

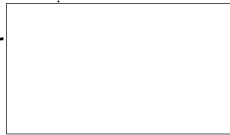
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DEVELOPMENTS IN USSR LOCAL AND COOPERATIVE INDUSTRIES, JULY-SEPTEMBER 1953

[Comment: This report presents information, from July-September 1953 Soviet newspapers, on the fulfillment of 1953 production plans by enterprises of USSR local and cooperative industries. This report gives a great number of increased pledges that appeared in the August and September Soviet provincial press for the 1953 above-plan production of consumer goods. In connection with the new consumer goods production drive, there is noted a greater emphasis than ever on construction, reconstruction, and mechanization of enterprises of local and cooperative industries.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

USSR

In August 1953, there were nearly 126,000 enterprises and shops of USSR industrial cooperatives, employing 1,865,000 men. These cooperative industry enterprises accounted for an important part of the total USSR consumer goods production. For example, in August 1953, these enterprises were producing 40 percent of the total USSR production of furniture, 35 percent of the sewn goods, 40 percent of the knitted outerwear, 35 percent of the metal beds, more than 35 percent of the felt footwear, and 50 percent of the carts and wagons. In August 1953, the network of USSR repair shops comprised 45,000 enterprises. (1)

Karelo-Finnish SSR

Industrial cooperatives of the Karelo-Finnish SSR were to produce 18 percent more consumer goods in 1953 than they produced in 1952 and three times as much in 1955 as in 1953.



50X1-HUM

- 1 -

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The Petrozavodsk Furniture Factory, which was under construction in August 1953, is scheduled for operation in 1954. A sewing and knitwear factory which was to be completed in 1953 will produce 25 million rubles' worth of goods annually. In August, workshops of the Derevoobdelochnik Artel were being reconstructed.

In August, a new shop was being constructed in the Petrozavodsk Metal Plant of the Kustprommetal Artel. The shop will produce 1,500 metric tons of galvanized household goods and will be the first plant in the republic to organize the production of enamelware.

A woodworking combine with an annual output valued at 1.5 million rubles is to be constructed in 1955 in Medvezh'yegorsk. A toy factory, also to be constructed in 1955, will produce 200,000 toys annually from waste products of the paper industry.

Personal services combines were under construction in Petrozavodsk, Segezha, Spasskaya Gub, Uhta, and other cities of the republic in August, 1953.(2)

Local industry of the Karelo-Finnish SSR was to produce 43.5 million rubles' worth of goods in 1953 and is to almost double that amount in 1956. In August, it was planned that in the near future eight brick plants of rayon industry combines would be reconstructed, enabling them to produce up to 8 million bricks annually.(3)

By the end of 1954, the Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry Karelo-Finnish SSR is to complete construction of two furniture factories and a knitwear and sewing factory in Petrozavodsk, a weaving shop of the Sortavala Wool Fabric Mill with a production of 190,000 meters of fabrics, two ski shops in Kondopog for the production of 50,000 pairs of skis, and many other enterprises.(4)

The Impilakhti Knitwear Factory produced more than 4,500 pieces of knitted outerwear and 10,500 pieces of knitted underwear above the plan for the first 7 months of 1953.(5) The Sortavala Sewing Factory pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 1 December and to produce by the end of the year 5,000 wool suits above plan.(6)

Latvian SSR

Enterprises of local and cooperative industries in the Latvian SSR were to produce more than 30 million bricks in 1953, which is 41.6 percent more than in 1952 and 49 percent more than in 1951. The number of republic enterprises producing brick has increased from 34 in 1950 to 63 by the end of 1952 and those producing lime from 17 in 1950 to 23 by the end of 1952. However, in August 1953 there were no enterprises producing lime and brick in some rayons of the republic. To remedy this situation, brick and lime plants are to be constructed or reconstructed in 25 rayons, and lime and firing plants are to be constructed or reconstructed in three rayons by the end of 1955.(7)

Belorussian SSR

Industrial cooperative enterprises of the Belorussian SSR pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan ahead of schedule and to produce above plan by the end of the year 2 million pieces of knitted underwear, 10,000 metal beds, 30,000 radio loudspeakers, 50 metric tons of enamelware, 30 metric tons of aluminumware, 100 metric tons of industrial cord, 20,700,000 rubles' worth of sewn articles, and 500,000 rubles' worth of furniture.(8)

