 tons are in operation here. It was planned this year to turn over for operation new silo shells for 60,000 tons. Of this amount, 36,000 is to be turned over in the second quarter and 24,000 tons in the fourth quarter. How are things going at these important facilities? The two silo shells, with 36,000 tons of capacity, still have not been put into operation. Mosoblstroy [Moscow Oblast Construction Trust] No 26 (G. Golubykh is the manager) should have turned them over for operation last year. But only in June of this year were they ready for equipment installation. And the dates for installation can be drawn out for a long time because there are not enough construction workers at the site. Things are no better in the erection of the silo buildings for 24,000 tons of capacity, whose introduction was planned for the fourth quarter. The plan for the construction and installing work is greatly underfulfilled here. The main cause is the disruption of deliveries of reinforced-concrete structure. A large part of the structure for the Ramenskoye Grain-Products Combine arrives through cooperation with

RSFSR Minsel'stroy [Ministry of Rural Construction] plants. But they often let the builders down. [Text] [Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 40, Oct 77 p 18] 11409

KRYMSKAYA OBLAST GRAIN ELEVATOR--Ukrainian SSR Minsel'stroy [Ministry of Rural Construction] has discussed the correspondent's report, "By the Start of the Harvest" (issue No 21 of the weekly) in which the slow pace of construction of the grain elevator at the Pyatiozeronaya Railroad Yard in Krymskaya Oblast was pointed out. Yuzhelevatorstroy [Trust for the Construction of Grain Elevators in the Southern Economic Region] has developed measures for completing construction by the established deadlines. In order to speed up decisions on questions which arise during erection of the elevator, responsible workers of the trust and ministry have been attached to the job site. Meetings on current operations are conducted regularly at the construction project with the participation of managers of the trust, the subcontracting organizations and the oblast's Grain Products Administration. (D. Nalivayko, Deputy Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Rural Construction) [Text] [Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 34, Aug 77 p 8] 11409

CSO: 1823

CONSUMER GOODS AND DOMESTIC TRADE

TRADE ACCOUNTING MECHANIZED USING MINSK-22 COMPUTER

Moscow VESTNIK STATISTIKI in Russian No 9, Sep 77 pp 54-59

[Article by P. Suchkov, A. Mozgovoy and B. Kruglikov: "Experience in Mechanizing Accounting in Trade Using the Minsk-22 Electronic Computer"]

[Text] Today's scales and the structure of trade turnover, the constantly renewed assortment of consumer goods and the level of equipment of the trade network--all this demands improved methods of management in trade. In addition, the very process of commodity movement--from the supplier to the counter--also demands a more planned and informed approach. Here, too, as is known, a large part can be played by mechanization.

At the present time the computer installations of the system of the USSR Central Statistical Administration serve over 4,564 enterprises in trade and public catering, performing for them mechanized processing of accounting and reporting documents for accounting of physical assets, financial and calculation operations, settlements with supplier and customers, for accounting of labor and wages, finished output and its disposal and so on.

In 1976 the computer system of the USSR Central Statistical Administration performed a large volume of operations for enterprises in trade and public catering. Here it should be noted that mechanized processing of accounting documents for enterprises in trade and public catering is performed both with the use of keyboard and punchcard and also electronic computers.

Of definite interest is the experience in application of the Minsk-22 electronic computer for mechanization of accounting in state trade at the Kislovodsk city IVTs [informatsionno-vychislitel'nyy tsentr; information-computer center] of state statistics.

The Kislovodsk GIVTs [gorodskoy informatsionno-vychislitel'nyy tsenter; city information-computer center] of state statistics was created in 1973. It is outfitted with the Minsk-22 electronic computer, three sets of punch-card computers, 8 Askota-170/55 calculating machines, 8 EFA-383/12 and

FMYe-3/3 billing machines, 18 keyboard computers, 16 adding machines, and equipment for printing copying and duplicating.

The annual program of mechanized projects executed for 68 enterprises, organizations and institutions of the city (35 percent of the total number of city enterprises) comes to 300,000 rubles. A total of 115 people work at this city information-computer center. The subjects of the jobs for the centralized bookkeeping offices and enterprises are very diverse and cover the most labor-consuming areas of accounting operations: labor and wages (20 percent), production and disposal of finished output (25 percent), physical assets at warehouses and depots (35 percent), financial operations and the results of economic activity (20 percent) and others.

The collective of this city information-computer center, utilizing its personnel skillfully, works out unified intersectorial programs and data processing algorithms.

As a result of a systems analysis of the scheme of operations conducted by specialists at the computer center jointly with workers in Kurortprodtorg [trade organization for food products for health resorts] there appeared the opportunity to utilize electronic computers widely for mechanization of different accounting operations in this trade organization. In order to transfer the operations to electronic computers it was necessary first of all to compile a classifier of all the economic information, and reorganize the document turnover of the services of the trade organizations taking machine processing into account.

The Kislovodsk Kurortprodtorg is a trade organization, the object of the activity of which is retail trade in foodstuffs, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, canned products, and also the associated industrial goods in the necessary assortment, the procurement and storage of foodstuffs and fruit and vegetable commodities and the supplying of them to sanatoriums, vacation hotels, tourist centers, mecical and children's institutions.

On the whole the trade organization has 9 warehouses for food products, 11 warehouses for fruits and vegetables, 2 warehouses for material and technical supply and a refrigerator facility with a capacity of 1,500 tons. In the retail network there are 83 stores, 73 kiosks and pavilions, 54 units of the mobile trade network, 1 children's nursery and a shop for repair of packing boxes, a shop for curing fish, and a packing department. Accounting of the economic operations of all enterprises, except for the consumer society depots, is performed in the centralized bookkeeping office.

In 1974 the Kislovodsk city information-computer center of the Statistics Administration of Stavropol'skiy Kray received a Minsk-22 electronic computer and embarked on the compilation of programs for processing data of the centralized bookkeeping office of the local Kurortprodtorg.

Programmed solution of the task of commodity operations by mechanized accounting on electronic computer equipment allowed specialists at the city information-computer center to plan and transfer to machine processing

for the trade organization as a whole the following types of accounting operations: arrival of goods and settlement with the suppliers; sale of goods from the warehouses of the trade organization and settlements with customers; intrasystem distribution of goods; sale of goods in transit trade with participation in the settlements; trade and wholesale-sales rebates; accounting of goods and packing; trade operations at the commercial-purchasing depot of the trade organization under the conditions of the absence of a settlement or special loan account in Gosbank.

Before the receipt of the Minsk-22 electronic computer by the Kislovodsk city information computer center, at this very computer center some of the accounting operations were mechanized using punchcard computers. Mechanized in this case were financial and analytic accounting of commodities at the warehouses and in retail trade enterprises, accounting of supplies at the warehouses, settlements with customers (health institutions), accounting of the fixed capital and distribution of bonuses (the bonus fund for pick-up and return of vessels and packing to suppliers). Mechanization of accounting with the use of punchcard computers helped the client to decide the question of the level of staffing bookkeeping personnel without increasing their total number. The centralized bookkeeping office, which began mechanization of its operation earlier than the others, reduced the size of the staff by 11.5 units with a 22 percent increase in trade turnover during the three-year period from 1973-1976.

