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SOURCE Newspapers and periodicals as indicated.

DATA ON USSR LIGHT INDUSTRY, OCTOBER - DECEMBER 1952

Comment: This report presents information, from Soviet newspapers and periodicals, on the fulfillment of light industry plans, particularly for the textile industry and the leather and footwear industry. It also notes the above-plan pledges made by certain factories and plants and the proposed expansion of others.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Cotton-Ginning Industry

The Lyaki Ginnery in the Azerbaydzhan SSR has pledged to produce 700 metric tons of cotton fiber above the 1952 plan. As of 16 December, the Norashen Ginnery in the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR had fulfilled the 1952 plan and had already produced 150 of the 800 metric tons above-plan production pledged for 1952.(1)

The Andizhan Ginnery No 3 in the Uzbek SSR fulfilled the September 1952 plan 8 days ahead of schedule and produced 850 metric tons of cotton fiber above plan.(2) As of 19 December, the ginnery had fulfilled the 1952 plan for fiber production 100 percent and for linters production 104.8 percent. The plant has pledged to produce by the end of the year 1,600 metric tons of prime-quality cotton fiber and 160 metric tons of linters above the 1952 plan.(3)

By 27 October 1952, the Begovat Ginnery in the Uzbek SSR had fulfilled the 10-month plan 106.6 percent.(4) By 5 October 1952, the Dzhizak Ginnery in the Uzbek SSR had produced 150 metric tons of cotton fiber above the 9-month plan.(5)

As of 20 December, the Fergana Cotton Procurement Trust had fulfilled the 1952 gross-production plan and had produced more than 4,500 metric tons of cotton fiber and nearly 700 metric tons of linters above plan.(6)

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The Kugayskiy Ginnery in the Uzbek SSR has fulfilled the 1952 plan and has pledged to produce 500 metric tons of cotton fiber above plan.(7) As of 12 December, the Mirzachul' Ginnery in Tashkentskaya Oblast, Uzbek SSR, had fulfilled the 1952 plan and had pledged to produce by the end of the year 1,000 metric tons of cotton fiber and 50 metric tons of linters above plan.(8)

By 27 October 1952, the Tashkent Cotton Procurement Trust had fulfilled the 10-month cotton-linter-production plan 116 percent. Ginneries of Tashkentskaya Oblast have pledged to produce 1,700 metric tons of cotton fiber and 1,000 metric tons of cotton linters above the 10-month plan.(4)

By 5 October 1952, the Tashkent Ginnery had produced 1,000 metric tons of prime-quality cotton fiber above the 9-month plan. The plant has pledged an above-plan production of 1,100 metric tons for the entire year.(9) The Tashkent Ginnery fulfilled the 10-month 1952 plan 104.7 percent.(10) By 9 November 1952, the Tashkent Ginnery No 1 imeni Akhunbabayev had fulfilled the 11-month plan. By the end of November, the ginnery will have produced 1,300 metric tons of fiber above plan.(11) As of 25 October, the Tashkent Ginnery imeni Akhunbabayev had pledged to fulfill the 1952 plan ahead of schedule and to produce 1,100 metric tons of fiber above plan.(12) As of 10 December, the Tashkent Ginnery had fulfilled the 1952 plan and increased production 18 percent over 1951. The plant has pledged to produce not less than 2,000 metric tons of cotton fiber above plan by the end of the year.(7)

The Yangi-Yul' Ginnery in the Uzbek SSR produced more than 1,300 metric tons of cotton fiber above the 11-month plan.(13) As of 12 December, the Yangi-Yul' Ginnery had fulfilled the 1952 plan and had pledged to produce not less than 1,000 metric tons of prime-quality cotton fiber above plan by the end of the year.(8)

By 21 November, the Kerkichi Ginnery in Chardzhouskaya Oblast, Turkmen SSR, had fulfilled the 1952 plan and had pledged to produce by the end of the year not less than 1,200 metric tons of cotton fiber above plan.(14)

