

C.I.O.
SECRET

CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY 5008 REPORT
INFORMATION REPORT

STAT

COUNTRY USSR

DATE DISTR. 31 March 1948

SUBJECT Economic

NO. OF PAGES 6

PLACE ACQUIRED

NO. OF ENCLS. 34541
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE ACQUIRED

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

STAT

[Empty rectangular box]

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U. S. C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED. HOWEVER, INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN MAY BE UTILIZED AS DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE RECEIVING AGENCY.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION FOR THE RESEARCH USE OF TRAINED INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS

[Empty rectangular box]

STAT

USSR STATE PLAN REPORT

Results in the Fulfillment of the State Plan for Restoration and Development of the National Economy in 1947

State Planning Committee
Soviet of Ministers of the USSR

During 1947, restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR passed the mark for fulfillment and overfulfillment of requirements for the second year of the postwar Five-Year Plan.

The work of industry, agriculture, and transportation, the scope of capital operations and retail merchandise turnover, the training of personnel, and cultural development in the USSR during 1947—the second year of the postwar Five-Year Plan—are characterized as follows:

I

The production plan for 1947 in terms of gross production by the enterprises of separate ministries was completed as follows:

<u>Ministry</u>	<u>Percentage of 1947 Plan Completed</u>
Ferrous Metallurgy	101
Nonferrous Metallurgy	107
Coal Industry of Eastern Regions	100
Coal Industry of Western Regions	95

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION		RESTRICTED		DISTRIBUTION			
STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARMY					
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED
RESTRICTED

STAT

Petroleum Industry of Southern and Western Regions	106
Petroleum Industry of Eastern Regions	107
Electric Power Plants	101
Chemical Industry	114
Electrical Industry	108
Communications Industry	12
Heavy Machine Building	105
Automobiles and Tractor Industry	98
Machine Tool Building	106
Machines and Instrument Building	107
Road and Construction Machine Building	115
Transportation Machine Building	94
Agricultural Machine Building	100
Building Materials Industry of the USSR	101
Timber Industry of the USSR	96
Cellulose and Paper Industry	98
Rubber Industry	107
Textile Industry of the USSR	103
Light Industry of the USSR	106
Fish Industry of Western Regions of the USSR	104
Fish Industry of Eastern Regions of the USSR	96
Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR	107
Food Industry of the USSR	109
Gustatory Industry of the USSR	113
Union Republic Ministries of Local Industry and Local Fuel Industry	111

The 1947 plan for gross production in all USSR industry was fulfilled 103.5 percent. The gross production plan for industry in the USSR for the first two years of the Five-Year Plan (1946-1947) has been met 100 percent.

II

Output of the most important kinds of industrial products during 1947 showed the following results as compared with 1946:

1947 (in percentages of 1946)

Pig iron	114
Steel	109
Rolled steel	115
Copper	109
Zinc	116
Lead	126
Coal	112
Petroleum	119
Gasoline	136
Kerosene	125
Natural gas	122
Electric power	115
Main-line locomotives	277
Trolley buses	309
Automobiles	130
Ball bearings	134
Steam turbines	257
Electric motors (up to 100 kilowatts)	152
Electric motors (over 100 kilowatts)	139
Special and complex metal-cutting machine tools	130

- 2 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

Spinning jennies	263
Tractors	207
Agricultural machines	206
Mineral fertilizers (superphosphate, nitrogen, potassium)	135
Synthetic dyes	144
Automobile tires	149
Wood pulp	126
Paper	125
Cement	140
Shale	139
Window glass	119
Pliant roofing material	128
Cotton fabric	133
Woolen fabric	133
Leather footwear	140
Rubber footwear	168
Animal oil	112
Vegetable oil	124
Fish	123
Sugar	210
Soap	123

Gross production of all industry of the USSR in 1947 rose 22 percent in comparison with 1946, including production by the textile and light industries, whose production showed an increase of 33 percent.

During 1947 the tempo of the growth of industrial production steadily increased. Gain in production as compared with corresponding quarters in 1946 was as follows: first quarter, 12 percent; second quarter, 18 percent; third quarter, 26 percent; fourth quarter, 30 percent.

The fourth quarter of 1947 saw industrial production attain the level of that reached during the prewar year of 1940.

III

The gross production during 1947 of agriculture as a whole increased by 32 percent over 1946, while the production of farming (zemledeliye) increased 48 percent. The total harvest of grain and of industrial crops rose in comparison with 1946 as follows: grain, 58 percent; cotton, 21 percent; potatoes, 30 percent; sugar beets, 190 percent; sunflowers, 79 percent; flax fiber, 29 percent; hemp fiber, 78 percent. Harvesting of grain crops during 1947 attained the level reached before the war.

In 1947, 3,500,000 more hectares were planted with winter crops for the next year's harvest than in 1946. Plowing in 1947 for the next year's harvest amounted to eight million more hectares than in 1946.

