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28 April 1983

USSR Report

CONSUMER GOODS AND DOMESTIC TRADE

No. 62

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FOOD PROCESSING EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY PLANS TO 1990

Moscow MEKHANIZATSIYA I AVTOMATIZATSIYA PROIZVODSTVA in Russian No 1, Jan 83 pp 3-7

[Article by engineer V. A. Karelin, candidate of economic sciences M. P. Voskoboynik and engineer M. P. Azrilevich, the All-Union Scientific Research and Experimental Design Institute of Food Machine Building: "Food Machinebuilding and Its Tasks in the Implementation of the Food Program"]

[Text] The provision of the food sectors of industry with modern highly productive equipment is one of the decisive conditions of the implementation of the Food Program for the Period to 1990, which was adopted by the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. An important role in this belongs to machine building for light and food industry and household appliances, which is the main producer of technological equipment for the food industry.

In the system of the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances 54 machine building plants, 8 design organizations and 2 scientific research institutes are engaged in the development and production of technological equipment for the food sectors of industry.

Technological equipment for 36 food sectors of the national economy, which belong to the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the USSR Ministry of Procurement, the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives and a number of other ministries and departments, is being developed and supplied by the scientific research institutes, special design bureaus and machine building plants of the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances.

The list of equipment being produced numbers about 1,800 descriptions, of them about 1,000 are for the food sectors, more than 500 are for the meat and dairy industry, about 200 are for milling and mixed fodder enterprises and granaries.

During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan the enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances increased the production of technological equipment and spare parts for it for the food, the meat and dairy and the fish industries by 35.1 percent and for milling and mixed fodder enterprises and granaries by 36.4 percent as compared with the 9th Five-Year Plan.

The further development of machine building for the food sectors of the national economy is governed by the following basic tasks which are set in the Food Program:

the rapid increase of the production of equipment, which has been put into series production, for the processing of agricultural products and, first of all, the products of animal husbandry and perishable products (milk, vegetables, fruit, berries, grapes and others);

the priority series assimilation of equipment, which ensures the changeover to a low-waste, waste-free technology of the processing of agricultural products and a "manless" technology, which makes it possible to obtain the highest end results according to the use of the raw materials being processed and the saving of manpower resources;

the development and adoption of systems of machines, which include highly productive equipment, completely mechanized and flow lines with the automation of the monitoring and control of the technological processes, instead of individual machines and units;

the creation of specialized sets of equipment for the production of new types of food products, which provide a more rational and balanced diet of different age groups and, first of all, special products of child nutrition on a milk and vegetable and a fruit and berry basis;

the creation of a complete set of equipment for the packing and packaging of finished products with allowance made for the modern achievements of electronics, automation, pneumatics and hydraulics, which ensures the delivery to the consumer of finished foodstuffs with the complete preservation of their quantitative and qualitative indicators in modern esthetic packaging;

the creation and introduction of automatic manipulators for the replacement of labor-consuming manual operations in the food sectors of industry;

the creation of standardized systems of the automatic control of machines and sets of equipment on the basis of the use of microprocessor equipment;

the creation of fundamentally new equipment for the intensification of the production of food products with the use of modern electrophysical methods (ultrasound, an electromagnetic field, high frequency currents, pneumoacoustics).

By 1990 the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances should produce much new technological equipment for the food sectors, of which 58 percent is intended for the food industry, 32 percent for the meat and dairy sector and 10 percent for milling and mixed fodder enterprises and granaries.

The basic directions in the improvement and development of equipment for the sectors of the food industry are: the introduction of new types of highly productive equipment and the changeover to completely mechanized and automated flow lines with the automation of the monitoring and control of technological processes.

The development of highly productive machines for the unloading of modern heavy trucks is being planned for the sugar sector, in which no changes in the production

technology are anticipated. A front-mounted piling machine with a productivity of 320 tons/hr, which makes it possible to unload all types of trucks, including KAMAZ's, will be assimilated during the 11th Five-Year Plan. The introduction of pilers will make it possible to use more efficiently the completely mechanized sugar beet warehouses, to increase labor productivity in the unloading of beets by 1.5-fold, to release about 2,000 operators and to improve the removal of foreign matter from the beets. Of the technological equipment being newly developed we should note the 24-frame centrifugal beet cutter with a productivity of 3,000 tons a day. Its use at sugar refineries with a processing capacity of 6,000 tons of beets a day will make it possible to decrease the amount of beet cutting equipment by one-half. The diffuser of the inclined type, which is being developed, with a processing capacity of 6,000 tons of beets a day does not have analogues in world practice with respect to productivity.

Highly productive units for the continuous refining of vegetable oil will be developed for the oils and fats sector and the provision of enterprises with equipment with a high unit capacity is planned.

In 1983-1990 prototypes will be developed and produced by the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances and the following equipment will be put into series production:

a unit for the refining of fats with a productivity of 250 tons a day instead of the refiner now being produced with a productivity of 80-150 tons a day. The development of such a unit will make it possible to increase the technical level of this subsector to the level of the leading firms of the capitalist countries;

a line for the transesterification of fats and oils with a productivity of 150 tons a day, which increases by 5-10 percent the assimilability of highly processed animal fats, as well as to organize the production of high quality sandwich margarine without the use of imported coconut oil;

a line for the refining of cottonseed oils in micelle with a productivity of 220 tons a day, the introduction of which will increase the unit capacity of the equipment by 2.5-fold.

The introduction of a complete unit for the production of margarine with a productivity of 6 tons/hr hour instead of the unit now being produced with a productivity of 2 tons/hr is planned, which not only will provide an increase of the production of this type of product, but will also make it possible to use raw materials more economically and efficiently, as well as to increase the degree of automation of the entire production process. The development of a new unit for the production of mayonnaise, the productivity of which is 3- to 3.5-fold greater than the existing unit, is envisaged, owing to which in the very near future the need of the population for this high quality product will be met. The introduction of other types of equipment with increased productivity, which are furnished with the necessary automation equipment, is also being planned.

The development of highly productive sets and technological lines of automated equipment in the flow lines of bakeries with allowance made for the performance at them of all the technological and transportation operations (from the feeding of flour, mixing, dough preparation, automatic dough make-up and rolling machines and

others) is the most important task when producing equipment for the baking sector. The introduction of these sets will make it possible to put automated bakeries into operation. Moreover, the performance of work on the development of a wide range of pressing, drying and other types of equipment, which makes it possible to produce a large number of automatic lines which differ in productivity and dimensions, is being planned. Equipment for the introduction of new technologies of drying at high temperatures and microwave dryers based on the use of microwave heating will be developed.

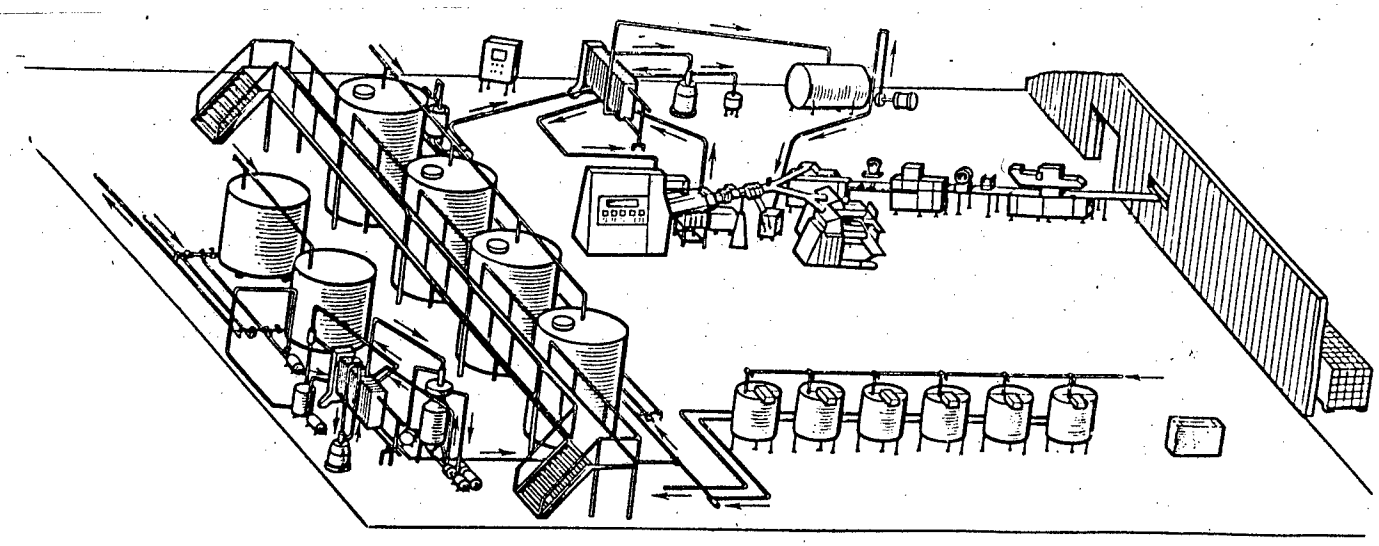

Figure 1. The A1-OLO-3 automated line for the production of butter (sweet, sandwich, salted, choice, peasant, sour). The line consists of 23 units of equipment. The productivity is 30 tons/hr, the occupied area is 300 m^2, the weight is 30 tons.

The production of equipment for the canning sector will be developed in the direction of the creation of fundamentally new models which should ensure the changeover to continuous processes, the mechanization and automation of the manual processes of the preparation of raw materials. It is planned to develop a set of equipment, which is based on new mechanical and electrophysical methods of the shredding of raw materials, which ensures an increase of product quality, a reduction of losses and a decrease of waste products. The assimilation of equipment for the continuous process of obtaining juices from fruits and vegetables without access for air is anticipated. The aseptic method of canning will undergo further development. Equipment will be developed for the aseptic canning, transportation, receiving and packing of sterile prepared foods. This set of equipment is intended for the production of liquid and pureed prepared foods in large tanks (up to 300 m^3) with a volume of simultaneous storage of 2,000-3,000 tons. At the same time motor transport equipment for the transportation of sterile products over long distances will be developed. This will make it possible to accomplish the major national economic task of supplying the large cities and industrial centers of the middle and northern zones of the country with semimanufactures for the production of finished products throughout the year.

The production of flash frozen products as the most advanced means of preserving food products will become more and more widespread. Flash frozen products retain to the greatest extent the nutritional and taste qualities, while the process of preservation by flash freezing is more economical than conventional heat preservation. The nature of freezing (flash freezing at a low temperature of -35° C) provides the opportunity for long-term storage--up to 6 months at a temperature of -20° C. For this it is planned to develop and introduce continuous flow unitized mechanized lines and freezing units for the production of various types of flash frozen products. A set of equipment for the production of flash frozen meat dishes with trimmings with a productivity of 800-1,000 kg/hr has now been developed. The increase in the future of the assortment of prepared dishes and convenience foods will make it possible to supply extensively both the population and stores, hospitals, schools, rail, air and water transport with allowance made for the different tastes of consumers.

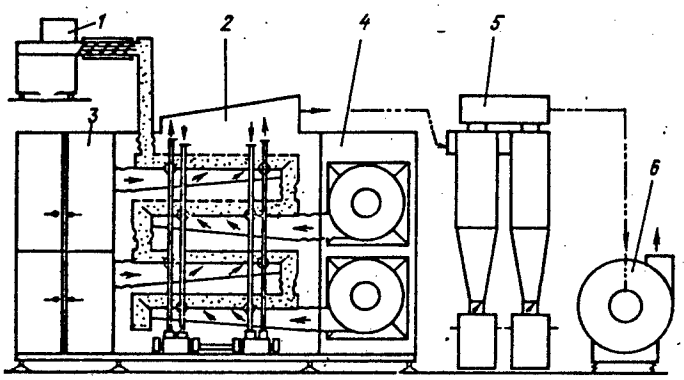

Figure 2. The A1-VGS unit for the drying of granulated and bulk products in a vibrating fluidized bed. The productivity for a dry product is up to 100 kg/hr. 1--granulator; 2--drying chamber; 3--air heating and ventilating station of the first and third zones; 4--air heating and ventilating station of the second and fourth zones; 5--cyclones; 6--exhaust fan.