Compared with the prewar level, 1952 cotton fiber production in Leninskobadszkaya Oblast, Tadzhik SSR, has doubled.(15) The Kurgan-Tyube Ginnery in Stalinabadszkaya Oblast, Tadzhik SSR, fulfilled the 9-month 1952 plan ahead of schedule and produced 800 metric tons of prime-quality cotton fiber above plan. By 15 September 1952, the Stalinabad Ginnery imeni Kuybyshev had fulfilled the third-quarter plan. The plant fulfilled the September plan 174.2 percent.(16)

### Textile Industry

#### 1. Cotton

Construction of large cotton combines has begun in six cities of the Soviet Union - Kamyshin, Engel's, Barnaul, Krasnodar, Kherson, and Stalinabad. The combines are to have a total production potential of one billion meters of fabrics annually. This large-scale construction project is just a part of the program of expansion and development planned for the USSR cotton industry, which is to increase fabric production 61 percent during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

In the geographical distribution of the new cotton enterprises, not only proximity to raw materials sources, but proximity to the consumer was considered. The two combines along the Volga, the Kamyshin and Engel's combines are to furnish annually millions of meters of fabrics to inhabitants of oblasts along the Volga. Barnaul textiles are to satisfy demands of the Far East, Siberia, Kazakhstan, and middle Asiatic republics. The Krasnodar Combine is to supply Stavropol'skiy Kray, Rostovskaya Oblast, Kabardinskaya ASSR, and Severo-Osetinskaya Avtonomnaya Oblast.

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The largest of the six combines being constructed is the Kamyshin Combine, whose production capacity is to be one million meters of prime-quality fabrics daily. The Engel's Combine will also be large, with approximately 500 hectares set aside for new buildings.

Construction of the other combines, those at Barnaul, Stalinabad, Krasnodar, and Kherson, is developing rapidly. By 1954 and 1955, the finishing factories of these combines are to be put in operation.(17)

In 1952, more than 5 billion meters of cotton fabrics are to be produced in the USSR or approximately 30 percent more than in 1940.(18)

During the first 9 months of 1952, fabric production at the Baltiyskaya Manufaktura Combine in the Estonian SSR increased more than 100 percent.(19) During the first 10 days of September 1952, the Textile Mill imeni 1 Dekabr' in the Estonian SSR fulfilled the plan 22.3 percent, during the first 20 days 36 percent, and the 30 days 41.7 percent. During the first 9 months of 1952, the Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura Combine in the Estonian SSR fulfilled the spinning-equipment-productivity plan 93.4 percent and the weaving-equipment-productivity plan 96.2 percent. Consequently, the combine failed to produce 3,116,000 meters of fabrics and 275 metric tons of cotton yarn.(20)

In 1950, cotton fabric production in the Latvian SSR increased 46 percent over 1940. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, Latvian production of cotton fabrics is to double as compared with 1950. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, loom productivity of the republic cotton industry must be increased from 6,457 picks per hour in 1950 to 9,100 picks per hour in 1955, i.e., 41 percent.(21)

During the first 9 months of 1952, the Rigas Manufaktura Combine in the Latvian SSR produced 23.7 metric tons of yarn, 345,000 meters of gray goods, and 392,000 meters of finished fabrics above plan. During this period, more than 20 metric tons of cotton and yarn were economized, from which nearly 150,000 meters of fine fabrics were produced.(22) As of 29 December, the Zaslauka Manufaktura Textile Combine in the Latvian SSR had fulfilled the 1952 plan and had pledged to produce by the end of the year more than 300,000 meters of fabrics and 15 metric tons of yarn above plan.(23)

The Kherson Cotton Combine in the Ukrainian SSR, which is to be composed of two spinning and weaving factories, one finishing factory, a heating and power station, and a mechanical plant, will occupy almost 100 hectares. The equipment which is to be installed in the combine will allow an annual production of 104 million meters of fabrics and a large quantity of yarn and wadding.(24)

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the Gori Cotton Combine in the Georgian SSR is to be completed. Estimated annual production of the combine is 50 million meters of fabrics.(25)

