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SOURCE Newspapers indicated.

SOME DATA ON THE USSR FORESTRY AND TIMBER INDUSTRIES AS OF SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 1951

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

FORESTRY

USSR

Fall planting of shelter belts along rail lines has begun. Together with those planted last spring, shelter belts planted in 1951 along transport lines stretch out for a distance of 2,300 kilometers.

Shelter belts protect the rail lines from snow and sand drifts. They minimize interruptions in communication lines and signal installations, shelter trains from winds, and at the same time raise crop yields on fields adjoining the rail lines.

Shelter belts planted along rail lines under the Soviet regime stretch out for a total distance of more than 29,000 kilometers. Belts totaling a distance of 19,000 kilometers are sufficiently mature to protect the lines from snowdrifts. As a result, it has been possible to remove about 10 million wooden shields along the belt-protected lines and to eliminate 258 kilometers of permanent fences.(1)

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Ukrainian SSR

Plantings of Amur cork trees (*Phellodendron amurense*), brought from the Far East to the Ukraine, have acclimatized very well in the Ukrainian republic. The high-quality wood of this tree goes into the manufacture of furniture.

The Amur cork tree has acclimatized and is growing in Kiev, Vinnytsa, Kamenets-Podol'sk, and other oblasts. The first trees were planted 20 years ago. At present, Amur cork trees occupy a total area of 2,180 hectares. (2)

Kazakh SSR

In the spring of 1951, a total of 13,396 hectares (100,3 percent of plan) were afforested in Kazakhstan by the forestry managements of the republic. In the fall of 1951, 5,640 hectares are to be planted with trees. (3) There are now 143 tractors of various models in use on the forestry managements of the republic. (4)

Turkmen SSR

The Ministry of Forestry USSR has organized 10 steppe forestry managements in the zones of the great construction projects. Five of these have been created at points along the route of the Main Turkmen Canal and will service the shelter belts along the canal. (5)

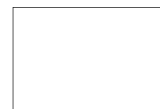
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TIMBER INDUSTRY

Karelo-Finnish SSR

In 1951, the logging trusts of the Ministry of Timber Industry Karelo-Finnish SSR are obligated to build and prepare for occupancy more than 45,000 square meters of living space. But during the first 8 months of the year, only 11,000 square meters have been built and readied for occupancy. (6)

During the fall and winter logging season which has just begun, the loggers of the Karelo-Finnish SSR face the task of providing the country with 1½ times more timber than was felled and hauled during the same season last year.

In the course of this year, the logging enterprises of the republic received hundreds of new machines and the number of permanent workers increased. Most enterprises have enough workers to convert to 2- or 3-shift operations. (7)

The logging enterprises of the Karelo-Finnish SSR have sent 170 carloads of construction timber to the South Ukrainian and North Crimean canal construction projects and 13 carloads of ties and much construction timber to Dneprostroy.

This year, 31 carloads of timber in excess of plan have been dispatched to the Stalingrad and Kuybyshev hydroelectric projects.

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During the 4th quarter, 1951, 38 carloads of ties will be sent to the Kakhovka GES project. This order will be filled by the Shuya Floating Office and a logging center of Virandozero Timber Management.

Karelian timber enterprises supply such timber for the construction of Moscow skyscrapers including Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov. In September alone, Suma and other timber managements dispatched 402 carloads of round timber to Moscow for the construction of these buildings.

Almost all timber managements of Yuzhkareelles, Medvezhiyegorles, Segozhlen, and Sevkarelles transport and pit props and construction timber to the Donbass and Moscow Region coal mines. In September, Shuya Floating Office sent 115 carloads of props to the mines, and Suma Floating Office sent 6 more carloads than planned. (8)

The Ministry of Timber Industry Karelo-Finnish SSR reports that during the first 20 days of October 1951 haulage of timber in the republic was 39.5 percent greater than in the corresponding period of 1950. (9)

Estonian SSR

In 1951, the timber managements of Estonian SSR received 13 mobile electric power plants with full sets of electric saws, 4 three-drum skidding winches, and other equipment. Equipment is, however, still inadequate. Inadequacy of equipment was one of the main reasons why the Ministry of Timber

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Industry Estonian SSR failed to meet the 1950-1951 fall and winter logging season plan by 100,000 cubic meters of commercial timber. Last season, the felling plan was met only 93 percent, the haulage plan only 81.4 percent. (10)

Latvian SSR

During the last three years, timber haulage machines have increased $1\frac{1}{2}$ times, mobile electric power plants 4 times, electric saws 3 times, and truck cranes 5 times in the timber industry of the Latvian SSR. (11)

Lithuanian SSR

Mechanization has increased at the logging enterprises in the Lithuanian SSR; $1\frac{1}{2}$ times more electric saws will be in operation this season than last year. Many logging points will be fully converted to mechanized felling. Many new gas-generator trucks have been added to the haulage fleet. (12)

Belorussian SSR

The Belorussian SSR supplies timber for the great construction projects of communism, the coal mining, metal mining, and cellulose-paper industries, and other branches of the national economy.

