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USSR LIGHT INDUSTRY REPORTS PRODUCTION INCREASES

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

General

In 1951, the Ministry of Light Industry USSR fulfilled the yearly plan for gross production 102 percent. Total production increased 19 percent over 1950.(1)

In 1951, enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry Estonian SSR increased production of goods 44 percent over 1950. In 1952, total production of the republic light-industry enterprises must increase 25 percent over 1951.(2)

Enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry Latvian SSR fulfilled the 1951 plan for gross production 104 percent. The ministry fulfilled the January 1952 plan by 100.6 percent, but 30 enterprises were unable to meet January plan goals.(3)

The Ministry of Light Industry Lithuanian SSR fulfilled the 1951 gross production plan 105 percent. Production in 1951 increased 41 percent over 1950.(4)

In 1951, light-industry enterprises of Belorussian SSR fulfilled the plan for gross production 103 percent and increased production 18.4 percent over 1950.(5)

Enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry Moldavian SSR increased production of goods 45 percent over 1950.(6)

In 1951, more than 400 modern machines and units were installed and eight conveyors were erected in plants and factories of the Ministry of Light Industry Moldavian SSR. Re-equipping and new techniques will make possible a 30-percent increase in production.(7)

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Textile Industry

In 1951, production of fabrics in the USSR increased 24 percent over 1950. In the USSR cotton industry, fabric production in 1951 increased as follows (in percent): prints 40, sateens 29, melange (mixed fabric) 30, pile fabrics (vorsovyi tkan') 34, and marquisette 56. In 1951, the USSR silk industry increased production of fabrics from staple fiber 1.5 times, crepe fabrics from natural silk 67 percent, and print fabrics 42.8 percent.(1) In 1951, the USSR textile industry increased production over 1948 as follows (in percent): cotton 82 - 92, linen 89 - 94, wool 83 - 92, and silk 52 - 75. The USSR silk industry fulfilled the 1951 plan 116.5 percent, including crepe production, 98.8 percent.(9) In 1951, enterprises of Glavl'no (Main Administration of Flax Industry) produced 50 percent more short-fibered flax than in 1950 and seven times more than in 1940.(10) In 1951, USSR light industry showed the following production increases over 1950: cotton fabrics 22 percent, woolen fabrics 13 percent, and silk fabrics 34 percent.(11) The sale of cotton fabrics in 1951 increased 13 percent over 1950; the sale of silk fabrics increased 26 percent.(12)

Enterprises of Glavshelk (Main Administration of Silk Industry) are organizing production of new kinds of crepe fabrics: Moskovskiy crepe, Oktyabr'skiy crepe, and Yuzhniy crepe. In 1952, enterprises of the USSR silk industry will manufacture printed fabrics of 840 new patterns.(13)

The Keyla Weaving Factory in the Estonian SSR fulfilled the 1951 production plan ahead of time. At the end of December 1951, 20,000 meters of woolen cloth, manufactured on the 1952 plan, had entered the factory warehouse.(14) In 1951, the Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura Combine increased the volume of spinning by 40.7 percent and weaving by 60.4 percent over 1950. A 22-percent increase in gross production is planned for 1952.(15) Production of this combine during the first 2 months of 1952 increased 18 percent over the same period in 1951. The Iosal'skaya Factory and the Staropryadil'naya Factory increased production of yarn in tonnomers 16.9 percent and 20.1 percent, respectively. During this same period, the Tkatskaya Factory attained an increase of fabric production in meters of 25.9 percent.(16) In 1951, the Ministry of Light Industry Estonian SSR produced 65 percent more cotton fabric and 24 percent more woolen fabric than in 1950.(17)

The weaving mill of the Rigas Manufaktura Combine has been producing nearly 800 meters of cloth above the daily 1952 plan. In 1951, the productivity of its weaving machines increased almost 10 percent and average daily production of unbleached fabric increased 5,000 meters.(18)

In 1952, the textile workers of the Lithuanian SSR must produce 22 percent more cotton fabric than in 1951, one third more silk fabric, 24 percent more linen, and considerably more woolen fabric than in 1951.(19)

In the regional centers of Dyatlovo and Nesvizh in Baranovichi Oblast, construction has been started on mechanized flax plants for preliminary processing of flax. These enterprises will be outfitted with the most modern machinery and other equipment. They will process up to 6,000 metric tons of retted straw a year. In the near future, construction will begin on flax plants in Mior'skiy Rayon, Polotsk Oblast, and in Krupskiy Rayon, Minsk Oblast. In 1952, seven light-industry enterprises will be constructed in the Belorussian SSR.(20)

