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15 October 1984

USSR Report

AGRICULTURE

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GRAIN HARVEST PLANS, PREPARATIONS FOR ALTAY KRAY

Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Aug 84 p 1

/Article by A. Malevskaya, secretary of the Altay Kray Trade Union Council: "Generosity of the Altay Fields"/

/Text/ A motor vehicle train carrying grain from the new crop arrived at the Uglovskiy grain receiving enterprise. It was brought in from the Strana Sovetov Kolkhoz by drivers V. Chupikov, S. Stroyev and V. Ivanov. The initial hundreds of tons of grain were accepted by procurement specialists from the Mamontovskiy Elevator. The harvest operations in the Altay Kray are increasing in tempo, with practically all of the farms joining in it today. Grain crops must be harvested from an area of 4.2 million hectares.

As usual, the farmers in the eastern zone of the kray opened up the busy harvest campaign. Here it is proceeding under complicated conditions. Rainfall which lasted for many days and which at times was coupled with hail and squall winds which swirled about caused a portion of the crops to lodge, making it difficult for the combines and motor vehicles to move along the strips.

"Our machine operators can harvest the grain crops during all types of weather" stated the 1st secretary of the Smolenskiy Rayon Party Committee I. Zanin, "This year the tactic of selective direct combining has proven its worth. Seventy percent of the units were prepared for carrying out the harvest work using this method."

The grain growers in this rayon are working in an intelligent and efficient manner. A scientifically sound zonal farming system has been mastered here and intensive methods for managing the branch are being introduced into operations. The sowing of wheat was carried out following the best predecessor crop arrangements and using high quality seed for promising varieties. It is by no means an accident that the workers in Smolenskiy Rayon intend to obtain 25 quintals of grain per hectare and to sell 61,000 tons to the state, rather than 41,000 tons as called for in the plan.

The initiative displayed by the rayon's farmers has been approved by the kray party committee and is being supported by many farms throughout the Altay Kray. In past years the kray remained in debt to the state in terms of grain deliveries and at the present time it is doing everything possible to reduce this debt to

a minimum. The workers in Altayskiy and Zmeinogorskiy rayons have resolved to fulfill their 4-year task for selling grain to the state and the farms in Sovetskiy Rayon plan to fulfill their five-year plan for the sale of grain. The kray's agricultural professional trade union committees have launched an extensive competition among the labor collectives. The work is being carried out in two principal directions -- active publicizing of the experience of leading workers and real and effective assistance for those who are still lagging behind.

It is well known that grain is not acquired easily. Nor is this year an exception. Taking into account the possibility of an extended period of inclement weather, organizational-technical measures were developed for reducing the harvest periods and for combating grain losses. A considerable portion of the combine pool has been equipped with attachments for harvesting lodged grain crops.

There are more than 1,500 large-scale harvesting-transport complexes in operation out on the kray's fields and they include 2,300 teams working on the basis of a unified order. One new innovation -- the double-shift use of units -- has proven its worth. Such is the method being employed on farms in Kulundinskiy, Yegor'yevskiy and Kamenskiy rayons. The machine operators at the Rybinskiy Sovkhoz, who have resolved to complete their harvest work in just 12 working days, are also relying upon the use of this method. The professional trade union committees are exercising control over all problems concerned with labor organization and wages and with the observance of the equipment safety rules.

The kray's workers have always displayed a common concern for their grain crops. In Zav'yalovskiy Rayon, for example, all those who mastered the profession of grain grower as a result of having taken machine operator courses through the system of general compulsory education usually participate in the busy harvest campaign. Nor do the veterans stand idly off to the side. Thus, this year Hero of Socialist Labor and machine operator at the Zarya Altaya Kolkhoz A. Il'icheva prepared her combine for the grain harvest. Together with her husband, who serves as the driver, they constitute a family harvest team. For several years now the workers in Zav'yalovskiy Rayon have carried out their harvest work using their own resources and without having to bring combines in from outside the rayon.

But the rural workers cannot proceed in the absence of assistance in the form of municipal drivers. Industrial enterprises in Barnaul, Rubtsovsk and Biysk sent hundreds of motor vheicles to assist in carrying out the harvest work. Fifty motor vehicles of the Altay Tractor Plant were employed for transporting agricultural freight in nearby rayons. Commencing with the very first days of the harvest campaign, the disciplined and experienced drivers served as true models of shock labor. And in the collectives of industrial enterprises and at professional trade union meetings, the decision was made to work according to the slogan "For oneself and for a comrade who went to assist in the harvest work." As professional trade union workers, we consider out task to be that of uniting the actions of the professional trade union committees of various enterprises, coordinating these actions and raising the overall interest in the successful carrying out of the harvest operations.

Special attention -- for the working conditions of those participating in the 1984 harvest. Prior to the commencement of the harvest work, the councils of professional trade union committee chairmen for all of the rayons examined the plans for cultural-domestic, medical and trade services for those participating in the harvest. During this period there were more than 600 dining halls and hundreds of mobile motor vehicle workshops in operation at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at field camps. Excellent domestic services were organized for the machine operators in Mamontovskiy, Rodinskiy and Mikhaylovskiy rayons. In accordance with a recommendation by the kraysovprof /kray council of trade unions/ and the economic organs, measures were developed for issuing additional incentives to leading machine operators in the form of gifts, tourist passes and visits to the VDNKh /Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR/.

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CSO: 1824/646

MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

GRAIN HARVEST PROGRESS IN ALTAY KRAY REVIEWED

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 21 Aug 84 p 1

/Article by A. Popov, Altay Kray/

/Excerpts/ The "Harvest-84" is at hand in the Altay Kray. And the farmers are both pleased and concerned. They are pleased by the fact that a rich crop has ripened out on the fields. But they are disturbed over the fact that this year's harvest campaign must be carried out under difficult conditions. Prolonged rainfall and in some areas hail which caused many rich fields to lodge. It is not an easy matter to withdraw the grain from such fields. Nevertheless, it must be taken. The grain must be harvested rapidly and delivered to the state's granaries without losses -- this is the chief task at the present time.

The machine operators in Topchikhinskiy Rayon have resolved to harvest their cereal grain crops from an area of 87,000 hectares in just 14 working days and to obtain 190,000 tons of grain. They are presently devoting a maximum amount of effort in the interest of carrying out their high obligations. More than 500 combines and almost the same number of harvesters are in operation out on the kolkhoz and sovkhoz fields. The area of mown and threshed grain crops is increasing with each passing day.

But the chief criterion with regard to the operation of the harvesting-transport complexes is not the percentage of mown and threshed grain crops but rather the yields. The winner is that party who obtains the greatest amount of grain per hectare. The collectives of teams are organizing their work based upon this requirement.

The roaring of motors is continuing out on the fields of the Rodina Kolkhoz.

By no means can the successed achieved by the field crop growers be considered as accidental. On this farm, just as on many others, constant concern is displayed for raising the culture of farming and a great amount of effort is devoted to improving the varieties and introducing leading work methods. Many years of experience accumulated during past harvest seasons have produced many valuable means and methods for harvesting crops. The complicated weather conditions experienced this year has called for a special strategy and tactics. The fine grain requires brief harvesting periods and thus it is advantageous to employ direct combining here. All of the commodity wheat and all of the oats

are shipped directly from the combines to the grain-collecting points. Two-stage harvesting is employed on the seed plots and on those fields where strong and durum wheat were grown.

A great amount of preliminary work was carried out for the purpose of preventing crop losses. The grain harvesting equipment was prepared in a manner such that it could be shifted efficiently from one grain harvesting method to another. The required number of grain lifters and side rakes for turning over windrows upon which rain had fallen were placed in storage and attachments for drying out the windrows were made.

The harvesting-transport complexes operate on a brigade contract basis and are headed by kolkhoz specialists. The collectives of mechanized threshing floors operate in the same technological rhythm with the harvesting-transport complexes. Their workload is great during this harvest campaign. The grain has a raised moisture content and thus the available mechanisms, platforms and warehouse facilities -- were all brought to complete readiness in a timely manner. The grain is processed by experienced and knowledgeable specialists.

Fine work is being performed by the initiators of a kray socialist competition for the grain growers -- the agricultural workers in Smolenskiy Rayon. As a result of selfless labor on the part of the farmers, a rich harvest has also been developed here for all of the agricultural crops. According to estimates by the specialists, 25 quintals of grain will be obtained per hectare. Recently the rayon's farmers, after examining obligations adopted earlier, resolved to sell 61,000 tons of grain to the state in 1984, that is, 20,000 more tons than the figure called for in the plan and thus over-fulfill their 4-year task for grain procurements. The machine operators have made fine preparations for the harvest and plan to carry it out rapidly and without losses. They are countering the complexities of the weather with rich experience, expertise and a high level of responsibility and discipline. Party groups have been created in 24 of the 48 non-schedule mechanized teams. Their mobilizing influence is playing a decisive role in the successful carrying out of the harvest campaign.

The farms in Krasnoshchekovskiy Rayon have commenced harvesting their crops in an organized manner. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are completing the threshing of their peas and perennial grass seed plants and are commencing their harvest of oats, barley and rye. The kolkhozes imeni Kalinin and 40 Let Oktyabrya and the Krasnoshchekovskiy Sovkhoz are obtaining 25 quintals of rye grain per hectare. The first batch of winter rye from the 40 Let Oktyabrya Kolkhoz has already been shipped to the grain receiving point.

The grain of the new harvest is being prepared for shipping to the state by other farms in the Altay Kray. All preparations have been made for receiving it at the Barnaul Grain Products Combine. The dryers at the Tabunskiy Elevator were made ready in advance. A motorized loader, 60-ton scales and an automatic sampler were all installed here. Generally speaking, all measures have been undertaken to ensure that the schedule for grain deliveries is maintained in an efficient manner.

During this present harvest campaign, the farmers in Altay Kray must harvest spring crops on 5 million hectares. All of the rayons are included in the harvest work. About 1,530 harvesting-transport teams are working in the fields and 16,000 combines have been equipped to harvest low-growing and lodged grain crops.

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USE OF TRACTORS IN GRAIN TRANSPORTATION RECOMMENDED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 84 p 1

/Text/ When the conversation turned to the reasons why combine downtime occurred in the field, N. I. Chistyakov, one of the best machine operators on the Obraztsovyy Sovkhoz in Astrakhanskiy Rayon, holder of the Order of Lenin and of the Red Banner of Labor, said with confidence:

"Now there are no reasons at all. Of course, breakdowns of machines happen, but our engineering service is prepared for them quite well. All malfunctions are eliminated rapidly. But there were other times..."

He recalled how only 5 years ago one often had to stop a combine and, climbing up the grain-filled hopper, to look at the horizon in order to see whether a vehicle was coming. But it did not--at times for 10 minutes or even 1 hour. Sometimes it broke down, sometimes the driver happened to be unscrupulous and sometimes there was something else.

"And now there are no worries," he summed up.

The problem of transporting grain from combines was always acute for virgin-land farms. From the height of the combine hopper the machine operator saw it from one aspect and the sovkhoz director, from another, broader one. As a rule, to ensure grain transportation, up to 100 motor vehicles were dispatched to the sovkhoz. This cost both the state and the sovkhoz a pretty penny.

"Furthermore," Ye. N. Napriyenko, director of the sovkhoz, said, "It was necessary to accomodate drivers, to organize food and to create living conditions. However, worst of all, drivers had no labor discipline--grain was not theirs. One literally was run off one's legs, chasing after every driver. Hence combine downtime."

Then it was decided on the sovkhoz to use tractor trains in grain transportation in the brigade headed by A. Misyurin. This brigade differs from others in its great coordination in work and, moreover, the yield is higher here. For example, last year, despite the same drought as now, 12.7 quintals of grain per hectare were obtained there, which was 25 percent more than in other brigades. Now, too, the yield per quintal is about 2 quintals higher than in others.

The experiment was successful. Three trains--a Kirovets tractor with two trailers--fully coped with their task. Advantages were revealed immediately. Combine downtime for transport reasons and grain scattering on roads were eliminated completely and expenditures on grain transportation were reduced to almost one-half.

According to preliminary estimates, about 20,000 tons of grain will have to be transported this year. If it were transported by motor vehicles over an average estimated distance of 12 km, expenditures would have totaled more than 33,000 rubles, but by tractor trailers the expenditures will be only 17,000 rubles.

For the 4th year grain is transported only by tractor trains on the sovkhoz. With this the sovkhoz has relieved itself of many cares connected with the operation of a large number of motor vehicles and, most importantly, has lowered the cost of grain transportation, increased the output of combines and shortened harvesting periods.

Eight trains now operate on the farm. They cope with grain transportation. In one trip each of them delivers 21 to 23 tons of grain to the threshing floor. Moreover, in the morning, while combine operators get ready for the field, some of them manage to load up and to make a trip to an elevator located comparatively not far from the central threshing floor--12 km. Of course, when the yield is good, several more trailers will be needed.

