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DATA ON USSR LIGHT INDUSTRY, MAY - JUNE 1953

[This report presents information, from May and June 1953 Soviet newspapers and periodicals, on the fulfillment of light industry plans for the first 6 months of 1953, particularly for the textile, clothing, and footwear industries. Some information is given on fulfillment of or failure to fulfill 1952 plans. Other data includes above-plan pledges made by certain enterprises and the proposed expansion and mechanization of others.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Cotton-Ginning Industry

The ginneries of the Uzbek SSR pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 25 December and to produce by the end of the year 18,000 metric tons of cotton fiber above plan.(1) The Kermine Ginnery pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 20 December and to produce 600 metric tons of cotton fiber above plan.(2) The Naryn Ginnery pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 25 December and to produce by the end of the year 250 metric tons of fiber and 150 metric tons of cotton linters above plan.(3) The Khiva Ginnery shipped to textile enterprises of the USSR nearly 1,000 metric tons of cotton fiber above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(4)

The Kerki Ginnery in the Turkmen SSR fulfilled 110 percent the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(5) The ginnery produced more than 30 metric tons of fiber above the plan for the 4-month period.(6)

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CONFIDENTIALTextile Industry

## 1. Cotton

In 1953, production of cotton printed fabrics in the USSR is to increase by 100 million meters and of sateen by 50 million meters, as compared with 1952.(7)

Raw material utilization is steadily improving in the USSR cotton industry. For example, in 1951, as compared with 1946, the average yarn count increased from 32.67 percent to 38.99 percent, and output of yarn from cotton from 88.8 percent to 93.1 percent. Consumption of yarn per 100 meters of gray goods was lowered during this period from 13.57 kilograms to 12.29 kilograms. Consequently, in 1951 alone, workers of the cotton industry saved nearly 5,000 metric tons of cotton and yarn.(8)

In 1952, cotton enterprises of the Estonian SSR produced 117.3 percent more cotton fabrics than in 1950.(9) [A later source states that in 1952, production of cotton fabrics in the Estonian SSR increased 41 percent as compared with 1950.(10)] During the first quarter 1953, cotton enterprises of the republic produced 23 percent more cotton fabrics than during the corresponding period of 1952. By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, production of cotton fabrics in the republic is to have become 2.3 times as great as in 1950.(9)

The Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura Combine in the Estonian SSR pledged to produce by 1 May 200,000 meters of fabrics above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953. As of 30 April, the combine had produced 310,000 meters of fabrics above the plan for the 4-month period.(9) During the first 4 months of 1953, the combine increased production of fabrics 17.8 percent and of yarn 8.8 percent over the corresponding period of 1952.(11) As of 11 May 1953, 25,000 twisting spindles had been installed in the new twisting shop of the Ioal'skaya Spinning Mill of the Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura Combine. New ring-spinning frames replaced old frames in spinning shops of the mill; productivity of the new machines is 25 percent higher than that of the old ones. From the beginning of the Fifth Five-Year Plan up to 11 May 1953, the combine increased production of cotton fabrics more than 90 percent. Weavers of the combine were producing as much in one day as they produced in a month during the second year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan; as compared with 1950, average daily production per weaver had increased by more than 45 meters of fabrics. The new weaving mill under construction is to go into operation in 1953.(12)

In 1953, the Bol'shevichka Textile Combine in the Latvian SSR is to produce more than 500,000 meters of staple-fiber linen [heavy cotton cloth used for bed and table linens].(13)

During the first quarter 1953, the Kirovabad Textile Combine imeni S. Ordzhonikidze in the Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 117 metric tons of yarn and 642,000 meters of fabrics above plan.(14)

The Barnaul Mixed-Yarn Combine in Altayskiy Krai produced 136 metric tons of yarn and 510,000 meters of fabrics above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(15)

From 1 January to 14 May 1953, the Kineshma Mill No 2 in Ivanovskaya Oblast produced 500,000 meters of fabrics above the plan for this period.(16) During the first 4 months and 25 days of 1953, the Ivanovo Weaving Mill imeni Kirov produced more than 500,000 meters of prime-quality fabrics above plan.(17) From 1 to 23 May 1953, the Sosnevskaia Finishing Mill in Ivanovskaya Oblast produced 130,000 meters of cotton fabrics above plan.(18)

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The Rabochiy Spinning and Weaving Mill in Leningrad produced more than 20,000 meters of fine fabrics above the May 1953 plan.(19) By 3 June, the mill had produced more than 300,000 meters of prime-quality fabrics above plan in 1953.(20)

The Orekhovo Cotton Combine in Moskovskaya Oblast pledged to produce 850,000 meters of gray goods and 1,200,000 meters of finished fabrics above the 1953 plan.(21) During the first 4 months of 1953, the combine produced more than 500,000 meters of finished fabrics above plan.(22) The Weaving Mill No 2 of the Orekhovo Cotton Combine pledged to produce 400,000 meters of fabrics above the 1953 plan.(23).