Taking into consideration that the basic mission of bookkeeping in trade is control over the preservation of state property and commodity stocks, the programmers of the city information computer center had to work out programs first of all for obtaining the following tables: movement of commodity stocks according to reports of the materially responsible persons (table 1); a ledger for commodity operations consisting of two identical parts (table 2); interpretation of data for the ledger; balance summaries for quantity and grade accounting at warehouses according to grades and price.

A four-symbol system of coding was worked out, fully meeting the requirements of the automated control system at the level of the trade organization. Out of the four symbols the first two are the bearers of the grouping characteristics, and the rest are concrete characteristics. This makes it possible to consider the results of the economic activity of 99 cost-accounting enterprises, and within each enterprise there are 99 materially responsible persons, that is, ultimately it is possible to consider 10,000 materially-responsible persons, which is adequate for any trade organization.

The introduction of table 1 made it possible to maintain control over the succession of balances and to insure separate accounting of the commodity and the packing on one financial account. The final sums of commodities and packing in the balances, the income and expenditures were coordinated with the ledger. Interpretation of the turnovers for the ledger makes it possible to reveal possible errors with respect to

each document upon joining with the counter arrays according to the cash and bank operations or the deliveries. The commodity reports of the stores and the delivery notes with commercial-transport invoices for the receipt and shipment of goods at the warehouses go through primary processing, then prepared according to them are two parallel arrays of punchcards, which are compared with one another. Insured in this way is control over the completeness and timeliness of the receipt of commodity stocks in the stores.

Established for the trade oreganization as a whole are deadlines for presenting reports by the materially responsible persons regarding the results of work for five days. The programmers of the city information computer center spent a year on the solution of the first task (compilation of four tables). The second task for this same trade organization was with respect to financial and settlement operations. In this case it was decided that cash and bank operations will be processed according to the same model as the commodity operations in the stores.

In order to record the settlements with suppliers and wholesale customers programs were compiled to produce two tables: "Statement of Development of Supplier Accounts," and "Balance Summary for Settlements Between Suppliers and Customers." It should be noted that the client (trade organization) and the contractor (city information computer center) had experience in joint work prior to receiving the electronic computer. However the client did not have either specially allocated means or specialists at its disposal for introduction of the programs.

In the process of introduction of the programs it became obvious that no matter how carefully the rating process was carried out, the errors could be revealed only by using tabulated forms. Therefore it was recognized expedient to automate the copying of the invoices on electronic computers which are not in need of subsequent checking and will insure input of data into the machine until the operation itself is completed. An appropriate program was composed and at one of the warehouses of the depot they began to use invoices written out on the electronic computer, In this way, not the invoice, but the allocations schedule of the trade division became the input document. A day before the start of economic operations, supplied to the city information computer center at 3 o'clock in the afternoon is the allocations schedule from which information is put into the electronic computer about the customer, about the quality of the good, and following processing the electronic computer issues finished invoices, in which are indicated the sum subject to payment, and the trade rebate. After printing out all the invoices, the electronic computer issues a "summary invoice," in which all the goods are grouped according to code and price. Then this information is again rated. If the "sum" of the "summary invoice" is equal to the total sum indicated in all the other invoices, no errors are revealed during the rating, and this is known by everyone, including the storekeepers.

Table 1. Movement of Commodity Stocks According to Reports of Persons Materially Responsible

Financial account	Code of cost record	Incoming balances		Income			Expenditure			Starting balances	
		commo-dity	packing	commo-dity	pack-ing	ves-sel	commo-dity	pack-ing	ves-sel	commo-dity	pack-ing
41	05 01	33738.24	2082.69	6631.05	643.06	747.28	5683.00	880.47	603.00	34686.29	1845.28
.											
.											
.											

Table 2. Ledger for Commercial Operations

	Code of Operation	Financial account		Sum
		Basic	Corresponding	
Balance at start	1	41	00	2200342.69
Operations	2	41		0.00

Table 3. Calculation of Trade Turnover During a Month

Code	Financial account					Total	Commodity given	Commodity received	Commodity Turnover	Balance at end
	48	50	56	77	91					
0101		63812.0				63812.0	1704.0	2704.5	62941.5	170487.9
.										
.										
.										

Since the electronic computer simultaneously issues also a list of extracted overhead costs, that is a finished report for the materially-responsible person, the working attitude of the storekeeper becomes understandable. He has had to spend only 20 minutes on compilation of the report since there is no longer anyneed to enter into the cards of the warehouse account the data of each invoice for which shipment of goods was carried out. Now he enters the data as a whole for the day only from the "summary invoice," and copies out the sum of the expenditure for the day in the report in one line, according to the list. Storekeepers have begun to spend less time on office work and to give more time to work directly with the commodity. However the electronic computer, issuing documents of irreproachable quality, in turn has placed a counter condition before the client: the issued commodity-transport invoices should be realized exactly on the day on which they are written, otherwise there is a gap between the information remaining in the machine's memory bank and the actual accomplishment of the operation. This condition has forced the client to review the whole process of commodity movement, and to overcome rush work and lack of planning in the work. Introduction of such an experiment led to the disappearance of circulating balance summaries, which were replaced by summaries of the balances of materials and goods at the warehouses at the end of each five-day period.

With the presence of the "summary invoice" it became easier to plan the amount of the freight turnover and the need for transport. Motor transport is also used more intensively, since it has not had to stand idle waiting until the commodity-transport invoice is written out because it is ready by the start of the working day.

After all the commodity, bank and cash operations were passed through the electronic computer, as well as all the operations for material and technical supply, created in the electronic computer memory was a unique information base of data about these operations, which it was necessary only to use for the needs of controlling the trade process.

In the second half of 1976 programmers from the city information computer center worked on development of a problem for the automated control system. It was necessary to work out programs for obtaining the following control tables: "Calculation of Trade Turnover During a Month" (table 3), "Commodity Stocks Received and Analysis of Supply," "Fulfillment of the Production Plan for Each Cost Accounting Enterprise," "Receipts of Trade Rebates for Each Cost Accounting Enterprise and the Trade Organization as a Whole" (table 4), "Accounting and Analysis of Distribution Costs for Each Cost Accounting Enterprise and the Trade Organization as a Whole."

Since the table on commodity turnover is intended for the planning division, contained in its last column are the indicators of commodity stocks for each trading point, for each enterprise.

Table 4. Receipts of Trade Rebates for Each Cost Accounting Enterprise and the Trade Organization as a Whole

Code	Designation of Group of Goods	Code of Group of Goods	Percent of Trade Rebate	Received in a Month		Proportion
				Commodity	Trade Rebate	
8	Matches...	46 100	6.50	90.00	5.85	46
.						
.						
.						

