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SOME DATA ON USSR PAPER AND WOOD-PROCESSING INDUSTRIES, AS OF OCTOBER 1951

USSR CELLULOSE-PAPER PRODUCTION RISES -- Moscow, Bumazhinaya Promyshlennost', No 4, 1951 /printed in October 1951/

Production in the USSR cellulose-paper industry increased as follows: during the first 9 months of 1951 as compared with the same period of 1950: paper and cellulose, 14 percent; cardboard, 19 percent; wood pulp, 15.5 percent; newsprint, 22.7 percent; topographic paper, 19.3 percent; and bleached cellulose, 23.8 percent.

LENINGRAD OBLAST EXCEEDS THIRD-QUARTER PLAN -- Leningradskaya Pravda, 28 Oct 51

The third-quarter gross-production plan of the Ministry of Paper and Wood-Processing Industry enterprises located in the city of Leningrad and in Leningrad Oblast was met 106 percent.

Plants which exceeded the plan for gross production and for most important types of product included the Kommunar Paper Factory, Bol'shevik Plywood Plant, Svetogotskiy Paper-Cellulose Combine, and Komsomolets Paper Factory.

ESTONIAN PAPER WORKERS PLEDGE TO EXCEED PLAN -- Moscow, Pravda, 8 Oct 51

In a letter to Stalin, the workers of the Estonian Trust of the cellulose-paper industry pledged to meet the 1951 plan ahead of schedule, to produce 7 million rubles' worth of product in excess of plan, to raise labor productivity 3 percent above the level planned, to cut costs by one percent, and to provide 2,500,000 rubles in accumulations in excess of plan.

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STATE OF PLYWOOD INDUSTRY REPORTED BY CHIEF -- Moscow, Lesnaya Promyshlennost',
25 Oct 51

Recently, an all-union conference of plywood plant directors, chief engineers, and Stakhanovites was held in Kostroma. Olesko, chief of the Main Administration of Plywood Industry (Glavfaneroprom), reported on the progress being made in the industry. During the first three quarters of 1951, thousands of cubic meters of glued plywood were produced in excess of plan.

During the last years, the Ust'-Izhora, Leningrad, and Kostroma plants have been renovated, expanded, and redesigned. Expansion of the Manturovo, Chernikovka, Pinsk, L'vov, and other plants is in progress. New products being produced are plywood pipe, punched plywood articles, and plastics. Production of joiner's slabs, wood-laminate plastics, and bakelite plywood has increased considerably.

On the other hand, the demand for plywood is not yet being fully met. The plants are not operating at full capacity. Production processes are not yet fully mechanized.

Myasnikov, Deputy Minister of the Paper and Wood-Processing Industry USSR, attended the conference.

FURNITURE EXHIBITION BEARS OUT BUYERS' CRITICISMS -- Moscow, Lesnaya Promyshlennost', 25 Oct 51

In response to criticism by furniture buyers of the quantity, quality, and variety of furniture available, the Ministry of Paper and Wood-Processing Industry USSR recently organized an exhibition of furniture being marketed. Present for the exhibition were directors and chief engineers of enterprises, representatives of trade organizations, and buyers.

Opening the exhibition, Myasnikov, Deputy Minister of the Paper and Wood-Processing Industry USSR, stated that the furniture output plan had been exceeded, variety expanded, and 41 new models put into production thus far in 1951. By the end of the year, 50 other models will be changed and improved.

But there are many shortcomings in the work of the enterprises of the Main Administration of Furniture Industry (Glavmebel'prom). Many plants systematically fail to meet their plans, and utilize their production capacities unsatisfactorily.

So that buyers would receive better, more attractive, and less expensive furniture, the ministry recently inspected the technical control departments of 18 furniture enterprises. On the basis of buyer complaints collected from the large stores, plans were worked out to provide furniture for furnishing one-, two-, and three-room quarters inexpensively.

After the address of the deputy minister, supervisors of enterprises explained measures which had been taken at their plants to meet the buyers' criticism. These included:

At the Saratov Furniture Factory, seasoning and storage of lumber and transport of finished product were improved. A plan to improve quality was set up.

At the Maykop Combine, production of bentwood chairs with better seats was begun.

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At Riga Combine No 1, production of inexpensive furnishings and two attractive wardrobes with mirrors has been initiated.

At Leningrad Factory No 3, preparations are under way to convert to the conveyer method of wardrobe assembly.

Criticisms leveled at products exhibited by various enterprises included:

Wardrobes, chairs, and tables made by the Ivanovo Factory had various defects which made them second-grade products.

Buffets made by the Ionava Factory of the Lithuanian Furniture (Litmebel') Trust were unsatisfactory to buyers in all cities.

Wardrobes put out by the Tallin Plywood-Furniture Factory are equipped with very bad mirrors and its kitchen cupboards are unwieldy.