During 1947, 29 percent more tractor work was done than during 1946. The plan for spring plowing, cultivation prior to sowing, planting of the summer crop, increasing the fertility of fallow soil, and planting of winter crop by the tractor stations was fully met. Work accomplished per single tractor was raised 21 percent over the 1946 figure.

- 3 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED
RESTRICTED

STAT

IV

Railroad freight turnover in 1947 was increased in comparison with 1946. Average daily freight loading (pogruzka) was 10 percent above the 1946 amount, with the following increases for particular items: coal, 11 percent; ferrous metals, 13 percent; petroleum, 18 percent; timber, 13 percent; cement, $1\frac{1}{2}$ times greater.

Freight turnover for river transport increased 28 percent in 1947 over 1946. The year's plan for freighting by river transport was fulfilled 102 percent.

Freighting by sea transport in 1947 exceeded that in 1946 by 15 percent; the year's plan was overfulfilled 8 percent.

V

The volume of all capital operations in 1947 for the whole national economy amounted to 110 percent of that of 1946, including 109 percent for the coal industry, 104 percent for electric power plants, 130 percent for light industry and food industry, and 108 percent for the transport industry.

During 1946 and 1947, approximately 1,900 state enterprises were constructed, restored, and put in operation.

Nearly nine million square meters of living quarters were built or restored by state enterprises, institutions, and local soviets during 1947. In addition, four million square meters of houses were built by individuals in cities and workers' settlements, through savings gained from their labor.

VI

The retail turnover of merchandise in state and cooperative trade during 1947 comprised (in comparative prices) 117 percent of that of 1946.

The volume of cooperative trade in cities during 1947 amounted to 22,400,000,000 rubles. In the fourth quarter of 1947 the volume of cooperative trade in cities amounted to almost twice the figure for the first quarter of 1947.

As a result of the rise in industry and agriculture during 1947, the ration system for provisions and industrial goods was abolished, as were the high commercial prices, and there was effected a change to a system of sale of goods by uniform government prices, with a lowering of the ration prices of bread and meat.

Due to the lowering of the state retail prices alone, the masses of the Soviet Union will receive in the course of the year a net gain of more than 57 billion rubles.

In connection with the preparation for abolishment of the ration system and transition to open trade with uniform prices, 55,000 new stores, shops, and stands were opened during 1947 by state and cooperative organizations.

- 4 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED



STAT

VII

The number of workers and employees in the national economy of the USSR during the course of 1947 increased by almost 1,200,000 persons.

Through a stepping up of productive labor, the majority of the branches of industry fulfilled their quotas as set by state planning during 1947; in this way the work of industrial workers rose almost 13 percent above that of 1946.

The amount of wages of workers and employees in the national economy rose 23 percent in 1947 over that of 1946. In 1947, 790,000 young, trained workers were graduated from the industrial and railroad colleges (uchilishche) and schools for factory and shop instruction. By means of individual and group (brigadnoye) apprenticeship and training courses, 2,200,000 newly qualified persons were trained for industry and the qualifications of 3,200,000 others were raised.

The number of students in primary and secondary schools increased by 860,000 over 1946. The number of students in technical schools and other specialized secondary educational institutions increased by 36,000 persons during the year and the number of students in higher institutions of learning by 56,000.

In 1947, the number of medical institutions, sanitariums, rest homes, and nurseries increased.

VIII

During 1947, capital operations in the amount of more than 18 billion rubles, not counting decentralized capital investments, were carried out for the restoration of the economy of regions occupied during the war.

Gross production of industry of regions which suffered occupation increased by 33 percent in 1947 as compared with 1946. The production of pig iron rose 30 percent; rolled iron, 35 percent; coal output in the Donets Basin, 19 percent; production of electric power, 35 percent; cement, 48 percent; sugar, 123 percent.

In the districts liberated from the German occupation, there were built or restored in 1947 more than five million square meters of dwelling space in the cities and 370,000 houses in rural areas.

IX

The fulfillment of the plan for gross industrial production by Union Republics in terms of the percentage of the 1947 plan completed is shown below:

RSFSR	106
Ukrainian SSR	99
Belorussian SSR	102
Uzbek SSR	104
Kazakh SSR	104
Georgian SSR	110
Azerbaijani SSR	106
Lithuanian SSR	102
Moldavian SSR	109

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

Latvian SSR	117
Kirghiz SSR	109
Tadzhik SSR	112
Armenian SSR	107
Turkmen SSR	106
Estonian SSR	113
Karelo-Finnish SSR	86

I

At the end of 1947, in the USSR, monetary reforms were carried out which have enormous significance in the strengthening and continued growth of socialist economy.

As a result of these monetary reforms, the purchasing power of the ruble increased remarkably, for the old money was taken out of circulation and new money of full value was returned to circulation.

The fulfillment of the 1947 state plan took place in an atmosphere of socialist competition participated in by the entire population.

Started off by the workers of Leningrad, there is developing extensively in the plants and construction projects of the USSR the national movement for fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan in four years -- a fulfillment of the plan ahead of schedule.

- END -

- 6 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED