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SOURCE Bashkimi.

ORDERS DEFINE CROP-PURCHASE QUOTAS, PEST CONTROL

ORDER ON COMPULSORY DELIVERY AND CROP PURCHASE OF WOOL Tirana, Bashkimi;
 9 Feb 50

The Order on the Compulsory Delivery and Crop Purchase of Wool in 1950 contains the following provisions:

Article 1. All private agricultural and livestock farms, agricultural cooperatives, and plots for the personal use of cooperative members are required to deliver wool to the state in 1950 according to the following quotas:

Private agricultural farms that keep up to ten head of small livestock (sheep and goats) shall deliver 1.250 kilograms of wool for each hectare of land. Those that keep over ten head of small livestock are required to deliver the following quantities of wool in addition: 0.5 kilogram if 11 to 20 sheep are kept; 0.6 kilogram if 21-40 sheep are kept; 0.7 kilogram for 41 to 75 sheep; 0.8 kilogram for 76 to 100 sheep; 0.9 kilogram for 101 or more sheep.

Private livestock farms are required to deliver the following quantities of wool; 0.3 kilogram if one to 10 head of sheep are kept; 0.4 kilogram for 11 to 20 sheep; 0.6 kilogram for 21 to 40 sheep; 0.7 kilogram for 41 to 75 sheep; 0.8 kilogram for 76 to 100 sheep; 0.9 kilogram for 101 or more sheep.

Agricultural cooperatives are required to deliver 0.4 kilogram of wool for each hectare of land belonging to the cooperative and 12 kilograms for each plot reserved for the personal use of cooperative members.

Livestock cooperatives are required to deliver 0.4 kilogram wool for each head of small livestock belonging to the cooperative.

State livestock enterprises and farms are required to deliver wool to the crop-purchase enterprises according to the plan approved by the government.

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Urban residents who keep up to five head of small livestock are exempt from compulsory deliveries of wool. If they keep more than five head, they are required to deliver the amounts prescribed above for private livestock farms.

Quotas for compulsory deliveries of wool according to number of hectares shall be based on the total area of land belonging to the farm (cultivated and fallow land, orchards, olive groves, vineyards, pastures, meadows, etc) and the total number of sheep and goats raised. Four goats are considered equivalent to one sheep.

Article 2. The above quotas may be met by sheep's wool or goat's hair, and are computed on the basis of pure wool from domestic sheep and ordinary shearing. The following quantities of wool of various qualities are considered equivalent: one kilogram of wool from domestic sheep, ordinary shearing; 1.3 kilogram of trimmed sheep's wool or lamb's wool; 1.4 kilogram of goat's hair; 0.7 kilogram of fine curly wool from the second shearing, or fine curly lamb's wool; 0.9 kilogram of fine curly wool from the first shearing; 0.6 kilogram of fine curly washed wool.

Wool for delivery shall be sorted according to quality, as described above. It must be clean and well dried, and may contain not more than 3 percent foreign matter. Dirty wool and wool from dead animals will not be accepted.

Article 3. Compulsory deliveries of wool to the crop-purchase centers shall be paid for according to the following price scale: 30 lek /per kilogram?/ for first-quality wool from domestic sheep, ordinary shearing; 27 lek for second-quality wool from domestic sheep, ordinary shearing; 22 lek for trimmed sheep's and lamb's wool; 20 lek for goat's hair; 40 lek for fine curly sheep's wool from the first shearing; 48 lek for fine curly sheep's wool from the second shearing and for fine curly lamb's wool; 50 lek for washed wool from domestic sheep.

Article 4. The deadline for compulsory deliveries of wool throughout Albania shall be 30 July, except that private agricultural and livestock farms may have until 15 October.

Article 5. The following are exempt from compulsory deliveries of wool during 1950:

1. All agricultural farmers who have been moved from their former holdings and resettled on new lands under the agrarian reform during 1949 and 1950, if they do not own small livestock;
2. Private agricultural and livestock farms belonging to the families of soldiers killed in the war and disabled veterans of the People's Liberation, if no member of the family is able to work;
3. Private agricultural and livestock farms belonging to disabled or aged persons, if no member of the family is able to work;
4. Private agricultural and livestock farms belonging to persons in military service, if no member of the family is able to work;
5. Private agricultural and livestock farms belonging to families in which the only person capable of work is absent working (in a mine, industry, construction, etc.) shall be exempt for one year, or their obligation shall be reduced 50 percent.

Men over 60 years old, women over 55 years old, and women who have one or more children under the age of 7 are considered unable to work.

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Article 7. In special cases, agricultural farms without livestock may be permitted to meet their obligations for the compulsory delivery of wool by substituting other agricultural and livestock products for one kilogram of wool, as follows: 5 kilograms of meat, live weight; 4 kilograms of poultry meat; 60 eggs; 800 grams of butter; 7 kilograms of beans; 1 kilogram of rendered lard; 24 kilograms of wheat; one kilogram of olive oil.

Article 8. After properly satisfying their obligations for compulsory deliveries of wool to the state, owners of private agricultural and livestock farms, agricultural and livestock cooperatives, and plots for the personal use of cooperative members are permitted to sell their surplus wool on the free market.

Article 9. The district committees of the Crop-Purchase Committee shall carry out the wool plan and assign quotas for compulsory deliveries to all agricultural and livestock farms by 31 March.

Article 10. Any person who fails to deliver his quota of wool by the prescribed deadline shall incur immediate confiscation of the wool by the authorized officials. Persons who do not own small livestock and do not satisfy their obligations with other agricultural and livestock products as provided above shall be subject to the measures provided in Decree Law No 234 of 16 April 1946 on the Collection of State Revenues.

Article 11. Any person who refuses delivery, hides or destroys produce, makes a false declaration, or otherwise tries to avoid meeting his obligation for the compulsory delivery of wool shall be punished according to Law No 373 of 12 December 1946 on Engaging in Forbidden Trade, Speculation, and Economic Sabotage.

Article 12. The Crop-Purchase Committee and the district executive committees of the Communist Party are responsible for the execution of this order.

Article 13. This order goes into effect on the date of its publication in Zeri i Popullit and Bashkimi.

MEASURES AGAINST COTTON PEST -- Tirana Bashkimi, 25 Feb 50

In Order No 1 of 23 February 1950, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prescribes the following measures for combating the most injurious cotton pest, *Pectinophora gossypiella*, which infested several sections of Albania in 1949:

All cotton seed used for planting, except cotton seed imported from the USSR last year but not planted, shall be disinfected. The district crop-purchase enterprises shall disinfect all the depots and all materials used in handling the cotton. The planting of cotton seed saved by peasants and agricultural cooperatives from preceding years is categorically prohibited.

All private agricultural farms, agricultural cooperatives, and state agricultural enterprises are required to uproot the cotton plants, gather and burn all stems, and cultivate deeply all fields that were planted in cotton last year, before 20 March 1950. Fences around cotton fields shall be burned.

The sections of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and all agronomists and technicians shall make constant inspections during the cotton-growing season to discover infected plants.

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Farmers failing to comply with the provisions of this order shall be punished by a fine of 500 to 5,000 lek and corrective labor of up to one month. Presidents of agricultural cooperatives, directors of the state agricultural enterprises, directors and branch managers of the Seed, Agricultural Supply, and Crop-Purchase State Enterprise, technicians, and employees who violate the provisions of this order shall be punished according to the Law on Noncompliance.

This order is effective as of the date of its publication in Bashkim.

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