The increase of the production of canned foods for children is a most important task, the accomplishment of which should be realized as soon as possible. The production of food products for children is a new direction in the development of the food industry. Domestic machine building up to now has not produced specialized equipment for the production of food products for children. The development of this equipment is a difficult task due to the novelty of a number of technological processes. At present the development of a set of equipment for the production of canned fruit and vegetable products for children has been completed and its assimilation is being planned. This equipment is intended for the production of 10 descriptions of multicomponent canned goods and is united into 12 independent sections which are interconnected by a system of automatic machines, which is controlled by a computer. The productivity of the set is 50,000 conventional cans a shift.

The production of dry milk mixtures, which approximate as much as possible the composition of mother's milk, is one of the directions in the accomplishment of the task of providing children up to the age of 1 year with a rational balanced diet. In recent years the production of children's food products on the basis of milk has been carried out primarily at children's dairy kitchens of various population centers, where mainly manual labor is used. The extensive industrial production of these products is limited by the fact that the production of technological equipment for obtaining food products for children has not yet undergone the proper development in our country and lags considerably behind the industrially developed capitalist countries. Important steps have been taken by the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances for the quickest possible development and introduction of a set of equipment with a productivity of 15 tons/hr for the production of liquid and pasty children's food products of a wide assortment. For the production testing of a new processing method and the equipment of automated lines the installation of a line for children's food is planned at the Rostov-na-Donu Dairy Combine, after which their series production will be organized. Thus, the problem of the industrial production of liquid and pasty dairy products for children is being solved comprehensively, which will make it possible in the future to abandon the services of children's dairy kitchens and to meet completely the need of the country for children's food products, which in quality meet the highest demands.

The main task of technical progress in the confectionary sector is the complete mechanization and automation of the leading works. The creation of completely mechanized and automated shops on the basis of the continuous concentration of syrup on a ShSA-1 station and the production of caramel paste on units of the film type are planned in caramel production. Continuous machines for the working of the caramel paste should be developed, the pulling machines should be improved, precision measuring equipment should be developed, and fundamentally new equipment for the molding of hard caramel candy should also be developed. Production will be equipped with mechanized flow lines for the production of caramels with layered fillings with a productivity of 850 kg/hr. Completely mechanized lines for the production of candies on the basis of finely divided components, which have been produced by the cold method with a productivity of 500 kg/hr, and of milk types of candies with a productivity of 150 kg/hr should be introduced in candy production. The preparation of the candy pastes should be carried out in high-speed mixers with a vibrating action, which will make it possible to decrease the consumption of the fatty component, particularly expensive cocoa butter. Completely mechanized lines for lemon segments with a productivity of 300 kg/hr and of jellied and apple fruit candies with the mechanized removal of the fruit candy from the molds with a productivity of 300 kg/hr will be introduced in fruit candy production.

It is planned to provide the production of flour confectionary items with completely mechanized lines for elongated types of cookies and pastries like eclaires with a productivity of 120 kg/hr.

By 1990 about 400 descriptions of technological equipment will be assimilated by the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances for the meat and dairy industry. The development of mechanized flow lines, starting with the slaughtering of livestock and ending with their processing, will be the main direction in the production of equipment for the meat industry. The completion of the equipment of the slaughtering of livestock with conveyors and

the introduction of intermittent conveyor lines with hydraulic drive units, as well as the introduction of automatic vats for the scalding of hog carcasses, polishing machines for the removal of the epidermis from hog carcasses and automatic and semi-automatic equipment for the dismemberment of the carcasses are planned in meat and fat production. Belt conveyors in the raw material shops, modern machines for the mincing of meat and the filling of the casing with sausage meat (machines for the mincing of frozen blocks, for the fine mincing of meat, vacuum stuffers), as well as mechanized flow lines for the production of frankfurters and cooked sausages (without a casing and in an artificial casing), semidry, moist smoked, cooked-smoked and semismoked and liver sausages will be introduced extensively in sausage production. Mechanized flow lines for the production of natural prepared foods, meat dumplings, meat balls and packaged meat and automatic machines for the packaging of these products will be introduced in the production of prepared meats and canned meats. Highly productive mechanized flow lines for the slaughtering and processing of poultry with complete gutting will be developed and introduced in the industry for the slaughtering and processing of poultry. The equipment of enterprises of the meat industry with mechanized lines for the production of delicatessen items made from meat and poultry, as well as packaged meat is predicted.

At the poultry factories of the country the problem of processing irregular eggs and eggs with broken shells, which come to about 7 billion a year (about 10 percent of the total production volume of eggs), is becoming extremely urgent. At present about 1 billion eggs are being dried into powdered eggs from a blend on imported spray driers. About 6 billion eggs cannot be sold due to their rapid spoilage. The timely drying of such a number of eggs will make it possible to eliminate the losses of valuable raw materials and to additionally obtain annually about 60,000 tons of powdered eggs worth 500 million rubles. The assimilation of units for the drying of a blend in a vibrating fluidized bed of inert material is to begin in the very near future, which will make it possible not only to solve the problem of processing irregular eggs and eggs with broken shells, but also to cut down considerably the consumption of metal and the occupied area as compared with spray driers.

The development of new equipment for the dairy sector will be based on the increase of the unit capacities of equipment and its automation, as well as the development of equipment for the processing of secondary raw materials. It is planned to assimilate a line for the production of butter with a capacity of 3,000 kg/hr. At present a line with a productivity of 1,000 kg/hr is being produced. Pasteurizing and cooling units with a productivity of 25,000 and 40,000 l/hr will be developed on the basis of the already developed new heat-exchange plate, which will make it possible to decrease the consumption of stainless steel by 20 percent and the consumption of heat and cold by 25 percent and to increase the duration of continuous operation by nearly twofold.

Lines for obtaining proteins from secondary raw materials by the method of ultrafiltration with a productivity of 2,000 and 5,000 l/hr for raw materials are being developed in the area of the introduction of a waste-free and low-waste technology of the processing of milk. Such work is of exceptional importance and urgency, since it is a question of the real reserves, which are available in the country, of the increase of the production of food products by the use of about 400,000 tons a year of the most valuable nature milk protein, which is contained in secondary raw materials.

In cheese making not only individual machines and units, which make it possible to mechanize and intensify the most labor-consuming operations of the production of cheese, but also complex mechanized sets with a high level of automation, which make it possible to organize the production of several types of cheese at a qualitatively new technical level, will be developed. For example, mechanized flow lines for the production of domestic cheese with a productivity of 1.8 tons a shift and of processed cheeses in a wide assortment with a productivity of 10 tons a shift, a mechanized set of equipment for the production of suluguni cheese with a productivity of 1.5 tons a shift and so on.

The efficient use of whey is an enormous reserve of the increase of production efficiency in cheese making. Suffice it to say that in 1980 about 5 million tons of cheese whey were obtained. This amount of whey contains about 40,000 tons of whey proteins, which have a high physiological and nutritional value, which can be used in the production of products for the feeding of nursing children, children's and dietetic products, nonalcoholic beverages, meat, sausage and confectionary items. The economic impact just from the use of whey protein concentrates is estimated by specialists at 15-20 million rubles. An ultrafiltration unit with a productivity of 2,000 l of whey an hour, which was developed on the basis of domestic semipermeable membranes, was successfully tested and is being produced in series. On the basis of this unit the All-Union Scientific Research and Experimental Design Institute of Food Machine Building developed a unit with a productivity of 5,000 l/hr for cheese whey, its prototype is at the testing stage. Moreover, at present a similar unit with a productivity of 2,000 l/hr for skim milk is being produced.

During the period to 1990 about 100 descriptions of technological equipment will be assimilated for milling and mixed fodder enterprises and granaries. For mills it is planned to develop and to assimilate the series production of roller machines with automatic control, the horizontal arrangement of the rollers and cooled rolls, to decrease the metal content and to improve the design of the screeners, the horizontal bran finishers and sieve purifiers, to improve the design of the equipment for the cleaning and preparation of the grain (fractionation, the removal of fine grain, differentiated moistening, hulling and others), which promote the more complete use of grain resources and the increase of the yield of high quality flour. Advanced technological equipment, which ensures the interchangeability of the technological processes when processing rice-millet-buckwheat or wheat-barley-peas-corn into high quality groats, will be developed for plants for the production of groats. The development of hulling machines for rice, barley and oats, polishing machines for wheat and oat and rice groats and of steamers and steam driers for the hydrothermal treatment of buckwheat, oats and peas with a high productivity is planned.

Equipment for the use of the germ of corn kernels for the production of corn oil and the use of the husk, oat, barley and other flour for fodder purposes and so on will be developed and introduced.

For the supply of rice growers with advanced equipment rice-cleaning separators with the separation of the rice kernel with a productivity of 20 tons/hr, closed air aspirators with a productivity of 12 tons/hr and other equipment will be developed and their production will be assimilated.

The development of continuous polishing machines for millet with a productivity of 2.5-3.5 tons/hr, steam driers with a productivity of 50 tons a day for the

margarine, mayonnaise and vegetable oil will be developed. The work on the introduction and series assimilation of lines for the production of toilet and household soap with their mechanized packaging in a shipping container will be continued. In the meat industry lines for the packaging of prepared meats on backings in a shrinking film, as well as batch items with the packaging of sausages under a vacuum in polymeric films with a weight of 100-200 g each, mechanized flow lines for the packaging of meat dumplings, meat balls, prepacked meat, frankfurters and so forth will undergo further development. The production of high quality flash frozen products in portioned packages will undergo extensive development in the canning industry.

The work on the assimilation and series production of lines for pouring milk into 0.5-liter bottles with a productivity of 24,000 bottles an hour will be completed during the 11th Five-Year Plan. The development of an automated line for the pouring of milk into rectangular paper cartons with a productivity of 4,500 cartons an hour is also being carried out.

The brewing, nonalcoholic beverage and winemaking industry in recent years has been furnished with complete lines with a productivity of 3,000, 6,000, 12,000 and 24,000 bottles an hour with the mechanization of the labor-consuming processes of removing and placing the bottles in boxes. The production of lines with a productivity of 48,000 bottles an hour is planned for the future.

In connection with the development in the suburban zones of large industrial cities of hothouse farms for the growing of vegetables, berries and mushrooms--meadow mushrooms--the machine builders are faced with important tasks on the development of equipment, which ensures the mechanized packaging of these productions and their delivery to the cities with the retention of a high quality and marketable appearance.

The development of advanced, highly productive equipment and its provision to the enterprises of all the sectors of the food, the meat and dairy, the milling and mixed fodder industries and granaries are a most important condition of the fulfillment of the food program.

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hydrothermal treatment of oats, peas and other crops, flattening mills with a productivity of 1 ton/hr for the production of flakes with the cooling of the rollers and other equipment is envisaged for the equipment of the groat plants which process oats, millet, buckwheat, corn and peas.

The development of the production of equipment for mixed fodders will proceed in the direction of the creation of new equipment of a higher unit productivity.

The performance of scientific research and experimental design work on the development and assimilation of hammer crushers with a productivity of 20 tons/hr, units for the pelletization of mixed fodders with a productivity of 14-15 tons/hr with the introduction of molasses and fat, a machine for the cleaning of farinaceous raw material with a productivity of 60 tons/hr, a unit for the introduction of liquid components (molasses and fat) with a productivity of up to 40 tons/hr, for mixed fodders a separator for the removal of metallomagnetic impurities from the grain and mixed fodders with a productivity of 50 tons/hr and a hulling machine for oats with a productivity of 5 tons/hr is envisaged during the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The development and assimilation of a set of equipment for a mixed fodder plant with a productivity of 1,000 tons a day with an automated control system are planned.

The increase of the unit capacities is the basic direction in the production of equipment for elevators for the future. The development and assimilation of bucket chains with a productivity of 500, 750 and 1,000 tons/hr, chain conveyors in place of belt conveyors with a productivity of 100, 175, 300, 500, 1,000 and 1,250 tons/hr, grain-cleaning separators with a productivity of 150 tons/hr and grain driers with a productivity of 50, 75 and 100 tons/hr are envisaged.

The need for the development of new types of truck tippers and the renovation of the ones in operation is arising in connection with the constant improvement of motor transport and the appearance of new models of heavy trucks, truck tractors and semitrailers for them. The assimilation of the production of truck tippers with a lifting capacity of 40 and 55 tons/hr for the unloading of trucks through the gate and of the trailer for it through the side is envisaged in 1981-1985. A general-purpose truck tipper with a lifting capacity of 60 tons/hr, which can unload grain from all makes of trucks, will be developed and introduced in production in the future. The equipment for the unloading of grain from railroad cars should also be improved in the direction of the increase of the productivity of transport equipment and devices. It is planned to introduce units for the automatic taking of samples of grain from heavy trucks and grain carriers with a capacity of up to 60 trucks an hour for the speeding up of the process of accepting grain.