Table 5. Accounting and Analysis of Distribution Costs for Each Cost Accounting Enterprise and the Trade Organization as a Whole

Costs for Enterprises

Cost Accounting 01
for ... Month

Code of Item of Distribution Costs	For a Month				From the Beginning of the Year			
	Costs		Deviation		Costs		Deviation	
	Sum	Percent	Percent	Sum	Sum	Percent	Percent	Sum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
02	2957	.696	.141		2957	.696	.141	
.	3551	.837		598	3551	.837		598
.								
.								

From the standpoint of using the computing potentials of the electronic computer, the most interesting program was obtained for distribution costs. Considering that they are planned by quarters, and not for each month, taken into account during compilation of the program was the possibility of adjusting the quarterly costs. Thus, distribution costs which do not depend on trade turnover are distributed uniformly by months of the quarter, and the costs which depend on the trade turnover are distributed by months in proportion to the trade turnover, that is, they are divided by the volume of trade turnover during the quarter and are multiplied by its volume during the month. Toted up at the same time is the planned level of trade turnover costs.

When reviewing table 5 it should be kept in mind that the planned indicators are given in the numerator and the actual indicators are given in the denominator. The first line (without the code of the item) is trade turnover; items from 1-20 are distribution costs for trade; items from 21 to 24 are the costs of administrative and managerial expenditures, which are shown in form 14. When filling in form No. 5 (trade enterprise) these items are added to the corresponding items of the distribution costs. Item 30 is deductions for maintenance of the administrative and managerial staff of higher units, which according to form No. 5 are shown on line No. 190.

The table of distribution costs for enterprises is put out in one sheet in two copies; one remains at the bookkeeping office, the other is transmitted to the manager of the cost accounting enterprise. In this way, utilization of the electronic computer includes a complex of programs, beginning with writing of the invoices, and ending with analysis of individual trends of the operation and the financial results of the economic activity of each cost accounting enterprise and of the trade organization as a whole.

It is still early to speak about the final effect of the experiment conducted, but much has been done already.

Cancelled beginning in January 1977 was the compilation of form No. 3-trade organization by the enterprises, since all the data for this form come in a centralized way. This, in turn, means that the managers of the retail enterprises have begun to devote more attention to work with incoming goods. And at the city information computer center they have begun to utilize the electronic computer more effectively and to load it more evenly in the course of the month. All this, ultimately, has served as a good example for attracting new clients--local suppliers of Kurortprodtorg.

10908
CSO: 1823

PRODUCTION OF MORE, BETTER CONSUMER GOODS STRESSED

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 6 Sep 77 p 2

[Article by L. Sipria, chief of Light and Food Industry Department, CC CP of Estonia: "Diktuyet massovyy spros"]

[Text] In accordance with the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress and the October (1976) Plenum of the CC CPSU, the decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Development of the Production of Consumer Goods and on Measures to Improve Their Quality in 1976-1980" set forth practical measures for further increasing the production of consumer goods and for more completely satisfying the population's demand for these goods.

Our republic has also articulated concrete measures for increasing the production of consumer goods and for improving their quality. Ministries and agencies have been assigned targets for the production of 89 types of commodities for which the demand is not yet entirely satisfied between 1977 and 1980. Union enterprises are instructed to increase cultural, recreational and household goods 1.7 fold.

It is a pleasure to note that a number of ministries and agencies, associations and enterprises are successfully coping with their targets and socialist pledges.

In seven months of the current year, they have produced and sold 20.1 million rubles' worth of consumer goods in excess of the plan; they have pledged to produce and sell at least 25 million rubles' worth in 1977. Above-plan production includes more than 1,030,000 square meters of textiles, 35,000 pairs of hosiery, 26,000 square meters of carpets and rugs, and 2.6 million rubles' worth of cultural, recreational and household goods. Things are going especially well for collectives of the Estremrybflot Production Association, the Norma Production Association, the Production Association im. V. Klementi, the Plant imeni I. Lauristin, the Plant imeni Pykh'yal, the Tarbeklaas Plant, the Punane Koyt Factory, the Sangar Factory, the Viysnurk Wood Processing Combine, the Combine im. V. I. Lenin, and others.

These associations and enterprises are successfully fulfilling their program to increase consumer goods production by making effective use of their available capacities, by mastering the production of new types of products, by rebuilding existing enterprises and shops, and by commissioning new enterprises and shops financed by state capital investments and bank credit ahead of schedule.

At the same time, some ministries and agencies as well as associations and enterprises of union subordination are tardy in reorganizing their work in the light of the demands of the 25th party congress on expanding the production, improving the quality and improving the mix of consumer goods.

Thus, plan targets of the first half of the current year for the production of children's knitted undergarments from cotton yarn and for the production of gloves from natural and artificial leather were not met by the Ministry of Light Industry; plan targets for the production of furniture were not met by the Ministry of Consumer Services. The Ministry of Light Industry did not produce sufficient quantities of linen sets for newborn infants. The Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry and the Ministry of Light Industry failed to organize the fulfillment of the plan for the intragroup mix of furniture and children's cotton garments. The result was shortfalls in the delivery of various items to trade: wardrobes (102,000 rubles' worth), knockdown furniture (22,000 rubles' worth), children's blouses (22,000 rubles' worth), and 2700 pair of girls' garments at a price of 1 ruble 50 kopecks each. The Volta Plant, the Electrical Equipment Plant im. M. I. Kalinin, and the Prompribor Production Association reduced without substantiation the production of cultural and recreational goods in the first half of 1977 compared with the same period of the previous year. Enterprises belonging to the Ministry of Local Industry cut back production on seven out of forty types of items while enterprises in light industry cut back production in three out of twenty-two types of products.

Some enterprises are still remiss in resolving problems relating to the improvement of the quality of consumer goods.

In the first half of 1977, gostorginspektsiya [main administration of the state inspectorate for the quality of goods in trade] alone rejected and downgraded 3.2% [of the quantity inspected] of the furniture produced by the Tallin Plywood Furniture Combine, 5.4% of the knitted cotton linen produced by the Marat Association, 3.1% of the plastics produced by the Salvo Factory, 7.5% of the household chemical products produced by the Flora Association, 17% of the textile haberdashery goods produced by the Rakvere Association, and 31% of the household goods produced by the Rakvere Timber Combine.

The Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Consumer Services, and ERSPO [Estonian Republic Union of Consumers' Societies] should take additional measures to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the targets for the production of consumer goods. They should act to prevent

cutbacks in the production of popular items. They should improve the quality and expand the mix of products. They should ensure the activation of production capacities. They should improve the work of subordinate enterprises. They should secure the more efficient and competent solution of problems arising in their production activity. At the present time, we must concentrate the efforts of collegia and specialists of ministries and agencies, associations and enterprises on finding and using opportunities to increase the production of scarce goods and to organize the production of new items.