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

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50X1-HUM

Local and cooperative industry of Gomel' in the Belorussian SSR fell short of plan quotas for the first 7 months of 1953 by 9,000 pairs of footwear, 32,000 pieces of knitted outerwear, more than 19,000 pairs of hosiery, and 240 metric tons of metalware.(9)

In August 1953, a new personal services combine was under construction in the workers' village of the Minsk Automobile Plant. The combine will have eight shops. It was planned that the same type of combine would be constructed at the Motor-Bicycle Plant. In 1953, 28 large, new personal services enterprises were to open in Minsk. Personal services combines were also to be opened in Vitebsk, Baranovich, and Grodno. New pavilions for personal services were to be opened in 37 cities and rayon centers of the republic by the end of 1953.(10)

Ukrainian SSR

Local and cooperative industries of the Ukrainian SSR were to increase production in 1953 to 9,730 metric tons of galvanized dishware, 350,000 beds, 6,350 pianos, and 100,000 accordions and concertinas.

Since production of cast-iron, galvanized, enamel, and aluminum dishware would have to be doubled to meet consumer demands, in September it was planned that in the near future four new enterprises to produce these products would be constructed, the six existing enterprises would be reconstructed, and a new ceramic works with an annual production of 25 million pieces of dishware would be constructed.

In September 1953, it was planned that the three new, large enterprises of industrial cooperatives would double their production of beds. If the bed production of local industry and shops of union subordination is added to this amount, the Ukrainian SSR could produce more than 2 million beds annually.

In September, construction of a sheet rolling mill at the Dnepropetrovsk Industrial Combine was being completed. The mill will have an annual production capacity of 12,000 metric tons of roofing tin.(11)

Moldavian SSR

Republic enterprises of industrial cooperatives pledged to produce above the 1953 plan 100 metric tons of sausage products, 135 metric tons of dried fruits, 15,000 square meters of carpeting, and 5,000 beds.(12) Enterprises of Moldpromsovet (Moldavian Council of Industrial Cooperatives) were to produce almost 500 million rubles' worth of products in 1953, or three times as much as in 1950. During the first half of 1953, production of bricks increased 33 percent; tile, 24 percent; galvanized dishware, 41 percent; footwear, 87 percent; knitted underwear, 113 percent; and furniture, 33 percent, as compared with the corresponding period of 1952.

In September 1953, Moldpromsovet incorporated more than 150 artels, in which more than 15,000 men were employed.(13) In August, more than 20 enterprises of republic industrial cooperatives were manufacturing clothing, shoes, furniture, and children's toys. More than 20 million rubles' worth of children's goods were to be manufactured in 1953, or three times as much as in 1952.(14)

Enterprises of the Ministry of Local Industry Moldavian SSR pledged to produce above the 1953 plan 10,000 sewn articles, 5,000 pairs of footwear, 50,000 pieces of aluminumware and galvanized ware, 1,000 beds, and 500 two-horse carriages.(12)

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

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A personal services combine has been constructed in Ungeny. Shops for shoe, clothing, and household-goods repair are located in the combine. In August, it was planned that similar combines would be constructed in Nisponreny, Kalarash, Iipkany, Rybnitsa, and other cities of the Moldavian SSR. By August 1953, more than 900 footwear shops and watch and jewelry shops had been established in cities and villages of the republic. By the end of 1953, another 100 personal services shops were to be opened.(15)

In 1953, local industry and industrial cooperatives of Orgeyev were approximately to double the 1952 production of consumer goods.(16)

Georgian SSR

In September 1953, there were more than 25 enterprises of the Ministry of Local Industry Georgian SSR which were producing construction materials. These enterprises produced 30 million bricks and 5 million pieces of tile in 1952, were to produce 52 million bricks and 7 million pieces of tile in 1953, and are to produce 60 million bricks and 11 million pieces of tile in 1955.(17)

Armenian SSR

In 1953, industrial cooperative enterprises of the republic were to produce 2.5 times the beds, 2.2 times the furniture, 2.6 times the carpets and carpeting materials, 1.8 times the knitted underwear, 3.2 times the galvanized dishwear, and 3.5 times the suitcases that were produced in 1950.(18)

In August 1953, a wide network of industrial cooperative enterprises was operating in cities and rural areas of the Armenian SSR. The Leninakan Metal Working Artel imeni Shaumyan was being remodeled into a factory to produce 15,000 nickel-plated beds annually and a new bed factory was under construction in Yerevan.