It is envisaged by the Food Program to increase by 1990 the production of foodstuffs in packaged form to 60-70 percent of the total volume of their sale. For the accomplishment of this task the organizations of the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances have to do much work on the provision of the food industry with highly productive packaging equipment, which should not only increase the output of packaged food products and beverages, but also free people who are engaged in labor-consuming manual operations of packing and packaging. In this connection new equipment and highly productive lines for the packing and packaging of various food products, such as granulated sugar, groats, flour, a high-nutrition dietetic groat--oat flakes, oatmeal, butter and

UDC 637.1/5:658.012.2

MILK INDUSTRY PLANS FOR 1983 OUTLINED

Moscow MOLOCHNAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian No 1, Jan 83 pp 1-6

[Article: "Economic and Social Development Plans for 1983"]

[Text] The November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 7th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, reveiwed the preliminary results of national economic development in 1982 and drafts of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the State Budget of the USSR for 1983, and passed the appropriate decrees and laws.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum considered and approved the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Immortalizig the Memory Of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev."

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered an extensive speech at the plenum. His address indicated that the party's foreign and domestic policy would be continued, provided a thorough analysis of the contemporary state of the Soviet economy, defined the current tasks facing the national economy and ways to accomplish them.

It was noted at the plenum and at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet that thanks to the selfless labor of the production collectives and to the extensive organizational and political work performed by party, soviet and trade union organizations to implement decisions coming out of the 26th CPSU Congress, our nation made a significant advance in its national economic development in 1982.

The national income used for consumption and accumulation will amount to 460 billion rubles, an increase of 2% over the figure for 1981. Industrial output will have grown 2.7%, reaching 722 billion rubles. Those branches important with respect to technological progress and growth of the national economy as a whole have developed more rapidly.

In accordance with the CPSU's agrarian policy agriculture continued to be provided with modern tools and means of labor. The volume of capital investments in this sector of the national economy will be 37 million rubles in all. A gross agricultural output worth 124 billion rubles is anticipated. This is 3% more than in 1981. Production of grain, oil-bearing seeds, sugar beets, potatoes, fruits and vegetables increased.

Measures have been implemented to further improve the people's standard of living. Average monthly monetary earnings for blue- and white-collar workers increased by 2.6%, while the wages of kolkhoz workers increased by 4%. Public consumption funds reached 128 billion rubles, an increase of almost 5% over the 1981 figure. A total of 107 million square meters of housing from all sources of financing was placed into use.

Analyzing progress in the fulfillment of the 1982 national economic plans, participants in the plenum and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet noted that a number of ministries, associations, enterprises and organizations are not fulfilling their plan assignments, as a result of which the nation is being shorted with respect to certain important types of goods for production and consumer goods. Labor productivity is increasing too slowly. Assignments for the conservation of materials, fuel and energy and the adoption of new equipment and technology are not being completely fulfilled. Deficiencies in capital construction are being eliminated too slowly, normative construction periods are not being observed, the cost of projects is too great and the volume of uncompleted construction too large.

This criticism fully applies to the performance of the ministries of meat and dairy industry, associations and enterprises in the dairy industry.

The State Plan For Economic and Social Development Of the USSR for 1983, approved at the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and passed at the 7th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, fully conforms to the principles established at the 26th CPSU Congress. The plan calls for accelerated intensification of all branches of public production and the enhancement of its effectiveness, extensive adoption of scientific and technological achievements, modernization of the base branches of industry and transport, systematic and rapid development of the agroindustrial complex, the enlargement of consumer goods production and the implementation of a strict regimen of conservation in the national economy. The successful accomplishment of these tasks will assure continued improvement of the Soviet people's welfare, the enlargement of our economic potential and the strengthening of the nation's defense capability.

The 1983 plan devotes special attention to the acceleration of productivity for public labor and the efficient utilization of labor and material resources as the most important indices for defining national economic effectiveness.

Labor productivity will grow more rapidly than during the first 2 years of the five-year plan, increasing by more than 3%. The conditional conservation of manpower will amount to 3.3 million people. It is planned to obtain 95% of the growth in national income and 91% of the growth in industrial output by increasing labor productivity.

The volume of industrial output will increase by 3.2%, reaching 745 billion rubles. It is planned to achieve outstripping growth rates for machine building and the chemical and gas industries and for those branches involved in the realization of the Food Program.

The plan devotes a great deal of attention to the development of the fuel and energy complex. It is planned to produce 1,405 billion kilowatt-hours of electric energy in 1983, a 3.3% increase over the 1982 figure, with two thirds of the planned growth being achieved at nuclear-electric and hydroelectric power plants. Plans call for the extraction of 619 million tons of oil and gas condensate, 529 billion cubic meters of gas and 723 million tons of coal.

Measures to develop the agroindustrial complex and to implement the Food Program occupy a central place in the 1983 plan. A total of around 47 billion rubles is being invested in the development of branches of the agroindustrial complex, which is 4.3% more than in 1982. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes will receive more motor vehicles with various load capacities, high-powered tractors, improved combines, machinery for mechanizing animal husbandry and other, highly productive equipment. A total of 676,500 hectares of irrigated land will be placed into use, 714,600 hectares of land will be drained and almost 4 million hectares of pasture land will be irrigated, using state capital. Gross agricultural output will amount to 137.3 billion rubles, an increase of 13 billion rubles, or 13%, over the 1982 level.

The food industry is assigned an important role in the realization of the Food Program. In 1983 it is planned to significantly increase the output of meat, butter, cheese and canned goods. The output of products for use, semi-finished products, delicatessen items and sausages, fresh-frozen fruits and vegetables, products made of potatoes, whole-milk products, sugar and vegetable oil will be increased.

The 1983 plan devotes special attention to the development of science and technology, the modernization of fixed capital in the national economy and the continued build-up of the USSR's economic strength.

Capital investments from all sources of financing will amount to 144.8 billion rubles this year. This will be an increase of 3.2% over the 1982 figure, and somewhat higher than the assignments set in the five-year plan. It is planned to start up fixed capital with a total value of 125.4 billion rubles with state capital investments, and this will make it possible to reduce the volume of uncompleted projects and to enhance the effectiveness of investments and the construction itself.

It is planned to considerably increase scientific research, planning and design work and to increase the scale at which production is adopting scientific and technological achievements contributing to the economy's conversion to the intensive development of public production. The main focus of planned scientific and technological programs is on the creation, mastery and extensive adoption of new equipment and technological processes resulting in the conservation of labor and material outlays, and on the improvement of product quality. A total of 25.5 billion rubles is being channeled into scientific research work, an increase of 6.2% over the 1982 level, with a growth of 3.3% in the national income. Priority in the allocation of funds is given to projects involved in the realization of scientific and technological programs and to the development of basic and applied research into the most important problems of the natural and social sciences.

The plan for the nation's economic and social development in the third year of the five-year plan provides for improvement of the people's material and cultural standard of living. The real incomes of the Soviet people will increase by 3%. The average monthly earnings of blue- and white-collar workers will increase to 180.4 rubles, and the wages of kolkhoz workers will grow to 130 rubles. Public consumption funds, out of which we provide free education and medical services, material support for labor veterans, assistance to large families and other benefits and payments to the population will amount to 134 billion rubles, an increase of 4.7% over the 1982 figure. Among other things, these funds will be used to improve pensions for individuals who have worked at least 25 years at the same enterprise, establishment or organization, 20 years for women with children.

Housing construction will continue to proceed on a broad front. It is planned to place a total of 106.6 million square meters of housing into use from all sources of financing. This will excede the assignment set for 1983 in the five-year plan. It is planned to build in a comprehensive manner, to place schools, social, cultural and personal service facilities into operation along with the housing.

The social focus of the 1983 plan is convincingly demonstrated by the outstripping growth planned for consumer goods production (Group B) and the planned increase in the portion of the national income used for consumption.

Large and important tasks have been set for workers in the dairy industry for the third year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. The 1983 plan calls for increasing the output of all types of dairy products, improving their quality, making more complete and efficient use of raw materials and further enhancing the technological levels of the enterprises, as well as for implementing other measures aimed at enchancing production efficiency.

State milk procurements are to increase by 3% in 1983. This is a relatively small growth, but, taking into account rates of increase for procurements in recent years, the established assignments can be considered intensive, demanding that the Union republic ministries and the associations and enterprises, together with agricultural agencies, perform a great deal of organizational work to increase production and improve the commercial value of the milk on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and to increase milk procurements on the personal plots of the population.

We must increase the role of contractual agreements and responsibility for their fulfillment, and make fuller use of possibilities for the marketability index for milk production by increasing the production of whole-milk substitutes and their supply to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and by establishing effective control to see that efficient use is made of milk for intra-farm purposes.

The good experience accumulated by the Moscow, Leningrad, Belgorod, Bashkir, Tyumen, Minsk, Brest, Grodno, Alma-Ata and Baku production associations, the Vilnius Dairy Combine, the Volkovyssk, Lida and Bryukhovetskiy canned-milk combines and other enterprises in the organization of milk procurements should be made available to all the production collectives.

Based on the planned volume of state milk procurements, industry is faced with increasing the output of whole-milk products by at least 520,000 tons, butter production by 47,000 tons and the output of fatty cheeses by 25,000 tons. The production of powdered skim milk is to increase considerably (by 15%), including a 19% increase in the production of whole-milk substitutes and an increase in the output of low-fat and other dairy products.

In order to fulfill the assignments set for production output, the collectives of enterprises and all levels of management must continue persistently to follow the course outlined in the special decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers for making better use of skim milk, buttermilk and whey, reducing losses and thoroughly increasing the output from a unit of raw materials.

Many enterprises and associations have achieved good results in this area of the work, and this has permitted industry to considerably increase the output of powdered skim milk, powdered and liquid whole-milk substitutes, casein, lactose, low-fat and other products.

We need to support and broadly disseminate the experience of enterprises of the Krasnodar, Stavropol, Rostov and L'vov production associations in using secondary raw materials for industrial processing; the Moldavian SSR ministry and the Belgorod Production Association in organizing the production of powdered skim milk and ZTsM [whole-milk substitutes]; the Voronezh City Dairy in the production of lactose from curdled whey; the "Moloko" Production Association of Moscow and the Gomel, Kishinev and Donetsk city dairies in mastering and increasing the production of new types of products; the Rezekne Canned Milk Combine in building up capacities for the processing of whey; the Yerevan City Dairy in increasing the output of packaged products, as well as the progressive experience of other enterprises, associations and ministries.

The intensive assignment for 1983 establishes labor productivity as the main indicator of economic effectiveness. The entire growth of output at existing enterprises is to be achieved basically without increasing the number of workers, that is, by increasing labor productivity. This task will have to be accomplished in a situation of outstripping growth rates for products involving large labor outlays and bringing lower wholesale prices.

This means that the leaders at all levels of the industry must take timely steps to improve the supply of raw and processed materials and equipment for the enterprises, to ensure that they are functioning smoothly, to improve labor organization, enhance the technological level of production and introduce experience from the work of the best enterprises, teams and outstanding workers.

Branch scientific research institutes must make a significant contribution to the accomplishment of tasks set for the industry with respect to intensifying the development of production and enhancing its effectiveness. Their work should focus mainly on the creation, assimilation and broad introduction of new equipment and technological processes, which conserve labor and material resources and improve product quality.

The decree passed at the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee gives special attention to the need to considerably improve the state of affairs in capital construction, enhance the effectiveness of capital investments, reduce the number of construction starts, increase the portion of growth in capacities achieved by remodeling and modernizing operating enterprises, and improve construction quality.

More than 400 million rubles is to be invested in the development of the dairy industry's production equipment base in 1983. We have to build and place into operation 26 city dairies, nine cheese plants and three butter plants, and carry out extensive projects to expand and modernize operating enterprises and to construct housing, cultural and personal service facilities.

In order to cope with these volumes of capital investments and increase their effectiveness, all of the workers involved in construction must strictly follow the plenum's decisions and increase organizational work aimed at the timely provision of projects with planning estimates, financing, materials and equipment.