Party committees of ministries and agencies are called upon to monitor the activity of the apparatus responsible for carrying out party and government decisions aimed at increasing the production of consumer goods, at improving their quality and mix, at implementing cooperative plans for the delivery of raw materials, supplies, semimanufactured goods, and component assemblies and parts required for the fabrication of high quality goods. They are further called upon to strengthen state discipline and to increase the responsibility of personnel in the apparatus for the assigned task.

The timely activation of new capacities in 1977 will largely determine the successful fulfillment of consumer goods production targets for 1978-1980. Nonetheless, there are serious shortcomings in construction projects in light and local industry.

Thus, the production targets for 1978 call for the production of 1.8 million men's shirts. These targets are in part based on the projected activation of a new production facility at the Sangar Garment Factory. However, in the space of seven months, construction organizations belonging to the Ministry of Construction of the Estonian SSR performed only 46 percent of the volume of construction and installation work for the year. Rug and carpet production is slated to increase 3.2 fold as a result of the construction and operation of a rug factory in the settlement of Vyandra in 1978 and the organization of the production of tufted rugs there in 1979. However, even though it has technical documentation for seven months of the current year, the Pyarnu Mobile Mechanized Column of the Ministry of Construction of the Estonian SSR has performed only four percent of the annual volume of construction and installation work. The production of synthetic detergents is scheduled to increase 6 fold as a result of the activation of a new facility in the Flora Association. However, the Repair-Construction Administration of the Ministry of Local Industry of the Estonian SSR has performed only 38 percent of the annual volume of construction and installation operations in the course of seven months. The guilty party is the Ministry of Construction of the Estonian SSR which is six months late in delivering reinforced concrete components.

It is the duty of the ministries of construction, light and local industry to elaborate concrete measures to overcome the lag in the construction of projects stipulated in the state plan and to ensure the timely activation of capacities for the production of consumer goods

In the remaining months of the year, organizational and mass-political work aimed at implementing measures to develop consumer goods production and to improve their quality merits the special attention of the party. It is very important that party gorkoms and raykoms continuously monitor consumer goods production at every enterprise, the course of construction and activation of production capacities. Everything must be done to support the initiative of leading production collectives to produce additional quantities of products that are in demand and to render them the help they need to fulfill the socialist pledges they have adopted in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October [Revolution].

5013
CSO: 1823

IMPROVING SALES AND SERVICE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 77 p 3

/Article by V. Starunskiy, Minister of Trade of the Ukrainian SSR (Kiev): "Indebted to the Customer"/

/Text/ It is not by accident that trade is called the barometer of people's well-being. On the way how it is organized, how it meets the demands of customers, to a considerable degree depends the mood of the people, their cultural, everyday, and financial standard of living.

In the Ukraine significant qualitative changes have occurred in this industry during recent years. Large specialized stores, department stores, and complexes have been built in many cities. Forms of trade, convenient for the population, started to be used on a large scale, in particular, self-service, delivery of goods to the home or to the place of work.

However, today's level of activity of our enterprises and organizations still far from fully answers the needs of a Soviet person, the demands, set forth in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "Measures on Further Development of Trade." Workers still spend a great deal of time visiting the stores and making purchases, even if the needed goods are available. They often encounter lack of attention to their needs, low standards of service.

What is being done now in order to remedy the situation sooner?

Problem No 1 is expansion of the trade network and its technical equipment--directly dependent on which are labor productivity in the industry and the quality of service to the customers. Until the end of the five-year plan it is planned to construct 11,000 large enterprises, including more than 30 general self-service stores, department stores, and trade centers. Many stores will be completely reconstructed and equipped with effective equipment.

When allocating considerable funds to the industry, the party and government expect us to use capital investment frugally. But it is exactly here that serious miscalculations are often tolerated. One must also say that there

are hundreds of enterprises equipped in a modern way, but far from all of them are doing business in a modern way. In order to raise the lagging collectives to the level of front-runners, we will have to do a great deal of work.

First of all it was decided to spread widely the experience of such famous in the Ukraine stores as the Donetsk Belyy Lebed' /White Swan/, the Dnepropetrovsk Slavutich, and the Vinnitsa TsUM /Central Department Store/ where they really care for the visitors and give them dozens of special personal services. Schools of foremost experience have been organized there now, where specialists from nearby cities and oblasts come to study their methods.

We recommend to many workers in this field to get acquainted with the initiative of the Kiev Firm. Its collective daily receives and sells at industrial enterprises of the city up to 5,000 grocery orders. Salespeople, of course, know how beneficial and convenient this form of service is to the people. Some even say: it's no big deal, if one has the necessary premises and hands to spare in order to prepare and sell orders... But the acquaintance with the achievements of the firm gives much nevertheless--more than 300 stores have now decided to copy its initiative.

The secret here is simple--a convincing example does the thing. Exactly it motivates the specialists to think seriously: "If they have done it, why is it that we're unable to do it?" Later on everything turns out to be a lot simpler than anticipated. Premises are usually allocated by the plants and factories themselves--it turns out that one just has to talk properly with the management, trade union committee or the party committee, and only in an extreme case put pressure on "the slow-witted" through local organs of government. Spare hands? This problem can be solved completely too. During those hours of the day, when there are fewer customers, the personnel of some stores is not working to its full capacity. Why not collect at this time a hundred or two complete orders for the order desk?

Of course, with the introduction of something new there arise many difficulties. The main trouble is insufficient interest of collectives in expanding the range of additional services, and limited material and technical possibilities. Underestimation of the progressive forms of work on the part of directors of stores and diners is also a serious hindrance. Dealing with everyday issues connected with the fulfillment of the commodity turnover plan, they often overlook prospects of improving the industry, of creating the necessary conveniences for the customers. From this also results inattention to the technical reequipment of enterprises, to the effective use of equipment, and an extremely slow, timid assimilation of the progressive methods of trade.

While eliminating these defects and striving to fulfill tasks set forth in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers more successfully, we are expecting, along with improvement of the propaganda

of foremost experience, to carry out a number of other organizational and educational measures. Among them are: making the responsibility of the cadres for their duties stricter, improving inspection of the fulfillment of administrative or official duties, orders, and assignments.

Naturally, trade in a number of instances cannot do without the assistance of higher economic and planning organs. Unfortunately, this assistance sometimes leaves much to be desired. Let's take technical supply as an example. We need adding machines, electronic and optical scales, and vending machines in great quantities. There is an acute shortage of small automatic and electric loaders, stackers, autotransport with jacks. Series production of new flow lines for prepackaging potatoes, vegetables, and fruits and machines for washing the dishes is being assimilated slowly. This is not the first year that we have this problem in issue, but the situation is improving at a very slow rate. Why? Ministries of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems, of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, of Automotive Industry, and staffs of a number of other industries are not satisfying so far the needs of services. Apparently demands to them should be made stricter.