Orlov, representative of the Ministry of Trade USSR, criticized the fact that some enterprises unaccountably cease production of furniture in great demand. Two examples are bookcases no longer made by the Ivanovo Factory and writing tables taken out of production by the Shumerlya Combine.

The exhibition gave the supervisors of Glavmebel'prom enterprises a better conception of consumers' demands and the trade organizations a fuller understanding of buyers' complaints.

CONSTRUCTION TEMPO FAILS TO SATISFY DEMANDS -- Moscow, Lesnaya Promyshlennost', 25 Oct 51

During the postwar Five-Year Plan, construction workers operating within the system of the Ministry of Paper and Wood-Processing Industry not only restored all combines, factories, and plants wrecked during World War II, but built many new and rebuilt some old enterprises. This construction work made it possible to exceed considerably the prewar production level of paper, cellulose, and other products.

Recently, some main administrations have considerably improved their supervision over capital construction. Among them are the Main Administrations of Cardboard Industry (Glavkartonbumprom; Prigozhiy, chief) and Paper Industry on Sakhalin Island (Glavsakhalinbumprom; Gorbunov, chief). Also satisfactorily meeting the capital construction plan are the Wood Chemical Industry Capital Construction (Leskhimstroy; Chebotarev, chief) Trust, All-Union Ukrainian Paper Industry Capital Construction (Soyuzukrbumstroy; Ryabov, chief) Trust, and some construction-assembly administrations of the Main Administration of Paper Industry Capital Construction (Glavbumstroy; Biserov, chief): Zhidachev (Abramov, chief), Rakhovo (Novakovskiy, chief), and Kryukov (Dus', chief) administrations. Outstanding successes in the expenditure of capital funds were attained by the builders working at the Sukhona Combine (Lozhkin, director), Segezha Combine (Glushkov, director), Spartak Factory (Naumov, director), and Malin Factory (Nemanikhin, director).

Unfortunately, construction work is still very unsatisfactory at many construction projects and enterprises of the following main administrations: Furniture Industry (Glavmebel'prom; Gavrilov, chief), Plywood Industry (Glavfaneroprom; Olesko, chief), Match Industry (Glavspichprom; Stepanov, chief), Paper Industry in the Western Regions (Glavzapbumprom; Balmasov, chief), Paper Industry in the Eastern Regions (Glavvostbumprom; Chistyakov, chief), Cellulose Industry (Glavtsellyuloza; Serdyukov, chief), and Paper Industry in Kaliningrad Oblast (Glavkaliningradbumprom; Lyskov, chief). The

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unsatisfactory operations of these main administrations have had the result that the ministry as a whole has failed by a wide margin to meet both the annual and third-quarter capital construction plans.

Operations of two contract construction organizations of the ministry, Main Administration of Paper Industry Capital Construction, and Hydrolytic Industry Capital Construction (Gidrolizpromstroy; Lopatin, chief) Trust, were especially poor.

What are the reasons for unsatisfactory fulfillment of the capital construction plan?

A primary reason is that projects assigned are not accompanied by technical documentation. For a number of projects assigned early this year, no plans at all had been prepared. The State Institute for Planning of Cellulose-Paper Industry Enterprises (Giprobum; Zarin, director) failed to provide technical documentation for the builders working at the Priozero Cellulose Plant and the Kondopoga and Balakhna cellulose-paper combines.

After hearing Zarin's report, the Collegium of the ministry subjected the institute's activity to severe criticism. As the leading institute for planning of cellulose-paper industry enterprises, it is obligated to furnish builders with technical documentation strictly according to schedule. It is intolerable for the institute to work on anything except projects.

Also unsatisfactory are the activities of the State Institute for Planning of Wood-Processing Industry Enterprises (Giprodiv; Gubotenko, director) and the Moscow Affiliate (Mashkov, director) of Giprobum. These organizations did not meet the schedule of preparing documentation for projects of the Main Administration of Furniture Industry and for construction to be carried out at the Sverdlovsk Pulping Rolls Plant.

The low rates of construction progress are largely due to an unsatisfactory level of mechanization. Earth work has been mechanized only 47 percent, plaster work 18 percent, metal structural work 80 percent, loading and unloading work 41 percent.

Labor turnover is great at construction projects of the ministry. During the first 6 months of 1951, 4,600 workers arrived at while 5,000 departed from the construction areas of Glavbumstroy; this turnover was due to inadequate housing and living conditions.

The work of the Main Administration of Material-Technical Supply (Glavnab; Lazutkin, chief) requires improvement. Frequently, some construction organizations lack necessary materials while they are surplus at other projects. The main administration fails to take necessary measures for their proper distribution. -- I. Gutsalenko, Stalin Prize winner, Deputy Minister of Paper and Wood-Processing Industry USSR.

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