The November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee passed a decree, which completely and entirely approves the practical work done by the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee to implement the course worked out at the 26th party congress in the area of foreign and domestic policy and to accomplish the tasks involved in the building of communism. After approving the principles and conclusions outlined in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech, the plenum decided to make them the basis for the work of all party organizations.

The decree suggested that the central committees of the Union republic communist parties, party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms[okrug committees], gorkoms and raykoms, party organizations, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, ministries and departments initiate organizational and mass political work aimed at the fulfillment of current economic and political tasks and at the continued build-up of the USSR's economic and defense strength.

Priority should be given to the fulfillment of decisions coming out of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the realization of the Food Program of the USSR, the planned development of the fuel and energy complex and the continued improvement of the Soviet people's material and cultural standard of living.

Great importance must be attached to the strengthening of state, labor and executory discipline in every section of production, in all areas of management, to the enhancement of organization and efficiency in the work and the extensive development of socialist competition, to the achievement of fuller use of the intensive factors in economic development and existing reserves, the conservation of all types of resources, the improvement of quality indices and the achievement of the greatest end results with the fewest outlays.

These demands set at the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee must become the basis for all the organizational and practical work performed by the collectives of enterprises, associations and ministries of the meat and dairy industry toward the fulfillment of plans for the economic and social development of the branch in 1983 and during the five-year period as a whole.

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USE OF RAW MATERIALS IN LIGHT INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

Moscow TEKSTIL'NAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian No 1, Jan 83 pp 4-8

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences T.A. Alekseyeva, deputy director of the Central Scientific Research Institute Of Information And Technical And Economic Research For Light Industry, Moscow: "Reserves For Conserving Raw and Processed Materials in Light Industry"]

[Text] A scientific research project, "Proposals on Reserves For Conserving Raw And Processed Materials By Using Secondary Material Resources (VMR) On a Long-Term Basis" (to the year 1990), was conducted in 1979-1980 for purposes of finding additional raw material resources in light industry.

The project was carried out by methods developed at UkrNIIPiN Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute Of Planning And Standards , with TsNIITEIlegprom Central Scientific Research Institute Of Information And Technical And Economic Research For Light Industry as the head organization for the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, and with 14 branch scientific research institutes of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry as co-performers.

Large-tonnage, transportable production waste products, which are fit for use but are not being adequately utilized at the present time, were involved in the studies for the main sub-branches of light industry. The list selected (52 items) was coordinated with the industrial development administration for each sub-branch of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry.

As a result of the studies we determined the economically effective areas of use and processing volumes for the by-products, coefficients for replacing primary raw materials with secondary materials and amounts of primary raw materials to be saved by using the secondary materials, identified shortcomings in the use of secondary materials, calculated the equipment necessary to prepare them for processing, defined the capital investments necessary for utilizing the increases in volumes of secondary materials, and prepared proposals for their maximum assimilation into the raw materials balance of the branch.

An analysis of the creation and use of production by-products at the level existing at the end of the five-year plan was provided for the list of items selected. The data are given in Table 1 (in percentages).

Table 1

Disposal of materials	1975	1980	1985
Total quantity of by-products used	72.3	90.77	100
Including:			
used in same sub-branch	54.9	63.17	75.4
transferred to other branches and departments	6.1	16.4	14.6
transferred to Soyuzglavvtorresursy	9.3	9.8	8.5
exported	2.0	1.4	1.5

More efficient use of secondary materials will make it possible to increase raw-material resources in light industry by 22.8%. The secondary materials cannot be regarded as fully equivalent replacements for primary raw materials, however, and coefficients for the replacement of primary raw materials with by-products must be taken into account for establishing allocations for planning the raw materials situation.

Preliminary selection was made of the most efficient areas of use of secondary materials, and the amount of deduced expenditures saved by producing articles out of by-products, compared with the production of those same items out of raw (or processed) materials, was given for each area of use. The saving was considered as a particular instance of effectiveness for capital investments and new equipment.

For determining the economic effectiveness for the use of specific types of by-products in place of primary raw materials, the researchers took into account the degree of interchangeability of the products manufactured from primary raw materials and those made from by-products or with by-products used as additives.

The research considered areas of interchangeability for the raw materials:

1. the total replacement of traditional raw materials used in light industry (for manufacturing consumer goods, nonwoven materials and so forth);

2. the use of secondary materials in place of primary raw materials as additives in mixtures for the manufacture of articles in light industry (yarn, synthetic leather and so forth);

3. the use of secondary materials in place of the primary raw materials of other sectors of the national economy (polyamide fiber by-products instead of polymers and plastics, shive as a replacement for wood, and so forth);

4. the use of secondary materials in another non-traditional area--as fuel (shive), fertilizers for agriculture (chrome parings) and so forth.

Since products manufactured from waste materials differ in their use qualities, it was necessary to convert their indices to a comparable form. Such product qualities as strength, weight, durability, heat conductivity and so forth were used as the basis for the comparison. The equivalence coefficient for the use characteristics C_e was introduced for this purpose. It is given in the form of the ratio of the quantity of

products made from primary (traditional) raw (or processed) materials with similar use qualities to the quantity of products manufactured from by-products or with by-products as an additive.

The coefficient is determined from a study of the quality indices for the use of the items compared. When the use qualities are equal, "1" is used as the equivalence coefficient. It is used for calculating the replacement coefficient, which is defined as the ratio of the specific consumption of primary raw materials in the manufacture of the given product, taking C_e into account, to the specific consumption of by-products in the manufacture of the given product. A different formula is used when secondary materials are used as an additive.

The annual saving of the types of primary raw materials replaced is defined as the known (planned) amounts of secondary used, multiplied by the replacement coefficient (in the specific area of use).

The most effective alternative for the use of secondary materials is that in which the deduced expenditures are minimal, while the annual saving achieved from the use of the given type of secondary materials for manufacturing the product selected is maximum, compared with the alternative in which this product is manufactured out of primary raw materials. The effectiveness can be derived both from the specific branch as well as from related branches, in which case the total effect is considered in the calculations.

Table 2 gives the figures for the conservation of raw and processed materials achieved by using secondary materials in the main sub-branches of light industry, using the methods described.

Table 2

Fiber	Anticipated saving of raw materials in 1985 (thousands of tons)	Value of materials saved in 1985 (millions of rubles)
Cotton	120.65	175.01
Wool	31.88	198.79
Synthetic	5.09	11.65
Bast	4.95	4.46
Total	161.98	390.91

In addition, the use of secondary materials from light industry in other sectors of the national economy will make it possible to release a number of expensive and scarce materials totalling 49.67 million rubles at the 1985 prices. The amount will be even greater in 1990.

Preliminary processing is required for using textile by-products: removal of impurities, separation of fibers to achieve uniformity, burr removal and so forth. Carbonization equipment, scutchers, plucking and end-trimming machines are used for this purpose. There is not enough equipment in the nation to make it possible to utilize the waste products, however, especially those with a large synthetic fiber content. When existing equipment is used for separating fibers, the intensity of the mechanical action heats up the running parts, which melts the synthetic fibers. This limits the range of its use, and we must therefore develop Soviet-made equipment for cutting up and then separating the fibers in waste products with a large synthetic fiber content.

In the future we must master new methods of preparing by-products: cavitation, the separation of fibers in a water medium, enhanced cooling of the running parts of the equipment, using the method developed by the "Befama" firm in the Polish People's Republic, emulsification of by-products, remelting of poliamide and polyester by-products, and so forth.

We must also reconsider the methods and the areas for using length waste materials in the form of trimmed edges from fabrics made of synthetic fibers on pneumatic looms, nonwoven, glued and needle-perforated materials, from which structural rope (cord) can be produced by the technology used at the "Chemafil" firm in the GDR.

It is practical to create specialized, group enterprises for a number of branches of industry, primarily the wool industry, for processing the waste materials. This will make it possible to improve the quality of the recycled wool, which is not presently satisfactory at the enterprises of "Soyuzglavvtorresursy," where the manufacturing waste (scutching) is used.

The equipment required for processing and preparing the by-products and its cost have been calculated.

For a number of light industry sub-branches calculations were made for the use of Soviet equipment and the use of imported equipment.

Labor expenditures to produce a unit of product are greater with the use of secondary materials than when primary raw materials are used, of course, since the waste materials require preliminary preparation (sorting, cleaning, separation of the fibers and so forth). The increase in labor outlays fluctuates within various limits within each sub-branch.

The studies brought out the most economical and efficient areas for the use of waste products in specific sub-branches of light industry.

In the cotton industry 94.5% of the manufacturing waste is used. This figure is too low, however. Only 54.5% of the waste from spinning operations is used to produce yarn, 14.7% is used in the production of cotton and nonwoven materials, 17.9% is turned over to other ministries and departments, 7.4% goes for other needs and 5.5% is not used.

The Barnaul Scientific Research Institute of Knit Goods Industry performed studies on three types of large-tonnage waste materials: No. 10 and No. 12 carding waste; No. 14 and No. 16 combings; No. 2 and No. 3 schutching balls and fluff. The linear density of the yarn for yarn made of primary raw materials (the average branch density of 26 tack was used) and yarn made of a mixture containing waste materials with equal strength was used for comparing the commercial qualities of the yarn. The equivalence coefficient C_e ranged from 1.04-0.896 for combing waste to 0.156-0.117 for scutching balls and fluff. A comparison of these values shows that it is not efficient to use the latter for manufacturing yarn. Consequently, we need to consider areas for using these by-products--for producing cotton or nonwoven materials, for example.

The cotton industry also needs to determine the possibility of using recovered fibers produced in the ginning industry (up to 30,000 tons) and cotton waste produced in the

silk industry from the separate combing of cotton and chemical fibers (1,200 tons) for producing yarn.

In order to make effective use of waste materials under the 11th Five-Year Plan we need to install additional equipment for cleaning cotton waste (the ON-6-1K cleaner or a similar unit) and 750 KPR-150-1 machines combined with preparatory equipment for producing thick yarn.

The inclusion of 84-200 tack cotton waste materials (30%-60%) in the mixture for producing yarn will make it possible to release up to 122,000 tons of cotton fibers, type 6-7, grade III-IV, worth up to 192 million rubles.

In the wool industry only 84% of the spinning waste (not counting usable waste) is used for producing machine-made yarn. Waste materials which are presently not adequately used are being studied. These include thick ends, fine combing waste, remnants of heavy worsted and sweepings (clean) from the production shops. The Central Scientific Research Institute of the Wool Industry recommends increasing the use of the following waste materials from the wool spinning industry:

thick ends and remnants of heavy worsted fabrics after the fibers have been separated, as an additive (35%-40%) in the mixture for producing machine-made 125-160 tack yarn. This raw material can make up for the shortage of natural wool;

fine combing waste, sweepings from the production shops, residue from milling, napping and friezing machines, after proper preparation, for industrial and structural felt, to reduce the shortage of milled sheep wool;

wool and wool-and-cotton scraps from the sewn-goods and knitwear industries (up to 50,000 tons with a wool content of at least 60%).

In the industry producing bast fibers from virgin flax and other bast fibers (POLV) the main by-product is shive, which is produced in all the production processes involved in manufacturing bast fibers. A total of 768,000 tons of shive was produced in 1980. All of the shive produced is used as fuel at the flax-fiber and hemp-fiber processing plants (with the exception of those plants equipped with road locomotives, where the excess shive is hauled to the citizens).

The TsNIILV[Central Scientific Research Institute of the Bast-Fiber Industry] data show that in order to make more effective use of the shive as a fuel we must install cyclone-type furnaces at the plants producing bast fibers from virgin flax and other bast fibers, which will raise their effeciency factor from 36% to 70%, and the replacement factor for conventional fuel will grow from 0.22 to 0.43. Shive to be used as fuel by the citizens should be briqueted to simplify its transportation. The combustion heat from the shive will increase 1.5- to 2.0-fold as a result. The use of shive as a fuel is making it possible to save up to 400,000 tons of grade FS-5 fuel oil worth more than 13 million rubles annually.

Shive is also used in the manufacture of flax-tow tiles to replace chipboard tiles. They can be painted, finished with modern varnishes and plastics, and so forth. The replacement coefficient is 0.95. The production of flax-tow tiles will save 70,000 tons of lumber worth 4.2 million rubles.