With the use of powerful tractors in grain transportation a need for a full reconstruction of the threshing floor arose. For example, a scaffold was built at the charging pit, which makes it possible to make a side unloading of trailers and motor vehicles. Accumulating hoppers have been installed. Kirovets tractors and motor vehilces of the Kama Motor Vehicle Plant can approach them. Owing to this, their loading time is calculated in minutes.

Tractor trailers are also widely used on other farms in the rayon. There are 190 of them, including 95 with Kirovets tractors. In brief, everyone has now become convinced of the advisability of utilization of tractors in grain transportation.

However, problems have also arisen. Most farms feel an acute need for rubber for K-701 tractors, the size of the tires of which differs slightly from other previously manufactured Kirovets modifications. For example, on the Obraztsovyy Sovkhoz rubber is removed from the tractors that have not yet been put into operation. However, this is not the way out. After all, right now it is necessary to think about fall plowing, where Kirovets tractors are the main force.

The problem must be solved. The advisability of the use of tractors with trailers in grain transportation has already been demonstrated. During the present harvesting campaign they are widely utilized not only on individual farms, but also in the oblast as a whole.

11,439
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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

ADVANCED METHODS USED IN VIRGIN LAND HARVESTING CAMPAIGN

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 84 p 1

/Article: "Quickly, Without Losses"/

/Text/ To gather everything that has been grown without losses and to give the country more strong wheat--this is the slogan of the present harvesting campaign. How do virgin land workers implement it? A KazTAG /Kazakh Telegraphic Agency/ correspondent addressed this question to managers and specialists of a number of agroindustrial associations. Here are their answers.

A. Zhanaydarov, deputy chief of the Tselinograd Oblast Administration of Agriculture:

It is well known that 10 to 12 days after the beginning of harvesting wheat and barley begin to fall. Grain growers count on direct combining. This is justified: Ears are dry and grain can be threshed out well. The harvest has already been gathered from ¼ million hectares and there are no losses.

Machine operators are interested not only in harvesting all grain, but straw as well. For this they are paid up to 60 percent of the earnings and 40 percent, for the fulfillment of norms. Crop residues from straw dumpers are placed on carts and delivered to headland.

The combination of these operations has greatly reduced the expenditures on harvesting and jointly with it helps to prepare the ground for the future harvest.

L. Tripol'skiy, deputy chief of the Kokchetav Oblast Administration of Agriculture:

Combined harvesting according to the principle "every field must have its own technology" is considered optimal in our oblast. Depending on the state of grain crops straight or swath harvesting is used and on many tracts, both.

Rain fell on the eve of the harvesting campaign. The productivity of grain crops, especially in northern rayons, became higher. At the same time, a second growth occurred. Advanced technologies help to accelerate harvesting. More than 200 complexes and detachments use the batch and combitrailer transportation of grain. Owing to motor transport, combine downtime is eliminated completely. Machine operators have 1,200 trailers at their disposal, to which they pour the threshed grain.

N. Detkin, deputy chief of the Kustanay Production Administration of Sovkhozes:

A total of 850 field-crop brigades have adopted the brigade contract in our oblast. The harvesting campaign is waged without taking time into consideration. The work of A. Abt's unregulated brigade from the Prirechenskiy Sovkhoz is characteristic in this respect. Using motor transport during daylight hours and Kirovets tractors with a set of removable trailers at night, it has increased the rates of the harvesting campaign 1.5-fold here. About 3,000 quintals of grain are dispatched to the threshing floor in 24 hours.

Better grain is obtained from fallow fields. Farmers have carefully prepared them on more than 1 million hectares for the future harvest. Windbreak mustard strips have been sown.

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

SHORTAGE OF SPARE PARTS FOR FARM EQUIPMENT SCORED

Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Aug 84 p 1

/Article by V. Bugayev and V. Gafiatulin, special TRUD correspondents, Tselinograd Oblast/

/Excerpts/ The harvesting campaign is in full swing in the fields of Tselinograd Oblast. Grain crops have been mowed and threshed on 1 out of 3 million hectares. The harvesting campaign takes place under difficult conditions. However, workers in the virgin-land Ishim area, having armed themselves with advanced technology of performance of field operations, overcome these difficulties successfully. Trade-union groups play an important role in the organization of the socialist competition in the harvesting campaign and in the improvement in the organization of the labor and way of life of machine operators. More than 500 occupational groups now work in harvesting in the oblast.

Trade-union groups headed by Aleksandr Natolukhin, Mariya Mayer and Mikhail Vistorobskiy from the Suvorovskiy Sovkhoz in Makinskiy Rayon manage the socialist competition in an interesting and skillful way. However, not all problems can be solved so quickly and efficiently.

Problems raised by machine operators and trade-union aktivists concerning provision with some spare parts were also traditional. Sel'khoztekhnika /Agricultural Equipment Association/ provides the farm with an insufficient number of air filters. Fourteen combines are without storage batteries. To what does this lead? To an overexpenditure of fuel (motors are not shut down even during lunch breaks) and, what is most alarming, to violations of labor safety rules. Machine operators make minor repairs while the motor operates.

We had occasion to observe a good labor mood on the Yergol'skiy Sovkhoz in the same Makinskiy Rayon. Indeed, a good harvest for this year, unfavorable in terms of weather conditions, was grown there. Farmers on the Yergol'skiy Sovkhoz expected to obtain no less than 10 quintals of grain per hectare. However, here too the notorious "but" was not avoided. Again, everything is held up because of storage batteries.

The next day we contacted the Oblast State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. The necessary number of storage batteries and special work clothing will be sent to Suvorovskiy and Yergol'skiy sovkhozes. This, of course, is good. However, this could have been done without outside reminders.

The harvesting campaign in the virgin-land Ishim area entered a decisive phase. The first fall clouds hung over the boundless grain field. Here and there uninvited rains fell. Nevertheless, we often heard the following expression: "Virgin-land workers are not accustomed to letting people down."

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CARE OF POTATO CROPS DESCRIBED

Moscow LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA in Russian 17 May 84 p 3

[Article by A. Zamotayev, director of the NII [Scientific Research Institute] of the Potato Industry and doctor of agricultural sciences and by V. Bryusov, laboratory director and candidate of agricultural sciences: "Scientists Recommend/ Careful Care of Potato Plantations"]

[Text] Despite the complexities arising from a dry spring, the oblast's potato farmers are passing the test successfully. In most enterprises tubers are being planted in an organized manner and with a high degree of quality. Planting work is nearing completion.

A no less responsible time of crop care is coming. Care must be directed at keeping the soil in a friable state and at the successful battle against weeds, pests and diseases.

At the present time weed shoots have already appeared in the soil. It is important to destroy them while they are in the state of "white filaments." To do this there should be no fewer than two mechanical cultivations of crops prior to the appearance of potato shoots. During this period it is possible to destroy 80-90 percent of weeds.

Lateness in carrying out early cultivation can have a negative effect on the development of plants, and in the final analysis it will lead to underproduction.

The equipping and adjustment of units are carried out with a consideration of specific soil-climatic conditions and crop conditions. In dry weather, in order not to dry the soil out, it is expedient to include pointed, two-tiered teeth in a unit with harrows (netted, shaped or rotation). In moist weather it is expedient to utilize chisels placed at the center of interrows in front of the two-tiered teeth. Specialists are called upon to attentively observe that tubers are not turned up. If seed was sown shallowly, netted harrows must be used with the back edge.

In the struggle against weeds herbicides can be very effective. For potato fields it is recommended that prometrin, linuron and sitrin be used.

This year many oblast enterprises will use sitrin. Thus it should be noted that with the use of increased doses of this preparation there have been instances of damage and even ruin of potatoes. Sitrin is a preparation which involves soil action primarily. This is why it is essential to consider the mechanical composition of the soil and its humus content when determining optimal doses.

On sandy loam soils the minimal dose should be used; on loamy and humus soils--a higher dose. It is recommended that all herbicides be applied 3-5 days before the appearance of potato shoots. The study of the schedule for sitrin use has shown that the effectiveness of its action on weeds when applied immediately after planting was practically the same when compared to the recommended schedule. The use of airplanes is undesireable because of the uneven application of the preparation.

An important requirement of specialists is precise knowledge about how much of and which fertilizers have been applied on particular acreage and about the ratio of nutritive elements in the soil. Nutrients that are in short supply must be applied in the form of top-dressing during pre-shoot cultivation.

Post-shoot cultivation of potatoes must also be based on specific conditions. There should be no molds in this matter. In dry weather on sandy soils, for example, it may be necessary to limit oneself to cultivating the interrows; under moist summer conditions on loamy soils high ridges must be formed and fissuring utilized.

This year, as last, the Colorado beetle poses great danger to potatoes. Despite the winter with little snow, it overwintered well in the soil. According to predictions, the pest will appear earlier than usual and can do a great deal of damage to early potato shoots. To combat it it is possible that several chemical treatments will be required--against overwintering beetles as well as against larva--beginning with edge and selective treatment. The preparations that are used include volaton, detsis, dursban, chlorophos and others.

Within the system of potato care protection against late blight is very important. Preparations containing copper are used to combat this disease. They should be applied prior to the appearance of niduses of infections, and applications should be repeated in 10-15 days.

Land treatment using combined units is most effective in the struggle against late blight. This enables workers to spray the lower surfaces of potato leaves.

On the whole there is a good foundation for the potato harvest. Now it is important to secure optimal conditions for the growth and develoment of plants by means of the timely and quality care of crops.

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

GRAIN HARVEST PROGRESS IN ORENBURG OBLAST

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Aug 84 p 1

[Article with commentary by P. D. Kritskiy, deputy director of the main production administration of the Ural Region of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture: "On Ural Fields"]

> [Text] In the Urals the grain fields occupy over 13 million hectares. The area on which grains have been mowed is nearing half of the total area. On over one-third of the area the harvest has been threshed.

Grain harvesting units work from dawn to dawn in the fields of Orenburg Oblast. Shift crews utilize technology to maximal capacity and alter harvest tactics with flexibility according to developing conditions, joining two-step harvesting with direct combining. Preventative repairs on machines are carried out by links of metal workers-adjusters usually during the short night hours when grain farmers are resting. But with the first rays of the sun as soon as the dew has dried somewhat the machines head out to the fields.

The best harvesting results are being achieved by the link of V. Cherdintsev, twice Hero of Socialist Labor. Using four combines the coordinated collective has threshed over 30,000 quintals of grain since the beginning of harvest operations, thereby fulfilling its socialist obligations.

"This year special concern was shown with regard to the training of cadres of grain farmers," says V. Cherdintsev. "Previously here in Sakmarskiy Rayon we did not have enough people to organize two-shift work for units during harvest time. The detachment of combine operators was increased primarily from among young people."

In the progressive worker's link there are now several young combine operators. They are not only acquiring skills but also helping their older comrades to test the new Don-1200 rotary combine. [By V. Shiryayev, Orenburg Oblast].

The five-year plan for the sale of grain to the state was fulfilled by the Garevskiy Sovkhoz of Perm. Success was achieved on the basis of the introduction of a soil-conservation system of farming.

The grain farmers of many enterprises are reexamining previously-accepted obligations. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Permskiy Rayon, for example, intend to send grain to elevators in a quantity equal to two annual plans.

Family crews are leading in competition among combine operators in Kiznerskiy Rayon of the Udmurt ASSR. Especially outstanding is the Pchelov grain-farming dynasty from Korolenko Sovkhoz. Family head L. P. Pchelov and his daughter and two sons have threshed the largest quantity of grain since the beginning of the harvest. A large output is being achieved by the Murzayev and Kondrat'yev family crews from the same sovkhoz. There are 300 family links working in the fields of the autonomous republic.

Harvesting is proceeding without losses in Vargashinskiy Rayon, Kurgan Oblast. Here combines were sealed dependably and they were equipped with attachments for threshing grains of short stature. Mobile brigades of the rayon Sel'khoz-tekhnika [Agricultural Equipment Association] service units directly in the fields and have at their disposal a dependable supply of spare parts and systems. Cooperative work among farmers and repair workers secures a rapid pace and high quality for harvesting in the rayon.

[Commentary by P. D. Kritskiy] The most extensive work is being done in the fields of Orenburg Oblast. Here 4.2 million hectares are in spike crops. Local combine operators are working with shock effort. There are many like V. Cherdintsev, about whom we learned above. It should be noted that today in all Orenburg harvesting-transport complexes, and there are over 1,500 of them, special attention is given to the struggle against losses. In the fields mobile bunkers-accumulators are utilized; this enables us to do with fewer machines and this curtails grain transfers. Channels of loss have been closed on truck routes and grain threshing floors and public posts have been created to control the well-paced operation of the harvest conveyor. The results of such great concern for the harvest do not have to be waited for. For example, the enterprises of Ilekskiy Rayon stand out. The rayon was first in the oblast to complete harvesting operations. Here seed quotas were fully achieved and over half the seed delivered was first class.