It is not rare when stores receive obsolete, designwise imperfect equipment. For example, refrigerated counters, manufactured by the Mari Commercial Machine Building Association, are of low quality. Another enterprise of the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances--the Baranovichi Commercial Machine Building Plant--ignores standards when manufacturing commercial refrigerators, and this sharply lowers their dependability and performance.

Serious difficulties arise in connection with the shortage of tare-equipment. If we had enough containers, we would have lowered labor-intensiveness of loading and unloading jobs seven times, would have reduced the idling of autotransport, and would have cut down losses of products during storage and transportation by 40 percent. However, a considerable reserve of improvement of work and services to the people is not used to the full so far. Usually trade, which has insignificant supplies of metal and wood and a poor machine tool park, deals with the production of containers itself. Meanwhile, the possibilities of enterprises of machine building for light and food industry, especially called upon to satisfy the needs of services for equipment, are without comparison much greater. Logically, they should assimilate this production. This also refers to spare parts. Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry now supplies one third of the needs. The rest we have to manufacture ourselves. And this is indeed unwise--spare parts turn out to be 1.5 times more expensive than at specialized enterprises.

And finally, departmental dissociation is not compatible with the fight for high quality work at all. Here's an example. Many suppliers, especially enterprises of light and food industry, reject the idea of trays and ship the products in bulk. As a result, on the way from the shop to the place

of sale they are reshipped several times (of course, by hand) and lose their marketable appearance. One must say: Trade executives are rather often quite justifiably scolded for poor management, for inability to come to an agreement with their partners. In this case we have tried various means to improve contacts with them: we have on numerous occasions asked, persuaded, tried to convince, used sanctions, and applied for assistance to the heads of ministries. But even now a considerable part of goods is still being shipped in bulk.

Facts like this once again prove: Both trade and its partners are called upon to care for the customer. Industrial ministries must take the most active part in the solution of problems connected with the most complete satisfaction of the needs of the people.

8502
CSO: 1823

IMPROVING, INCREASING SEWN GOODS IN RSFSR

Moscow SOVETSKAYA TORGOVLYA in Russian 13 Oct 77 p 2

[Article: "RSFSR Ministry of Light Industry"]

[Text] The article "Only In Close Contact," published in this newspaper on 19 May of this year, discussed the task of expanding assortments and improving the quality of sewn goods. The editors have been informed by T. N. Levina, deputy minister of RSFSR Light Industry, that the ministry has completed a number of complex measures making it possible to substantially boost the output of sewn goods bearing the state Emblem of Quality. In five months of the current year, for example, the Ufa Mir sewn goods production association turned out 3.2 million rubles worth of goods bearing the honored emblem; this is two times more than during the corresponding period last year. The proportion of such items throughout the association this year will amount to 8.8 percent of the total production volume; in 1978--15 percent.

In order to encourage the output of goods bearing the state Emblem of Quality, the Basic Provisions on the formation and disbursement of the material incentive fund call for increasing the material incentive fund for overfulfilling the stipulated target with respect to the output of goods bearing the state Emblem of Quality.

Expansion and renovation of the assortment of sewn goods in the enterprises of the RSFSR Ministry of Light Industry are being facilitated by socialist competition in accordance with "Agreements of Thousands."

The Ufa Mir association has concluded agreements of creative cooperation with the Voroshilovgrad fine fiber combine, the Morshansk and Bashkir worsted wool combines, and other supplier enterprises. Thanks to this, the assortment of Mir goods has been substantially expanded. For example, women's overcoats are being made out of 20 types of fabric in a broad array of colors. The quality and assortment of children's clothing are improving.

6854
CSO: 1823

ESTONIAN CONSUMERS URGE IMPROVEMENTS IN WEARING APPAREL

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 28 Sep 77 p 2

[Article by Ye. Randmaa: "From the Customer's Standpoint"]

[Text] The Pyarnu consumers' conference, whose participants were asked to evaluate products produced by the republic's light industry, was attended by residents of Pyarnu and environs. The Pyarnu Dramatic Theater could barely accomodate all comers. People were clearly attracted by the opportunity to talk directly to trade and industry. And as it turned out, they had something to talk about.

Today's consumer is not content with the mere qualitative, 'statistical' satisfaction of his needs. When he walks into a shoe store, he is not looking for any kind of footwear -- which is available in abundance, but rather for good quality footwear of a certain type. Everything that fails to meet these demands becomes a glut in the trade network.

Representatives of light industry were equally interested in this dialogue since it afforded them the opportunity to meet with the very "flighty" consumer. Demand is dynamic and changes from one day to the next. It often depends not only on fashion or season but also on such factors as rising population incomes, the development of tourism, and the state of affairs in the nation's commodity market. In order to keep abreast of these demands, they must have a good understanding of them. Demand study services set up at trade and industrial enterprises are becoming the most reliable means of interfacing the producer with the consumer.

A joint decree of the republic ministries of light industry and trade and ERSPO [Estonian Republic Union of Consumers' Societies] envisaged the coordination of effort in this direction. Meetings with consumers are part of this effort. The present conference in Pyarnu -- the tenth by actual count -- was a kind of jubilee. Similar conferences have already been held in many cities and regions throughout the republic.

Light industry was represented by personnel from 10 leading enterprises led by Yu. Kraft, the first deputy minister of that branch. The group of consumer cooperative personnel was headed by Kh. Murumyagi, deputy chairman of the

board of ERSPO. On the theater stage, enterprises displayed models of clothing and footwear that are already in the stores or that are scheduled to be put into production.

The Baltika Garment Production Association -- an enterprise whose products are popular with the consumer -- displays its wares. According to personnel at the trade depots, the association's garments are second to none in quality. The association's quality control division has established its own demand research service which has direct contact with customers in stores belonging to the Tallin House of Models and the Tallin promtorg [manufactured goods trade organization]. The service promptly communicates the consumer's wishes to the association's affiliates. Positive results are forthcoming: the association updates its mix continuously and cuts back the production of items that enjoy limited demand. At the conference, the enterprise showed its new men's shortcoat with its synthetic fur collar and lined jackets made from lacquered artificial leather (lakstrin).

No one will dispute the comfort and practicality of these items especially in our climate. However, as it turned out they do not please everyone. A middle-aged consumer takes the floor on behalf of people in his age category. The jackets and shortcoats that dominate the market today are not for everyone. He asks clothing designers to consider the demands not only of young people.

Another customer asks: "Why is it that you can buy any number of lined jackets but you can't find the same kind of jackets without linings? Unlined jackets are a dire necessity in the summer, particularly for people who sit behind the wheel."

Sizes and lengths of ready-to-wear garments also evoked objections. One consumer complains that the size ranges are too "narrow" and that full-size garments are not available in sufficient number. A study conducted among consumers in our republic by the Estonian affiliate of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Consumer Demand and Market Conditions concluded that if garment sizes and lengths were expanded, the republic could sell one-third more garments.