Construction of the Ashtarak and Oktemberyan food combines, which are to process fruits and vegetables, was to be completed in 1953. Construction of the Nor Bayazet Furniture Factory was started in 1953. The same type of factory is to be started in Kafan in 1954 and a bent-furniture factory in Yerevan.

In 1956, 40 new personal services pavilions are to be opened in Yerevan, Leninakan, Kirovakan, and other cities of the republic.(19)

In August 1953, more than 20 industrial cooperative enterprises were under construction in the Armenian SSR. A new weaving mill was being completed in Yerevan, and a furniture and a footwear factory were near completion in Leninakan. A bent-furniture factory in Dilizhan, a household goods combine in Alaverda, and shops for rug production in Yerevan Leninakan, Artika, and Dilizhan were under construction in August.

In August, enterprises of industrial cooperatives were producing about 230 distinct types of household and home-furnishing products.(20)

By August 1953, local industry enterprises in the Armenian SSR, which were producing more than 80 types of consumer goods, had increased production of consumer goods and household products 73 percent over 1950. This increase meant that 13 percent more goods were available by August 1953 than were scheduled for production by the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. In August, local industry was producing 1.5 times as much knitwear, 2.5 times as much furniture, almost 3 times as many beds, and more than 5 times as much galvanized dishwear as in August 1950.(21)

- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

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In 1954, enterprises of Armenian local industry are to increase production of aluminumware 2.5 times that of 1953.(22) In 1954, enterprises of Armenian local industry are to produce 1.5 times as much ironware and enamelware, 50 metric tons more galvanized dishware, and more than nine times as much aluminumware as compared with 1953. Enterprises of the Ministry of Local Industry Armenian SSR were to produce 88,000 metal beds in 1953 and are to produce 95,000 beds in 1954, including 25,000 completely nickel plated. The Yerevan Metalware Plant was to produce 35,000 oil stoves in 1953 and is to produce 50,000 in 1954.(23)

A new shop for the production of fine furniture at the Yerevan Furniture Factory was to be put into operation in 1953. In August, it was planned that the Leninakan Furniture Factory would be expanded and re-equipped.

In 1953, construction was started on buildings of industrial combines and personal services pavilions which are to improve personal services facilities in Yerevan and other cities of the republic. By the end of 1954, 20 such pavilions are to be constructed.(22)

In August 1953, republic production of metal dishwear, stoves, bathroom plumbing, and other metal products had developed to the extent that a metallurgical base for local industry was being created in Yerevan. A shop was being constructed for producing light sheet iron and plans had been made for the construction of open-hearth, section-rolling, and pipe-rolling shops.(21)

Construction plans of the Ministry of Local Industry Armenian SSR to be carried out in 1954 and 1955 include enterprises for producing beds with a total annual production of 100,000, a metalware plant to produce 1,000 metric tons of enamelware and 1,000 metric tons of aluminumware, a mirror factory to produce 10,000 square meters of mirror, musical instruments factories, a furniture factory, and a haberdashery factory. Fifteen large enterprises and a number of industrial combines are to be reconstructed and expanded during this period.(24)

Azerbaijzhan SSR

By 18 August 1953, enterprises of the Azerbaijanzhan Council of Industrial Cooperatives had fallen short of 1953 plan quotas by 36,400 pieces of knitted outerwear, 235,000 pieces of knitted underwear, 86,000 meters of cotton fabrics, and 36,000 pairs of hosiery.