In the Urals the movement, "Family crews for the harvest!" has become widespread. As experience has shown, it enables us to raise excellent cadres of farmers, to temper and educate them. In family links the productivity of machines is much higher than in other links; the special solidarity and mutual aid in such collectives are helpful. Many families, especially in Kurgan Oblast and the Bashkir ASSR, have made the transition to collective contracts.

At the same time in Ural fields losses of time are tolerated due to the idleness of units as well as of the harvest. There is a shortage of "light repair detachments," and links of master adjusters have not been created. It happens that combine operators are themselves forced to go to shops to fetch the necessary parts and systems. Sel'khoztekhnika exchange funds do not always have a full selection of spare parts at their disposal. No matter how strange it seems, these types of instances have been noted in those oblasts where there are particularly large numbers of industrial enterprises--Sverdlovsk and Chelyabinsk oblasts.

Grain threshing floors have not been well prepared everywhere. The harvest is at its peak, but in Druzhba Kolkhoz of Berezovskiy Rayon, Perm Oblast, for example, the installation of dryers is just being completed. This is why the grain that is delivered is sent to the elevator without the corresponding processing. Incidentally, the kolkhoz lagged in this last year too. This type of "undemandingness" with regard to shortcomings attests to the fact that local directors have become accustomed to them and that they exhibit intolerable carelessness.

The harvest is a strict test; it has revealed serious violations in the training of machine operators as well. In a large number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Ural region they are in short supply for all types of harvest units. Of course, measures are being taken to replenish the detachment of grain farmers. Industrial enterprises are rendering serious aid. But city dwellers, although they work assiduously, cannot achieve high quality mowing and threshing--they do not have enough knowledge and experience for this.

The harvest is the main cargo of the village. Truck drivers are making a worthy contribution in the struggle for the successful fulfillment of plans and obligations. We must recognize, for example, the drivers of the association Udmurtavtotrans [Udmurt ASSR Truck Transport Association] who are working to move grain in 17 rayons of the autonomous republic. The best indicators are achieved by collectives of Izhevsk motor transport columns. Their activity in Alnashskiy and Grakhovskiy rayons is being directed by the dispatch service of the truck transport operations administration. This enables us to utilize each machine better. However, there are still many cases in which trucks are used for work unrelated to the harvest and remain idle while loaded as well as because of poor technical care.

Now is an intensive period in all sections of the grain conveyor. Hours and minutes count.

8228
CSO: 1824/648

PROGRESS, PROBLEMS IN KAZAKH HARVEST

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 26 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by I. Puzyrev, Kazakh SSR: "The Watch of Virgin-Lands Farmers"]

[Excerpt] In most of the rayons of northwestern Kazakhstan harvesting is beginning to proceed at the intended pace. In Kustanay Oblast there are 815 harvesting-transport detachments, 829 technical service links and 803 personal and cultural service links in operation. Each day virgin lands farmers harvest grains on almost 150,000 hectares. A rapid threshing pace was achieved by the farmers of Komsomol'skiy, Kustnayskiy, Naurzumskiy and Semiozernyy rayons.

Recently the first "honor review" was festively greeted with grain from the new harvest at the Arkalykskiy Elevator, which is in Turgay Oblast, neighboring Kustanay Oblast. Grain quality is satisfying--gluten content reaches almost 40 percent.

"Our farmers," says the director of the Turgay Oblast Agricultural Administration, V. Brynkin, "strive not to waste valuable time and carry out work with maximal intensity from day one. The efforts of partners in the agro-industrial complex have been unified in such a way that the conveyor, "field-threshing floor-elevator" operates without interruptions.

In a number of rayons of Turgay Oblast cooperative agreements have been made between sovkhozes, truck drivers and railroad workers. In these agreements measures are foreseen which unify the interests of partners and which curtail the time it takes for grain to move from the combine bunker to the elevator. Conflicts between grain farmers and procurers have now become rare. The initiative of the Kustanay Oblast Administration of Grain Products has provided serious aid and obvious advantage to enterprises--procurers have proposed to receive grain directly from combines, bypassing the threshing floor. They promise to dry, clean and partially process grain in their own enterprises and to return wastes to enterprises in order to replenish forage reserves.

"This is real help and not talk about strengthening ties between partners," says N. Ye. Nesterenko, director of Minskiy Sovkhoz and long-time worker in the virgin lands, in evaluating the initiative. "When bad weather pursues us, when moist grain is being produced this type of step on the part of procurers cannot give rise to anything but approval and gratefulness."

Kustanay truck drivers are introducing progressive forms of labor organization. In Truck Production Administration Number 1, for example, 224 complex brigades have been created and will be using the portional method. By increasing the number of trailers it became possible to decrease the number of trucks needed to ship grain. Whereas last year this auto administration serviced 33 sovkhozes, now it services 80. Truck drivers will deliver grain to eight grain-reception enterprises on an hourly schedule.

Good changes inspire hope. But unfortunately in some places old problems continue to taint the harvesting conveyor. The farmers of Amantogayskiy Rayon were first in Turgay Oblast to begin harvesting. When the time came to move units into the fields only half of the combine fleet was ready for work. In addition, of this number only one-third began harvesting operations. Workers in Derzhavinskiy, Zhanadalinskiy and Arkalykskiy rayons were also not able to bring out combines on time.

In Dzhetygarinskiy Rayon of Kustanay Oblast as of 20 August almost one-fourth of combines were standing idle, including 100 which just came off the plant's conveyor this year. The reason was the shortage of cadres of machine operators. Now swift measures are being taken to make the machines finally work. But wouldn't it have been better to worry about this earlier? After all, the situation with cadres is well-known in party raykoms as well as in rayon agricultural administrations.

The expanse of virgin lands is boundless. Whereas in Kustanay and Turgay oblasts harvesting is just really beginning, in Aktyubinsk Oblast it is in full swing and in Uralsk Oblast it is near completion. Workers of Aktyubinsk Oblast, in increasing the pace of threshing, are stepping up the sale of grain. Farmers of Kazakhstan's Ural area are striving to deliver the maximal amount of grain to the state.

8228
CSO: 1824/643

PROGRESS, PROBLEMS IN GRAIN HARVEST

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by I. Yavorovskiy, Kurgal'dzhinskiy Rayon, Tselinograd Oblast: "Difficult Grain"]

[Text] "Well, we have arrived," said Aytken Medeubayev, senior agronomist of Karashalginskiy Sovkhoz with satisfaction, seeing the combines as they came over the hillock. Nearing the brigade of Sapi Kairzhanov, he added, "Look--they did not remain idle for even a minute. You yourself understand what it means for Shtrekert, for example, to stop even for a minute."

In answer the brigade leader nodded his head in agreement.

The conversation concerned the combined mechanized detachment of combine operators which had come here to the fifth brigade. The day before it was at work in a neighboring brigade, where it opened an account with regard to harvested hectares. Now the grain here was ready.

The detachment consists of the best combine operators of the sovkhoz, and not just of the sovkhoz. Even in the rayon there is great respect for Emil Rayngol'dovich Shtrekert, for example. The link he heads has been first in grain threshing for several years now. Previously he worked with his son Vladimir, and his other son Eduard moved the grain from their combines. Now Eduard is also driving a combine.

Together with the Shtrekerts there are many other noteworthy masters in the detachment. The detachment usually harvests one-third of the total harvest, or over 10,000 hectares. This comes to 1,000 hectares each. Unfortunately, this year it will hardly be possible to reach this level.

Yes, the drought was a severe one, bringing many problems. Machine operators have been working with great fervor since the first days, trying to loose as little grain as possible. The maneuvering of equipment is one of the ways to curtail the harvesting period and thus, harvest losses. Last year, also prior to the start of mass harvesting operations, the same type of contract detachment was created from among the best machine operators of all brigades. It was efficiently moved to places where grain matured most rapidly. The enterprise was first in the rayon to complete harvesting. Presently it is

planned to complete harvesting in 18-20 days, although conditions are somewhat more complex--feed procurement is still continuing, which means that people and equipment are being used for that purpose. Incidentally, the sovkhoz was again first in the rayon to fulfill quotas for feed procurement. But this year every ton of hay is also dear, and this is why feed procurers have pledged to procure another 700 tons above the quota.

The main efforts are being directed at grain harvesting, of course. At present it is planned to curtail the harvest period because of the fact that there are more of the enterprise's own combine operators. Whereas last year there were 55 of them, now there are 72; some of them have undergone training in special courses during the winter.

A characteristic feature of the current harvest is the fact that the sovkhoz, as the entire oblast, did not receive supplementary transport vehicles for the transport of grain, as is usually the case. In connection with this, in Karashalginskiy Sovkhoz as well as in the oblast as a whole enormous work has been done to mobilize their own transportation and other means to enable them to accelerate the transport of the harvest. In the sovkhoz tractor trailers are being used extensively. Whereas, for example, last year trailers were used to move grain from combines in only one brigade, and it was able to do without trucks, today 20 tractor trailers are ready, including 10 which are large-capacity. Five tractor-trailer rigs have been created using Kirovets tractors. It is planned that they will transport at least 4,000 tons of grain.

The capacity of threshing floors has also increased in the enterprise. Here bunker-accumulators with a capacity of 100 tons have been set up. They have been raised to a height that would allow large trucks to pass under freely. Local efficiency experts have constructed two unloaders of on-board machines. Some accumulators-reloaders have been set up in fields.

In other words, a great deal has been done to curtail harvesting time and to avoid harvest losses, and not only of grain, but of straw and chaff as well. It should be said that in this regard a small error was tolerated which was immediately corrected, it is true. The grain is short in height and sparse and for this reason the straw falls through the smallest cracks. Regular sealing of shockers turned out to be inadequate. Machine operators carried out additional sealing of shockers for all combines, and closed the back and lower screens with special covers.

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CSO: 1824/643

MAJOR CROP PROCESSING AND WEATHER REPORTING

HARVEST PROGRESS IN KAZAKHSTAN

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

[Article: "The Handwriting of Masters"]

[Text] In the virgin lands of the republic the harvest has reached our northern borders. All 6,000 harvesting-transport complexes and detachments have made the transition to the mass cutting and threshing of grains.

Already during the first days of selective harvesting there were instances of highly productive labor. In 5 days grains were harvested from an area of 0.5 million hectares. Thousands of combines are overfulfilling quotas. In Chervonnyy and Novoishchimskiy sovkhozes of Kokchetav and Tselinograd oblasts in the brigades of V. Kirichek and K. Balabayev each combine operator unloads 300-400 quintals from the bunker per day.

The rapid pace of harvesting is determined to a large extent by collective contracts, to which over 2,000 farming brigades and links have made the transition. Virgin lands farmers use the watch method of work and portional and combine-trailer methods for moving grain to threshing floors. Due to this the need for motor vehicle transport has decreased by one third. Kirovets tractors are extensively used for moving the harvest from the fields.

After the rains the rush began. In addition, tall and short grain plants alternate in the fields, requiring a particular harvesting technology on each land area. This complicates harvesting. After considering the special characteristics of the harvest, the RAPO [Rayon Agro-Industrial Association] strengthened combine detachments.

In addition to the careful threshing of grain, chaff and straw are also harvested. Units have been carefully sealed. In a complex with reaping the basis for the future harvest is being developed. Machine operators drag stubble remains to the edges of fields and plow early fall fields.

In the republic spike crops have been threshed on 5 million hectares--on one-fifth of the fields.