In the linen industry waste materials are partly used to produce items mainly for industrial use: tow, wipping materials and so forth, and some is turned over to Soyuzglavvtorresursy organizations. Waste in the form of rag "quid" from wet-process spinning is not being adequately utilized. The KNIILP[expansion unknown] recommends increasing the production of nonwoven materials by making more efficient use of siftings, "quids" and other types of waste materials to produce 5 million square meters. This will require the installation of six additional AChVV-2 lines at large linen combines.

A total of 79,200 tons of waste materials is created in the hemp and jute industry, 12,200 tons of which is turned over to Vtorresursy[State Trust For the Procurement And Processing Of Secondary Materials?].

TsNIILV recommends that the siftings (8,080 tons) be used as an ingredient in mixtures for the production of spun articles (20%--az[expansion unknown]=0.41) and in the manufacture of nonwoven materials (80%--az=0.85).

The use of siftings will release up to 4,000 tons of short hemp fibers worth as much as 4.4 million rubles annually. Additional capital investments will not be required.

In the silk industry the bulk of the waste materials from the processing of synthetic thread are matted-thread rags (1,006 tons) and edge trimmings created in the production of fabrics on pneumatic and hydraulic looms (805 tons). They cannot be used in the industry itself and are therefore turned over to Vtorresursy for processing.

TsNIITEIlegprom feels that synthetic thread waste (poliamide, polyester) could be used as a raw material for obtaining secondary polymers and for the casting of auxilliary parts for textile equipment (bobbins, spools, bushings and so forth) at the Kosterevo Bobbin and Shuttle Combine imeni Komintern. Secondary materials in the form of acetate threads can be used to obtain Etrol as enterprises in the knitwear industry have done. Natural silk waste (35-40 tons) should be turned over to the silk-winding industry for producing silk yarn. Selvage waste, as we have already noted, can be most efficiently used for producing structural rope with the "Chemafil" technology.

An insignificant amount, 700 tons, of waste materials is generated in the industry processing synthetic (staple) fibers. Spinning by-products are presently being used for producing nonwoven materials, and low-grade waste is used in the construction materials industry.

The TsNIIShV Central Scientific Research Institute Of the Garment Industry? has worked recommendations for producing 84 tackX2 staple yarn with a mixture of spinning waste products and synthetic fibers (40:60%). An assortment of decorative furniture fabrics had been approved, the production of which it is planned to start in 1985. This can release 500 tons of synthetic fibers worth 1,088,000 rubles.

In the silk-reeling (cocoon-reeling) industry up to 5,000 tons of defective cocoons with a silk content of 43-48% and up to 1,000 tons of by-products rich in fibers are produced during the sorting and unwinding of cocoons and the processing of the natural silk. This includes cocoon strippings, strings, knots, tangles of raw silk and other scraps.

Natural silk remnants are a valuable secondary raw material, from which up to 1,300 tons of pure silk and silk-and-dacron yarn can be produced annually, in addition to the raw silk.

Selvage trimmings from glued and needle-perforated nonwoven materials made of synthetic and natural fibers and mixtures of the two account for the largest volume of waste materials, little of which is used, in the nonwoven textiles (NTM) industry. They are produced at a rate of 3-5%, that is, 3,000 tons per year. Not more than 50% of the selvage from needle-perforated cloth is now being used. It is not planned to use the selvage from glued cloth before 1985, because the equipment is not available.

In the future a technology and equipment may be used for producing packing cord made of lengthy waste materials, which serves as the core for braiding low-grade yarn.

This cord is presently produced from cotton-and-wool yarn at the Orgeyev Textile and Haberdashery Factory.

The new technology will make it possible to eliminate the separation of fibers in selvage trimmings, to master the processing of unutilized, lengthy selvage trimmings, increase labor productivity and save 500 tons of wool and 1,700 tons of synthetic fibers worth 8.5 million rubles.

In view of the great productivity of the "Chemafil" rope and cord machine (375,000 meters per year), we must decide on the matter of creating a specialized inter-branch enterprise for the production of packing cord out of lengthy selvage by-products from the production operations of a number of light industry sub-branches, using the "Chemafil" technology.

The VNIINTM[All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Nonwoven Fabrics] has performed experiments with the use of a mixture of 25% cotton linters, grade III-IV, for producing sackcloth inserts for packing.

Waste synthetic fibers are used in the production of sackcloth inserts for protective and roofing materials, for which purpose sheet aluminum was formerly used. The use of nonwoven materials for these purposes will save 465 tons of aluminum and aluminum alloys worth 433,000 rubles annually.

It will be expedient in the future to increase the specific portion of nonspun secondary materials in the raw material stocks for the production of nonwoven materials.

Up to 18% of the waste from the processed raw materials in the footwear industry is in the form of trimmings, hosiery defects and so forth.

Only 3,500 tons of the rags are used for the production of consumer goods in the subbranch. The rest is turned over to Vtorresursy.

The Lvov Experimental Technology Department of the VNIITP recommends increasing the processing of rags in consumer goods shops, using wool and mixed knit waste containing recovered wool and producing sheet wadding, cotton waste for producing wadding, and turning the waste fibers of poliamide over for remelting and the casting of parts--

to the Kosterevo Bobbin and Shuttle Combine imeni Komintern, for example, for casting auxilliary parts for textile equipment. Nonwoven materials can also be obtained from poliamide by-products by the filler-forming method, which has been mastered at chemical machine-building enterprises; using waste acetate and triacetate materials for the production of cellulose acetate Etrol (as has been done at the Odessa Knitwear Production Association imeni N.K. Krupskaya) and then manufacturing parts from it. The manufacture of nonstandard equipment must be mastered in order to produce the Etrol.

Adoption of the proposed measures will make it possible to increase the portion of secondary materials used in the branch to 35% by reducing the quantity of waste materials turned over to Vtorresursy. The branch could save 37.5 million rubles worth of primary raw materials in 1985 by using secondary materials from the knitwear industry.

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CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

GEORGIAN LIGHT INDUSTRY PROBLEMS AIRED

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Feb 83 p 3

[Article: "The Public Is Concerned and Demands an Explanation"]

[Text] The Center For the Study, Forcasting And Shaping Of Public Opinion under the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee is continuing to acquaint the readers with the answers to questions of public interest in the republic.

Today we are publishing the next selection of questions and answers.

[Question] How do the accelerated rates of the republic's social and economic development affect the budget of each individual worker?

This question is answered by Z. Chkheidze, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosplan.

[Answer] The creation of the material necessities of life provides the foundation for enhancing the welfare and the all-round development of every member of society. The volume of these benefits is described by the combined public product and the national income. The latter is of dual importance: Consumption funds are used to improve the welfare of the population, while accumulation funds are basically applied to further develop production. Briefly stated, the improvement of the people's welfare is directly dependent upon rates of production growth and upon the enhancement of production effectiveness.

In order to steadily improve the people's welfare it is necessary to assure outstripping rates of growth for the national income, compared with the rate of growth of the population.

[Question] What is the state of affairs in our republic today in this respect?

[Answer] We know that during a certain period reduced rates of economic development for the Georgian SSR caused the republic to fall behind the average Union level. In 1972 the per capita industrial output was 40% below the national average, and agricultural output was 35% less. Consumption funds and the volume of retail commodity turnover were reduced correspondingly. That same year the average monthly earnings were 130.2 rubles for the nation as a whole, but only 110 rubles in Georgia.

All of this and other shortcomings were reflected in the well-known decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee on the Tbilisi party gorkom.

Today, we see the proof of the correctness of the conclusion derived by the republic's party organization from the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee. That very same year, in 1972, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee made the rapid acceleration of rates of social and economic development a priority task.

The national income has doubled in the republic over the past 10 years. The volume of industrial output has also doubled, while agricultural output grew by 60%. As a result, the per capita national income has risen almost to the Union level. The productivity of public labor almost doubled during that same period. The worker employed in production today creates national income which is greater by 2,300 rubles than that which he produced in 1972. Average monthly wages have increased by 42 rubles, and the increase will have reached almost 47 rubles by the end of this year. Real per capita income has also increased--by 56%.

The 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress noted that the 1980s will be the final stage in the fulfillment of an extensive, comprehensive program for overcoming the republic's lag in economic development relative to the average Union level. The high rates of social and economic growth planned for the current five-year period will make it possible in this five-year period to reach the Union level for certain summary economic indices. This is not the limit, however. All of the average indices lie between the minimum and the maximum, of course. The maximum represents the best indices of the individual Union republics. It is now our main task to rise to a comparable level.

In accordance with decisions coming out of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and with the conclusions and principles contained in the speech delivered at the plenum by comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, continuing growth rates for economic indices must be achieved through the intensive development and modernization of the existing production system, the extensive application of scientific and technological progress, the strengthening of labor and technological discipline and the improvement of the administrative organization. This means that we have even more important, large-scale tasks ahead of us, tasks which were thoroughly analyzed and described in the speech delivered at the 6th Plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

And so, in order to successfully implement the strategic course outlined by the Georgian Communist Party, the main reference point in our planning and management must be the retention of high rates of public production and its conversion to a primarily intensive path of development, in order to achieve an even higher level of economic and social development for the republic. This is in the interest of every republic citizen.

[Question] What has caused the shortage of cheese made of sheep's milk and other kinds of cheese in the republic's stores?

This question is answered by R. Nizharadze, deputy minister of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry.

[Answer] There are a number of causes behind the shortage of this important product. A considerable amount of time will be required and a large group of various measures will have to be implemented in order to eliminate them, most of which are already covered in the Food Program.

The enterprises of our ministry usually fulfill or even excede their planned assignments for the production of cheese made of sheep's milk and other types of cheese. The planned cheese production for 1982 was 18,500 tons, for example, while 19,300 tons was actually produced. And so everything is in order with respect to our plan fulfillment. Despite this, there is not enough cheese, however.

Why is there a shortage? Because the actually demand for cheese is almost not taken into account when the production of this product is planned. According to our estimates we need to produce an average of at least 25,000 tons per year in order to satisfy the demand for cheese. Can we accomplish this? With respect to production capacities, we have the capability. And there are prospects for expanding production. There is another aspect of the problem, however.

Georgia is a republic with a shortage of milk. We product only one third of our required dairy products out of local raw materials. We receive the rest of the raw materials as a subsidy out of Union stocks. We also need to concern ourselves with expanding the assortment of the products and providing the population with an adequate quantity of whole and skim milk, butter, curds, sour cream and so forth.

The republic's population has probably noticed that the trade organizations have recently been regularly provided with a significant quantity of dairy products. This did not simply happen. The Nutrition Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences has developed scientifically based recommendations on physiological requirements for dairy products. In accordance with these recommendations, annual per capita consumption in Georgia is supposed to be 91 kilograms of whole and 16 kilograms of skim milk, 5 kilograms and 100 grams of butter, 5 kilograms and 100 grams of curds, 3 kilograms and 600 grams of sour cream, 9 kilograms of sheep's milk cheese and other types of cheese. The average per capita consumption of dairy products should be 114 kilograms. Today, however, the consumption level is considerably below that, only 90 kilograms.

According to the observations of specialists cheese consumption is unlimited in certain of Georgia's areas. This is a high-calory, mainly salted food, however, and it should be consumed in moderation, especially by people given to hypertension.

The successful realization of the Food Program will certainly permit us, along with expanding the assortment of dairy products, to significantly increase their production volumes and more fully satisfy the demands of our workers.

[Question] Taxi drivers are sometimes rude. They frequently cheat the passengers, and they drive only over the routes they themselves select. Why does this happen? Is no one monitoring their performance?

This question is answered by T. Davitashvili, Georgian SSR minister of motor transport.

[Answer] Such intolerable cases are actually observed in the work of certain taxi drivers. Almost 100 drivers were fired in 1982 for these infractions, and more than 300 were severely penalized. We have still not achieved the desired results, however.

The Board of the Ministry of Transport recently discussed the state of taxi service for the public and outlined additional measures to improve it. Those heads of taxi enterprises who have been unable to properly organize the work of their drivers were severely penalized.

We have adopted a decision to periodically hear reports in the board from the heads of motor transport enterprises on the steps they are taking with respect to drivers guilty of infractions, on what is being done to adopt new and progressive forms of service and the experience of the outstanding workers, on how the taxi operations are monitored on the routes, and so forth.