By the same date, enterprises of republic local industry had fallen short of 1953 plan quotas by 35,000 pieces of knitted outerwear, 7,000 pairs of leather footwear, 4,800 metal beds, and 120 metric tons of dishware.(25)

RSFSR

In 1953, industrial articles of the RSFSR were to produce nearly 30,000 metric tons of metal household ware, more than 50 million knitted garments, 800 million rubles' worth of furniture, 1.5 million beds, and many other consumer goods.(26)

[An article entitled "More High-Quality Consumer Goods" by N. Chernokov, Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry RSFSR, contained the following information:]

Enterprises of the Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry RSFSR were to produce 100 million rubles' worth of consumer goods above the plan for the second half of 1953, including more than 700,000 silk and knitwear articles, 500,000 pairs of felt boots, 30,000 children's bicycles, more than 7,000 metric tons of metalware, more than 40,000 beds, 7,000 metric tons of nails, and 100 million notebooks.

- 5 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

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In 1954, local industry could and should attain the level of consumer goods production scheduled for the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. However, the improvement of quality and the increase in assortment of consumer goods becomes especially important. Those who took part in the mass social inspection of local industry products, which was organized in the summer of 1953 in Moscow, the oblasts, krays, autonomous republics, and many cities of the RSFSR, suggested methods for solving this important problem. Representatives of the general public and specialists thoroughly tested the quality of everyday household articles, office supplies, musical instruments, toys, furniture, jewelry, dishware, and sewn, knitted, and textile articles. By 11 August, according to preliminary reports, about 12,000 different articles had been inspected.

Members of the inspection groups recommended organized production of more than 700 different types of products. By August 1953, production of many of these products had already been initiated, including cast-iron ware, enamelware coated on both sides, television screens, washing machines, portable electric sewing machines, high-grade radio receivers, household refrigerators with a 70-liter capacity, numerous types of winding, rubber, and celluloid toys, etc. Enterprises of local industry were to master production of more than 200 new products in 1953.

All branches of local industry were to increase production, improve the quality, and expand the assortment of products in 1953, particularly the textile, sewing, and knitwear industries. Sewing factories were to be equipped with special machines, cutters, and ironing presses. China and pottery enterprises were to start specializing in the production of a definite assortment. For example, the Dulevskiy Porcelain Works in Moskovskaya Oblast was to produce table services, flower vases, and sculptured products, and the Dmitrov factory, tea and coffee services and gift articles. Production of more than 200 items was included in the assortment plan of these two enterprises alone.

The assortment of metal articles was to be considerably enlarged in 1953. Production of combination cookers, juice extractors, and grinders was to be organized. In August 1953, production of electric hair clippers, tool boxes, new devices for shaving and for sharpening blades, and shaving kits was being mastered.

In 1954, the Metallamp Factory is to begin production of thermoelectric generators for charging battery radio sets and the Proletarskiy Molot Factory is to begin production of a household refrigerator with a 45-70 liter capacity. In August, the Krasnaya Zvezda Factory was being supplied with new, better equipment to improve the quality of razor blades.

Production of packaged hand-sewing needles, needles with gold eyes, and phonograph needles in metal lithographed boxes was to be increased in 1953. To improve the quality of needle products, production technology and thermal processes were being improved, antirust coatings introduced, and mechanical processes were being made automatic.

In order to increase further the production of furniture in 1953 and 1954, it was planned that 34 existing enterprises would be reconstructed and 46 new furniture factories would be constructed.

By the end of 1955, production of pianos, accordions, harmonicas, and other musical instruments is to be 1.5 times as great as that planned for 1953. New musical-instrument factories were under construction in Saratov, Novosibirsk, Krasnoyarsk, and Khabarovsk in August 1953. Existing enterprises in Moscow, Leningrad, and other cities were to be enlarged.

- 6 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

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In August 1953, much remained to be done in the operational improvement of enterprises of the School and Stationery Supplies Trust. Practical methods had already been worked out for the improvement of the quality of pencils, fountain pens, and other articles. The assortment of colored and special pencils was being enlarged in August and the finishing and packing of products was being improved. Sets of 24, 36, and 48 pencils, new notebooks, albums, writing pads, and other goods were to go on sale in 1953.

