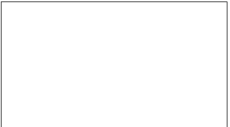


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LIGHT INDUSTRY PLANTS INCREASE OUTPUT

USSR LIGHT INDUSTRY IMPROVES -- *Pravda*, No 172, 23 Jul 49

Between 1946 and 1948, USSR light industry increased production output two times, and even more in some lines, over 1945. Production of woolen and silk fabrics and other consumers' goods has exceeded the prewar level. Output of letter-quality products rose substantially in 1948 over 1947. Three times more rayon tricort underwear, two times more combed-yarn socks, and 2½ times more cotton socks were manufactured than in 1947.

Manufacture of high quality stockings from caprone, a synthetic yarn, and of underwear from new types of linen has been started. Shoe factories have begun wide-scale use of new and more modern methods of reinforcing shoes. Use of glue, nails, and vulcanizing methods in shoe production has been considerably extended.

This year, light industry is faced with the task of erasing its shortcomings, particularly in regard to quality and variety. Factories are well equipped to meet this change and are obtaining better types of cotton, finer wool, wider assortment of viscose rayon. Mass production of high-quality, artificial caprone yarn has been started, and raw leather improved.

Many outdated patterns and styles are being discarded. For example, the use of cotton lining for trousers and overcoats, if they are made of high-quality woolen, has been stopped. The industry will no longer make women's stockings from lustrous viscose rayon. Manufacture of many types of cotton, woolen, silk, and linen fabrics of plain weave and unattractive colors and designs has ceased. This change in variety has been carried out in almost all branches of light industry.

In 1949, manufacture of cloth and leather haberdashery items, felt footwear, felt hats, furs and other goods will be expanded. Shoe factories are scheduled to start mass production of 450 new and improved makes of footwear. Production of cotton stockings will double 1948 output. Output of caprone stockings will be nine times greater than in 1948, while production of quality stockings from fine combed yarn and manufacture of bleached and patterned socks will be 1½ to two times that of 1948. Factories must produce stockings in at least four different shades, socks in no less than six colors and designs, and cotton and silk underwear in at least three to five different colors. The same requirements have been made of enterprises manufacturing cotton, woolen and silk fabric, and all factories will be held strictly accountable for uniform production in all colors and designs.

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Production of ready-made clothes is being improved. Old styles are being discarded and processes modernized. Nearly 2,000 new styles of outer wear and light-weight coats are being put into production in sewing factories. These enterprises will increase their assortments of goods in order to overcome transport and distribution difficulties which have resulted in shortages in many oblasts and republics. For more complete service to the consumer, 50 new model stores belonging to sewing factories will be opened this year in Moscow, Leningrad, Arkhangel'sk, Tula, Ufa, Kazan', and other cities. These stores will be expected to provide model service and complete assortment to consumers. The stores will have special fitting rooms and adjustment and pressing shops. For this purpose, stores will be provided with supplies of semifinished articles, such as unlined sleeves, trouser cuffs, etc. The buyer will be able to exchange buttons, clasps, and other ornaments on ready-made wear for ornaments of his own choice selected from the store's complete line.

The technology of such processes as dyeing, bleaching, and cleaning must be improved and harmful dyes and chemicals discarded. Compulsory regulations on technological processes, methods, and formulas have been established for the manufacture of major items.

In 1949, by order of the Council of Ministers USSR, the ministry must increase output of children's shoes 36 percent over 1948, children's stockings 52 percent, and children's overcoats 40 percent. Manufacture of children's dresses, trousers, outer knitted wear, and felt boots will also increase substantially in 1949. Output of shoes for nursery-age children will be double that of 1948. By 1 July, the ministry had to develop no less than 26 new types of woolen fabric especially designed for use in children's clothes. In 1949, the number of department stores specializing in children's wear will be increased. An additional 500 children's-wear departments will be created in department stores and large industrial goods stores.

The extreme specialization of sewing factories in one region or city is beginning to be abolished. Oblast and city light industry administrations, together with trade industry workers, are establishing a complete assortment of sewn goods which must be produced by local light industry enterprises. -- V. Chesnokov, Vice-Minister of Light Industry USSR

450,000 LIGHT INDUSTRY WORKERS COMPETE -- Leningradskaya Pravda, No 181, 3 Aug 49

The collegium of the Ministry of Light Industry USSR has discussed the results of the socialist competition to improve the output of excellent-quality goods during the second quarter 1949. More than 41,000 brigades, including 450,000 workers, were participating in the competition by the end of June. Entire enterprises are taking part in the competition as well as brigades and sections. The following enterprises have had the best results: Factory imeni Krupskaya (Second Main Administration of Cotton Industry) producing 97.2 percent of first-grade fabric, Yaroslavl' Cord Factory (Main Administration of Cord Industry) producing 99.9 percent of first-grade products, "Neva" Twine Factory (Ministry of Light Industry RSFSR) producing 99.4 percent of first-grade products, and "Skorokhod" Shoe Factory producing 80.4 percent of first-grade products.

The majority of the competing brigades and sections attained good results during the second quarter in improving the quality of production, increasing equipment productivity, and saving raw materials.

MOSCOW SHOE FACTORIES INCREASE PRODUCTION -- Moskovskiy Bol'shevik, No 183, 5 Aug 49

The 11 shoe enterprises of Moscow and Moscow Oblast produce more than 500,000 pairs of children's shoes per month. Production of shoes for school children during the second half year is increasing by 76 percent and output of shoes for young girls is increasing almost 300 percent.

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