During the first quarter 1953, 7,099 meters of the 44,754 meters of fabrics produced by the Trekhgornaya Manufaktura Combine imeni Dzerzhinskiy in Moscow were changed to lower grades after inspection; for example, in March, of 1,885 meters of colored woven zephyr fabric (No 221) inspected, 1,019 meters were changed to second grade and 490 meters to third grade. The situation did not change in April: of 11,036 meters of fabrics inspected, 1,428 meters were changed to lower grades.(24)

By 20 June 1953, the Zanarskaya Spinning and Weaving Mill in Serpukhov, Moskovskaya Oblast, had exceeded the plan for the first 6 months of 1953 by 300,000 meters of fabrics.(25)

The Krasnyy Profintern Weaving Mill in Vladimirskaya Oblast produced 402,400 meters of fabrics above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(26)

The Tashkent Textile Combine in the Uzbek SSR pledged to produce one million spools of thread and one million meters of fabrics above the 1953 plan.(27)

During the first 2 years and 3 months of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the Ashkhabad Spinning and Weaving Mill imeni Dzerzhinskiy in the Turkmen SSR produced 1,740,000 meters of fabrics above plan. In 1952, the mill increased production 41.7 percent, as compared with 1950, and produced 1,300,000 meters of fabrics above plan. In 1953, the mill is to increase production of fabrics 15.4 percent and yarn 2.8 percent. The mill produced 471,000 meters of fabrics above the first-quarter 1953 plan.(28) The mill had fulfilled the plan for the first 6 months of 1953 by 13 June and pledged to produce by the end of the month one million meters of fabrics and 80 metric tons of yarn above the 6-month plan.(29) By the beginning of the first quarter 1953, all picking machines of the mill had been replaced with new ones, 24 new looms had been received, and 16 new carding machines, two spinning machines, a twisting frame, and other machines had been installed.(28)

## 2. Wool

In 1953, production of wool suit fabrics in the USSR is to increase 25 percent and of wool coat fabrics 40 percent, as compared with 1952.(7)

The Sortavala Wool Fabric Mill in the Karelo-Finnish SSR produced 3,500 meters of fabrics above the April 1953 plan.(30)

Enterprises producing wool fabrics in the Estonian SSR fulfilled the plan for the first 5 months of 1953 by 101.6 percent.(10)

The Minsk Fine-Wool Fabric Combine in the Belorussian SSR produced 32,000 meters of fabrics above the April 1953 plan.(31)

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In 1953, enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Ukrainian SSR are to produce 100,000 meters of wool fabrics above the 1953 plan. The Odessa Wool Fabric Mill pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 18 December and to produce 41,000 meters of fabrics above plan.(32)

The Tbilisi Worsted and Wool Fabric Mill is to produce 50,000 meters of fabrics above the 1953 plan.(33) During the first 5 months of 1953, the Tbilisi Worsted and Wool Fabric Mill produced 45,869 meters of unfinished fabrics above plan.(34)

The Krasnyy Azerbaydzhan Wool Fabric Mill in the Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 3,400 kilograms of yarn, 3,000 meters of unfinished fabrics, and 4,200 meters of finished wool fabrics above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(35)

At the beginning of 1953, the Krasnokholmsk Worsted Combine in Moscow pledged to produce 200,000 meters of wool fabrics above the 1953 plan. After exceeding the first-quarter 1953 plan, the combine pledged to produce 245,000 meters of fabrics above the second-quarter 1953 plan, thereby more than fulfilling during the first half of 1953 the pledge for the entire year. The combine pledged to produce an additional 185,000 meters of fabrics above plan during the second half of 1953.(36)

The Kupavna Fine-Wool Fabric Mill in Moskovskaya Oblast is to produce 6.5 metric tons of yarn, 12,000 meters of unfinished fabrics, and 24,000 meters of finished fabrics above the 1953 plan.(37)

The Moscow Fine-Wool Fabric Mill imeni Petr Alekseyev produced 30,000 meters of finished fabrics above the May 1953 plan.(38) By 23 May, the mill had produced a total of 40,000 meters of finished fabrics above plan in 1953.(39) During the first 2 years and 5 months of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the mill produced 400,000 meters of fabrics above plan.(40)

### 3. Silk

In 1952, production of silk fabrics in the USSR was three times as great as in 1940; in 1953, it is to be four times as great as in 1940.(7)

In 1952, production of silk fabrics in the Estonian SSR was 70 percent greater than in 1950.(10) By 1955, it is to have become twice as great as in 1950.(9)

In 1952, enterprises of Ukrainian light industry produced 89.7 percent more silk fabrics than in 1951. In 1953, republic silk enterprises are to produce 500,000 meters of silk fabrics above the 1953 plan.