The ministry board demanded that the heads of motor transport enterprises conduct a more focused campaign against extortion and overcharging by taxi drivers.

On the basis of decisions coming out of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee the motor transport establishments and associations are presently working out comprehensive measures to strengthen discipline. The public controllers have been replaced almost universally, and their number has been increased. In Tbilisi we are already introducing a system of special politeness coupons for the performance of the drivers. When they violate discipline or act in a way inconsistent with professional ethics, the controllers will make a notation to that effect on the coupon. Each such notation will be discussed in the collective. Especially malicious violations will entail severe disciplinary accountability.

The number of drivers operating with the motto "I Guarantee the Best Service," will increase this very year, and competition for the title "Quality Service Crew" will be developed more extensively.

We ask the passengers to promptly inform us of every violation of service ethics by a driver, to share their suggestions and comments with us. We assure them that we will respond immediately to every complaint.

The Center for the Study, Forecasting and Shaping of Public Opinion under the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee receives a considerable number of questions generated by the unsatisfactory performance of the transportation system during the "peak" hours. We have addressed these questions to the republic Ministry of Motor Transport. Comrade T. Davitashvili reports that the ministry board is presently engaged in a special study of this matter and will adopt an appropriate decision.

The quality of transportation services for the population will also be discussed by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

The readers will be informed of steps taken by the Ministry of Motor Transport and of the results of the discussion in the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

[Question] When the talk turns to disarmament, Soviet television and the Soviet press are severely critical of American President Reagan's so-called "zero option."

Please explain the essence of this proposal and why our government categorically rejects it.

This question is answered by Z. Shoshitaishvili, deputy head of the Foreign Relations Depart of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

[Answer] For over a year now, pressured by world public opinion, the U.S. administration has been forced to conduct talks in Geneva with the Soviet Union on the limitation of medium-range strategic weapons. These important talks have a time limit: If by November of this year the parties have not reached agreement, Washington will begin deploying 108 Pershing II and 464 so-called cruise missiles in five nations of Western Europe.

The Americans have advanced the so-called "zero option" as the basis for the proposed agreement. Washington is trying to depict the situation so as to make it appear that the plan advanced personally by President Reagan calls for eliminating all medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. This assertion is far removed from the reality, however.

Just what is the "zero option"? It consists of unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union and the entire socialist camp. It ignores the parity which now exists. The American are proposing that we dismantle our missiles, in exchange for which NATO will reject the deployment of new American missiles. But what about the nuclear capability of England and France--162 missiles, no more and no less? Our side is proposing the adoption of the only fair principle--complete consideration of the entire medium-range nuclear capability of NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization.

Guided by good will, the Soviet Union and the other socialist nations have advanced new peace initiatives. Specifically, we have agreed to leave exactly the same number of our missiles as England and France have. This means that the Soviet Union would eliminate hundreds of missiles, including some of the most modern missiles.

Sensing the shakiness of its position, the White House recently sent Vice President Bush to Western Europe, where he was to convince the West Europeans that, ostensibly through no fault of Washington, the talks in Geneva have broken down. President Reagan's so-called "Appeal To the Peoples Of Europe," publicized by Bush in West Berlin, also served this purpose. As Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stated in an interview with a PRAVDA correspondent, "They are still talking about the same old 'zero option'. It is already universally known that this is unacceptable to the Soviet Union, and deliberately so." It is indeed unrealistic to demand unilateral disarmament of the other side and still expect success in the talks. If the USA really wants an agreement, it should reject the infamous "zero option," which proposes "zero" only for the Soviet side.

You are no doubt interested in other matters affecting the republic's public life. The dialog will continue.

Write, call or visit us.

Our address is Tbilisi, ulitsa Dzerzhinskogo 7, Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, Center For the Study, Forecasting And Shaping Of Public Opinion.

Our telephone numbers are 93-77-40 and 93-72-84.

11499
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NEW STANDARDS FOR PRESERVING MILK DETAILED

Moscow MOLOCHNAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian No 2, Feb 83 pp 42-43

/Article: "New Standards"/

/Text/ GOST 25101--82 Milk. Method of Determining Freezing Point.

Cited herein is the method for determining the freezing point of milk, based on the principle of super-cooling.

Small ice crystals are introduced into the product, which has been super-cooled down to a point 1--1.1 C below the supposed freezing point, and, after settling, the indicators are read off the column of mercury. The freezing point is determined with the aid of a manual cryoscope. It depends on the number of genuinely soluble component parts of the milk (milk sugar and mineral salts), the contents of which vary insignificantly in it. When water is added, the concentration of water-soluble substances decreases, as a result of which the freezing point also changes.

Cited in the standard are: the method of selecting test samples, requirements for the apparatus, the materials and reagents used in conducting the analysis.

The section entitled "Preparation for Analysis" contains directives for preparing the ice-salt mix, the grading solutions, preparing the test samples of the milk, and the TL-1-type metastatic thermometer. In the standard a great deal of attention is accorded to processing the results of the analysis. An appropriate section provides formulas for computing the refined value of the milk's freezing point and the mass /weight/ proportion of the water added to it. Cited in mandatory and recommended supplements is a diagram of the manual cryoscope with the metastatic thermometer and a table for converting the freezing point of the milk into the mass proportion of the water added to it.

The validity period of the new document runs from 1 January 1983 through 1 January 1988.

Specifications (TU) 49 897--82. Dried Milk Components for Children's Products

These specifications were first introduced and approved by the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry on 3 June 1982, with a validity period running

from 1 September 1982 through 1 September 1992.

The specifications are also extended to the dried milk components for children's products which are produced by means of drying in spray-dryer units a mixture of de-fatted milk, subjected to a complex chemical processing, along with malt extract, corn oil, vitamins, and an iron tonic.

Dried milk components for children's products are earmarked for production of the milk mixes entitled "Malyutka" and "Malysh."

The product is turned out in the following two varieties: a dried, non-fat milk component for dried children's products and a dried-milk component with malt extract for liquid children's products.

The specifications contain the following: the technical requirements for the product, regulations for its inspection, packaging, labeling, transportation, storage, and testing methods.

Specifications (TU) 49 595--79. Dried, Whole, Rapidly Soluble Milk

The specifications were worked out to replace TU 49 383--77 and approved by the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry on 26 September 1979, with a validity period running from 1 January 1980 through 1 January 1990.

The specifications are extended to dried, whole, rapidly soluble milk, obtained by means of drying normalized, pasteurized, condensed milk in spray-dryer units with subsequent agglomeration of particles, further drying of the product, and the introduction into it of surface-active substances (PAV).

The specifications contain the following: the technical requirements for the product, regulations for its inspection, packaging, labeling, transportation, storage, and testing methods.

2384
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HOUSING AND PERSONAL SERVICES

HOUSING QUALITY MUST IMPROVE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Build Housing More Rapidly and Better"]

[Text] Housing, cultural and general construction is being carried out in our country on an extensive scale. In 2 years of the five-year plan more than 210 million m^2 of total area of apartment houses and a large number of schools, kindergartens and nurseries, hospitals, polyclinics and vocational and technical schools were put into operation.

At the same time, as was noted at the recent meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the work being performed in this direction still does not completely meet the demands of the party. Many workers need an improvement of their housing conditions. Due to a housing shortage newly created production capacities are not everywhere being provided with personnel. This especially concerns the regions of Siberia and the Far East. The construction workers are also indebted to the workers of agriculture, particularly of the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR. The amounts of construction of individual houses have decreased, housing construction cooperatives are being developed slowly.

In Staryy Oskol, Urengoy, Surgut and many other places, where enterprises are being built, alongside modern districts it is frequently possible to see trailer towns and so-called shantytowns, where hundreds of people still live. Due to the lag of the construction of housing and sociocultural facilities behind the rate of construction of production facilities many enterprises, particularly the Ekibastuzskaya GRES-1, Atommash and others, are experiencing difficulties with personnel and are not operating at full capacity. Many women cannot go to work, since there are not enough places at kindergartens and nurseries for their children.

All this is explained by the fact that the construction and industrial ministries, party and soviet organs locally are lamely engaging in residential housing construction. Moreover, in pursuit of satisfactory figures the executives of local organs at times are obliged to accept for operation apartment houses with flaws in workmanship, instead of resolutely combating violators of the procedure of accepting projects. It is not by chance that the period between the issuing of an order and the occupation of apartment houses at times drags on for several months.

The CPSU Central Committee has outlined a thoroughly substantiated program of measures, the implementation of which will make it possible to make a resolute change

in the provision of workers with housing with all proper amenities. The executives of ministries, departments and the councils of ministers of the union republics are required to do everything necessary in order to ensure the placement into operation of apartment houses and social facilities in the planned amounts. Party and trade union committees are obliged to make a large contribution to the accomplishment of this task. It is necessary to organize in an energetic manner the competition among construction workers and to tighten up control and the demandingness toward personnel.

In the past decade the state has given the construction workers more than 36 billion rubles for the development of the production base. Nearly 500 enterprises of large-panel housing construction are in operation. However, the return on the invested capital is increasing slowly, since as a whole the capacities are being utilized at only three-fourths of the rated level, while in the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction and the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises they are being utilized even worse. Among the reasons for this are the unsatisfactory organization of the matter, irregularities in the supply of materials and a high turnover of personnel.

It is important to expedite the renovation of enterprises of the construction industry. Moreover, one must not simply adapt them for the production of houses of a single, although improved series, but must introduce a flexible technology of the production of components and a uniform parts catalogue. This will help to change over quickly, without great alterations of the equipment, to new types of buildings and to make housing ensembles more expressive and convenient for people. Brick and monolithic construction should also be developed. The solution of the housing problem in the countryside in many ways depends on how quickly the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry increases the capacities of wood housing construction. USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab and the industrial ministries have been commissioned to supply house builders on a priority basis with materials, rolled metal products and other resources.

The rate and quality of residential housing construction, as a rule, are higher, if a single client, a single general designer and a single general contractor operate in the city or region. This makes it possible to change over the construction of projects to a flow line, to which the experience of the Orel construction workers convincingly testifies. Unfortunately, their initiative is still being disseminated slowly, half-heartedly, or else formally. Here the local party committees and executive committees of the soviets of people's deputies can and should do much.

The comprehensive brigade contract is helping many collectives to build quickly and with a high quality. At the Tallinn House Building Combine by means of it they were able to direct the efforts of related enterprises at the achievement of the common goal--the placement of projects into operation. It is time for USSR Gosstroy and the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems to improve more actively the statute on the brigade contract and to properly interest the line engineering and technical personnel in the adoption of local cost accounting.

A particular concern is the quality of housing. It begins with the plan. It is good when each apartment house is distinguished by "an uncommon facial expression" and gives the tenants pleasure. It is possible to achieve this, if the role and responsibility of the architects are increased and the control of the quality of

the work is improved at both the plants of reinforced concrete items and the construction sites. It is possible to learn a good deal in this matter from the collective of the Third Moscow House Building Combine, where the constant rationalization of the technology and operation-by-operation control have been set up and material and moral incentives are given for high quality work.

Along with concern for the rapid construction of housing and social facilities the local soviets are called upon to take additional steps for the assurance of the preservation of available housing and the introduction of industrial methods of its modernization. At the same time it is necessary to decrease the cost of construction and renovation and to consume material and manpower resources economically.

At present in all the construction subdivisions they are outlining measures on the implementation of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee. It is necessary to set up the efficient monitoring of their implementation. Every case of the upsetting of the deadlines of the construction of residential housing projects should be regarded as a serious violation of party and state discipline. The timely, complete and smooth construction of housing and cultural and general projects is a matter of honor of every labor collective, every builder--from the worker to the minister.

7807
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HOUSING AND PERSONAL SERVICES

MOSCOW ENTERPRISES' NEW HOURS DETAILED

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 83 p 2

[Interview with V.A. Borisenko, deputy chief of the Custom Tailoring Administration, by O. Kokoulin: "To Make It More Convenient For the Customer"]

> [Text] Enterprises of the tailoring and clothing repair administration fill 5 million orders a year. The collectives of one of the leading branches providing personal services for the Moscovites are outlining steps to improve their performance. What specifically is being done in this area? Our correspondent O. Kokoulin addressed this question to V.A. Borisenko, deputy chief of the Custom Tailoring Administration.