In 1951, the Krasnaya Nit' Woolen Fabric Mill in Khar'kov, Ukrainian SSR, produced more than 80,000 meters of woolen fabric above plan.(21)

In 1952, the Tbilisi Worsted-Cloth Mill, Georgian SSR, must manufacture 18 percent more cloth than specified by the 1951 plan, using the same equipment. In 1951, the mill manufactured more than 400,000 meters of cloth above plan.(22)

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In 1951, the silk industry of the Georgian SSR produced 3 million meters more silk fabric than in 1950 (23), and in 1952 must produce 3 million meters more fabric than in 1951.(24)

In 1952, the wool industry of the Armenian SSR will produce new woolen fabrics of semicourse wool.(25)

The Azerbaydzhan silk industry is to increase 1952 production of prime-quality fabrics 15 - 16 percent.(26)

In 1951, enterprises of Moscow and Moscow Oblast light industry produced millions of meters of cotton, silk, and woolen fabrics above plan.(27) In 1952, the city of Moscow is obligated to produce 1,200,000 meters of cotton fabrics from economized raw materials and 2,100,000 meters of silk fabrics. Moscow Oblast must produce 4 million meters of cotton fabrics from economized raw materials in 1952.(28) In 1951, the Factory imeni Petr Alekseyev produced more than 70,000 meters of prime-quality fabrics above plan.(29) In January and the first 10 days of February 1952, the Moscow Fin.-Wool Factory imeni Petr Alekseyev produced nearly 2,800 kilograms of prime-quality yarn above plan.(30) The Moscow Silk Fabric Combine imeni Shcherbakov produced more than a million meters of various fabrics above the 1951 plan.(31)

In 1951, the textile industry of Ivanovo Oblast increased production of cotton fabrics 18 percent and produced 2,000 metric tons of thread and 17 million meters of finished fabrics above plan. In 1952, the oblast textile industry has pledged to produce an additional 8 million meters of cotton fabrics from economized raw materials.(32)

The Krasnaya Roza Silk Fabric Combine fulfilled the 1951 plan by 20 December and produced more than a million meters of silk fabrics above plan.(33) During the first quarter of 1952, this combine produced 90,000 meters of silk fiber above plan.(34)

The Nizhne-Troitskiy Weaving Mill, Bashkir ASSR, produced 160,000 meters of fabric above the 1951 plan.(35)

Construction of a large flax combine outside Pskov on the shore of the Velikaya River is proceeding. The combine will be composed of a scutching mill, a spinning factory, a weaving mill, finishing shops, and a number of secondary shops.(36)

New equipment is being installed in the Krasnyy Pereval Spinning Factory in Yaroslavl'. Continuously operating carding, roving, and spinning machines are being set up. Every thousand spindles on the new machines produce twice as much yarn as the same number of spindles on old machines. The factory is also being equipped with a new conditioning chamber, automatic air control, and improved intershop transport of raw materials and finished products.(37)

The Semipalatinsk Woolen Fabric Combine, Kazakh SSR, exceeded the 1951 plan by 4 percent.(38)

A new cotton gin in Shabbaz Rayon, Kara-Kalpak ASSR, has gone into operation. Construction of modern large-scale cotton-ginning plants has been expanded in Mirzachul'skiy and Pskentskiy rayons, Tashkent Oblast, and in Karabshkiy Rayon, Kashka-Dar'ya Oblast. At the same time, reconstruction work on eight old enterprises has been started.(39)

In 1952, Turkmen light industry will increase production of cotton fabrics by 1,600,000 meters. The Spinning-Weaving Factory is being equipped with 24 automatic machines and an assembly line for production of low grades of fiber.(40)

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In 1951, the Tadzhik cotton industry produced 38 percent more cotton fiber than in 1950. Eight out of 11 cotton gins fulfilled the plan for gross production. Although the enterprises of the cotton-ginning industry fulfilled the December 1951 plan 121 percent, they fulfilled the plan for the first 10-day period of January 1952 only 86 percent.(41) In 1951, republic production of silk fabrics increased 4.5 times over 1946.(42) During the first 7 days of January 1952, the Leninabad Silk Combine produced 5,000 meters of silk fabrics above plan and a considerable amount of unbleached cloth.(43) In 1952, the Stalinabad Textile Combine has pledged to produce 378,000 meters of unbleached fabric above plan.(44)

In 1952, the Kirgiz woolen industry will increase fabric production 60 percent over 1951.(45) The Kupavinskiy Fine-Wool Mill has pledged to produce from economized raw materials, 20,000 meters of finished fabrics above the 1952 plan.(46)