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CSO: 1824/643

BRIEFS

HARVEST PACE INCREASING--Moscow--Farmers of enterprises near Moscow are increasing the pace of potato harvesting. Already in August 200 quintals of tubers are being produced per hectare. In many kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the capital oblast the new variety, Iskra, has been introduced. It has turned out to be productive. The farmers of the Moscow region intend to supply the tables of citizens with 724,000 tons of potatoes, which is 20,000 tons more than last year. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 24 Aug 84 p 1] 8228

MECHANIZATION AIDS HARVEST--Novgorod (TASS)--Novgorod farmers are being aided in curtailing potato planting time by means of the mechanical loading of tubers in units. This was introduced by local efficiency experts. Loading takes place en route. This enables workers to decrease expenditures, to free dozens of work hands and to accelerate the pace of planting the "second bread." For example, in Krasnyy Udarnik Sovkhoz the output per unit surpasses the norm by almost double. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 24 Aug 84 p 1] 8228

MECHANIZATION HIGH--Leningrad--Yesterday planting units were taken into the potato fields in all enterprises of Leningrad Oblast. Complex mechanization has been introduced this year on all 29,000 hectares of plowland earmarked for the cultivation of the "second bread." Industrial methods are being used by almost 200 potato-farming brigades and links which have taken fields according to collective contracts. [Text] [Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 May 84 p 1] 8228

GOOD POTATO HARVEST--Yaroslavl', 25 [Jul] (TASS)--Today the potato-farming enterprises of the oblast joined in the "field-store" conveyor. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have begun harvesting the tubers of early varieties, delivering potatoes directly from harvesting machines to trading counters, to cafeterias and to public-nutrition concerns. A warm and moist July accelerated the maturation of the second bread. Farmers of Sovkhoz imeni Dzerzhinskiy were heartened by an especially good harvest--up to 220-250 quintals per hectare. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 26 Jul 84 p 1] 8228

ABBREVIATED SCHEDULE--Kirov, 15 [May]--Field work is being carried out in the oblast on an abbreviated schedule. Machine operators are simultaneously sowing early spring grains and planting potatoes. [By V. Shul'gin] [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 16 May 84 p 1] 8228

PROGRESSIVE TECHNOLOGY--Izhevsk, 2 [Jun] (TASS)--The farmers of the Udmurt ASSR have begun the continuous cultivation of soil. In Zav'yalovskiy, Mozhginskiy and other rayons this important agricultural device, which facilitates the destruction of weeds, is to be employed twice. The republic's leading enterprises achieve guaranteed high yields. Almost all potato fields in the autonomous republic have made the transition this year to contracts with the use of progressive industrial technology for cultivating the valuable food crop. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 3 Jun 84 p 1] 8228

CONTRACT LABOR ORGANIZATION--Cherkessk--The potato farmers of Karachayevo-Cherkess Autonomous Oblast have begun planting seed tubers, orienting themselves with the achievements of the mechanized link of A. Bidzhiyev of Oktyabr' Kolkhoz. Utilizing the contractual organization of labor, this cost-accounting collective increased the productivity of potatoes to 268 quintals per hectare, which is over double the quota. [Text] [Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Apr 84 p 1] 8228

GOAL TO INCREASE YIELD--Krasnodar, 6 [Apr]--In the kray measures are being taken to increase potato production. The planting area on irrigated acreage has been increased and potatoes have been planted after the best predecessors in the foothill zone, where favorable conditions exist for the cultivation of the "second bread." On all fields the basic fertilizers and herbicides were applied in the fall. Now the kray's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are completing potato planting. On the greater part of the area progressive ridge and strip-ridge methods of distributing tubers are being utilized; in Kuban' conditions these methods achieved an increase in the harvest and allowed for the complex mechanization of labor-intensive processes. [By Yu. Semenenko] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 7 Apr 84 p 1] 8228

NEW PLANTING METHODS--(TASS)--The farmers of the steppe and foothill zones of the North Osetian ASSR, who completed the planting of early potato varieties yesterday, utilized industrial technology. The cultivation of potatoes is carried out today according to the progressive strip-ridge method, which was developed by specialists of the Northern Caucasus Scientific-Research Institute of Mountainous and Foothill Agriculture. As a result, the maturation of tubers is accelerated significantly. Farmers have pledged to harvest 250-270 quintals of potatoes per hectare this year. [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Apr 84 p 1] 8228

MASS POTATO HARVESTING--Arkhangel'sk (TASS)--In the northernmost region of the Non-Chernozem Zone the mass harvesting of potatoes has begun. The farmers of Arkhangelsk Oblast must dig up tubers on over 11,000 hectares. The first tons of the "second bread" are sent from sorting points directly to the trade network. [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Aug 84 p 1] 8228

LARGE POTATO HARVEST--Ordzhonikidze (TASS)--The mechanized complexes of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the North Osetian ASSR, which have begun the mass harvesting of potatoes, are depending on the highly productive use of technology. The progressive method of cultivating this crop that was developed by specialists from the Northern Caucasus NII [Scientific-Research Institute] of Mountainous and Foothill Agriculture and the use of regionalized varieties helped farmers to raise a large potato harvest. In specialized enterprises each hectare yields up to 320 quintals. [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Aug 84 p 1] 8228

SEED FARMING--In 1983 the oblast's farmers focused their attention on the development of a good basis for achieving a large harvest during the fourth year of the five-year plan. Special attention was given to the radical improvement of seed farming. Thus, winter crops were sown using seed of regionalized varieties no lower than the fifth reproduction, 96 percent of which met the requirements for first class, and 4 percent--for second class of the sowing standard. Last fall kolkhozes, sovkhozes and state farms stored 730,000 tons of seed from spring grain crops, which comprises 102 percent of the plan. All seed has been checked for quality, 54 percent corresponds to first class and 36 percent--to second class; 90 percent belong to the first-fifth reproduction. Today on the whole variety and sowing qualities of seed are significantly better than in past years. Enterprises have completed the plowing of fall fields; on the entire area winter crops have been top-dressed with mineral fertilizer. Livestock was transferred to winter upkeep in an organized manner and pace is increasing in preparing equipment for field work. [Text] [Sverdlovsk URAL'SKIYE NIVY in Russian No 5, May 84 p 2 [COPYRIGHT: "Ural'skiye nivy", 1984] 8228

MANEUVERING EQUIPMENT--Orenburg, 20 [Jul]--"Its Own Harvest Technology for Each Field," is the banner under which the grain farmers of Orenburg Oblast joined the harvest during the fourth year of the five-year plan. A special feature of this year's harvest is the non-uniform maturation of crops and a green second growth. Under these conditions an especially precise selection of harvesting methods is needed, and at the present time machine operators are utilizing technology for the placement of grains in windrows as well as in direct combining. The harvesting operations are being carried out in an organized manner by the workers of southern Sol'-Iletskiy, Ilekskiy and Akbulakskiy rayons. Gradually the harvest is encompassing the enterprises in the central zone. [By I. Gavrilonko] [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 21 Jul 84 p 1] 8228

GRAIN HARVESTING--Orenburg--The machine operators of Orenburg Oblast are completing work on the third million hectares of grains. At present the oblast's sovkhozes and kolkhozes are threshing 100,000 hectares of grain crops daily. On the initiative of leading enterprises a shock 10-day period has been proclaimed here with regard to completing harvest operations and sales of grain to the state. [Text] [Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Aug 84 p 1] 8228

HARVEST COMPETITION--Ufa, 14 [Aug]--Competition among harvesting links and complexes in the autonomous republic is in full swing at present. Its directors, as in past years, are the combine operators who have threshed 1,000 tons of grain and more per season. [By V. Orlov] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 15 Aug 84 p 1] 8228

FIRST-SHEAF HOLIDAY--Orel, 12 Jul (TASS)--The harvesting campaign began on one of the vastest grain fields in the nonchernozem area--Orel Oblast. The first-sheaf holiday was held on all the other farms of Livenskiy Rayon. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 13 Jul 84 p 1/ The first-sheaf holiday was held on all the other farms of Livenskiy Rayon. Machine operators in the oblast's other rayons also began grain harvesting. /Text/ /Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 84 p 1/ 11,439

COLLECTIVE CONTRACT METHOD--Orel--The reaping campaign on the fields of Orel Oblast has picked up speed. All rayons are engaged in rye and wheat harvesting. Machine operators in Livenskiy Rayon set the tone in the socialist competition. Here the grain field is entrusted to links and detachments working by the collective contract method. The rayon is the first in Orel Oblast to begin the sale of grain to the state. /Text/ /Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Jul 84 p 1/ 11,439

HARVESTING-TRANSPORT COMPLEXES--Orel, 2 Aug --A total of 512 harvesting-transport complexes operate on the oblast's fields. Every day they mow grain crops on 30,000 to 35,000 hectares and do not delay threshing. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are selling grain to the state. /By SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' foreign correspondent/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 3 Aug 84 p 1/ 11,439

WINTER RYE HARVESTING--Orel--Farmers in Orel Oblast have completed winter rye harvesting. On all 150,000 hectares this crop has been put into windrows, which are being threshed. Everywhere rye expanses give full-weight grain harvests. /Text/ /Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Aug 84 p 1/ 11,439

GRAIN SALE TO STATE--Orel Oblast--Harvesting is efficiently organized on the fields of Livenskiy Rayon in Orel Oblast. The reaping of grain crops is being completed here. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are selling grain to the state at full speed. Most of the 38 farms in the rayon are also gathering stable harvests. A number of farms have fulfilled this year's plans ahead of schedule and continue to sell grain to the state in excess of the plan. /Excerpts/ /Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Aug 84 p 1/ 11,439

OVERALL MECHANIZED DETACHMENTS--Bryansk--Machine operators in Klintsovskiy Rayon have moved harvesters to fields. They have begun swath grain harvesting. Overall mechanized detachments, about 500 of which have been established in the oblast, are to harvest grain crops from 700,000 hectares and to gather rye from one-third of them. /Text/ /Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Jul 84 p 1/ 11,439

COMPLEX WEATHER CONDITIONS--Bryansk, 28 Aug (TASS)--Machine operators on the Krasnyy Oktyabr' Sovkhoz needed only 110 hours to harvest grain. It was not easy to do this. On many fields plants lodged owing to rains and winds. However, despite complex conditions, on the average, more than 30 quintals of grain per hectare, as was envisaged, were gathered there. Other farms in the oblast are also completing grain harvesting. Many of them are selling grain to the state in excess of the plan. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 29 Aug 84 p 1/ 11,439

SOWING OF WINTER CROPS--Bryansk, 31 Aug (TASS)--Today farmers in Novozybkovskiy Rayon have begun the sale of grain to the state in excess of the plan. They have also fully stored high-quality seeds for next year's harvest. In the last few years the rayon's farms have increased gross grain production significantly. And this on land, where every second hectare of arable land is sand. The success of farmers in Novozybkovskiy Rayon lies in the high standard of farming and agrotechnology. A total of 18 tons of organic fertilizers and more per hectare are now applied here. For example, farmers in Novozybkovskiy Rayon have carted 1.2 million tons of composts for this year's harvest. The sowing of winter crops is now in full swing in the rayon. They will occupy 21,000 hectares of fields. A total of 19,000 hectares of arable land are assigned for rye. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 1 Sep 84 p 1/ 11,439

STRONG WINTER WHEAT--Ryazan--Grain growers on the Kolkhoz imeni Chapayev and the Krasnaya Zvezda Kolkhoz in Ryazanskiy Rayon confirmed the merits of the Zarya strong winter wheat developed by breeders in Moscow and Ryazan for the nonchernozem area. It produced up to 40 quintals of grain per hectare there. /Text/ /Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Aug 84 p 1/ 11,439

GRAIN PROCUREMENT PLAN--Tula, 30 Aug --A high labor intensity prevails on fields in Yefremovskiy Rayon. Throughout the harvesting campaign farmers show examples of a skillful utilization of equipment and set high competence and organization against the whims of the weather. Here is the result: Yefremovskiy Rayon is the first in the oblast to complete the harvesting of grain crops and to fulfill the grain procurement plan, filling the homeland's bins with 45,000 tons of high-quality grain. Grain sale is continuing. /By A. Zholobov, SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' correspondent/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 31 Aug 84 p 1/ 11,439

GRAIN THRESHING--Tula, 3 Sep --The oblast's farmers are completing grain threshing on the last 100,000 hectares. Many farms have grown quite a good harvest. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have filled state bins with almost ½ million tons of grain. /By A. Zholobov/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 3 Sep 84 p 1/ 11,439

COMPETITION INCREASES PRODUCTION--Ufa, 24 [Aug]--Competition accelerates harvesting and grain procurement. New and higher goals were adopted in competition by many enterprises of the autonomous republic. The farmers and procurers of the autonomous republic are full of decisiveness regarding pleasing the homeland with great labor successes. [By V. Orlov] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 25 Aug 84 p 1] 8228

ELEVATORS STORE GRAIN--Gruzdevskiy Elevator and Sterlitamakskiy and Davlekanovskiy combines of grain products are accepting and processing the harvest cultivated by Bashkir grain farmers efficiently and without interruptions. Farmers in the autonomous republic are increasing the pace of grain sales to the state. Krasnokamskiy Rayon, which has fulfilled its procurement plan, is ahead. As usual, the Ilishev field masters raised a good harvest. Seventy percent of the planned amount of grain has been delivered to state granaries. Dyurtyulinskiy Rayon has delivered almost the same amount to the elevator. [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Aug 84 p 1] 8228

MASS WHEAT HARVESTING--Alma-Ata, 1 Sep (TASS)--Kazakhstan's machine operators have completed grain harvesting on one-half of the sown areas--almost 12.5 million hectares. Many farms, having coped with barley harvesting, began the mass harvesting of the basic grain crop--wheat. Harvesting-transport complexes and detachments have to work under complex conditions. Wheat and barley happened to be uneven. In order to gather all the grown harvest in full, it was necessary to put additional reserves into operation. The intensity of the harvesting campaign in the republic is increasing every day. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 2 Sep 84 p 1/ 11,439