[Answer] The shift-and-a-half schedule has been established at 527 of our workshops and receiving stations (90% of the total number of enterprises). This means that they are open from 0800 to 2100. On Saturdays they are open from 0900 to 1800. Taking the requests of the public and the requirements set forth in the last decree of the USSR Council of Ministers into account, we have made corresponding adjustments. All of the shift-and-a-half workshops will be open from 0900 to 1800 hours on Monday. The rest of the week, including Saturday, they will be open from 0800 to 2100. In February the single-shift enterprises will begin operating on an alternating schedule. They will all be closed on Sunday. Late-hour workshops will begin operating from 0900 to 1800 on Sundays in each rayon, however. A total of 324 of our enterprises do not close their showrooms for lunch. During this time a customer can come in for a measurement, pick up a finished item or obtain information. I would like to know how the Moscovites feel about this innovation. The operating schedules for the workshops will undergo further study and be adjusted on the basis of the wishes expressed by our clients and will be officially established in March.

[Question] Vasiliy Anufriyevich, if the operating schedules for the custom tailoring enterprises did not bring any complaints in the past, unfortunately the same cannot be said of the amount of time required to fill orders and the quality of the items received. Our newspaper has written about this repeatedly.

[Answer] Yes, although the number of complaints is dropping, we still receive them. One of the main focuses in our work is on the quality and timely filling of orders. The "Ritm" system is being improved. It makes it possible to control the production process, assures that the workshops perform smoothly and steadily, and saves the

customers time. More rigid control is being exercised over the observance of the "Personal Service Rules" and the internal schedule. Those responsible for filling orders and the factory organization lose their bonuses when orders are not filled on time. A new statute on bonuses has been worked out and is being adopted to increase the moral and material interest of the tailors and cutters. The bonuses now depend directly upon the labor quality coefficient, which takes the customer's opinion into account.

[Question] In a number of articles last year our newspaper discussed matters pertaining to the technical equipment of the workshops and their provision with modern, practical materials. Have you been able to overcome these difficulties?

[Answer] The administration has repeatedly appealed to the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry to provide our enterprises with new, practical materials, the use of which would reduce the labor-intensity of the tailoring and produce attractive items. Gosplan allocated funds for 40,000 meters of glue-on lining material, item No. 92. We need 300,000 meters a year, however. We are planning to use nylon tricot instead of the pocket fabric, which will considerably enhance the quality of the products. This material will be used in all men's suits this year. Good product quality can only be achieved with a complete system of modern equipment and small-scale mechanization means. Only 72% of that which we now have meets the modern requirements.

For 9 years now, however, the administration has obtained the 1022 class of universal sewing machines from the "Legmash" plant in Osha. They have a number of design deficiencies and frequently break down. We have repeatedly asked the RSFSR Ministry of Consumer Services and the USSR Ministry of Light and Food Industry to correct these defects. This has still not been done, however. That same plant manufactures the 1022 M class of machines with an improved design, but "Soyuzglavmash" is not allocating any of them for us.

This is not the only such example. Each year the administration needs 40-45 of the economical and compact GP-2.5 presses produced at the "Legmash" plant in Gorkiy, in order to improve and reduce the labor-intensity of the heat-and-moisture finishing of the articles produced. We are allocated only six or eight, however. This model is being taken out of production this year, and industry has no plans to produce a similar press. The same situation had developed with respect to the OAG-2 steam presses produced by that plant. Their manufacture has practically come to a halt, but our enterprises need 400 of them.

[Question] The workshops were developing the service of accepting orders right at the industrial enterprises. Will this continue to be developed?

[Answer] Without a doubt. Last year our workers visited 1,360 Moscow enterprises and filled 147,000 orders totalling 3.6 million rubles. We have permanent order facilities at 154 production units. We have been assigned premises at 38 of them, where receiving stations have been set up. An entire workshop has been established at the Automatic Line Plant imeni 50-letiya Oktyabrya. The workers are well satisfied with it. Such workshops do not take up much room--less than 300 square meters--but the results are considerable. We have to be allocated space in order to develop the service at the enterprises themselves. We could significantly increase our mobile service system right now, but we are hampered by a lack of motor transport. We are allocated no

more than 70% of the maximum number of vehicles set for us. It is essential that Mosorgplan [Moscow Planning and Finance Organs Department?] provide for the allocation of an additional 25-30 motor vehicles this year.

[Question] Most of the employees at your enterprises are women. What needs to be done so that the changes in the operating schedules do not have an adverse effect upon their working conditions and their lives?

[Answer] First of all, the nuseries and kindergartens must also extend their operating hours. It must be possible for children to be left there also on Saturdays. Our workers spend a great deal of time depositing the proceeds. This process needs to be simplified. Gosbank clerks should accept amounts of 500 rubles or more, while savings banks should accept proceeds in smaller amounts. Since the workshops will be open until 2100, they should be able to deposit money until that time. Right now the savings banks only take deposits until 1700-1800. The service level at our enterprises depends upon the precise and uninterrupted operation of workers in related fields. We cannot change the schedule for only one part of the system and forget about the rest. The operating schedules for all enterprises in the services field should be coordinated. Only then can we take into full acount the interests of both the customers and our own workers.

11499
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HOUSING AND PERSONAL SERVICES

CHANGES IN HOURS OF SERVICE ENTERPRISES EXPLAINED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA TORGOVLYA in Russian 22 Feb 83 p 1

[Interview with L.V. Deribin, deputy chairman of the ispolkom of the Moscow Soviet of Workers' Deputies: "With a Schedule Convenient For All"]

[Text] In accordance with a decree passed by the USSR Council of Ministers on the adjustment of operating schedules for enterprises, organizations and establishments providing services for the public, stores, dining halls, cafes and restaurants, the operating schedules are being rearranged so that the workers can meet their personal needs without detriment to their jobs in production.

In many places, however, the transition to the new schedules is being made without a real study of customer flow patterns and without proper justification. This has been indicated in letters to the editors from Magnitogorsk, Surgut, Gomel and Pyatigorsk, as well as from a number of rayon centers and settlements in Talinin, Ryazan, Kherson, Vitebsk and other oblasts.

In light of this the experience of the Moscovites, who are converting trade enterprises to the new operating schedules in a well conceived and justified manner, deserves consideration.

[Question] Tell us, please, how the process for converting trade and public catering enterprises to the new operating schedules was arrived at.

[Answer] Guided by the decree passed by the USSR Council of Ministers, the ispolkom of the Moscow Soviet of Workers' Deputies adopted a decision for regulating the operating schedules of enterprises, organizations and establishments serving Moscow's population. This decree provides for the most complete satisfaction of the requests and needs of the Moscovites without detriment to their jobs in production, and the arrangement of operating hours for service enterprises, including trade enterprises, which are convenient for the workers.

I shall explain to the readers the situation when we started, so to speak. A total of 80.6% of both the grocery stores, fruit and vegetable shops opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, but only 23.3% of these enterprises remained open until 2100. This was inadequate. Almost half of the grocery stores, including bakeries, fruit and vegetable shops, were open on Sunday.

A total of 208 department stores and large specialized stores, that is, one fifth of all the enterprises selling manufactured goods, began operating at 8 or 9 o'clock, while the rest did not open until 10 or 11. Almost half of them closed their doors at 2000, while 73 of the largest stores such as GUM[State Department Store], TsUM[Central Department Store], "Detskiy mir" and "Moskva" closed at 2100.

We can see that a great deal had been done to accomodate the customers: A large number of stores were operating with optimal schedules, one might say. We still unquestionably have reserves for creating more flexible operating hours for the stores, however.

[Question] What changes have already been instituted?

[Answer] Special attention has been given to the organization of trade during the morning and evening hours. I don't believe there is any need to explain in detail why this was done. I shall discuss only the most important factor: The bulk of the population was experiencing the greatest difficulties with respect to shopping during precisely these times.

And so, just what did we do about this. I shall mention just a few things. Since 15 February the evening operating hours have been extended for more than 300 stores. This includes, among others, around 150 stores selling manufactured goods. They previously operated from 1000 to 1900, while they now begin operating an hour later and close 1 or 2 hours later.

Many changes have also taken place in the trade in foodstuffs. First of all, the capital's rayons and microrayons now have more late-hour stores, where groceries can be purchased after 1000.

Sales of foodstuffs by advance order is yet another real reserve for saving the Muscovites time and improving the general caliber of trade. This year such purchases will amount to something on the order of 68 million rubles, which is an increase of 13 million over last year's figure. No less than 70% of these are for blue- and white-collar workers of enterprises and establishments. An additional four or five stores are being designated in each of the capital's rayons to accept orders and deliver them to the home, primarily to disabled Great Patriotic War and labor veterans.

As summer approaches it is planned to extend the operating hours of vegetable shops, markets and the small-scale retail system by an hour or two. A total of 250 public catering enterprises located on the city's main throughfares, near the metro stations and in other heavily trafficked areas will also begin opening an hour earlier at that time.

[Question] Leonid Vasil'yevich, everything which has been done will unquestionably make it more convenient for the capital's population. Is this not an infringement upon the rights of the trade workers, however? We know what sometimes occurs, after all. Here is an excerpt from a letter to the editors from Surgut: "Almost all the workers in our store are mothers. Our operating system has been converted to the new schedule, with our general day off on Monday. They forgot about the fact that the kindergartens are closed on Sundays, however. What are we to do with our small children"?

Here is one more comment from sales personnel in Pyatigorsk: "We now remain open until 2100, but there are no customers in the store after 1900, and no plan. This means that we have nothing to do...."

[Answer] In my opinion, many of these problems result from the fact that not enough thought is being given to the conversion of the stores to the new operating schedules. Deputies, people's controllers and trade union organs have been assigned to city trade organizations in Moscow to study this matter. Their conclusions and generalizations are being used as the basis for converting the enterprises to the new operating schedules.

We have not scheduled additional food stores to operate on Sundays in the capital, for example. Nor have we scheduled stores selling manufactured goods to remain open on Sundays. Why not? In the first place, a close study showed that enough stores are already operating on Sunday. So why would we need more? In the second place, trade workers need Sunday off as much as do all the others. Almost all those working in this branch are women, after all, with all the attendant family responsibilities.

The changes in operating schedules for our stores primarily involve converting to a sliding schedule for the beginning of shifts. When we converted to the new system we added 3,000 workers to the 14,000 sales personnel working on a sliding schedule in the manufactured goods stores, and the number will increase even more. Part-time specialists are being used more and more actively, primarily pensioners. In our city we are very considerate of those cadres planning to retire to pensioned status. We do everything possible to keep them on the job, at least for a limited number of hours. Pensioners now account for 12% of the workers in the manufactured goods trade, for example.

[Question] It is frequently the case, however, that operating hours are extended for a trade enterprise, but there is nothing left in the store to buy at that time.

[Answer] That is a very important matter. The extension of operating hours for a trade enterprise is not a goal in itself. Sometimes in the morning, unfortunately, the sales personnel bustle about in the store but do not bother to get the goods on display in good time. They start making preparations to go home long before closing time. In addition, the operations of the warehouses and bases are frequently arranged so that the stores receive no new goods toward evening. It is not surprising that in such cases the customers lose valuable time and leave the stores without making any purchases. A resolution by the Moscow Soviet of Workers' Deputies has brought these serious deficiencies to the attention of the leaders of Glavtorg [Main Administration of Trade], Glavmosplodoovoshchprom [Main Administration for Trade in Fruits and Vegetables for the City of Moscow] and the ispolkoms of rayon soviets of people's deputies. They have been charged with creating at each enterprise a climate of great demandingness and exactingness of the workers, assuring that the population receives services of good quality, provided at a high level, and assuring that the needs of the city workers are met.

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HOUSING AND PERSONAL SERVICES

KIRGHIZ STORES ADJUST HOURS TO SUIT CONSUMERS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 6 Feb 83 p 2

[Interview with Klara Karatalovna Tuganbayeva, deputy minister of trade of the Kirghiz SSR, by N. Kucheruk: "In Order To Eliminate Wasted Time--Trade Alters Its Schedule"]

[Text] Up to now most of the stores have opened for business and closed at almost the same time as industrial, construction and transport enterprises and scientific institutions. This has created many inconveniences, which, in the final analysis, have resulted in losses of work time. The operating schedules for enterprises serving the population are now being adjusted. This is required by the decree passed by the USSR Council of Ministers.