During the first 11 months of 1952, the spinning and weaving mills of the Leninakan Textile Combine imeni Mayskoye Vosstaniye in the Armenian SSR did not fulfill their assignments and failed to produce more than 800,000 meters of fabrics.(26) The dyeing factory of the combine has completed the 1952 plan and has pledged to produce 750,000 meters of prime-quality dyed fabrics above plan.(27)

The Kansk Textile Combine in Krasnoyarskiy Kray fulfilled the 11-month 1952 plan and produced 682,000 meters of finished fabrics above plan. By 1954, the combine is to increase yarn production seven times over 1950 and a gray goods production 3.4 times; finished fabrics production is to triple that of 1950.(28)

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Textile enterprises of Ivanovskaya Oblast fulfilled the 10-month 1952 plan ahead of schedule and produced 10,650,000 meters of fabrics above plan. During this period, enterprises of Pervyy Glavivkhlopprom (First Main Administration of Ivanovskaya Oblast Cotton Industry) produced 3,400,000 meters of fabrics above plan from economized raw materials.(29) During the first 9 months of 1952, the Mill imeni Rabochiy Zinov'yev produced more than 3 million meters of fabrics above plan. The factory pledged to produce by 7 November 40,000 meters of cotton fabrics above plan.(30)

As a result of new machinery and equipment, the average worker of enterprises of Glavlenkhlopprom (Main Administration of Leningradskaya Oblast Cotton Industry) is producing 8,000 meters more fabrics than in 1947 or 1948.(31) By 7 November 1952, the Leningrad Combine imeni S. M. Kirov has pledged to produce 2,200 tonnomers of yarn and 100,000 spools of thread above plan and to complete the 1952 plan by 20 December.(32) The First Spinning Mill of the Leningrad Spinning and Thread Combine pledged to produce 500 tonnomers of yarn by 7 November. As of 31 October, the mill had produced 720 tonnomers.(33) In September 1952, the Spinning and Weaving Mill imeni Nogin produced 16,800 meters of fabrics above plan.(34) The Rabochiy Factory in Leningrad had pledged to produce 30,000 meters of prime-quality fabrics above plan by 5 October, but actually produced 34,000 meters above plan.(32)

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, a number of enterprises are to be constructed in Moskovskaya Oblast, including a cotton-weaving mill in Sepukhov and a bleaching and dyeing factory at the Glukhovo Cotton Combine. The Krasnyy Vostok Cotton Factory in Zaraysk and the Noginsk Ribbon-Weaving Mill are to be reconstructed.(35) In October 1952, productivity of the new machines at the Spinning Mill imeni Moisenko amounted to 925 kilonomers as compared with 630 kilonomers on the old equipment.(36) The Spinning and Weaving Mill imeni Frunze produced 122 metric tons of yarn and 270,000 meters of prime-quality fabrics above the 9-month 1952 plan. During October, the spinning factory pledged to produce 3 metric tons of yarn above plan and the weaving factory pledged to produce 10,000 meters of gray goods above plan.(37)

As of 15 December, the Ivanteyevka Mill imeni Rudoy in Moskovskaya Oblast had fulfilled the 1952 plan and had pledged to produce 100,000 meters of finished fabrics above plan.(38) The Moscow First Cotton-Printing Mill fulfilled the 9-month 1952 plan ahead of schedule and by 1 October had produced more than 500,000 meters of fabrics above plan.(39)

More than half of the old spinning equipment at the Orekhovo Cotton Combine in Moskovskaya Oblast has been replaced with new machinery. In the Second Spinning Mill alone, 198 machines with 60,000 spindles have been installed and are now operating. Spindle speed has been increased from 8,500 to 11,000 revolutions per minute.(36) During the first 11 months of 1952, the Orekhovo Cotton Combine produced 9 million meters more fabrics than were produced during the corresponding period of 1951.(40) The Orekhovo Cotton Combine pledged to produce 1,700,000 meters above the 1952 plan. As of 16 December, the combine had produced 1,731,000 meters above plan.(41)

