

New factories must be built. These problems are not just a recent phenomenon: there was an active push to renew production equipment and increase capacities 20-30 years ago, but gradually this process slowed down. The table below clearly illustrates the downward trend.

Mean annual growth rate of pulp and paper production (percentages)	VII	VIII	5-Year Plans			
			IX	X	XI	XII
	8.0	9.4	5.8	2.3	1.9	1.6

These growth rates are grossly inadequate for the needs of a society which considers itself sophisticated. Suffice it to say that in the leading capitalist countries, the pulp-and-paper industry is growing at a faster rate than other industries, even outstripping the national economic growth rate in most instances. In the Soviet Union the reverse is true. At present, the per capita use of paper and paperboard is only 37 kilograms, 8 times less than in the United States. There are few manufactured products so necessary for economics, science, culture, and education in which we lag so far behind the United States. Moreover, we are not only outstripped by all the developed capitalist and European countries, but by many of the developing countries as well.

Large capital investments are needed in order to carry out a radical restructuring and to significantly expand pulp-and-paper production. How large? At least 3-4 billion roubles annually, as in the United States. (At present only 0.7 billion roubles are invested in the industry here). However, the volume of capital investment allocated by the