Clothing Industry

In 1951, enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry USSR increased production of knitwear articles 35 percent over 1950 (8), and hosiery articles 26 percent.(12) The knitwear industry produced 30 percent more Kottonin stockings in 1951 than in 1950 and 65 percent more capron stockings. In 1952, production of Kottonin stockings must increase by at least 45 percent, stockings of combed mercerized yarn 1.7 times, and capron stockings 30 - 35 percent. Production of knitwear underwear will increase 40 percent. In 1952, additional capacities must be put into use for the production of 55 million pairs of hosiery articles and 16.1 million knitwear underwear.(1)

In 1951, sales of sewn articles increased 14 percent over 1950.(12)

During January 1952, the Marat Sewing and Knitwear Factory, Estonian SSR, produced 1.3 percent more underwear than planned and 3 percent more outer knitwear articles.(47)

In 1952, the Latvian knitwear industry will increase production of underwear by 62.5 percent.(48)

In 1951, production of hosiery articles and knitwear in the Moldavian SSR increased more than 50 percent. Enterprises of the republic hosiery industry underfulfilled the 1951 plan by 100,000 pair. The Kishinev Sewing Factory produced and delivered for sale in 1951 more than 3,000 sewn articles of uneven quality. The Kishinev Hosiery and Linen Factory produced 110,000 pairs of defective hosiery articles in 1951.(6)

The Knitwear Factory of the Tbilisi Spinning and Knitwear Combine, Georgian SSR, fulfilled the 1951 plan by 1 December 1951; the Spinning Factory of the same combine fulfilled the 1951 plan by 18 December 1951. A considerable quantity of yarn and more than 155,000 pairs of stockings were manufactured above plan. Beginning with the second half of 1951, the combine has been outstanding in the manufacture of prime-quality capron stockings.(49)

In January 1952, the Leninakan Stocking Factory, Armenian SSR, manufactured 9,000 pieces of knitwear and 50,000 hosiery articles above plan. The factory has pledged to manufacture 130,000 pairs of stockings, socks, and knitwear articles above plan by the opening day of the third session of the Supreme Soviet USSR /5 March 1952/.(50) In 1952, the Kirovakan Knitwear Factory started mass production of men's and women's silk underwear. The factory will produce 5 million more silk articles in 1952 than in 1951.(51) In 1952, more than 15,000 different knitwear articles made from spun linen, and also outer knitwear of a new style, will be produced in the Armenian SSR for the first time. Sewing industry enterprises have had approved 40 new types of goods for the spring-summer assortment.(25)

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In 1951, enterprises of Moscow and Moscow Oblast light industry produced more than 900,000 coats and suits and 1.4 million knitwear outer garments.(27) Moscow Oblast has pledged to produce above the 1952 plan 105,000 pieces of knitwear and 530,000 pairs of hosiery articles from economized raw materials. The city of Moscow has pledged to produce above the 1952 plan 30,000 sewn articles, 218,000 knitwear articles, and 300,000 hosiery articles from economized raw materials.(28) In 1951, the Sewing Factory imeni L. M. Kaganovich manufactured 136 styles of women's dresses. In January 1952, the factory manufactured 2,400 sewn articles above plan.(52) In 1951, the Krasnoye Znamya Knitwear and Hosiery Factory in Leningrad produced two times more Kottonin stockings than in 1940.(11)

In 1952, the Semipalatinsk Stocking Factory, Kazakh SSR, must produce 1,270,000 more pairs of stockings and socks than in 1951.(53)

The Kokand Hosiery and Spinning Combine, Uzbek SSR, increased production of hosiery articles by 1,420 pairs a shift during the first 2 months of 1952.(54)

In 1952, Turkmen light industry will increase production of knitwear by 200,000 pieces.(40)

In 1951, Tadzhik light industry increased production of hosiery articles eight times over 1946. Production of knitwear underwear during the same period amounted to almost 100 percent.(42)

The Frunze Knitwear Factory imeni Mikoyan, Kirgiz SSR, fulfilled the 1951 plan by 6 November and produced more than 250,000 pieces of knitwear articles.(55)

In 1951, enterprises of the fur industry considerably increased production over 1950 as shown by the following figures: children's coats 30.8 percent, opera cloaks 34 percent, jackets 35.7 percent, headgear 21.8 percent, and collars 124.4 percent. In 1951, processing of rabbit pelts in the union republics increased 1.7 times.(56)

Leather and Footwear Industry

In 1951, the Ministry of Light Industry USSR increased production of footwear 12 percent over 1950 (8) and leather footwear 17 percent.(11, 12) Sales of leather footwear in 1951 increased 11 percent over 1950.(12) In 1951, the footwear industry increased production of styled shoes (model'naya obuv') by 68 percent and w-lted shoes (rantovaya obuv') by 21 percent over 1950. In 1952, additional capacities must be put into use for the production of 17.6 million pairs of footwear.(1)