The Trekhgornaya Manufaktura Textile Combine in Moskovskaya Oblast had fulfilled the 9-month 1952 plan by 22 September and had produced 325,000 meters of finished fabrics above plan by the end of September.(42) During the first 9½ months of 1952, the weaving mill of the Trekhgornaya Manufaktura Textile Combine produced 463,000 meters of fabrics above plan. In October, the daily production of gray goods was 1,000 meters more than in September. The weaving mill of the combine has pledged to produce 500,000 meters of gray goods above the 1952 plan.(43) During the first 20 days of October 1952, the Trekhgornaya Manufaktura Textile Combine produced 185,000 meters of finished fabrics above plan. In October, average daily fabric production of Trekhgornaya

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Manufaktura Combine was 25,000 meters more than in September. In October, the weaving mill of the combine pledged to produce 10,000 meters of gray goods above plan. As of 21 October, the mill had already produced 9,000 meters of gray goods above plan.(44) The Trekhgornaya Manufaktura Combine produced 1,500,000 meters of fabrics above the 10-month plan. During this period, the combine produced 1,100,000 meters more than during the same period of 1951.(45) The dyeing and finishing factory of the Trekhgornaya Manufaktura Combine produced 300,000 meters of finished fabrics above the October 1952 plan.(46) In 1952, the Trekhgornaya Manufaktura Textile Combine has pledged to produce 1,250,000 meters of finished fabrics above plan.(43)

The Zanarskaya Mill in Moskovskaya Oblast produced 400,000 meters of gray goods above the 11-month plan.(47)

During the first 9 months of 1952, the Tashkent Textile Combine in the Uzbek SSR pledged to produce 400,000 meters of gray goods and 30 metric tons of yarn above plan, but actually produced 490,000 meters of gray goods and 99.8 metric tons of yarn above plan.(9) In October 1952, the First Spinning and Weaving Mill of the Tashkent Textile Combine pledged to produce 10,000 meters of gray goods and 2,000 kilograms of yarn above plan.(5) During the third quarter of 1952, the Second Weaving Mill of the Tashkent Textile Combine produced 186,500 meters of gray goods above plan and in October alone produced 34,000 meters above plan.(48)

In 1952, the Frunze Cotton-Spinning Mill in the Kirgiz SSR is to go in operation and is to supply the republic knitwear industry with yarn.(49)

## 2. Wool

In 1952, almost 190 million meters of wool fabrics are to be produced in the USSR or approximately 60 percent more than in 1940.(18)

As of 16 December, the Keyla Wool Fabric Mill in the Estonian SSR had fulfilled the 1952 plan and had pledged to produce by the end of the year more than 25,000 meters of wool fabrics above plan. In 1952, the mill produced more than four times more wool fabrics than in 1945.(50)

In 1950, wool fabrics production in the Latvian SSR increased 69 percent over 1940. In 1955, wool fabrics production in the Latvian SSR is to increase more than 30 percent as compared with 1950.(21) During the first 9 months of 1952, the Merino Textile Mill in the Latvian SSR economized 1,600 kilograms of wool, from which an additional 7,000 meters of wool fabrics were produced.(51) The Parizhsкая Kommuna Wool Fabric Combine in Riga, Latvian SSR, produced 7,000 meters of wool fabrics and 1,016 kilograms of yarn above the September 1952 plan. During the first 9 months of 1952, the combine has produced from economized raw materials nearly 24,000 meters of wool fabrics.(22)

As of 21 November, the Minsk Fine-Wool Fabric Combine in the Belorussian SSR had produced from economized raw materials more than 40,000 meters of wool fabrics in 1952.(52) In 1952, the Minsk Wool Combine produced more than 200,000 meters of an attractive and inexpensive suit fabric, "triko minskoye."(53)

During the first 11 months of 1952, the Krasnaya Nit' Wool Fabric Mill in Khar'kov, Ukrainian SSR, produced nearly 500,000 meters of prime-quality wool fabrics above plan.(54) As of 11 December, the Krasnyy Tekstil'shchik Wool Fabric Mill in Sumy, Ukrainian SSR, had fulfilled the 1952 plan and had pledged to produce 75,000 meters of wool fabrics above plan by the end of the year.(55)

