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Newspapers and periodicals as indicated.

NEW EQUIPMENT FOR DAIRY, POLYGRAPHIC, AND PAPER INDUSTRIES; WATCHES

WILL INCREASE VARIETY OF MACHINES PRODUCED FOR DAIRY INDUSTRY -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 20 May 53

The Kirovakan Machine Building Plant, which produces equipment for the dairy industry, will put out 16 different types of machines in 1953 instead of 12 as in 1952.

Since the beginning of 1953, the plant has saved 6.5 tons of cast iron, one ton of section steel, 1.6 tons of bronze, and 2.5 tons of copper and aluminum. Rejects have been decreased by 30.2 percent.

NEW POLYGRAPHIC MACHINES - Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 24 Jan 53

The Leningrad Polygraphic Machine Plant is producing new typesetting machines for city and rayon printing houses.

In addition to small rotary machines, the Shcherbakov Plant for Polygraphic Equipment is getting ready to produce high-speed multiroil newspaper aggregates. These aggregates will be installed at a number of Moscow printing houses at the end of 1953.

A two-size (dvukhrormatnyy) rotary machine for printing books and periodicals is being prepared for production. It has a productivity of 19 double copies per hour. It can print any number of illustrations simultaneously in six colors.

Moscow printing houses of the Glavpoligrafizdat (Main Administration for the Printing Industry, Publishing, and Book Trade) will receive such machines

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MANUFACTURE PLATEN PRINTING PRESS ... Moscow, Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, Apr 53

The Shedrinsk Poligrafmach Plant is manufacturing an experimental model of a light automatic platen press. This is one of the 11 new machines which the enterprise must perfect in 1953.

SHIP PRINTING MACHINES TO RAYON PRINTING HOUSES --- Yerevan, Kommunist, 9 May 53

The Armpoligrafizdat has shipped new printing machines to the Sisianskiy, Echmiadzinskiy, Beriyevskiy, Akhtinskiy, and Ashtarakskiy Rayon Printing Houses. By the end of 1953, five more rayon printing houses will receive new printing machines.

PRODUCE NEW MACHINES FOR PAPER INDUSTRY -- Leningradskaya Pravda, 13 Jan 53

In 1953, the Leningrad Plant imeni Vtoraya Pyatiletka must master the production of a number of new types of machines for the production of colored motion picture film, fine fiber, cellophane, corrugated cardboard, and cable.

Some of the machines designed by the plant are being produced in the Soviet Union for the first time. Among these is a longitudinal cutting machine which will cut rolled newsprint up to 4,200 millimeters wide at a speed of 900 meters per minute. The assembly of this equipment is now taking place in the assembly shop.

INSTALL NEW EQUIPMENT IN WATCH PLANT -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 23 Jan 53

New equipment is being assembled and set up in the recently completed main building of the Yerevan Watch Plant. Approximately 40 machine tools have been installed here in January.

The constant-flow method of production will be used to manufacture various parts for the Budil'nik clocks as soon as the equipment is put into operation.

CRITICIZE WATCH PLANT MANAGEMENT FOR INFERIOR PRODUCTS -- MOSCOW, Izvestiya, 7 Apr 53

In 1952, the Chelyabinsk Watch Plant (Bocharov, director) received 45 complaints from state organizations for a batch of poor quality watches and 568 complaints from individual citizens. The only action taken by the plant management was to send good-quality watches to consumers as replacements for the rejected ones, and the losses were charged to the plant. The reasons for the rejects (particularly, last-minute speed-ups in production) are not being corrected; those responsible for the rejects are not being penalized. The plant management does not even inform shop chiefs regarding the claims. In November 1972, the assembly shop issued many thousands of watches for testing, 61 percent of which were unsuitable; however, the reasons for the rejects were not disclosed.

WATCH PLANT TRAINS WORKERS -- Moscov, V Pomosheh' Prófsoyuznomu Aktivu, No 10, May 53

In 1952, 5.8 percent of the watches tested at the Penza Watch Plant did not pass inspection. This is equivalent to the situation which would exist if one of the assembly shops worked 3 weeks and put out products which could not be offered to the consumer. Improving the quality of the product would result in an increase of more than 5,000 /saleable/ watches.

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The enterprise is furnished with the latest equipment; therefore, increasing the skill of workers is of greatest importance. In the first quarter of 1953, 94 persons took technical production courses and 43 men took courses designed for those working along intermittent conveyers. Recently, two groups consisting of 40 men were created for studying the principles of the watch mechanism. Lectures, conferences, etc., have also been organized to increase the skill of workers.

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