In August 1953, local industry was a large supplier of construction materials. In order to increase their production, it was planned to put into operation in 1954 and the second half of 1953 no less than 175 new brick presses and to construct 200 annular and 14 chamber-type continuous kilns. Large-scale production of liquid cast-iron sheet roofing was to be organized during this period. Existing peat enterprises were to be enlarged and new enterprises put into operation. (27)

Republic enterprises of local industry were to produce 275,000 downy shawls, 300 pianos, and 220 sets of wind instruments above the plan for the second half of 1953. By the end of 1954, 60 lumber-drying chambers are to be constructed. (28)

In 1953, 400 new personal services pavilions and combines were to be opened in cities and agricultural regions of the RSFSR. In August 1953, the network of personal services enterprises was steadily expanding, including at that time more than 25,000 shops employing more than 140,000 qualified skilled workers) for the repair of footwear, clothing, and furniture and for other services. The network of personal services enterprises in the rural areas of the RSFSR was also expanding. During 1952 and 1953, 3,500 saddlery, wood-working, metalworking, sewing, and other shops were opened in these areas. (29)

By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, 1,300 pavilions and personal services combines are to be constructed and put into operation in the RSFSR. (26)

The network of local and cooperative industry enterprises in Ivanovskaya Oblast was being expanded in September 1953. A plywood factory had been constructed in Palekh and the ribbon-weaving mill, dry-cleaning shops, and personal services combine in Ivanovo had been put in operation. Twelve more enterprises, including a furniture factory, sewing factory, five personal services combines, and other enterprises, were under construction in September. (30)

In August 1953, enterprises of the Administration of Local and Fuel Industries and artsels of the Leningrad Council of Industrial Cooperatives were increasing the diversity of consumer goods production. In 1953, these enterprises were to produce more than 3,000 varieties of consumer goods worth more than 2,000,000 rubles. Production of hundreds of new products including electric vacuum cleaners, fluorescent table lamps, crystal candelabra, household refrigerators, percolators, irons with fireproof handles, lenses for photographic enlarger, metallic shaving devices, new-model dinner tables, electric appliances, and various toys was to be mastered in 1953. In August, enterprises of local and cooperative industry were considerable increasing production of sewn and knitted goods, enamelware, radio loud-speakers, phonographs, television screens, and other products.

In August, it was planned that in the near future, the Metal Products Factory, the Kirovskiy Rayon Industrial Combine, Factory No 6, a dry-cleaning plant, and other enterprises of Leningrad would be reconstructed. Many new products would be produced, particularly electric phonograph attachments, electric brushes for cleaning clothes, and enamel teapots. Several times as many sewn and knitted goods were to be produced in 1953 as compared with 1950.

- 7 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

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The quality of consumer goods produced in Leningrad was not meeting consumer demands in August 1953. Quality deficiencies became particularly obvious during the yearly inspections of consumer goods produced by local and cooperative industries. During the 1953 inspection alone, 137 products not in demand were withdrawn from production.(31)

Industrial artels of Rospromsovet (Council of Industrial Cooperatives RSFSR) were to produce 18 million pairs of sport and styled footwear in 1953.(32)

The metal and plastics plant of the Kominternovskiy Rayon Industrial Trust was to produce more than 400,000 fountain pens with closed points in 1953 -- twice as many as in 1952. The knitwear factory of the trust was to produce 20,000 more articles in 1953 than in 1952. The leather and haberdashery factory of the trust was to produce nearly 70,000 various types of bags in 1953.(33)

The Zarya Factory of the Mosgormestpromtrest (Moscow City Local Industry Trust) pledged to produce one million celluloid articles above the 1953 plan.(34)

During the first half of 1953, local industry of Tambovskaya Oblast produced 630,000 bricks. During this period, oblast local industry was to have produced 15 metric tons of aluminumware and 13,000 skis, but actually produced 7 metric tons of aluminumware and 1,800 skis. During the first half of 1953, oblast local industry was to have produced 5,400 pairs of leather footwear and 37,000 pairs of rubber footwear, but actually produced 2,600 pairs of leather footwear and 42,000 pairs of rubber footwear.(35)

In 1952 and 1953, production of wheels and bricks in the Tatarskaya ASSR increased by 50 percent; chairs, 280 percent; tables, 130 percent; carts, 80 percent; and leather footwear, 70 percent.(36)

Kazakh SSR

Local and cooperative industries of the Kazakh SSR fell short of plan quotas for the first 7 months of 1953 by nearly 10 million bricks, 392 metric tons of lime, and 95 metric tons of nails.(37)

By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, consumer goods production by enterprises of the Karagandinskaya, Kustanayskaya, and Pavlodarskaya oblast councils of industrial cooperatives is almost to double and consumer goods production by enterprises of the Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast Council of Industrial Cooperatives is to increase by 30 percent. Production of beds, furniture, mirrors, rubber footwear, and other goods in the republic is to more than double. Products new to republic cooperative industry, such as aluminumware, perambulators, steam irons, and rubberized fabrics, are to be produced during this period.