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The Tbilisi Worsted and Wool Fabric Mill in the Georgian SSR fulfilled the 9-month 1952 plan ahead of schedule and produced 64,000 meters of fabrics above plan.(56) During the first year and 10 months of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the Tbilisi Worsted and Wool Fabric Mill produced nearly 500,000 meters of fabrics above plan.(57)

In October 1952, the Klinty Fine-Wool Fabric Mill imeni Lenin in Bryanskaya Oblast fulfilled the plan ahead of schedule and produced 9,000 meters of fabrics above plan.(58)

As of 24 December, the Shuya Wool Fabric Mill in Ivanovskaya Oblast had fulfilled the 1952 plan and had pledged to produce by the end of the year 27,000 meters of serge above plan.(59)

During the first 9 months of 1952, the Krasnokholmskiy Wool Combine in Moskovskaya Oblast produced 285,000 meters of finished fabrics above plan which is 25,000 meters more than pledged.(60) As of 15 December, the Krasnokholmskiy Combine had fulfilled the 1952 plan and had pledged to produce not less than 490,000 meters of suit fabrics above plan by the end of the year.(38) During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the Lenskaya Wool Fabric Weaving and Finishing Mill in Moskovskaya Oblast is to be reconstructed.(35)

In the Fifth Five-Year Plan, construction is to be started on a factory for initial wool processing in the Kirgiz SSR. During this period, the Frunze Wool Fabric Mill is to be reconstructed.(49)

### 3. Silk

In 1950, USSR silk fabrics production increased 2.8 times as compared with 1945, and in 1951 increased 21 percent over 1950.(35) In 1952, 218 million meters of silk fabrics are to be produced in the USSR or 1.8 times more than in 1940.(18) In 1952, USSR silk fabrics production was 17 times as great as that of 1929.(61) In 1953, USSR silk fabric production is to increase more than four times as compared with 1940.(62)

In 1955, silk fabrics production in the Latvian SSR is to double the 1950 production. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, fabric production out of natural silk is to increase approximately five times over 1950.(21)

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the Kutaisi Silk Combine in the Georgian SSR is to increase production from 8 million to 22 million meters of fabrics annually, an increase of 1.5 times over present (1952) production. The combine is to receive 1,000 new machines and is to start construction of a new weaving and twisting mill in January 1953.(25) In October 1952, the Tbilisi Silk-Weaving Mill in the Georgian SSR produced more than 100,000 meters of finished silk fabrics above plan.(57) As of 12 November 1952, the Tbilisi Silk-Weaving Mill had produced 3 million more meters of fabrics than in 1951.(63) As of 25 September 1952, the Telavi Filature in the Georgian SSR had fulfilled the 9-month plan 101 percent.(64)

Silk industry enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 125,000 meters of silk fabrics and more than 7 metric tons of raw silk above the 9-month 1952 plan. The Nukha Silk Combine in the Azerbaydzhan SSR fulfilled by 132 percent the 9-month 1952 plan for production of crepe fabrics in full assortment.(65) The Nukha Silk Combine pledged to produce 74,000 meters of fabrics above the 11-month plan.(66) The Nukha Silk Combine imeni Lenin has fulfilled the 1952 plan ahead of schedule and produced 83,000 meters of finished fabrics above plan.(67) The Stepanakert Filature imeni 26 Komisarov in the Azerbaydzhan SSR fulfilled the 9-month 1952 plan 104.5 percent and produced 1,500 kilograms of raw silk above plan.(65)

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In 1953, silk industry enterprises of Moskovskaya Oblast are to increase fabric production out of staple yarn 75 percent as compared with the expected 1952 production.(35) As of 21 October 1952, the Proletarskiy Trud Silk-Spinning Mill in Moscow had fulfilled the 10-month plan and had pledged to produce by the end of October 380,000 meters of silk and staple fiber fabrics above plan.(68)