Klara Karatalovna Tuganbayev deputy minister of trade of the Kirghiz SSR, tells how this task is being accomplished in the state trade system.

"It has already been reported in SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA that the Central Department Store "Ay-Churek" in Frunze was the first to convert to the new schedule. A total of 85% of the stores under the republic's ministry of trade have now reviewed their operating schedules.

"The new schedules are being made up so that the blue- and white-collar workers can do their shopping before or after work. In Frunze, for example, eight specialized bakery stores now open at 0700, and almost of all of the republic's large food stores begin operating at 0800.

"We have also considered the fact that it is more convenient for many blue- and white-collar workers to shop after work. In Osh four late-hour stores will be open until 2400. Four stores in Frunze will remain open until 2300, and another four will be open until 2230. Some of the stores selling manufactured goods now open somewhat later than usual, at 0900 or even 1100, and close at 2000 or 2100.

"It is best to make large purchases such as clothing and furniture without hurrying, after work. A total of 322 stores selling manufactured goods are therefore open to customers from 1000, and 78 of them open at 1100. They close at 2000 and 2100.

The schedule takes into account the customer flow patterns, but it is possible that certain adjustments will have to be made as the schedule goes into effect. We just have to wait and see...."

[Question] Will the new schedule be backed up with deliveries of goods? After all, many of the stores were already opening for business early in the morning and closing at 2100 or even 2200. The food products and popular goods, however, were delivered and sold out long before the workday ended. There was frequently no need to go to the stores after 1900 or 2000.

[Answer] Naturally, an operating schedule by itself, even the very best, will not produce the proper results if the stores are empty in the mornings and evenings. Adjusting the goods delivery system, especially for goods in great demand, is one of the most important aspects of the work of adjusting the operating schedules for the trade system.

Stores selling manufactured goods are supplied from wholesale bases within our own system, so that it will not be difficult to adjust the deliveries.

The food stores are another matter. They deal directly with the suppliers of dairy and meat products and bread. They must therefore accomplish this task by working together. We hope that we find understanding on the part of those who work with us, enterprises of the Ministry of Food Industry, Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry and other industries.

There is one other problem--transportation. The House of Furniture in Frunze, for example, is open from 1000 to 2100, but Motor Pool No. 9, which delivers the furniture to the customer's home, is open from 0900 to 1800. We clearly need to change the operating hours of the transport system.

[Question] The operating hours for the stores are being extended considerably. What are you doing about personnel?

[Answer] The reorganization is being kept within the established ceiling for the number of workers and the wage fund. The interests of the sales personnel are being protected.

In the small cities, for example, we have established a workday split into two parts. The break between the shifts lasts more than 2 hours. This schedule has only been established when all of the store's sales personnel have agreed to it.

In the large cities we have provided services for the customers in the evening by opening the trade enterprises later or by using a sliding schedule for the sales personnel.

In the future we plan to bring in pensioners, housewives and students to work part of a day or part of a week.

In short, we can resolve most of the problems ourselves. There are matters, however, with which we need help. To begin with, 73% of the workers in retail trade are women, and almost all of them have children. The Ministry of Trade does not have its own preschool establishments, and the young children are cared for in the nuseries and

kindergartens of other departments. What we need now is for these establishments to demonstrate understanding for our situation, to do everything possible so that mothers with evening jobs can work with their minds at ease.

We can add to this the fact that many young people from the rural areas work in the city stores. Many of the sales personnel from the Central Department Store "Ay-Churek" in Frunze, for example, live in Sokuluk, Georgiyevka and Novo-Pavlovka. With the extended workday they have a problem getting home. Taking this into account, the Ministry of Trade has petitioned the Kirghiz SSR Gosplan to allocate funds for the designing and construction of dormitories.

[Question] Losses of worktime are also eliminated and the amount of time spent shopping is reduced to the minimum also by such services mobile trade, which handles advance orders made at industrial enterprises and construction sites. How are these forms of trade going to be developed?

[Answer] Mobile trade units are convenient for both the stores and the customers. We now have considerable experience in organizing this kind of trade. Last year "Ay-Churek" made 81 trips to enterprises and construction sites, selling more than 3 million rubles worth of goods there.

The second system, trade by advance order, is also very convenient. We now have advance order stations at 44 enterprises. We are planning to expand this system of trade. The conditions are simple: The enterprise administration must submit a request and provide premises for the packaging of goods.

The republic's trade unions are very anxious to do everything they can to thoroughly improve personal services.

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MEAT, MILK INDUSTRY PLANS OUTLINED

Moscow MOLOCHNAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian No 2, Feb 83 pp 3-6

/Article: "In the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry"/

/Text/ On 17 December 1982 an expanded session was held of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, which examined the question "On the Decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU CC, the Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Tenth Convocation, and the Tasks of the USSR Meat and Dairy Industry in Carrying Them Out."

Taking part in the Collegium's work were employees of the CPSU CC Department of the Light and Food Industry, the USSR Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs, USSR Gosplan, the CC of the Food-Industry Workers' Trade Union, the USSR Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, the Ministries of the Meat and Dairy Industries of the Union republics, general directors of production associations, directors of individual enterprises, the managers of scientific-research and planning institutes, officials and staff members of the USSR and RSFSR Ministries of the Meat and Dairy Industry.

The report of S. F. Antonov, USSR Minister of the Meat and Dairy Industry, and the speeches of the participants of the Collegium session noted that, by actively participating in the competition dedicated to the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR, the groups at many enterprises and associations, as well as a number of Union republic Ministries of the Meat and Dairy Industry are successfully carrying out the plan assignments with regard to the output and sales of products, labor productivity, and profits.

By putting into practice the tasks assigned by the 26th CPSU Congress and the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU CC with regard to implementing the food program, the enterprises increased in 1982, as compared with 1981, the production of butter, whole-milk products, rich /high-fat/ cheeses, dried, de-fatted milk, whole-milk substitutes, semi-prepared meat items, and dried animal feeds. During the two years of the 11th Five-Year Plan output production has risen by 2.7 billion rubles.

Nevertheless, the production-management activities of most of the Union republics' Ministries of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the All-Union industrial associations, enterprises, and organizations still do not meet the requirements of the May and November (1982) Plenums of the CPSU CC.

The plans and tasks which have been assigned with regard to volume of production, many types of products, labor productivity, profits, the introduction of new equipment and technology, capital construction, and other indicators are not being fulfilled. Enterprises are permitting raw materials to be lost, the output of poor-quality products; they are not paying the necessary attention to a concern for improving the employees work and everyday life, nor are they manifesting high standards toward economic managers for the most rigorous possible observance of state and plan discipline. As a result of this, a reduction has been allowed in the growth rate of labor productivity and the output of a number of meat and dairy products in comparison with the level reached in 1981. A particularly large reduction with respect to these indicators has been allowed by enterprises of the Ministries of the Meat and Dairy Industry in the UkSSR, KaSSR, GeSSR, AzSSR, and EsSSR.

The Collegium of the Ministry entirely and fully approved and adopted as a militant program of actions for all workers in the industry the decree of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU CC, the positions and conclusions set forth in the speech by the General Secretary of the CPSU CC, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov at the Plenum, as well as the decisions of the Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Guided by the decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU CC and the Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Tenth Convocation, the Collegium proposed to the ministers of the Union republics, the directors of the All-Union industrial associations, scientific-research and planning institutes, and other organizations under Union jurisdiction that they critically and thoroughly analyze the operational results for 1982, disclose the causes of the existing shortcomings in the work of the sub-departmental enterprises and organizations, and outline specific measures for their elimination. It was suggested to them that in their everyday, practical activities they carry out the following decisions:

to discover and utilize all reserves for facilitating the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks assigned for 1983 with regard to the production of meat and dairy products and improvement of their quality;

to strengthen state, labor, and performance discipline in every sector of production, in all spheres of administration, to improve the organizational quality and business-like efficiency in work, to increase a sense of responsibility, and to eradicate bureaucratism and the seniority system;

to make maximum use of existing possibilities for increasing the industry's operational effectiveness by means of introducing scientific and technical achievements, improving economic activity, raising labor productivity, and intensifying the struggle against all manner of losses and mis-management, as well as carrying out tasks with regard to economizing on material resources;

to improve matters in capital construction, increase the effectiveness of capital investments, substantially reduce the volume of incomplete construction and the remnants of non-installed equipment, the concentration of material,

labor, and financial resources on start-up projects in 1983, and the creation of the necessary stockpile for putting capacities into operation in 1984, fulfill the plan for putting into operation housing stocks, children's pre-school institutions, cultural-everyday and medical types of facilities, increase the volume of operations with regard to the technical re-tooling and modernization of functioning enterprises;

to increase the output of goods for the public the demand for which is not being satisfied, thanks to a more complete utilization of local resources and industrial by-products;

to conclude in a timely manner contract-type agreements on the planned amounts of procurements of livestock, fowl, and milk, as established for 1983, and to exercise a constant monitoring of their fulfillment;

to conduct active organizational work with regard to discovering additional raw-material resources, increasing the marketability and quality of the livestock products being purchased, and to bring these questions up for consideration by the appropriate Councils of Agro-Industrial Associations;

to implement measures for ensuring a well-balanced supply of material and technical resources to the enterprises, their rational and economical utilization, and the introduction of progressive forms of material and technical supply;

to carry out appropriate measures with regard to improving the use of railroad cars and reducing their idle time at the sidings of sub-departmental enterprises and organizations to the established norms, render all possible aid to railroad transport in the improvement of rolling stock;

to increase the effectiveness of foreign economic ties, and, in the first place, to broaden and deepen cooperation with the socialist countries;

to increase monitoring controls on the execution of the decisions of the USSR Government, not allowing the introduction into the higher organs of new plans, when previous decisions with regard to the same problems have not been carried out, being strictly guided by the existing directives to the effect that each new decision on the same question should be adopted only in those instances when the previous decision has been carried out, or when some new circumstances have arisen.

It was suggested that the Ministries of the Meat and Dairy Industry of the Union republics, the All-Union industrial associations, and other organizations under Union jurisdiction universally unleash organizational work with respect to developing a socialist competition with the slogan "Maximum high-quality output from every ton of raw material," raising the level of the scientific organization of labor and the operational effectiveness of the new type of production brigades, increasing labor productivity at every work site, making widespread use of measures of material and moral incentives for individual workers as well as for labor groups which have achieved high end results with the least possible expenditures.

The Collegium drew the attention of the Ministers of the Union-republic Meat and Dairy Industry, the chiefs of the All-Union industrial associations, and the directors of other enterprises and organizations to the direct implementation of the directives of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU CC to the effect that positions in the decisive sections should be occupied by persons who are politically mature, competent, with initiative, possessing organizational capabilities and a feeling for what is new, without which it is impossible to successfully manage up-to-date production in our times.

The most important task of economic managers must be to carry out, in conjunction with the party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations, mass-political work, aimed at bringing about a situation whereby every working person understands that fulfillment of the plan also depends on his labor contribution, so that everyone should well understand this simple truth, that the better we work, each in his own job, the better we will live.

The editors of the sector's journals, MYASNAYA INDUSTRIYA SSSR, MOLOCHNAYA PROMYSHLENNOST, KHOLODIL'NAYA TEKHNIKA, and the TsNIITEImyasomolprom /Central Scientific-Research Institute for Information and Technical-Economic Studies on the Meat and Dairy Industry/ have been entrusted with the task of providing active propaganda and disseminating the best operational experience of the associations, enterprises, and organizations of the meat and dairy industry with regard to carrying out the tasks assigned to the sector by the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU CC.

Taking into account the remarks and suggestions made at the session, the Collegium approved the plan for pactical actions of the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry with regard to implementing the decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU CC, the positions and conclusions which were set forth in the speech by the General Secretary of the CPSU CC, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, the laws approved by the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet with regard to the USSR State Plan and the State Budget for 1983, and it mandated the Collegium members, all the directors and engineering-technical personnel of the Ministry, of the Union-republic Ministries of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the All-Union industrial associations, and other organizations under Union jurisdiction to carry out specific measures with regard to its implementation.

The Collegium of the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry expressed confidence that the workers of the industrial enterprises and sovkhozes, engineering-technical personnel, groups at scientific-research, planning-design, and other organizations of this sector will mark 1983 by new successes in carrying out the decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU CC and the tasks of the USSR Food Program with respect to further increasing the output of milk and meat products and improving their quality.

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