EFFICIENT USE OF EQUIPMENT--Tselinograd, 4 Sep (TASS)--A. Kusainov's harvesting link from the Novorybinskiy Sovkhoz headed the socialist competition in grain harvesting on Kazakhstan's virgin land. Putting additional reserves into operation, it attained a daily overfulfillment of the established norms. The advanced collective threshed grain on 120 hectares per shift, exceeding the assignment more than twofold. "The improvement in the batch method of work universally applied in harvesting gave the greatest effect," said the famous machine operator, on whom the title of Hero of Socialist Labor was conferred for his great contribution to the development of virgin land. "We suggested that our colleagues in the harvesting-transport detachment should give up the services of drivers. The calculations proved to be correct. Kirovets power tractors with heavy freight trailers replaced the vehicles used for the mass delivery of grain to state bins. The productivity of combines increased by 40 to 50 percent and transport costs were reduced to almost one-half. Following the example of the Novorybinskiy Sovkhoz, other farms in the virgin-land Ishim area are putting new reserves into operation. The main emphasis is placed on an efficient use of equipment and a reduction in its downtime. In the oblast grain is threshed on 140,000 to 150,000 hectares every day, which is much more than during the same time last year. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 5 Sep 84 p 1/ 11,439

POOR-QUALITY GRAIN THRESHING--The watch method is widely used in virgin-land oblasts. Combines do not leave plots for 20 hours. The collective of P. Rublevskiy's brigade from the Angarskiy Sovkhoz was one of the first to gather grain in Turgay Oblast. In two weeks machine operators threshed grain crops on 5,000 hectares. Every minute counts for grain growers in Tselinograd Oblast. In 24 hours they put wheat into windrows on more than 115,000 hectares. High productivity is ensured by an efficient organization of labor and an effective use of equipment. The large-group method of harvesting and batch and

combitrailer grain delivery have been mastered almost everywhere here. However, disruptions have not been avoided. Combines have not been well prepared for the harvesting campaign everywhere. For example, Chistopol'skiy Rayon, which was the first in Kokchetav Oblast to join harvesting, is now among the lagging ones. A significant number of units are idle here owing to disrepair. It happens that the quality of threshing is overlooked. On the Sovkhoz imeni Nakhimov in Turgay Oblast during a check people's controllers detected much grain in the chaff and unthreshed ears, in straw heaps. Not only combine operators, but also specialists and brigade leaders, who poorly supervise machine operators, are to blame. Virgin land has begun to deliver grain to the state. In Kokchetav Oblast in all rayons "red strings of carts" headed for elevators. The first day of grain procurement became a true holiday. The contribution of Kzyltuskiy farmers is the most significant. They intend to dispatch no less than 300,000 tons of grain--much more than the plan--to state bins. The farms where the harvest is lower than expected will also participate as much as they can in grain delivery. /Text/ /Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 84 p 1/ 11,439

RYE HARVEST IN PROGRESS--Barnaul--The Altay farmers have moved their harvesters and combines out onto the fields for harvesting the rye. The winter rye has ripened over vast areas. The machine operators of the Mayak Kolkhoz and the Partizanskiy Sovkhoz in Volchikhinskiy Rayon are maneuvering their equipment in a skilful manner. /Text/ /Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Aug 84 p 1/ 7026

ASSISTANCE FROM AVIATORS--Barnaul, 3 Jul--The Altay grain growers are receiving a great amount of assistance from the pilots of agricultural aviation and this assistance is increasing from year to year. Last summer alone, the collective of the Barnaul Aviation Enterprise chemically treated crops on an area of 620,000 hectares. Each morning up to 60 winged assistants of the farmers appear over the grain fields for the purpose of spraying herbicides. And in the foothills portion of the kray, helicopters have joined in the work. The aviators have already treated more than 350,000 hectares of crops. The crews of AN-2 aircraft headed by commanders A.N. Argunov, V.S. Karpelev, Ye.P. Pervukhin and many others are carrying out their duties in an efficient and intelligent manner and with a jeweller's accuracy. Each one of these crews already has 15,000-18,000 hectares of "weeded" wheat to its credit. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 4 Jul 84 p 1/ 7026

TENDING OF CROPS--Barnaul, 18 Jun--The tending of the crops has already commenced on the spring crop fields in the Altay Kray (more than 5 million hectares). Thousands of units have commenced cultivating the seedlings of wheat, oats, barley and other crops, with this work already being completed on the second million hectares. The sugar beet and corn sowings are being cultivated simultaneously. In those areas where drill rows can be seen, row crop cultivators have joined in the work. Nor is the quality of the bare fallow being overlooked here, of which there are almost 1 million hectares. Many farms are already carrying out a repeated tilling of the fallow in the interest of accumulating as much moisture and nutrients in it as possible. /by A. Torichko/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 19 Jun 84 p 2/ 7026

NEW WINTER-HARDY VARIETY--Barnaul--The new Altayskiy-1 Tritikale variety, created by scientists at the Altay Scientific Research Institute of Farming and the Breeding of Agricultural Crops, has displayed a high resistance against low temperatures. Of all of the winter crop varieties grown this season in the Altay Kray, this hybrid of wheat with rye endured the winter and spring frosts better than all of the rest. /Text/ /Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Jun 84 p 1/ 7026

HIGH WINTER WHEAT YIELDS--Kurgan, 21 Aug--The harvest operations in the Trans-Urals region are increasing in tempo. The machine operators are threshing their winter crops and also their crops of early sowing periods. The Zavety Lenina Kolkhoz in Kargapol'skiy Rayon is obtaining a fine yield and is acquiring sufficient seed for its purposes. The Omsk bred Priboy variety of winter wheat and also Mironovskaya-808 have proven to be very promising. On some fields the kolkhozes imeni Kalinin, imeni Chapayev and Pamyat' Chkalova in Shchuchanskiy Rayon are obtaining up to 30 quintals of grain per hectare from these varieties. High winter wheat yields have also been obtained at the Bakharevskiy Sovkhoz and at the Kolkhoz imeni Zhdanov in Safakulevskiy Rayon. /by I. Shevchenko/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 22 Aug 84 p 1/ 7026

WINTER RYE SOWINGS EXPANDED--Kurgan--The machine operators in Kurgan Oblast sowed their winter rye prior to the commencement of the mass harvesting of spring grain crops. This year the kolkhozes and sovkhozes expanded by one third the area allocated for this valuable crop. It has been planted mainly on fallow and well fertilized autumn plowed land. Based upon actual experience, the Kurgan farmers are convinced regarding the generous nature of rye. For example, each one of 600 hectares planted in winter rye at the Zavety Lenina Kolkhoz in Shadrinskiy Rayon furnished an average of 37 quintals of grain. /Text/ /Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Aug 84 p 1/ 7026

MASS GRAIN HARVEST--Kurgan, 24 Aug--The mass harvesting of crops is underway on farms throughout the oblast. Winter and spring crops have already been cut down on almost 500,000 hectares, of which amount two thirds have been threshed. Despite the dry summer, fine crops have developed in a number of rayons. At the Zavety Lenina Kolkhoz in Shadrinskiy Rayon -- the birthplace of the eminent field crop grower T.S. Mal'tsev -- each one of 600 hectares of winter rye furnished 37 quintals of grain. Commencing with the very first days of the harvest, many farms have been procuring grain of improved quality. The initial tens of thousands of tons of grain have already been delivered to the oblast's receiving points. /by I. Shevchenko/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 25 Aug 84 p 1/ 7026

MANEUVERING OF EQUIPMENT--Barnaul, 24 Aug--All of the grain receiving points in the Altay Kray have begun accepting the grain of the new harvest. The harvesting of grain crops in the kray is being carried out by more than 1,500

harvesting-transport complexes, which have 25,000 combines at their disposal. Depending upon the situation, the grain growers employ either two-stage or direct combining. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 25 Aug 84 p 1/ 7026

ALTAY GRAIN HARVEST--Altay Kray--Tretyakovskiy Rayon -- a southern rayon and usually one of the first in the Altay Kray to commence the harvest work. Here they developed the harvest plan in a timely manner and took into account the peculiarities of the year. They decided to prepare 80 percent of the combines for all of the work regimes. The machine operators were provided with the necessary attachments for harvesting lodged grain crops, including the well known attachments developed by the Altay skilled craftsman Morozov. Units with fans and side rakes were used for drying out the windrows. This year the demand for high quality harvest work is strict as never before. This is being felt at all levels: from a people's control post in the field to the kray party committee. The following incident occurred at the Aley Kolkhoz: here a brigade achieved a high rate and cut down 200 hectares of grain crops while rain was falling. And what if the windrows begin to sprout? The raysel'khozupravleniye dealt very strictly with the kolkhoz chairman and the agronomist for their ill-considered actions. Urgent measures were undertaken and the windrows were dried out. But this incident at the beginning of the harvest campaign served as a serious lesson for the kolkhoz leaders. Moreover, not everyone draws the proper conclusion when a mistake is made. At the 40 Let Oktyabrya Kolkhoz, the motor vehicle scales had not been adjusted for the harvest campaign. A phone call was made from the kolkhoz and telegrams were sent. The chief engineer at the Altay Instrument Repair Plant, A.M. Potemkin, promised assistance but he obviously forgot to carry through. The chief of the Rubtsovsk cost accounting section of this enterprise, N.D. Dobren'kiy, displayed similar indifference to the concerns of the grain growers. "I sent you experts -- look for them in the rayon" he stated. But the experts became lost somewhere and meanwhile the motor vehicle scales in the rayon are still waiting to be adjusted. The grain harvest in the Altay Kray is being carried out by 1,530 complexes equipped with 25,000 combines. Here there are 2,258 teams operating on the basis of the brigade contract method. They are responsible for almost 3 million hectares of sowings. The yields are higher in those rayons where teams display concern for the land. For example, this year the farmers in Smolenskiy Rayon intend to sell 61,000 tons of grain to the state instead of 41,000 as called for in the plan and also to fulfill their 4-year program by 108 percent. The remaining farmers joined in the competition for the successful completion of the harvest campaign immediately following the farmers in Smolenskiy Rayon. The front of the harvest work is expanding out on the Altay grain fields. /by B. Prokhorov/ /Excerpts/ /Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Aug 84 p 1/ 7026

HIGH GRASS HARVEST RATES--Kurgan, 2 Jul--The green harvest is in full swing in the Trans-Urals region. The grasses have turned out to be fine in all areas. They have already been cut down over considerable areas. The initial thousands of tons of hay have already been placed in stacks, the procurement of grass meal is in progress and the haylage storage containers are being filled. The grass harvesting rates are considerably higher than those for last year. The agricultural workers have resolved to mow all of their grasses prior to 10 July. /by I. Shevchenko/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 3 Jul 84 p 1/ 7026

FALLOW FIELD PLOWING--Kurgan, 18 Jun--Compared to the autumn plowed fields, the fallow fields in the Trans-Urals region are one and a half times more productive and even moreso during dry years. This year there are 420,000 hectares of fallow fields -- 14 percent of the arable land. Once the sowing work was completed, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes shifted their equipment over to plowing the fallow land. In almost all areas the machine operators are grouped into detachments and teams and they work on the basis of one order. In Yurgamyshskiy Rayon, based upon the experience of the Put' K Kommunizmu Kolkhoz, use was made of the watch method for plowing fallow land. It calls for two shifts of tractor operators for each Kirovets and T-4 and for the continuous use of equipment up until the first technical maintenance period. /by I. Shevchenko/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 19 Jun 84 p 1/ 7026

PRODUCTION GOALS--Kurgan, 15 Jun--This year the oblast's farmers must produce 3.2 million tons of grain, 81,000 tons of potatoes and 35,000 tons of vegetables and compared to the level for 3 years of the five-year plan they must raise hay procurements by 17 percent, haylage -- by 29, root crops -- by 56 percent and they must produce many other types of feed. The farm machine operators and their APK /agroindustrial complex/ partners began tending the crops commencing with the very first days of summer. The plans called for chemical weed control work alone to be carried out on 750,000 hectares. /by I. Shevchenko/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 16 Jun 84 p 1/ 7026

HARVEST WORK IN PROGRESS--Kurgan, 31 Jul--Recently the country's well known Zavety Lenina Kolkhoz in Shadrinskiy Rayon received the participants in a seminar, the purpose of which was to study the peculiarities of the present harvest. One of the kolkhoz's field crop growers, T.S. Mal'tsev, shared some of his thoughts. In view of this year's conditions, the farm's principal concerns, just as always, concern the grain crops. A good harvest is expected in Shatrovskiy, Katayskiy and other rayons. The machine operators at a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have already gone out to cut and thresh the winter rye and peas. In Shchuchanskiy Rayon these crops have ripened on 7,000 hectares. /by I. Shevchenko/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 1 Aug 84 p 1/ 7026

SPIKE CROP HARVEST--Kustanay--The oblast's farmers have harvested and threshed spike crops on the first 200,000 hectares. The grains are short in height. This is why direct combining with a low cut is utilized mainly. In this, straw and chaff are also collected completely. In many enterprises they are taken from straw shockers to wagons and moved to the edges of fields. The soil is plowed immediately. "On such land and fallow, occupying about 1 million hectares, grain farmers yield 2-3 times more than on other fields," says the deputy director of the oblast sovkhoz administration, N. Detkin. "For next year's harvest we will expand the area in fallow." Technological lines on threshing floors are at full capacity. Seed is cleaned and stored; commercial grain is brought up to high condition. [Text] [Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 84 p 1] 8228

