

bags have been assembled. But the main needs: reorganizing pulp manufacture and rebuilding the paperboard and paper manufacturing shops have still not been met. In addition, construction of the industrial wastes purification system is virtually at a standstill.

The Novaya Lyalya papermakers are inclined to lay all of the blame for this on the USSR Ministry of the Timber Industry and the other ministries and departments which, after repeatedly adopting resolutions "On the Long-Term Development of the Combine for the Period..." have done almost nothing to help bring this about. This is precisely the position that their delegates took when speaking at the conference. After admitting that the workers of the pulp-and-paper combine have given a worse performance with each passing year (during the last three years pulp production has decreased by 3,600 tonnes, paper - by 3,500 tonnes, and paper bags - by 14,500,000), the Secretary of the Party Committee at the Combine put all this down to the technological backwardness of pulp-and-paper manufacture and complained about the poor quality of material assistance on the part of the Ministry and "Sverdlesprom" (Sverdlovsk timber industry). Essentially the same view was expressed by another delegate - paper machine operator G. Lyalin.

Lesnaya promyshlennost'

December 8, 1988

Page 2 (Excerpt)

First Soviet-Built Hydrodynamic Headbox in Operation at Kondopoga

The paper shortage is upsetting to all who are connected with publishing. It is also of concern to the readers, who are frequently unable to obtain a book they need. One of the practical ways of combatting the shortage is plant modernisation and the production of domestically designed machinery and devices that meet world standards.