During the first 9 months of 1952, the Moscow Silk Combine imeni Shcherbakov produced more than 647,000 meters of silk fabrics above plan.(69) The Silk Combine imeni Shcherbakov pledged to produce 135,000 meters of fabrics above the October 1952 plan.(70) The combine produced more than 700,000 meters of silk fabrics above the 10-month 1952 plan.(71) The combine produced 700,000 meters of finished fabrics above the 11-month plan.(72) As of 13 December, the Moscow Silk-Weaving Combine imeni Shcherbakov had fulfilled the 1952 plan and had pledged to produce by the end of the year more than one million meters of silk fabrics above plan.(73)

As of 3 November, the Uzbek silk industry had produced more than 250,000 meters of silk fabrics above plan in 1952.(74) The dyeing and finishing mill of the Margelan Silk Combine in the Uzbek SSR produced 126,000 meters of finished fabrics above the 9-month 1952 plan.(9)

In Leninabadszkaya Oblast, Tadzhik SSR, silk fabrics production in 1952 doubled prewar production.(15) During the first 10 months of 1952, the Leninabad Silk Combine in the Tadzhik SSR produced 11.5 times more than during all of 1940.(75) The Stalinabad Silk Reeling and Weaving Mill fulfilled the September 1952 plan 107.6 percent and the 9-month plan 102.4 percent.(16)

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the Osh Silk Combine in the Kirgiz SSR is to be reconstructed.(49)

#### 4. Linen

In 1950, USSR linen fabrics production increased 1.7 times over the 1945 production and in 1951, 21 percent over 1950 production. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, linen fabrics production is to increase 76 percent over 1950 production.(35)

As of 22 December, the Vil'yandi Flax Spinning and Weaving Mill in the Estonian SSR had fulfilled the 1952 plan and had pledged to produce by the end of the year 90,000 meters of linen fabrics above plan.(76)

In 1950, linen fabrics production of Latvian light industry increased 56 percent as compared with 1940 production. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, linen fabrics production in the Latvian SSR is to increase more than 40 percent as compared with 1950 production.(21) The Yelgava Flax-Spinning Mill in the Latvian SSR fulfilled the September 1952 plan 132 percent and produced 30 metric tons of yarn and 29,000 meters of fabrics above plan.(77)

The new mechanized flax plant in Nagor'yevskiy Rayon, Smolenskaya Oblast, has been fully equipped. A flax plant, which is to process 6,000 metric tons of retted flax during the flax-processing season, is being constructed in Seredskiy Rayon of the oblast.(78)

#### 5. Miscellaneous

As of 16 December, the Kirovakan Weaving Mill in the Armenian SSR had fulfilled the 1952 plan and had already produced more than 100,000 meters of fabrics above plan.(79)

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The Avsyuninskaya Weaving Mill in Moskovskaya Oblast pledged to fulfill the 1952 plan by 7 November and to produce by the end of the year not less than 200,000 meters of prime-quality fabrics above plan.(80) The Krasnoye Ekho Spinning and Twisting Mill [subordinate to Ministry of Fish Industry USSR] in Pereslavl'-Zalesskiy, Yaroslavskaya Oblast, is daily producing 1,000 to 1,200 kilograms of yarn above plan. As of October 1952, the spinners had already produced 19 metric tons of yarn above plan.(81)

During the first 9 months of 1952, the Fergana Textile Combine imeni Dzerzhinskiy in the Uzbek SSR produced 387,000 meters of gray goods above plan, which is 67,000 meters more than the amount pledged.(82)

As of 26 September 1952, the Stalinabad Textile Combine in the Tadzhik SSR had fulfilled the 9-month plan by 101.4 percent.(16) The combine fulfilled the October plan 100.9 percent, including yarn 100.9 percent, gray goods 101.3 percent, and finished fabrics 107.8 percent.(83)

As a result of improved techniques, spinning spindle speed at the Dedova Cord Factory in Moskovskaya Oblast has increased from 9,000 to 11,600 revolutions per minute, which would be equivalent to a 23-percent increase in spinning equipment.(84)