GRAIN HARVEST HALF OVER--Semipalatinsk--Oblast farmers have harvested grain from over half the fields. The grain farmers of Kokpektinskiy and Novoshul'-binskiy rayons are leading in socialist competition. For the start of the season all elevators were renovated, additional capacities were provided in them and the capacities of the drying industry were increased significantly. Grain is received without interruption day and night. The new Bel'-Agachinskiy Elevator, built at the crossroads of routes from Novoshul'binskiy and Borodulikhinskiy rayons, has accepted the harvest. The new "house of grain" has decreased the distance that grain had to be shipped from the enterprises by almost one-half. [Text] [Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 84 p 1] 8228

RICH HARVEST--Eastern Kazakhstan Oblast--A rich harvest has been cultivated in the fields of Glubokovskiy Rayon of East Kazakhstan Oblast. Many enterprises of Shemonaikhinskiy, Bol'shenarymskiy, Zyryanovskiy, Zaysanskiy and other regions of Rudnyy Altay began harvesting grains in an organized manner. In productivity, the leaders are the farmers of Glubokovskiy Rayon, as before. From each hectare they thresh an average of 28 quintals of grain. Competion among machine operators is headed here by preceptors with 20 years of experience in harvesting operations. The first dozen tons of good-quality grain have already been sent to procurement points. [By P. Shchuplov] [Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 84 p 1] 8228

CSO: 1824/643

LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

UZBEK FEED CROP HARVESTING PROGRESS, TASKS REVIEWED

Procurement Methods, Goals

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 Jun 84 p 2

/Article by specialists attached to UzSSR Ministry of Agriculture: "Especially Concerning Feed"/

/Text/ This year, based upon the tasks set forth in the country's Food Program, the republic's livestock breeders must procure 6,600,000 tons of coarse feed, including 2,750,000 tons of hay and 1,100,000 tons of haylage, they must lay away 4,400,000 tons of silage, obtain 750,000 tons of root crops and produce 200,000 tons of vitamin grass meal. The solving of these tasks will be dependent upon how completely the kolkhozes and sovkhozes utilize the feed production reserves available chiefly on the irrigated arable land.

In order to increase the production of coarse and succulent feed, the agrotechnical requirements must be carried out in an accurate and timely manner. The experience of leading farms confirms the fact that such action serves to increase the forage crop yields and at the same time it creates reliable feed supplies. The Chinaz Sovkhoz and the Politotdel Kolkhoz in Tashkent Oblast, the sovkhozes imeni Pushkin, Malik and Sotsializm in Syr-Darya Oblast and some others serve as fine examples. The increase in feed production enabled the farms to increase their sales of milk and meat to the state.

In addition to increasing the production volume, a vital task is also that of raising the quality of the feed being procured. Last year the republic's farms fulfilled their tasks for procuring coarse and succulent feed and yet the quality of the feed was not very high. Of 2.2 million tons of hay procured, only 40 percent could be classified as being of 1st class quality and in Kashka-Darya Oblast the figure was even less -- 11 percent, in Surkhan-Darya Oblast -- 16 and in Navoi Oblast -- 24 percent.

Experience reveals that quite often the farm specialists do not adhere to the feed preparation technology, especially that for haylage. Of 2.1 million tons of haylage, only 41 percent was classified as being of 1st class quality. This year again the technology is not being followed. On a number of farms in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR and in Samarkand and Dzhizak oblasts, the rules established for the laying in of haylage, for procuring hay and also for accounting for the feed are being violated in a crude manner. For example, on farms in

Payarykskiy, Akdarinskiy and Samarkandskiy rayons the haylage bulk is not being studied for moisture and carotene content during the laying in process. At the Payaryk Sovkhoz, only 74 tons of coarse feed were obtained by 21 April against a plan calling for 6,000 tons. Meanwhile, the summary by the raystatupravleniye /rayon statistical administration/ indicated that 103 tons had been obtained and the operational summary of the RAPO /rayon agroindustrial association/ -- 193. Why such differences in the figures? Who is right here and who is deliberately furnishing incorrect data?

Quite often the alfalfa is harvested during the period of full blossoming and the hay in the windrows dries out to an excessive degree, with its most valuable portion being lost -- the leaves.

The harvesting technology is being disregarded on farms in Kamashinskiy Rayon. Here are the facts. Alfalfa was cut down on 400 hectares at the Sovkhoz imeni Karl Marks and more than 10 days later the area still had not been watered. Only 1,200 tons of alfalfa were procured at kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Guzarskiy Rayon -- slightly more than one fourth of the entire procurement plan for coarse feeds and haylage was laid away in earthen trenches in spite of the rules.

The production of vitamin grass meal is being neglected in Kashka-Darya. The first cutting of alfalfa, the most productive one, was completed long ago and still no attempt has been made to procure valuable protein and vitamin meal. How does one evalute this?

On many farms and in many rayons, a lack of responsibility is resulting in extremely high expenditures of feed per unit of output. Thus, in 1983 the expenditures for a kilogram of weight increase in cattle in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR amounted to more than 40 feed units, in Samarkand and Navoi oblasts -- 28 feed units. Are not the farm leaders in these oblasts being too wasteful?

It is scientifically sound and economically feasible to commence the harvesting of leguminous grasses for hay during the budding phase, cereal grasses -- during the phase which includes the commencement of heading and to complete the first cutting within 5-7 days, but not later than the beginning of blossoming for one tenth of the plants. It is recommended that alfalfa be cut down when new shoots begin to sprout from the root neck, since this period coincides with the commencement of blossoming. The height at which alfalf is cut down has a direct effect on the hay yield and its quality and also on subsequent yields. If the cutting height for the alfalfa or grasses is 1 centimeter too high it can result in a shortfall in yield of 5-7 percent. In the case of high cuttings, there can be not only a shortfall in hay but also a deterioration in its quality obtained from a subsequent cutting. The harvesting of grasses during the early stages of growth, when the leaves are on the plants, furnishes a more rich yield of digestible protein and vitamins. It should not be forgotten that the leaves contain 2-2.5 times more protein substances and 10 times more vitamins than are found in the stalks. As the plants age, decreases take place in the nutrient and carotene content. It has been estimated that from each hectare of alfalfa that is harvested on an untimely basis, a farm sustains a shortfall of not less than 2,000 feed units and 520-620 kilograms of digestible protein from a yield of 100 quintals per hectare. In addition, 1-2 cuttings are lost over the course of a season. These represent considerable losses which must be eliminated.

The procurement of high quality feed is of great practical value. Allow us to explain. The nutritional value of 1st class leguminous hay is 0.47 feed units, 2d class -- 0.42, 3d class -- 0.32 and sub-standard -- 0.28 feed units. The losses which occur during the procurement of loose hay in the field amount to 35-50 percent, when stored outside of storehouses -- 10 and in small stacks -- up to 20 percent. Although the quality of loose unmilled hay is very low, nevertheless in 1983 it accounted for 76 percent of the republic's overall procurement volume. Reliance was not placed upon the most advantageous solution.

The farms are still only weakly introducing leading methods into feed production operations and they are still employing antiquated means. Last year, only one fourth of the hay procured was baled and only 1.1 percent dried out using forced ventilation. Meanwhile, the use of a progressive technology represents a great reserve for improving the quality of the feed and reducing labor and resource expenditures. Compared to field drying, forced ventilation lowers the nutrient losses by 20 percent and baling -- by 25 percent. Whereas the expenses for a ton of feed units obtained from conventional loose hay amount to 70 rubles, 8.8 man-hours and 21.9 kilograms of fuel, in the case of milled hay that is dried out using forced ventilation such expenses are reduced to 56 rubles, 6.4 man-hours and 14.6 kilograms of fuel.

For the republic as a whole, even a negligible increase in the quality of the feed produces a considerable economic effect. For example, an increase in the nutritional value of hay, haylage or grass meal of just 0.1-0.15 feed units will make it possible to increase the supplies of nutrients by more than 120,000-150,000 tons of feed units and this would be equivalent to obtaining 70,000-90,000 additional tons of milk of 12,000-15,000 tons of meat.

The following method is employed on some farms in Syr-Darya Oblast: the hay is milled directly out on the fields and thereafter it is transported to the farms and placed in stacks. In the Ukraine, such hay is stored in 1,200 ton storehouses. These storehouses are small slate-roofed sheds on reinforced concrete columns, with metal grids installed between the columns.

The simplicity and low cost nature of milled hay procurements have brought about reductions in the production costs of the farms. No longer is there any need for the numerous labor-intensive operations associated with trans-shipping the feed, shocking, loading and placing in stacks. It becomes possible to save the most valuable portion of the plants, which usually falls off during the traditional procurement methods. The quality of the hay is improved and, it follows, the productivity of a forage crop hectare. An increase also takes place in the labor productivity of the feed procurement specialists.

One reserve for economizing in the use of grain -- increasing the production of vitamin grass meal and employing it as a mixed feed component to the maximum possible degree. However the AVM /forced ventilation machines/ available on the farms often lie idle owing to a shortage of fodder or a low proportion of alfalfa sowings.

But examples can also be cited illustrating the skilful use of the units. At the Sovkhoz imeni Pushkin in Bayautskiy Rayon, a specialized brigade was organized for obtaining alfalfa fodder from a cotton-alfalfa crop rotation plan.

Over the course of a season, 5-6 cuttings are carried out over a large area. An AVM-1.5 unit is operated in two shifts and the brigade produces approximately 1,500 tons of high quality vitamin alfalfa meal. Each year the sovkhoz sells 700-800 tons of meal to the state and in return it receives mixed feed on a one to one basis and also cotton husks for feeding to livestock.

Importance is being attached at the present time to the efficient organization of the operation of AVM units for the preparation of vitamin grass meal and where such units are not available -- to organizing shade drying, with subsequent milling on DKU /general-purpose feed crusher/ and KDU /general-purpose feed crusher/ units.

The problem with regard to determining the quality of the feed being procured is indeed a real problem. All of the agrochemical and rayon veterinary laboratories must furnish assistance in this regard and the farms are obligated to obtain average samples correctly and to deliver them to the laboratories for analysis. Thus the oblast and rayon agricultural organs must not divert the workers attached to the chemical and veterinary laboratories to other types of work.

In connection with poor crops being obtained from natural pastures in the desert and semi-desert zone, special attention must be given to the agricultural technique employed in the cultivation of corn grown for grain, silage and fodder and to applying a top dressing to fodder beets, sorghum and other combined sowings and also to the tilling of the inter-row spacings. More extensive use must be made of the progressive technology for cultivating corn with ears of milky-waxy ripeness, by expanding its sowings following two cuttings of 3-4 year old alfalfa plants.

Campaign for Quality Silage

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Jul 84 p 1

/Article: "Successful Ensiling of Feed"/

/Text/ In continuing their harvesting of grasses for hay and haylage, the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes must ensure the timely preparations for and the rapid carrying out of work concerned with the ensiling of feed. The silage volumes being placed in storage are constantly increasing. This year, 4.8 million tons of silage bulk must be procured.

An increase in the production of high quality silage is associated with further improving the full value richness of the rations for cows and replacement young cattle stock. Thus the leading farms have already commenced their storage operations and have resolved to procure not less than 10 tons of silage per cow. The efforts of all of the work collectives of kolkhozes and sovkhozes will have to be mobilized in order to solve this task.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are growing corn on more than 300,000 hectares. Prior to commencing the harvesting of corn for grain, it will be necessary, within a shortened period of 10-15 days, to harvest and place in storage for silage purposes the corn obtained from one half of this area, while it is in the stage of milky-waxy ripeness.

The logistical base for feed production has been strengthened and the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have at their disposal more than 4,100 silage harvesting combines and many other items of highly productive feed harvesting equipment. A considerable number of silage installations have been placed in operation, the farms have been equipped with transport vehicles and 3,590 specialized feed procurement brigades and teams have been created, the majority of which operate on the basis of collective contracts. A requirement now exists for carrying out the entire complex of operations associated with the laying in of high quality silage and this requires the efficient use of equipment and labor resources.

Silage plays a considerable role in the rations for ruminant animals. Its preparation from corn of milky-waxy ripeness, assuming the observance of all of the technological requirements, makes it possible to raise the nutrient yield per unit of space and to mechanize all of the processes concerned with the laying in, storage and use of the silage bulk. But in order to obtain such feed, the schedules for harvesting the corn must be observed in a very strict manner, the storehouses must be filled rapidly, the bulk must be tamped down thoroughly in the trenches and it must be covered with plastic.

The time is at hand for undertaking all of the measures required for ensuring the organized carrying out of the campaign for harvesting the sillage bulk and storing it in trenches.