It must be said that the consumer generally objects to being treated as a statistical average. He insists that he has his own specific age, his own specific shape, his own preferences, in a word, his own face, and he feels that garment enterprises should take these factors into account in their mass production program.

Equipment operators from the Vyaymela Sovkhoz-Technicum state: "Goods that are suitable for the city do not always please us, the rural dwellers. Country stores usually do not stock rubberized raincoats, tractor driver outfits, or even such items as cotton trousers or mittens."

Yu. Kraft, first deputy minister of Light Industry of the ESSR, noted in his address that the republic has not yet resolved the problem of manufacturing workers' clothing and that this problem therefore requires special attention on the part of the consumer cooperatives. The capacities of light industry enterprises do not permit the production of every consumer good within our republic. Trade must show a higher degree of maneuverability in purchasing scarce items at union wholesale trade fairs.

This refers to cotton clothing which is in short supply in trade. Fashion is subject to change: krimplen -- a good-quality, durable material with a long wear life -- has been replaced by clothing made from inexpensive natural fibers. The Garment Production Association imeni V. Klementi showed a collection of attractive and inexpensive cotton dresses, suits, dressing gowns, and casual robes. From the customer's point of view, this is well and good: he can afford to buy not one but several garments at the same time and to update his wardrobe more often. But the matter is not so simple from the standpoint of the effectiveness of production; the cost of a meter of cotton fabric is considerably lower than the cost of a meter of krimplen, but the production costs are approximately the same. In order to fulfill the plan, this difference must be compensated by drastically increasing the production of ready-to-wear items. A new, highly productive line for the production of cotton clothing has been put into operation at the head enterprise, and flow lines have been expanded in the association's shop in Rapla.

But must we so unequivocally abandon krimplen, a material that has enjoyed such a good reputation? Artists at the Tallin House of Models have designed practical models for everyday wear, travel suits, and trousers from this fabric.

Enterprises have already adopted their high fashion line for the current year. Trade has already received the first lots of high fashion items from the Kommunar Leather Footwear Association, the Marat Knitted Goods Production Association, and others. The demand research findings will be the subsequent basis for determining the future product mix of the enterprise. However, personnel of the division for the study of market conditions in light industry believe that the network of factory outlets must be expanded in order to increase the effectiveness of this work. This question was recently examined at a sitting of the collegium of the Ministry of Light Industry.

The Siluet factory outlet-salon is slated to open this year. It will display the products of the Association imeni V. Klementi. The market research division and association management have already conducted a joint effort preparatory to its opening. The experience of factory outlets in our country and elsewhere has been utilized.

Thus the salon will feature an ongoing exhibit of garments. It will sell test lots of clothing before it is mass produced. It has been decided that the performance of the salon will be evaluated primarily on the basis of the level of customer service and according to the fulfillment of the program for the study of demand for commodities.

5013
CSO: 1823

DEFECTS IN SUPPLY AND PROCUREMENT OF PRODUCE REVEALED

Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian 29 Sep 77 p 2

/Article by Ya. Rekrut (Vinnitskaya Oblast): "There Are Vegetables in the Field..."/

/Text/ "Do you have tomatoes?"

"No."

"Potatoes? Cucumbers?"

"Weren't delivered..."

One can often hear such dialogue between the customers and salespeople at vegetable shops and stands in Vinnitsa.

The salespeople are right: There are no vegetables and fruits on the counters only because they were not delivered at the proper time. And this year the harvest in Vinnitskaya Oblast was better than ever before.

In the Ukraina Kolkhoz of Trostyanetskiy Rayon, for example, each hectare yielded 250 quintals of tomatoes, 180-200 quintals of cucumbers. This is two times more than planned. Other farms of the oblast also had good crops. But their journey from the field to the store turned out to be a long one.

The procurers give insufficient transport as an excuse. A shortage of tare is a considerable hindrance in the procurement of vegetables. At the same time piles and piles of wooden boxes from tomatoes, cucumbers, apples are lying around behind vegetable and food stores. Only no one wants to collect and repair these boxes.

The tense situation in respect to the fulfillment of the plan of vegetable sales helps the directors of some farms to sell off low-grade produce to the receiving centers. At the Gaysin Canned Goods Plant we were shown tomatoes delivered from the farms of the Teplikskiy, Trostyanetskiy, and Gaysinskiy Rayons. Nearly 30 percent of these tomatoes were green.

"How should we process them," complains director of the plant B. L. Lyashko. "They are no-good for canning in jars. For tomato paste one must cook them twice as long as the ripe ones. Besides, the paste's quality will be low. And to sort all the vegetables manually, we just don't have enough hands."

The consumer cooperatives are procuring vegetables and fruits slowly. A small quantity of them is being bought from the population, although people would be happy to sell vegetables and fruits which they have grown on their private plots at the lowest price possible, just so that they wouldn't spoil.

The majority of procurers of both the consumer cooperatives and state trade are consoling themselves with the fact that they have already fulfilled plans for the pickling of cucumbers and for the storage of certain types of vegetables for the winter. But this is only according to the gross. As regards the assortment, there's not much of it.

8502
CSO: 1823

ADVANCES, PLANS IN LATVIAN LOCAL INDUSTRY OUTPUT

Moscow SOVETSKAYA TORGOVLYA in Russian 22 Oct 77 p 2

[Article by N. Altukhov, Latvian SSR Minister of local industry (Riga): "Local Industry for the Customers"]

[Text] Local industry is sometimes called "small scale industry," but the tasks which it resolves can hardly be classified as trivial or insignificant. In Latvia, for example, enterprises of this sector are turning out goods worth more than 163 million rubles per year. About 70 percent of this total comprises consumer goods. The number of items produced approaches 3,000. New items introduced in the last three years now constitute about one-half of the total volume.

Local industry workers are successfully completing planned targets and the socialist obligations of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. More quality kitchenware, toys, furniture, knit goods, baby carriages, and other goods have been sold to the public than plans called for.

The entire increase in industrial output has been achieved by overfulfilling targets with respect to increased labor productivity. This year already the ministry's plants have installed a large number of assembly and mechanized production lines and automatic and semiautomatic machinery; they have manufactured large amounts of gear and tools for the production of new items.

Sector enterprises are turning out about 160 new items, chiefly cultural and household goods and appliances.

We owe these successes to the selfless labor of the leading workers and innovators of production, to the collectives of such enterprises as the Yurmala fashion knitwear and fancy goods mill, the Livany glass plant, the Riga musical instrument factory, the Liyepaya baby carriage plant and the nonferrous metal casting plant, the Latviyas Stikls production association, the Rezekne woodworking combine, and others.

A number of enterprises, however, are not yet doing consisted work. While the sector as a whole overfulfilled the first half year's plan with regard

to delivering goods to the trading organizations--by 2.4 million rubles--the Ausma and Progress production associations, the Talsi and Mangali plants, and the Liyelupe mill permitted shortcomings in the agreement-stipulated assortment in the amount of 1.18 million rubles, paying substantial fines for this.