The Bol'shevik Textile Mill in Fergana, Uzbek SSR, has pledged to fulfill the 11-month 1952 plan by 7 November and to produce 1,250,000 meters of various types of braid, 75,000 meters of harness and saddle straps, and 20,000 meters of driving belts above plan.(85)

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, three jute and kenaf mills are to be constructed in Frunzenskaya Oblast of the Kirgiz SSR, and the Frunze Hemp and Jute Mill and the Orlov and Kara-Bulak bast-fiber mills are to be reconstructed.(49) By 18 September 1952, the Orlov Bast-Fiber Mill had fulfilled the 9-month plan 103.8 percent.(86) As of 18 December, plants of the Kirgiz Bast-Fiber Trust had fulfilled the 1952 gross-production plan and had produced one third more than in 1951.(87)

In 1950, USSR synthetic-fiber production increased 19.3 times as compared with 1945 production. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, USSR synthetic-fiber production is to increase 3.7 times as compared with 1950 production and almost 10 times as compared with 1940 production.(35)

The Vitebsk Carpet and Plush Combine in the Belorussian SSR pledged to produce 31,000 meters of carpet and plush materials above the 1952 plan. During the first 10 months of 1952, the combine produced 49,700 meters of carpet and plush materials above plan.(88)

#### Clothing Industry

In 1950, USSR stocking production increased 5.6 times as compared with 1945 production and knitted outerwear increased three times. In 1951, USSR stocking production increased 25 percent and knitwear 28 percent as compared with 1950 production.(35) In 1952, USSR knitwear production is to increase 60 percent over 1940 production.(62) During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, USSR knitwear production is to increase 90 percent over 1950 production.(35)

In 1950, hosiery production in the Latvian SSR more than doubled 1940 production and outer knitwear production increased more than five times. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, republic production of fur articles is to increase approximately 1.2 times, outer knitwear more than 100 percent, knitted underwear more than 80 percent, and hosiery 100 percent. Knitwear mills of the Latvian SSR are to increase production of Kottonin and capron stockings 1.5 times during the Five-Year Plan.(21)

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As of 6 December, the Sparta Stocking and Knitwear Factory in the Lithuanian SSR had fulfilled the 1952 plan and had produced more than 150,000 pairs of stockings above plan.(89)

The Nor-Bayazet Knitwear Factory in the Armenian SSR produced 6,000 pieces of knitwear above the 11-month 1952 plan.(90)

The Stocking Factory imeni Bauman in Moskovskaya Oblast produced more than 500,000 pairs of hosiery above the 11-month 1952 plan.(91) The Sewing Factory No 5 imeni Profintern in Moscow produced 6,800 suits above the 11-month plan.(92) During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, a sewing factory is to be constructed in the city of Yakhrom, Moskovskaya Oblast.(35)

In October 1952, the Bryansk Sewing Factory imeni Stalin in Orlovskaya Oblast pledged to produce 300 coats and suits above plan.(93)

The Stalinabad Sewing Factory No 1 in the Tadzhik SSR fulfilled the September 1952 plan 104.4 percent.(94)

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, a sewing factory is to be constructed in the city of Frunze, Kirgiz SSR. By the end of the Five-Year Plan, construction will have been started on a stocking and knitwear combine.(49)

#### Leather and Footwear Industry

In 1952, the USSR produced 250 million pairs of leather footwear, which is 30 times as great as the 1913 production of 8.3 million pairs.(61) The 1952 footwear production is approximately 20 percent more than that of 1940.(18)

In 1950, footwear production in the Latvian SSR more than tripled that of 1940. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, republic production of leather footwear is to increase 90 percent and production of leather accessories more than 50 percent over that of 1950.(21) The Erglis Footwear Factory in the Latvian SSR fulfilled the 9-month 1952 plan ahead of schedule and produced 4,000 pairs of footwear above plan, i.e., 1,000 pairs more than pledged.(51) The Erglis Factory produced 19,000 pairs of prime-quality children's, women's, men's, and sport footwear above the 10-month plan, and fulfilled the October plan 109 percent. During the first 10 months of 1952, the factory economized 304,000 square decimeters of leather goods, from which an additional 21,000 pairs of children's footwear were produced.(95) During the first 10 months of 1952, the Iiyepayas Apavi Footwear Factory in the Latvian SSR economized more than 140,000 square decimeters of leather, from which an additional 10,000 pairs of footwear were produced.(96)

