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LET US BE WORTHY OF THE 30th ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT OCTOBER REVOLUTION

Communist methods have developed a policy of promoting widespread competition among workers as a means of increasing industrial production. Thanks to socialist competition our textile industry is moving steadily forward and is increasing the tempo of the production output every month. Important successes have been achieved this year. The first half-year plan for total production in the textile industry was carried out by 103.2 percent. Production output rose 39.7 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of 1946. In this connection, the production of cotton textiles increased 39.1 percent, linens 37.5 percent, woollens 37.3 percent, cotton fiber 39.7 percent, and automobile cord 1.8 times.

As a result of socialist competition, 131 enterprises carried out a half-year's plan ahead of schedule. Among these are the largest combines in our country: "Irekhgornaya Manufaktura" imeni Dzhherzhinskiy (Director A. A. Sever'yanova, Chief Engineer M. N. Pavlov), Orekhovskiy imeni Nikolayeva (Director I. M. Molotov, Chief Engineer E. N. Buturlin), Teykovskiy (Director G. A. Radugin, Chief Engineer I. I. Kruchinin), Tashkent imeni Stalin (Director Ye. T. Alokseyev, Chief Engineer A. B. Teryushnov), Leningrad Thread-Spinning Combine imeni Kirov (Director Kh. A. Mursayev, Chief Engineer L. I. Zel'din), Ivanovskiy Mixed Goods Combine imeni Prolov (Director P. N. Lukoyanov, Chief Engineer A. N. Smirnov), Textile Combine imeni Tel'man (Director L. Z. Mondzelevskiy, Chief Engineer Gorelik), Silk Combine "Krasnaya Roza" (Director G. D. Malyy, Chief Engineer N. N. Arsen'yev). The following factories are included: Shuyeko-Tezinskaya (Director T. V. Moloznova, Chief Engineer S. N. Stolbunov), Bol'shaya Ivanovskaya Manufaktura imeni Molotov (Director I. I. Yakimov, Chief Engineer A. I. Bat'kov), Woolen Mill imeni Kalinin (Director S. E. Struchkov, Chief Engineer G. Yu. L'vshits), Kostroma Linen Mill imeni Molotov, (Director A. I. Varabicheva, Chief Engineer L. I. Arsen'yev) and others.

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All these enterprises won transferrable Red Banners and first places in the All-Union Socialist competition during a 6 months period.

The following carried out the first 6 months' program in all production: Glavlenkhlopprom [Main Administration of the Cotton Industry of Leningrad Oblast] (Chief K. G. Kos'ko), Glavsherst' [Main Administration of the Wool Industry] (Chief V. G. Gusev), Glavkord [Main Administration of the Cord Industry] (Chief D. M. Karasev), Glavshelk [Main Administration of the Silk Industry] (Chief L. G. Yevseyeva), Glavmoskhlopprom [Main Administration of the Cotton Industry of Moscow Oblast] (Chief N. M. Ivanov), Glavnvkhlopprom [Main Administration of the Cotton Cloth Industry of New Regions and New Structures?] (Chief A. A. Margolin), Glavkhlopop [Main Cotton Administration] (Deputy Chief G. A. Guzman), and Glavtekhnotkan' [Main Technical Fabrics Administration?] (Chief G. V. Kotov).

The following Ministries of the textile industry carried out the half-year plan: RSFSR (Minister N. S. Ryzhov), Azerbaydzhan SSR (Minister Ragimov), Kazakh SSR (Minister V. M. Pelevin), Turkmen SSR (Minister N. V. Brekhov), Tadzhik SSR (Minister D. Kh. Kholmatov), Georgian SSR (Minister L. A. Rukhadze), and Uzbek SSR (Minister S. N. Nusratov).

Socialist competition continues to increase in the textile industry. This is borne out by the fact that the plan was carried out by 107.8 percent in the second quarter and by 109 percent in June alone.

The experiences of outstanding textile enterprises deserve particular attention. One of these is the technical fabrics factory "Pobeda Oktyabrya" (Director Zhifonov, Chief Engineer Bogatov). Having entered into socialist competition, the collective of this factory eagerly undertook the acceleration of production.

A great part of the weavers regularly fulfilled 1.5 times the daily quota. Work productivity in the factory rose 17 percent in comparison with the preceding year. The output of the machines increased correspondingly by 9 percent and surpassed planned output by 3 percent. The improvement of technical and economic indexes permitted the workers to raise the level of production of the most important fabrics for agriculture more than 40 percent during the course of a year. The enterprise had already completed the 7 months' plan on 8 July. The collective decided to complete the annual program for the anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

The achievements of the "Krasnaya Roga" Silk Combine were no worse. Here 80 percent of the workers became experts in servicing equipment. Work toward the expansion of production proceeds without interruption in the enterprise. Many finishing and weaving processes are being mechanized and new machines are being installed. The managers of the combine are striving in every way to increase enthusiasm for work by improving of technique and technology.

In the Worsted-Yarn Factory imeni Kalinin, the task set for the anniversary of the Great October Revolution was the attainment of the prewar level of production. Effective measures for combating work interruption are being carried out in all mills, larger packaging of yarn is being introduced, and the speed of the machines is being increased. These measures have been introduced in the ring-spinning frames. Here, work productivity has increased by 17 percent. The yarn output for 6 months of 1947 has increased 40 percent.