Even yet, sometimes, not enough attention is paid to the concluding of economic agreements; changes in assortment are not agreed on with the trading organizations on time. Naturally, the ministry is constantly striving to overcome these defects, and it is constantly improving material-technical supplies to production. Cases of failure to meet planned targets and cases of interrupted deliveries of goods to the public are being obligatorily examined by the ministry's board of directors. The causes of such phenomena are carefully analyzed and, as a rule, urgent steps are taken to eliminate "bottlenecks" in production as soon as possible and make up for lost time. But it must be stated frankly that a great deal of work remains to be done to reduce the number of laggers.

For us, a specific and detailed program for implementing the tasks assigned by the 25th CPSU Congress in the field of providing the population with consumer goods is the decree adopted by the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers "The Development of the Production of Consumer Goods in High Demand in 1976-1980 and Measures To Upgrade Their Quality."

A substantial reserve for increasing the output of mass consumer goods, as is emphasized in the decree, is the use of production wastes and local supplies and raw materials. The ministry's enterprises are turning out goods made of local raw materials, by-product resources, and industrial wastes; these account for more than 25 million rubles--about 15 percent of the total production volume. These include ceramic, glass, and local wool items, souvenirs made of lumber waste, rods, matchsticks, and so on. But the possibilities for expanding this kind of production are not yet exhausted, and we of course are striving to utilize them as fully as possible.

In the Tenth Five-Year Plan, Latvia's local industry should boost the volume of production by more than 30 percent, raising it to 200 million rubles per year. Moreover, plans call for maintaining accelerated growth rates in the output of consumer goods.

The fastest growth will occur in the production of dishwear, table implements, baby carriages, metal clothing accessories, locks and hardwear, school and office supplies, glass and ceramic goods (including those made from colored glass), school, children's, and household furniture. Also scheduled for increase is the output of tools, art objects, and souvenirs.

Our sector will have to substantially renovate and improve the assortment of goods produced. Plans call for introducing 1,500 types of new and modernized items. The production of 600 obsolete items will be halted.

A large number of goods that were formerly not produced in Latvia have been introduced. These include sleeping bags, bathroom scales, thermos jugs, electrical musical instruments, crystal dishwear, Yale locks, Latex foam toys, and many other popular items. A substantial proportion of them is now exported to foreign countries--Poland, England, Finland, the FRG, and others.

Substantial attention is now being focused on upgrading the quality and improving the consumer appeal and looks of goods produced by sector enterprises.

The ministry's measures have helped to increase production volumes of top-category goods. Last year, the output of such items amounted to 7.8 million rubles; the proportion of such goods in the overall production output increased by 1.7 times in the year.

In recent years, the ministry's special artistic-design and planning-technology bureaue has substantially improved the study of domestic and foreign experience in the design and manufacture of consumer goods. Bureau workers have developed a number of interesting and promising items. Unfortunately, the rate at which new goods are introduced is still too low; errors and oversights are committed. Things do not always go smoothly in the preparation for the production and introduction of new items: one factor is the lack of technical gear--stamps and press molds. The massive output of goods is frequently hindered by the failure to supply production with a number of types of raw materials and supplies of the necessary quality.

High on the list of priorities is the task of introducing an integrated product quality control system in the sector's enterprises. The ministry has already done a considerable amount of work along these lines: a staged introduction of such a system is now underway; it is designed to have an active effect on all aspects and stages in the shaping of quality--design, production, operation. A number of plants have operative systems of defect-free manufacture of goods, defect-free labor, and a number of formulated enterprise standards.

In addition, systematic work is continuing underway in the study of consumer demand, trends and directions in its development, a factor which is also a far from simple matter under present conditions. For the purpose, the ministry is collaborating with the republic's Ministry of Trade and its trade bases and the Latvian Potrebsoyuz to organize and conduct customer conferences and sales exhibits of their goods. Careful studies are being made of consumer demand on the basis of the work experience of the company store of Dayl'rade, our production association of folk art workshops and souvenirs. We are planning to open up another company store in Riga; it will present a broad selection of goods made by the republic's local industry.

In order to boost the production of consumer goods and improve their quality, it is essential to expand and remodel many enterprises and facilities and to

retool them. During the five-year period, about 28 million rubles are to be invested in industrial construction. Considering the requirements of improving the effectiveness of capital investments, in the current five-year plan our sector is channeling more than 90 pecrent of its funds into increasing production capacity through modernizing and renovating the equipment inventory. This should yield the desired effect quickly, and on the other hand have a substantial influence on profitability and output-capital indicators, on all aspects of economic performance by our enterprises.

Preparations for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of Great October and the adoption of the new USSR Constitution, which is infused with concern for the Soviet citizen, his welfare and happiness, are having a beneficial effect on the business committment of workers in Latvia's local industry. They are taking on higher socialist obligations and intensive counterplans and, undoubtedly, will bend every effort to accomplish them with honor.

6854
CSO: 1823

PROGRESS, PROBLEMS IN MOLDAVIAN BAKED GOODS COOPERATIVES

Moscow SOVETSKAYA TORGOVLYA in Russian 22 Sep 77 p 2

[Article by M. Skurtul, board chairman of Moldavian Potrebsoyuz (Kishinev): "There Will Be No Laggers"]

[Text] Workers in the bread baking industry of our republic's consumer cooperative system are engaged in widespread competition for ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of plans by every enterprise, for insuring high product quality. On the basis of specific conditions, measures have been mapped out to render aid to lagging crews, shifts, and young workers.

In our Potrebsoyuz there are 111 enterprises turning out an average of 850 to 900 tons of bread daily. In most cases, these are typical highly-mechanized operations.

It must be pointed out that the construction of rural bakeries and bake houses in the republic is linked to the program of social restructuring of living conditions for rural workers, a program which was mapped out and is being systematically implemented by the CC CP Moldavia and the republic's Council of Ministers. With regard to this problem, cooperative members have been given substantial aid by local party and soviet organizations. All of this has made it possible in a relatively short time to resolve the problem of fully supplying the republic's rural population with industrially baked bread, and to relieve housewives of heavy labor.

In the republic's cooperative industry, the bread baking sector now holds first place in terms of production volume. More than once, Moldavian bakers have emerged winners in socialist competition throughout the country's consumer cooperative system. An All-Union seminar on advanced methods of organizing bread baking was held in the republic, organized by Tsentrosoyuz.

All of our work now must be evaluated in terms of the five-year plan's requirements of effectiveness and quality. With this kind of approach, an enterprise which is fulfilling its production program may end up lagging behind because it does not have an adequate assortment of goods, the product quality is not high enough, and unproductive losses are high. All

of this is of priority significance for bakery enterprises, because bread is a special product--bread is essential to all.