More than 2,500 styles of women's, men's and children's footwear were approved by the Artistic Council of the Ministry of Light Industry USSR for the spring and summer season of 1952.(57)

A new method for dyeing leather by means of synthetic resins is being introduced in the tanning enterprises of the USSR. The new method, which does not require scarce organic solvents, makes possible an increase in colored leather production, increases the durability of the covering dye, and improves the hygienic properties of the footwear.(58)

In 1951, Estonian light industry produced 30 percent more footwear than in 1950.(17) During the first quarter of 1952, the Tallin Tanning and Footwear Combine produce more than 100,000 pairs of men's, women's, and children's footwear of 27 different styles for the spring and summer season.(59)

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The Erglis Footwear Factory, Latvian SSR, manufactured tens of thousands of pairs of footwear above the 1951 plan; the footwear will be applied to the 1952 plan.(60) The Yelgava Tannery fulfilled the February 1952 production plan 101.7 percent and produced 69,000 decimeters of chrome leather and 33,000 decimeters of Russia leather above plan.(61)

In 1951, the Raudonoyi Zhvaygzhdė Saddlery and Riding Accessories Combine in Vil'nyus, Lithuanian SSR, increased production 49 percent over 1950.(62)

In 1951, enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry Moldavian SSR increased production of hard leather goods and tawed leather almost 100 percent and footwear more than 50 percent over 1950. The republic industry failed to fulfill the 1951 plan by 300,000 pairs of footwear and by nearly 2,700,000 square decimeters of soft leather goods.(6) In 1951, the Footwear Factory imeni S. Lazo in Kishinev did not fulfill the yearly plan for either quantity or quality and produced more than one million rubles worth of defective goods. The managers of the factory were guilty of cheating the state; they did not indicate defective production in the accounts. During the first 9 months of 1951, more than 50,000 pairs of defective footwear were produced. The Ministry of Light Industry Moldavian SSR was aware of this situation, but did not intervene and even took the director of the factory under its protection. The Kishinev Tannery No 1 of the Ministry of Light Industry Moldavian SSR produced poor-quality goods and fulfilled the 1951 plan for only two out of 11 items. Consequently, the footwear factories of Kishinev failed to deliver to the state nearly 300,000 pairs of footwear.(63)

In the Georgian SSR, 1951 production of styled shoes increased almost 50 percent.(23) The Tbilisi Footwear Factory manufactured more than 41,000 pairs of footwear above plan in 1951.(64) Footwear factories of Armenia are starting production of a new model of men's and women's footwear, a lightweight shoe with a microporous sole. In 1952, 40,000 pairs of this type of footwear will be manufactured. Boots and women's footwear with a low heel will also be manufactured.(65)

The Footwear Factory imeni Mikoyan in Baku, Azerbaydzhan SSR, produced 120,000 more pairs of footwear in 1951 than in 1950. In 1952, the factory will manufacture 330,000 more pairs of footwear than in 1951.(66)

In 1951, enterprises of Moscow and Moscow Oblast light industry produced 2.8 million pairs of footwear above plan (27) In 1952, Moscow Oblast has pledged to produce 70,000 pairs of footwear and the city of Moscow 420,000 /sic/ pairs of footwear from economized raw materials.(28)

A shoe store of Mosobuv' has been opened in a new development of Moscow on Pervomayskaya Ulitsa which will sell men's, women's, and children's shoes and footwear. Another new Mosobuv' store has been opened at No 53 Gor'kaya Ulitsa and will sell only children's shoes.(67) In January 1952, the Zarya Svobody Footwear Factory in Moscow manufactured 9,300 pairs of footwear above plan.(68)

The tannery imeni Stalin in Tashkent, Uzbek SSR, fulfilled the 1951 plan ahead of time and increased production of hard leather over 1950 by 66 metric tons, Russia leather 2,252,000 square decimeters, and tawed leather 36 metric tons. In 1952, the plant must increase production 16 percent over 1951 and must pay particular attention to the increase of variety and the improvement of quality.(69) Low-quality footwear is being manufactured by the following footwear factories: Tashkent No 1 and 2, Bukhara, Samarkand, and Kokand. As yet, the Main Administration of Light Industry Sales has done nothing to correct this situation.(70)

In 1952, Turkmen light industry will increase production of footwear by 60,000 pairs.(40)

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In 1951, Tadzhik light industry increased production of footwear two times over 1946.(42)

The Kirgiz Footwear Factory No 1 underfulfilled the 1951 plan by 11,000 pairs of Russia leather footwear and 4,500 pairs of chrome leather footwear.(71)

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