In order to obtain high quality silage, good quality storehouses are required. Thus, one cannot recognize as correct the actions taken by the leaders and specialists at those farms where the harvesting work is being dragged out, the corn is being allowed to dry out to an excessive degree while standing, the silage bulk is being placed in unlined trenches and the bulk is being tamped down to only a weak degree and is not being sealed off properly from the entry of air. As a result, the feed being obtained here is of low quality and large feed losses are being tolerated. The requirements must be observed in a very strict manner and deviations from the silage preparation technology must not be tolerated. In the near future, the specialists attached to agroindustrial associations and farms must carry out a check on the requirements for, the availability and preparation of silage installations, to ensure that they are built in a rapid manner in those areas where they are lacking and to carry out the lining and repair of the storage capacities. The internal potential of each kolkhoz and sovkhoz must be mobilized in the interest of solving this important task and full use must be made of the assistance provided by municipal support organizations.

Simultaneously with or immediately following the harvesting of corn for silage purposes during the milky-waxy ripeness phase, work must be carried out in connection with the mass harvesting of the corn grain. After the ears have been harvested, approximately 110-150 quintals of rather coarse corn stalks remain per hectare. These stalks should not be left as coarse feed but rather they should be ensiled. Moreover, the nutritional value of this feed must be raised.

The experience of leading farms and scientific data indicate that once the ears have been harvested for grain, the corn stalks contain only 40-45 percent

moisture. Thus a requirement exists for more thorough milling and for the addition of more succulent components on a one to one ratio (juicy stalks of green corn, the waste scraps of vegetable production and so forth). In the absence of such components at a farm, the bulk is moistened with water to a normal moisture content -- 65 percent. In order to raise the protein content in the silage, the stalks of corn and joughara are ensiled together with the addition of a carbamide solution -- at the rate of 1 kilogram of carbamide per 10-15 liters of water (not more than 4-5 kilograms per ton of silage bulk). In such instances, the farm specialists must observe in a very strict manner all of the requirements for ensiling which involves the use of chemical additives.

The primary task in feed production is to obtain high quality feed. In order to improve control and organization in the campaign aimed at raising the nutritional value of the feed being procured in every possible way, a systematic check must be carried out on the quality of the feed in all areas, with the work being performed in agrochemical, veterinary and other laboratories. In addition, as many kolkhozes and sovkhozes as possible must be supplied with the instruments and equipment required for the taking of samples and for determining the moisture content of the feed bulk and also its protein and carotene content. The task consists of ensuring that each farm is familiar with the actual nutritional value of the silage procured. Workers carrying out feed production operations should be paid wages based upon the quality of the feed being produced.

The agricultural workers are persistently striving to prepare in a worthy manner for the 60th anniversary of the republic and the communist party of Uzbekistan. In addition, they are striving to increase considerably their production of livestock products during this fourth year of the five-year plan. This requires first of all a strengthening of the feed base. And this must be done now, with full advantage being taken of each working day.

7026
CSO: 1824/658

APPLICATION OF CHEMICAL PRESERVATIVES FOR SILAGE

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 15 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by Yu. Snetkov, chief animal technician of the Administration of Chemization of Animal Husbandry, "Rossel'khozkhimiya" All-Republic Economic Production Association in the column "Feed Procurement--a Key Task": With the Aid of Preservatives"]

[Text] Of all means for feed processing, chemical preservation most effectively protects the ripe harvest. It has been established that nutritive value, owing to lowered loss, is increased by 8-12% in silage processed by this method compared to silage from the same crop without preservatives. In chemical preservation of green fodder, organic acids: propionic, muric, acetic acid and mixtures of these, as well as benzoic acid, sodium pyrosulfite and sodium bisulfate and some imported preservatives are used.

The RSFSR sovkhozes and kolkhozes use chemical preservation extensively. The farms of Kaliningrad, Kirov, Moscow, Novosibirsk and some other oblasts also use concentrates of low-molecular acids in preparing hay with increased water content for storage. Last year the farms of the RSFSR purchased almost 25,000 tons of chemical preservatives and processed about 6 million tons of crude silage with them. Fodder of this type is nutritious and is distinguished by its high quality. From the total content of silage prepared with chemical preservatives last year, the proportion of first- and second-class yield was 76.2% compared to 48.9% in silage prepared by the traditional method. Each ton contained an average 15 kg of nutritive units and 10 kg of sugar in excess of the proportions in standard fodder.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Severny and Severno-Zapadny Rayons; Gor'kiy, Tambov and Omsk Oblasts, Altay Kray and the Tatar, Udmurt and Bashkir ASSR use chemical preservatives more effectively than others.

By no means, however, are all advantages of feed preservation adequately exploited. Although a twofold improvement in preservation of nutritive properties requires strict observance of certain rules, these must at times be

broken because there are no specially designed warehouses at the combines of the agricultural chemicals association or on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the preservation of liquid preservatives or special means of transport for their delivery and mechanisms to mix them into feed.

Taking the initiative, specialists have found a solution to the problem. In the Tatar combine of the agricultural chemicals association, liquid preservatives are kept in wide-diameter polytheylene pipes. A storage unit with such reservoirs, on which construction was begun in 1982, proved reliable and cost-effective. At the Tambov unit of the agricultural chemicals association, aluminum reservoirs were used and accommodated in seven rayons to a varying extent. These warehouses allow the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes to preserve not less than 250,000 tons of silage annually.

The work of specialists at the combines of the agricultural chemicals association does not end with distribution and delivery of chemical preservatives and feed supplements, but only begins there. The selection of a formulation, preservation technology, machines and equipment and training of cadres are all questions facing the specialist on chemization of animal husbandry. In Altay Kray, chemical preservatives have already been in use for some years. Last year, 451,000 tons of silage, compared to 132,000 tons in 1981, were processed in this way. Specialists of the local agrochemical service appear on television and radio and in print to advocate state-of-the-art techniques in chemicals applications to feed production. This is the goal in training the chief directors of various subdivisions of kholkhozes and sovkhozes. It is no accident that in the kray the quality of silage significantly improved. Last year more than half the total feed tested was first- or second-class; 82% of chemically-preserved feed fell in this category. No silage at all was substandard.

At the Povalichinskiy sovkhoz, silage has been processed with chemical preservatives for the last three years. Its quality and nutritive content have increased, as have its storage qualities, which in turn led to more productive dairy cattle with improved reproductivity. For three years, chemical preservatives have been used at the "Sannikov" sovkhoz; whereas five percent of silage was processed with acetic acid in 1981, last year all silage and hay were processed in this way. Not more than 15% of silage and 10% of hay shows loss of nutritive properties, while not less than 30-40% of hay showed losses previously. Agricultural specialists also noted that the fat content of milk was increased when dairy cattle were transferred from grazing to winter feed.

More complete exploitation of chemicals is planned for feed production in the kray. Specialists of the agricultural chemicals association have created facilities for mixing liquid supplements with mowed green fodder. Such equipment, easily assembled at any farm, evenly and rapidly mixes chemical

formulations into feed and is easy to use and reliable. Last year such equipment was in use in mobile or stationary forms at 25 farms in the kray. This year the farms use dosing equipment to add all liquid chemical preservatives to feed.

Use of chemical feed preservatives has been accepted in Omsk Oblast. Last year 36 farms of the oblast processed 212,000 tons of preserved silage and hay. Their quality corresponded to first- and second-class standards. The nutritive value was 16% greater and the digestible protein content 6% higher than that of most feed. These indicators were improved by 4% and 22% respectively in preserved hay.

In Penza Oblast 70-80 thousand tons of silage annually are prepared with chemical preservatives. In 1983 feeds were preserved at the base farms of the oblast: the kolkhoz imeni Kirov and the Pervomayskiy sovkhoz of Kamenskiy Rayon, the "Central" experimental production farm of Lunino Rayon and the Kuybyshev and Sorokin sovkhozes in Nizhnelomovskiy Rayon. The advantages of preserved feed were evident at these farms as well. Thus, at the kolkhoz imeni Kirov the level at which carotene and sugar were preserved in sodium-pyrosulfite-treated clover silage amounted to 85 and 79% respectively of the original volume compared with 61 and 27% in untreated silage. At the Pervomayskiy sovkhoz, maize silage preserved with benzoic acid contained 77% carotene and 21% sugar; untreated silage contained 47% and 6% respectively.

This year the farms of the RSFSR ordered over 130,000 tons of chemicals for preserving feeds including about 40,000 tons of liquid. The effectiveness of these products required use of exact preservation techniques.

9582
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REGIONAL TIMBER PROCUREMENT PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Production Lags Seen as Serious Problem

Moscow LESNAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian 9 Aug 84 p 1

[Article: "Efficient Pace for Contractual Deliveries"]

[Text] At a board meeting of USSR Minlesbumprom [Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry] in late July alarm and concern were expressed about the fact that because of low demandingness and insufficient controls on the part of the ministry and all-union associations the 6-month plan for the sale of products, with a consideration of delivery obligations, was fulfilled by only 96.2 percent. The national economy was undersupplied with commercial wood, sawing materials, plywood and other types of products worth many millions of rubles.

The board obliged directors who have tolerated lags to take immediate measures to eliminate shortcomings in economic operations. The commanders of lagging VPO's [All-union production association] have pledged to do everything possible to unconditionally fulfill the state plan and accepted obligations.

The results of July and the first days of August attest to the fact that in many associations allusions are still made to so-called "objective" causes such as bad weather, interruptions in supplies and so forth. But the debt keeps increasing. The associations Dal'lesprom [Far East Timber Industry Association] (I. Kirillov), Tomlesprom [Tomsk Oblast Timber Industry Association] (V. Shutov), Permlesprom [Perm Oblast Timber Industry Association] (Ye. Kurbash) and Arkhangel'sklesprom [Arkhangelsk Oblast Timber Industry Association] (V. Plokhov) continue to operate extremely unsatisfactorily.

We cannot continue in this way. The sanctions for inactivity and for stoppages must be made more severe. The correction of errors, rhythmic finishing, close contact among neighbors and equalization of forestry standards--these are the ways to achieve success. Today's collection of articles deals with the problems that hinder the movement of the timber conveyor and with reserves which must be put to use immediately.

What is this--the price of not understanding during planning "from above" or the unskilful protection of goals by the association at the stage of their formation? Who in management at Tomlesprom is responsible for the fact that production and procurement plans in the nomenclature are not brought to the attention of enterprises in a timely manner? The assortment plan for the first quarter of this year, for example, was given to those who would be carrying it out only in March, and for the second quarter--in May. And at each step there are corrections and more corrections.

In the association and its enterprises the necessary controls do not exist with regard to the fulfillment of plans for the production and delivery of timber materials in the established nomenclature. And how can this be done if since last year the marking and sorting of timber earmarked for timber rafting, as stipulated by corresponding GOST standards, has been called off? Everything is dumped into a pile and accepted by eye. Try to figure out where the long logs or building timber is if neither the diameter or the assortment is marked on the logs.

We know how strict USSR Gossnab and USSR Minlesbumprom are with regard to supplying enterprises of the coal and mining industries with bracing timber materials. For over 15 years Tomlesprom has had direct continuous economic ties with consumers of the Kuznetsk and Karaganda coal basins. Miners request mine braces and long logs with a diameter of from 14 to 24 centimeters from the top end of a tree, but timber industry enterprises which transport wood for timber rafting produce timber having a diameter of 8 centimeters with the silent agreement of the association's management. Timber-handling enterprises receiving such long logs are forced to use them as building timber because miners refuse to accept the thinner logs. These comprise 15-20 percent of total long logs procured by the association. As a result miners are annually undersupplied with tens of thousands of cubic meters of bracing materials they need. Thus it happens that the association fulfills its plan on the production of long logs for mining but fails in delivery plans due to a "shortage of resources."

Everyone knows the difficulties in obtaining railroad cars for shipping timber materials. But look at how unsatisfactorily these cars, which are in such short supply, are being loaded in the timber-loading points of Tomlesprom. The average load of one car with round timber and sawing materials does not exceed 55-57 cubic meters here. Our neighbors in Krasnoyarsk and Irkutsk have increased this indicator to 65-70 cubic meters. This is not because their timber is larger. The problem is that in Tomlesprom the timber that is loaded into cars is not sorted either according to length or diameter.

The situation in Tomlesprom was no better in July--lags in the production of round timber equalled 45,000 cubic meters. Consequently, the deficit of resources has increased even more. Moreover, in the lower storehouses there are over 250,000 cubic meters of unsorted full-length logs. A large proportion of these logs is situated near railroad lines.

It is time to put an end to such an attitude toward deliveries.

Problems in Procurement Accounting

Moscow LESNAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian 9 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by A. Petrov, senior inspector of the Far East Section of Goslesoinspektsiya [State Timber Inspectorate]: "Weights for Costs/ Partners Cheat Partners/ Deletions and Additions/ Time to Take Measures"]

> [Text] In 1981 the ministry increased the plan expenditure of pulpwood for the production of 1 ton of sulfite pulp by 700 cubic meters for the Amur TsKK [Cellulose-Cardboard Combine]. This amounts to over 6,000 cubic meters per year. Moreover, in recent years there has been more than one such addition.