The logging enterprises of the republic are now equipped with mobile electric power plants, high-frequency K-5 electric saws, KT-12 skidding tractors, electric winches, loading cranes,

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and other equipment. Some timber managements are fully mechanized.

During the 1951-1952 fall and winter season, the logging industry of the republic must depend on seasonal workers for much assistance. It is, therefore, an important task of enterprise supervisors and trade union organizations to pay much attention to the seasonal workers and explain the new wage system to them. (13)

Ukrainian SSR

In a letter to the editor, I. Zhukov, chief of the Ukrainian Office of the Main Administration of Mine Timber (Glavshakhtoles) writes:

In 1950, the enterprises of the Ukrainian timber industry were 26,000 cubic meters short in their deliveries of construction timber to the coal mining industry and 66,147 cubic meters short in their deliveries of pit props.

In 1950, the Ukrainian timber industry paid 1,500,000 rubles in fines for delivery of low-quality pit-prop timber.

The performance of the timber industry enterprises has not improved in 1951. Deliveries are slow and the timber is sent in an unassorted manner.

Supervisors of the logging trusts Stanislavlesprom, Zakarpatlesprom, and Zhitomirles complain that the cutting areas assigned to them lack timber of the required size. But

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these explanations are invalid, because, of the timber which they supply, 40 percent is of the proper size.

The Ukrainian enterprises and organizations should emulate the leading oblasts - Gor'kiy, Leningrad, Arkhangel'sk, and others - who, as of Miners' Day 1951, had met the timber-delivery plan 114 percent. All timber reached the mines in assorted and proper length form.

Each cubic meter of pit-prop timber permits the mining of 30 tons of coal, which in heat value replaces 150 cubic meters of wood. (14)

Armenian SSR

During the last two years, the logging enterprises of the Ministry of Timber Industry Armenian SSR have put into use many new trucks, skidding tractors, mobile electric power plants, electric saws, and winches. Fulfillment of the plan will depend on how fully and productively the machines on hand will be utilized. (15)

RSFSR

The 14 mechanized timber managements of Komiperms Trust, Komi-Permyak National Okrug, give the country millions of cubic meters of timber annually. This fall, more than 1,600 electric saws, 240 mobile electric power plants, 300 tractors, more than 350 trucks, and 40 steam and motor loco-

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motives will be used in logging operations.

Since the beginning of 1950, a total of 1,635 mechanics have been trained to maintain the logging equipment of the trust. (16)

Lumber drying with high-frequency current has been adopted at Kazan' Lumber Mill No 1. The drier produces well-dried lumber.

Up to 7 cubic meters of lumber are placed into the drier. Although it was thought that two kilowatt-hours of electric power would be required to eliminate one kilogram of moisture, actually only 1.2 kilowatt-hours are expended.

Such a high productivity of the drier was made possible by a number of changes in its design carried out by the mill's chief power engineer, N. A. Kalmykov. The drier was assembled and tested by mill workers. (17)

Floating in the Severnaya Dvina River basin is coming to a close. The last raft has been dispatched from Kotlas to Arkhangel'sk. This year, 500,000 more cubic meters of timber than last year have reached their final destinations. Raft construction has been fully mechanized at Severnaya Dvina enterprises. Dvinosplav (Dvina Timber Floating) Trust has achieved a saving of a million rubles for the State. (18)

The main mass of timber felled in Mari ASSR goes down the Volga to the builders of the Kuybyshev and Stalingrad hydro-

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electric stations and to the Donbass. Hundreds of thousands of cubic meters have already been dispatched and floating is continuing. (19)

In 1951, 24 percent more timber was floated down the Kama River than in 1950. (20)

The 3rd-quarter gross production plan of Ministry of Timber Industry enterprises located in the city of Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast was met 109 percent. (21)

Salvage shops have been created at the timber managements in Leningrad Oblast. From waste wood, they produce packing-case lumber, barrel staves, fence pickets, etc. Formerly, this wood became firewood. All work in the shops is fully mechanized. By the end of 1951, more than 30 of these shops will be in operation. (22)

Kirgiz SSR

Timber floating on the rivers of Kirgizia has been completed. Conditions for free floating were unfavorable in 1951 due to low water levels.

Timber industry workers are striving to provide the republic with 20-30,000 cubic meters of timber in excess of plan by the end of the year. (23)

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