Not very far away from us are the Kalarash and Nisporeny combines. Conditions are identical, and so is the equipment. But the workers' expertise and their attitude toward their job are different. In every nook and corner of the Kalarash enterprise, everything sparkles; there are no complaints about bread quality, good loaf products and local varieties of bread are being produced. In Nisporeny, the sanitation service finds all kinds of shortcomings, and there is wastage. The matter has gone as far as the application of economic sanctions.

Take another example: the crew headed by Andrey Manuilovich Mat', the famous dough-maker of the Dubossar bread combine, saves much more raw material than other crews in the same combine. Why? Because the people there are accustomed to take diligent care of every piece of dough: they do not carelessly allow it to fall onto the floor; they take good care of the kneading machinery to prevent waste, and they do not allow substandard bread to be produced. Thus, there are many problems, and plenty to work on.

In the baking industry, as in other sectors of the industrial cooperative system, the direction taken by the Moldavian Potrebsoyuz keeps closely to the line of concentrating production and enlarging and technically retooling enterprises. For example: four or five years ago the republic had 170 bakeries and small bake houses. At present there are 117. And they are turning out much more baked goods in a broad assortment and of high quality.

All enterprises are consolidated into regional combines. Specialization is widespread on this basis. In the town of Kalarash, for example, the head plant has installed production line bread and bun making. The bake house in the village of Petushka has completely converted to the production of bagels.

In Ryshkany, through better use of equipment, the head enterprise has released one of the bake houses from the production of bread. The facilities have been remodeled, modern machinery has been installed, and a large pastry shop has been organized. It produces pies, cakes, and various kinds of pastry, and supplies them to food stores, school cafeterias, and snack bars in the rayon. And there is a total of 15 pastry shops operating in the baking combines.

Through the more rational use of production areas, the Dubossar baking combine has released space for a section to make bread sticks. A modern production line has been installed, and has already turned out about 50 tons of the sweet bread sticks.

To put it briefly: all of the enterprises are seeking out and finding possibilities for making fuller utilization of the advantages of concentration and technical retooling of the enterprises. In connection with the appeal of the Rostov workers, widespread efforts are underway to train all categories of specialists in advanced labor methods.

Working effectively means making maximum use of every new and progressive development; this is manifest in the practice of the best state and cooperative bread baking enterprises. Specialists in our division of the bread baking industry, in collaboration with the active members of the trade's scientific-technical community, are introducing integrated quality control systems in 22 enterprises. Before the end of the current five-year plan, it will be introduced everywhere; it will encompass not only production but also the retail trade enterprises.

6854
CSO: 1823

CRATE DISPLAY OF GOODS IN LITHUANIAN SELF-SERVICE STORES

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 43, Oct 77 p 11

[Article by CC CP Lithuanian Secretary A. K. Brazauskas: "Service Quality and Effectiveness"]

[Text] In his report about the draft USSR Constitution at the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev cited a number of astounding figures which give an idea about the successes achieved by our country in economic development. The power-to-worker ratio of labor has increased by many times, and not only the technology but also the people who own it have changed beyond all recognition. The standard of living of our people--celebrating the glorious 60th anniversary of Great October this year--has changed completely.

In a unified family of fraternal peoples, our republic has achieved enormous success in all economic sectors. Excellent changes are also taking place in the sphere of services, which is responsible for satisfying the everyday needs of the people.

During the Ninth Five-Year Plan alone, the stores' total trading space increased by almost 100,000 square meters. Construction is underway on highly-mechanized general goods warehouses and storage facilities; the network of public catering enterprises is expanding; the trade process is being improved, and progressive forms are being introduced--in particular, self-service. All of these enormous efforts are subordinated to the main goal--that of improving trade effectiveness, saving the customers' time, and improving the quality of consumer services in every way.

A substantial effect is being achieved through the use of crate equipment in self-service stores, on the basis of the work experience of the Klaypeda trade administration. It has worked out and introduced a technology of start-to-finish transporting of foodstuffs in containers, without additional transloading. The use of crate equipment has made it possible to expand sales rooms and to increase commodities turnover while simultaneously reducing the number of trade personnel, in stores that have been remodeled for the new system. Transport, loading, and unloading costs have dropped substantially.

But the main thing is that the innovation has yielded substantial social benefits: the quality of customer service has improved, and time spent in shopping has been reduced by 1.5 to 2 times.

The accomplishments of the Klaypeda innovators have been recognized by certificates of the republic's Small-Scale Mechanization-75 Exhibition and the Honorary Certificate of the Lithuanian NTO [Scientific-Technical Society] Council. Samples of the crate equipment have been demonstrated at the USSR VDNKh [Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy] and awarded certificates; a group of workers in the city's trade administration have been awarded exhibition medals.

The experience of delivering goods in crate equipment has been approved by the republic's Council of Ministers. Lithuania's government has stipulated specific targets with regard to preparing trade enterprises for mechanized receiving of goods, reequipping the stores for operation with the crate equipment, and coordinating the activities of trade enterprises, industry, and transport.

By the end of the current five-year period, plans call for increasing the number of stores using the new system to 60. But it is already clear that this target will be substantially overfulfilled. In the first year of the five-year plan alone, more than 30 stores went over to the new technology of goods movement in Vil'nyus, Klaypeda, and other cities of the republic. The experience of innovators in trading, responsible for making substantial contributions toward resolving the main task of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, is becoming increasingly widespread.

6854
CSO: 1823

TRANSPORTATION

BREZHNEV COMMENDS BAYKAL-AMUR RR BUILDERS

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Nov 77 LD

[Text] Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev has sent a greeting to the workers, engineering and technical staff, administrative personnel, party, trade union and komsomol organizations, and to all those taking part in the construction of the Tynda-Berkakit section of the Baykal-Amur Railroad.

"It was with great satisfaction," the greeting says, "that I heard of your great labor victory, made on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the Great October, of the fulfillment of socialist obligations in bringing into permanent operation the Tynda Railroad, and the opening ahead of schedule for traffic on the sector from Tynda to Berkakit and to the unique Chulman coal deposit. Your labor gift to the jubilee represents a substantial contribution to the development of the south Yakut territorial production complex, and facilitates the successful implementation of the decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU on making increasingly available for the national economy the great natural resources in the zone of the Baykal-Amur Railroad. These outstanding successes have been achieved because of the great creative activity of the workers, the engineering and technical staff and administrative personnel; because of the widespread socialist competition and because of the purposeful political and organizational work of the party, trade union and komsomol organizations.

Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev expressed the firm conviction that those taking part in the construction of the Tynda-Berkakit section and of the entire Baykal-Amur Railroad, will exert all their efforts, knowledge, accumulated experience and talent for the further improvement of efficiency and the quality of construction, and for the fulfillment of planned tasks during the Tenth Five-Year Plan period.

Comrade Brezhnev congratulated those taking part in the construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad on the glorious jubilee of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and wished them sincerely good health, and further great successes in labor for the well-being of our motherland.

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