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The Orekhov Cotton Cloth Combine, an outstanding enterprise and initiator of the All-Union competition of textile workers, was forced in June to yield the Red Banner of the Council of Ministers to a more deserving candidate, the Combine imeni Kirov of the Glavlenkhlopprom. The Kirov Combine outstripped the Orekhov Combine in a number of indexes. The average daily output of yarn and unbleached cloth of the Orekhov Combine decreased in June in comparison with the two preceding months, but, on the other hand, there was a systematic increase in the Combine imeni Kirov.

The weaving output for June amounted to 98 percent of the plan for the former Combine and 100 percent for the latter. The Orekhov Combine did not produce the required amount, but it saved 204,000 rubles in the cost of production while the Kirov Combine saved 249,000 rubles. The manufacture of first-grade finished goods by these combines amounted to 85.5 percent and 87.2 percent respectively. The combine was working just as efficiently in July too.

Half-year and, particularly, June results showed the substantial obligations which the textile workers assumed in honor of the 30th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. In June, 204 out of 257 enterprises in basic branches under Union jurisdiction fulfilled and exceeded the plan. In many of these enterprises production obligations assumed for the whole year have already been completed.

Workers of all enterprises of a number of main administrations hold strictly to their promises. The Glavsherut', Glavshelk, Glavkord, and Glavnokhlopprom factories are working at and above the level of competitively assumed obligations. All prerequisites for completing the year's assignment ahead of schedule have been created in these enterprises.

Unfortunately another attitude towards assumed obligations is observed in some lagging enterprises and sections of main administrations. Cotton workers of the Ivanovo and Vladimir Oblasts, workers in the linen industry, and textile workers of Armenian SSR not only did not provide an additional production output, but they even owed considerable amounts of yarn and fabrics for the first half-year.

Taking into consideration the appeal of the people of Leningrad, the textile workers of the enterprises of the First Glavivkhlopprom [Main Administration of the Cotton Industry of Ivanovo Oblast] (Chief I. P. Morokin) pledged themselves to produce in 1947 2,000 tons of yarn, 12 million meters of unbleached goods, and as much finished goods above the basic plan. The obligations of the Second Glavivkhlopprom (Chief P. A. Pankrat'yev) enterprises in the above categories amount respectively to 2,190 tons, 17,377,000 meters, and 18,000,000 meters; those of Glavvladkhlopprom [Main Administration of the Cotton Industry of Vladimir Oblast] (Chief S. V. Andreyev), to 1,400 tons, 11 million and 9 million meters.

The first half-year ended and leading textile enterprises are already producing in excess of originally assumed obligations, but Ivanovo and Vladimir workers have still not put their own resolutions into effect. The First Glavivkhlopprom carried out 97.5 percent of the 6 months' plan for unbleached goods and 97.4 percent for finished goods. The figures for the Second Glavivkhlopprom were 98.2 percent and 95.1 percent respectively and those for Glavvladkhlopprom were 95 and 94 percent. These figures bear testimony to the fact that I. P. Morokin, P. A. Pankrat'yev, and S. V. Andreyev, the managers of these main administrations, did not organize the necessary material and technical requirements of their enterprises and utilized the enormous internal reserves badly.

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The work of Glavnokhlopprom may serve as an example for the workers in the Ivanovo and Vladimir Oblasts. This administration faces more complex conditions than the other main administrations do. The enterprises of those Ivanovo and Vladimir Oblasts are situated in a relatively compact group and contact with them presents no difficulty. The Glavnokhlopprom factories are scattered at enormous distances from one another. They are located in Central Asia, Siberia, the Tatar Republic, the Southern Urals. Former managers of the main administration explained the poor work of their enterprises by this dispersion among other things. The picture was sharply altered after a change in the management by the administration.

Margolin, new chief of the main administration, and his workers insured efficient management, and strengthened the connection with the enterprises. Now main administration workers spend a great part of the time right in the enterprises and mills. They clear up on the spot all painful questions of the enterprises and render them immediate assistance.

Reports given over a period of 6 months indicate that textile workers clearly improved their financial indexes. The industry completed the second quarter with a saving of 13.8 million rubles in accumulation and 58.49 million rubles in the cost of production.

These figures are not bad in themselves. However, it must be taken into account that a considerable part of the profit went to make up for losses sustained in the first quarter. The problem therefore consists in keeping questions of economizing continuously before the eyes of production managers. It is impossible to tolerate such facts as are observed in the following combines: for the half year Glukhov Combine had losses of 7.44 million rubles in excess of those permitted by the plan; for the same period "5-y Oktyabr'" had losses of 4.39 million rubles and "III International," 3.49 million rubles.

The third quarter is coming. The fate of the annual plan will be decided during this period. In the course of the third quarter the textile industry must not only fulfill the current plan but must also complete its first half-year obligations in the manufacture of cotton and linen fabrics and synthetic fiber. In addition, textile workers are required to fulfill a Government assignment involving an additional output of woolen and silk goods in excess of the plan. Taking all this into consideration, the volume of production output in the third quarter should amount to 103.6 percent of the plan for cotton fabrics, 110.1 percent for linens, 107.7 percent for woolens and 111.1 percent for silks.

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