In 1940, the Belorussian footwear industry produced 7.2 times more finished goods than in 1913. As a result of the German occupation, the republic footwear industry was cut back to a production level 15 times less than that of 1913. In 1951, republic footwear production exceeded 1940 production 15.5 percent. In 1952, footwear production volume is 50.7 percent higher than in 1950 and 36 percent higher than in 1940. In 1951, republic footwear production increased over 1950 as follows: footwear with leather soles, 27.8 percent; footwear of upper colored leather goods, two times; and styled footwear, almost four times.(97) Republic footwear enterprises fulfilled the third-quarter plan 91.1 percent. During this period, republic enterprises failed to produce nearly 200,000 pairs of nine types of footwear which are in great demand by the population and produced above plan 135,000 pairs of footwear which have a very limited demand.(98) During the first half of October 1952, the Kaganovich Footwear Factory in Minsk, Belorussian SSR, produced more than 5,000 pairs of footwear above plan.(99)

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The Kiev Footwear Factory No 1 in the Ukrainian SSR produced 75,000 pairs of footwear above the 9-month 1952 plan.(100)

The Kishinev Footwear Factory No 2 in the Moldavian SSR fulfilled the September 1952 plan 104.1 percent.(101) The Kishinev Tannery No 2 fulfilled the third-quarter plan 110 percent and produced 15 metric tons of hard leather and 2.5 metric tons of dressed leather above plan.(102)

Recently, the Tbilisi Footwear Factory in the Georgian SSR shipped more than 3,000 pairs of girls' shoes to the Far East.(103)

Footwear factories of the Ministry of Light Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 36,000 pairs of footwear above the 9-month 1952 plan.(65)

By 7 November 1952, the Marksist Tanning Combine in Leningrad has pledged to produce more than 10 million square decimeters of soft leather goods and nearly 40 metric tons of hard leather above plan. As of 28 October, the combine had produced 52,000 square decimeters of leather above plan.(104) As of 28 October, the Skorokhod Footwear Factory in Leningrad had produced from economized raw materials nearly 300,000 pairs of footwear above plan in 1952.(21)

As of 10 December, the Zarya Svobody Footwear Factory in Moscow had fulfilled the 1952 plan and had pledged to produce by the end of the year 100,000 pairs of footwear above plan.(105)

By 17 September 1952, the Chirchik Footwear Factory in the Uzbek SSR had fulfilled the 9-month plan and by the end of the month had produced nearly 12,000 pairs of footwear above plan.(106) By 27 October, the factory had fulfilled the 11-month plan and by 1 November had sewn 14,500 pairs of footwear above the 10-month plan, or 2,000 pairs more than pledged.(10) As of 16 December, the factory had fulfilled the 1952 plan and had pledged to produce by the end of the year 15,000 pairs of footwear above plan.(107) The Samarkand Tannery imeni Akhunbabayev in the Uzbek SSR fulfilled the 9-month plan and produced 4 million square decimeters of leather above plan.(108)

As of 12 December, the Leninabad Footwear Factory in the Tadzhik SSR had fulfilled the 1952 plan and had pledged to produce by the end of the year 1,000 pairs of footwear above plan. During the first 10 months of 1952, the factory produced from economized raw materials nearly 2,500 pairs of footwear.(109) The Stalinabad Footwear Factory No 1 in the Tadzhik SSR fulfilled the September gross-production plan 111.8 percent.(16)

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, a saddlery and haberdashery factory is to be constructed in Frunze, Kirgiz SSR. By the end of the Five-Year Plan, construction will have been started on a footwear factory.(49) The Frunze Footwear Factory pledged to fulfill the 1952 plan by 21 December and to produce by the end of the year 10,000 pairs of footwear above plan.(110)

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