Construction plans for 1954 and 1955 include the following: sewing factories in Alma-Ata and Karaganda, plants for producing beds in Ust'-Kamenogorsk and Karaganda, 10 roofing-material plants, 22 brick plants, a rubber-producing plant, a mirror factory, a woodworking combine, and a combine for producing packaging materials. In 1953, 14 personal services combines including large combines in industrial centers of Dzhambul, Ust'-Kamenogorsk, and Tekel' were to be put into operation. In 1953, the network of personal services shops was to be considerably expanded, particularly in rural areas.(38)

Other new enterprises of industrial cooperatives to be constructed in 1954 and 1955 include fruit-processing combines in Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya and Galdy-Kurganskaya oblasts, food combines in Atyubinskaya and Gur'yevskaya oblasts, a furniture factory in Karaganda, a woodmolding combine in Saryanovsk, and personal

- 8 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

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services combines in Leninogorsk, Gur'yev, Karaganda, Kokchetav, Pavlodar, Ekibastuz, and other cities of the republic.(39)

The Kokchetav Industrial Combine fulfilled the August 1953 plan by 150 percent, producing more than 200 metric tons of smoked, cured, and fresh fish.(40)

In August, the Sarkandskiy and Karabul'skiy rayon industrial combines in Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast started production of tenting felt. By August, 3,000 square meters of reed panels for construction of livestock enclosures had been produced in Karatal'skiy Rayon.

In August, the Panifilovskiy Rayon Industrial Combine was producing construction materials from local raw materials. The ornamented reed mats produced at the combine were very much in demand in August for wall and ceiling decorations and other household uses.

Enterprises of the Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast Union of Industrial Cooperatives were also producing construction materials in August 1953. Production of seven types of construction materials was being organized in the oblast. The Krasnyy Oktyabr' Artel in Taldy-Kurgan had started production of roofing material, and quarry stone was being processed in Kara-Bulak.

Construction of large personal services combines in Telci and Panfilov was completed in 1953.(41)

Uzbek SSR

Uzbek industrial cooperatives, incorporating 303 artels in August 1953, were to produce goods valued at 990 million rubles in 1953. In 1956, republic industrial cooperatives are to produce 6.5 times the enamelware, 3-4 times the galvanized cooking and household utensils, furniture, and children's bicycles, 3 times the carpets, carpeting materials, and outer knitwear, 2.5 times the hosiery, 4 times the tile, and twice the lime, "gach" (possibly "gach," paraffin or pitch), and alabaster that was scheduled for production in 1953.(42)

Nearly 40 percent of the enterprises of the Ministry of Local Industry Uzbek SSR failed to fulfill the plan for the first 6 months of 1953.(43)

Tadzhik SSR

In 1953, industrial cooperatives of the Tadzhik SSR were to produce 9 times as many metal beds and dishware, 35 percent more sewn articles, 50 percent more knitted underwear, 7 times as much furniture, 9 times as much confectionery, and 3 times as much lime as in 1950.

Enterprises of Tadzhikpromsovet (Tadzhik Council of Industrial Cooperatives) are to produce 10 million fired bricks in 1954 when three new brick plants are constructed. Other construction plans for 1954 include a tanning mill, a leather-goods factory, a sewing factory in Stalinabad, three personal services combines in Stalinabad, and two personal services combines in Leninabad.(44)

Kirgiz SSR

Industrial cooperative enterprises of the Kirgiz SSR were to produce 12,500 beds, one million area shingles, nearly 200 metric tons of galvanized white and other dishware, 15,000 washboards, and 40,000 shovels above the 1953 plan.(45)

- 2 -

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50X1-HUM

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- 10 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

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- E N D -

50X1-HUM

- 11 -

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