We can understand the ministry which acted on the basis of positive motives to help an enterprise escape a cycle of prolonged misfortune--the annual overconsumption of raw materials here equals over 12,000 cubic meters. However, the increase in the plan norm cannot catch up to the steadfast growth of the actual expenditure of wood. In 1980, for example, 5.33 cubic meters were needed for producing 1 ton of pulpwood; in 1982--already 5.51 cubic meters.

Perhaps the entire problem lies in the production technology of the TsKK, where losses of wood grain are tolerated? Of course the technology is not yet perfect, but during the last 2 years the collective has done a great deal to improve it. As a result, in 1983, for example, the overconsumption of raw materials in sulfite production was brought down to a minimum, and in the first quarter of 1984 the actual consumption of pulpwood reached the planned norm.

This means that the problem is not so much that of technology as of something else. Of what? Workers in the paper industry are hindered first and foremost by the fact that they are being cheated by associates--timber procurers are involved in making additions with regard to the volume of delivered raw materials.

Judge for yourselves. About 50 timber procurement enterprises send pulpwood to the TsKK. During a single day from 30 to 40 railroad cars with timber will be unloaded there. To accept and process this amount of timber is a very complicated task.

Workers of the division of technical control of the TsKK, together with representatives of the bureau of commodity examinations, checked 20 railroad cars arriving in 1983 from the Oborskiy Timber Industry Enterprise of Lazovskles Production Association. According to documents, there were 1,066 cubic meters there, but in reality there were only 902. The undersupply equalled 164 cubic meters. The Kizinsk timber industry enterprise, Nizhneamurskles, increased the volume of pulpwood on two barges by 20 percent. The workers of the Yerofeyev timber industry enterprise, Amurles, "went overboard." In 12 examined railroad carloads they had delivered over 30 percent less than the stated amount.

The list of instances of additions with regard to delivered wood on the part of individual timber industry enterprises and production associations of Dal'lesprom [Far East Timber Industry Association] can be continued. Let us limit ourselves to sum total figures. In 1983 over 10,000 cubic meters of all timber delivered were inspected at the combine. The shortage exceeded 1,600 cubic meters--15.5 percent! The situation is the same year after year. This year is no exception. In 4 months additions equalled 13.6 percent.

The combine itself can examine not much more than 1 percent of the timber being delivered, discovering addition upon addition. For these violations the Amurskiy TsKK last year sent suppliers 185 claims equalling over 85,000 rubles. But the remaining 98-99 percent of pulpwood is accepted according to the documentation of the sender. All of the wood that does not correspond to the requirements of GOST 9463-72 as well as all shortages greatly affect the cost of products being produced and the combine is blamed for overexpenditure of materials. If the enterprise had the opportunity to examine all wood that is being delivered, the ministry would not have to increase its planned expenditure. But to examine 1 million cubic meters (this is the quantity of wood that is used by the Amurskiy TsKK each year) it would be necessary to support an entire additional enterprise with a solid staff and corresponding technology. This, of course, is impossible.

The following must also be mentioned. One of the points of the agreement between associates includes the precise obligation of supplying pulpwood in a thickness of up to 40 centimeters for sulfite production. However, timber industry enterprises do not keep their word, sending the combine thick lumber which cannot be processed by chopping machines. In 1983 18,000 cubic meters of such pulpwood of first-third quality made of evergreen-fir timber were chopped with great difficulty for the production of sulfite pulp. In addition, according to the technology for pulpwood production wood of the poorest quality, including from leaf-bearing trees, should be utilized. This means that 18,000 cubic meters of quality raw materials, which would have been gladly accepted by any wood processing enterprise, were utilized inefficiently.

And how do suppliers react to complaints? Most of them react in an old and tested way--they remain silent or send answers written for form only. A typical answer is that of the general director of Amurles, A. Patsynyak, to a letter from Goslesoinspektsiya about instances of additions to the actual amount of wood delivered: "The directors of enterprises have been strictly warned about poor controls over the quality of their products and about adhering to measures related to standardization, measurement and quality. Steps have been taken to upgrade controls over the fulfillment of measures to improve quality and accounts related to products produced by workers within the association's apparatus."

Most answers to letters by Goslesoinspektsiya are in this vein: "it has been explained," "measures have been taken." Unfortunately, nothing concrete is stated.

The production associations Lazovskles, Nizheamurskles and Amurles are involved in the largest percentage of additions. The question of additions has been

put before the administration of Dal'lesprom more than once. A directive was issued in the association, but in spite of this the underdelivery of wood in considerable amounts still continues. What do you call it when in plain view of everyone one partner cheats another?

For the sake of fairness it should be said that the necessary order does not exist in the raw-materials storehouse of the TsKK. Here wood is still lying around that was delivered in the late 1960's and early 1970's. We can imagine its conditions after such a long period of storage.

An inspection carried out in May determined that 4,500 cubic meters of pulpwood were ruined and that another 10,000 had lost their first-class quality.

Timber is ruining, but the inventory-making in the raw-materials market is being carried out formally. At least not a single investigation carried out utilizing their own forces in the course of the last 2 years has revealed significant ruin and loss of quality in wood. It is as if the investigations were carried out with eyes closed. Due to the fact that balance books are improperly credited and debited, in the raw-materials storehouse of the combine a reserve of wood totalling 30,000 cubic meters suddenly "surfaced."

All of these facts allow us to come to the conclusion that it is time for Dal'lesprom to bring order to the delivery of pulpwood to the Amurskiy TsKK. And the directors of the combine must take all measures possible to store it in the required way and to utilize it in a business-like manner.

8228
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FORESTRY AND TIMBER

GREATER RESPONSIBILITY FOR TIMBER DELIVERIES URGED

Moscow LESNAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian 28 Aug 84 p 1

/Article by the timber procurement department of LESNAYA PROMYSHLENNOST': "To Increase Responsibility"/

/Text/ Letters on underdeliveries of timber products are not uncommon in the mail of the editorial department. Builders in Central Asia and the Baltic Region and enterprises in the country's European part and the Ukraine complain about the lack of obligation on the part of suppliers. For example, this is what the Ukrmuzprom Republic Production Association writes to us:

"In 1984 the enterprises of Krasnoyarsklesprom should deliver 15,150 cubic meters of resonance spruce to the Chernigov Muzdetal' Plant; 7,850 cubic meters, in 7 months. At the beginning of August Krasnoyarsk's timber procurement officials fulfilled this plan 36.5 percent."

Indeed, this is a fact. However, Krasnoyarsklesprom constantly disrupts assignments not for this indicator alone. During 20 days in August alone the association underdelivered output worth almost 2.5 million rubles. At the same time, for example, in bolt timber the indebtedness of the people of Krasnoyarsk to construction organizations in forest-poor regions reached almost 65,000 cubic meters in 7 months. The situation is worst of all in the Uzbek SSR. While the plan for the third quarter calls for 27,100 cubic meters of bolt timber, consumers have obtained 27(!) times less of it. There is still time before the end of the quarter. However, it is doubtful whether the situation can be changed to a significant extent. Krasnoyarsklesprom constantly lags both in the removal and crosscutting of timber. Instead of taking effective measures for a fundamental rectification of the situation, its managers prefer, as usually, to attribute the disruptions in the assignments to irritating "objective reasons."

However, another matter is involved. At one time Krasnoyarsklesprom put all its efforts in timber removal and, trying to report on a prescheduled fulfillment of assignments, piled its lower warehouses with noncrosscut timber to such an extent that crosscutters were forced to stop their work. The people of Krasnoyarsk fulfilled the plan, but timber products did not increase there. Delivery plans are disrupted and consumers are without raw materials.

Current Data on Fulfillment of the Assignment for Deliveries During 20 Days in August 1984 (Million Rubles)

Organizations, enterprises	Plan	Fact	Percent of fulfillment	Indebtedness (mill. rub.)
USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry	1185.2	1065.0	89.9	120.2
GLAVZAPLESPROM	114.5	100.1	87.4	14.4
Arkhangel'sklesprom	16.2	14.4	88.7	1.8
Vologdalesprom	12.7	10.7	84.1	2.0
Karellesprom	11.7	11.4	97.3	0.3
Kirovlesprom	9.97	9.94	99.7	0.03
Komilesprom	15.9	12.5	78.7	3.4
Kostromalesprom	11.6	11.0	94.9	0.6
Permlesprom	14.6	9.5	65.2	5.1
Sverdlesprom	21.8	20.6	94.5	1.2
GLAVVOSTLESPROM	108.1	83.4	77.2	24.7
Dal'lesprom	46.6	32.8	70.5	13.8
Irkutsklesprom	22.2	19.5	87.9	2.7
Tomlesprom	11.4	7.4	64.9	4.0
Tyumen'lesprom	11.0	9.2	83.6	1.8
Krasnoyarsklesprom	16.8	14.4	85.7	2.4
GLAVSTANDARTDOM	25.4	23.2	91.2	2.2
Soyuzlesdrevprom	52.1	43.5	83.6	—8.6
Soyuzleskhimprom	48.6	48.0	98.8	0.6
Soyuzlesoeksport	40.1	33.4	83.2	6.7
Soyuzfanspichprom	24.9	22.1	88.7	2.8
Soyuzplitprom	14.9	13.7	92.0	1.2
Soyuztsellyuloza	66.8	61.1	91.4	5.7
Soyuzbumaga	73.0	68.0	93.1	5.0
Soyuzbumizdeliya	66.3	65.3	98.5	1.0
Soyuzbumprom	56.8	53.3	93.9	3.5
Sevzapmebel'	22.3	20.5	91.9	1.8
Soyuzmebel'	68.4	62.7	91.6	5.7
Tsentromebel'	58.5	58.4	99.8	0.1
Yugmebel'	43.3	38.9	89.8	4.4
Ust-Ilim Timber Industry Complex Production Association	15.4	13.1	84.9	2.3
Bratsk Timber Industry Complex Production Association	26.1	22.0	84.4	4.1
UkSSR Ministry of Timber and Wood Processing Industry	93.8	80.4	85.7	13.4
BSSR Ministry of Timber and Wood Processing Industry	53.5	50.8	95.0	2.7
KaSSR Ministry of Timber and Wood Processing Industry	12.4	11.4	92.0	1.0

GSSR Ministry of Timber and Wood Processing Industry	9.04	8.97	99.2	0.07
AzSSR Ministry of Timber and Wood Processing Industry	6.7	6.0	90.0	0.7
ArSSR Ministry of Timber and Wood Processing Industry	4.78	4.7	98.4	0.08
ESSR Ministry of Timber and Wood Processing Industry	12.3	11.0	89.2	1.3
LiSSR Ministry of Furniture and Wood Processing Industry	13.3	13.1	98.6	0.2
MSSR Ministry of Furniture and Wood Processing Industry	9.5	9.4	98.8	0.1
LaSSR Ministry of Wood Processing Industry	11.4	10.6	93.3	0.8
UzSSR Ministry of Furniture and Wood Processing Industry	8.0	6.0	75.0	2.0

Nevertheless, it would be incorrect to think that such "shock" rates of work are characteristic of Krasnoyarsk alone. The method of management of production activity, for example, in Dal'lesprom does not differ much. In 7 months it owed about 450,000 cubic meters of bolt timber to consumers in the Baltic Region and Central Asia. During the same time Irkutsklesprom underdelivered more than 70,000 cubic meters of the same product.

Furthermore, the people of Irkutsk treat even their own enterprises with an incomprehensible dislike. For example, the downtime of timber sawing equipment due to the shortage of raw materials has become a constant phenomenon at Zima and Lesogorsk timber sawing and woodworking combines. Meanwhile, it is precisely on account of timber sawing that the enterprises of the Ministry of Railways make special claims against Irkutsklesprom. This association, like Tomlesprom, Dal'lesprom, Komilesprom and Vologdalesprom, has determined the disruption in the plan for the deliveries of sawn timber for railroad car building, as well as crossties, switch sleepers and bridge beams. This means that railroad cars will be undermanufactured and tens of kilometers of railroads and bridges will be underdelivered. Besides, this will boomerang on the country's timber procurement officials, who so often complain about difficulties with the shipment of products.

True, the sector's enterprises themselves by no means handle railroad cars in the best way. Suffice it to say that their overdowntime during loading and nonutilization by the report hour have become chronic at a number of enterprises. Meanwhile, the country is short of timber. Let us take the pit prop--one of the most important assortments.

The plan for its delivery to the country's mining enterprises in 7 months was disrupted. More than 120,000 cubic meters were undershipped. During 20 days in August indebtedness totaled 744 railroad cars mainly through the fault of Komilesprom, Permlesprom and Krasnoyarsklesprom.

To increase the sense of responsibility for the fulfillment of contractual deliveries is the main requirement of the day.

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