In 1952, the Kiev Silk Combine produced 170 times as many meters of silk fabrics as in 1947, its first year of production.(32) The combine pledged to produce 45,000 meters of silk fabrics above the 1953 plan. The Darnitsa Silk Combine pledged to produce 700,000 meters of silk fabrics above the 1953 plan.(41)

The Beriyeyskaya Silk-Weaving Mill imeni Shaumyan in the Armenian SSR is to produce 117,000 meters more fabrics in 1953 than in 1952.(42) It pledged to produce 48,000 meters of silk fabrics above the 1953 plan -- 15,800 meters of unfinished fabrics and 32,200 meters of finished fabrics.(43)

In 1953, light industry enterprises of the Uzbek SSR are to produce 10 percent more silk fabrics than in 1952.(44)

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The Ashkhabad Filature in the Turkmen SSR fulfilled the plan for the first 4 months of 1953 by 107.3 percent and produced 120 kilograms of raw silk instead of 75 pledged.(5)

In 1953, the Osh Silk Combine in the Kirgiz SSR is to produce twice as many silk fabrics as in 1951.(45)

#### 4. Other Textiles

Linca enterprises of the Estonian SSR fulfilled 102.2 percent of the plan for the first 5 months of 1953.(10) The Pyarnu Flax-Spinning and Weaving Mill pledged to fulfill the plan for the first 7 months of 1953 ahead of schedule and to produce 60,000 meters of prime-quality fabrics and 20,000 kilograms of yarn above plan.(46)

During the first 2 years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, 48,000 new spindles were put in operation in textile enterprises of the Latvian SSR.(47)

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the Sosnevskaia Finishing Mill in Ivanovskaya Oblast produced more than 41 million meters of fine fabrics above plan. The mill was 200 years old on 22 May 1953.(48)

The Leningrad Curtain Fabric Factory imeni Samoylova recently received 25 weft knitting machines for the production of new curtain mesh material. By 27 May 1953, 200,000 meters of curtain material had already been produced with these machines.(49)

Innovators of the Dedova Cord Factory in Moskovskaya Oblast are to increase spindle speed to 12,500 revolutions per minute. Even 3 years ago, a speed of more than 11,000 revolutions in producing yarn No 37 was considered impossible, but is now common in leading mills. As a result of higher speeds, productivity of the cord industry has increased 21 percent during the last 3 years.(8)

The Podgornaya Spinning and Weaving Mill in Orekhovo-Zuyevo, Moskovskaya Oblast, produced 126,500 meters of fabrics above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(50)

In 1952, gross production of the Kommunisticheskiy Avangard Mill in Sobinka, Vladimirskaia Oblast, increased 11.8 percent over 1951; production of yarns increased 9.7 percent and production of gray goods 25.7 percent. During the first quarter 1953, average daily production of yarn increased 12.6 percent and of gray goods 24.9 percent, as compared with the fourth quarter 1952.(45)

In 1952, production of the Chardzhou Artificial Fur Factory in the Turkmen SSR increased 150 percent as compared with 1949. The factory fulfilled the 1952 production plan 121.6 percent. During the first 5 months of 1953, the factory produced 4,050 meters of unfinished fabrics and 6,460 meters of artificial fur.(51)

The Sayat Jute Plant in the Turkmen SSR produced 8 metric tons of jute fiber above the May 1953 plan.(52)

In 1953, plants of the Kirgiz Bast Fiber Trust are to process 10,000 more metric tons of kenaf stalks than in 1952.(53)

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In 1950, production of hosiery was almost five times as great as in 1940 in the Urals, 5.3 times as great in Eastern Siberia, and 50 times as great in the Far East.(54)

In 1952, production of hosiery in the Estonian SSR was more than twice as great as in 1950.(10) During the first quarter 1953, light industry enterprises of the Estonian SSR produced 14.2 percent more knitwear than during the first quarter 1952. By 1955, knitwear production in the republic is to have become twice as great as in 1950.(9) Sewing enterprises of the republic fulfilled the plan for the first 5 months of 1953 by 105.3 percent.(10)

As of 28 May, the Rigas Apgerbs Sewing Factory had produced more than 13,000 children's dresses, suits, and coats in 1953.(55)

Enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Ukrainian SSR are to produce 130,000 wool suits above the 1953 plan.(56) Knitwear enterprises of the ministry are to produce 720,000 of knitted viscose underwear above the 1953 plan.(32)

Chernovtsy Knitwear Factory No 1 fulfilled the first-quarter 1953 plan 107.8 percent and the April 1953 plan 114.9 percent. The Chernovtsy Glove Factory fulfilled the first-quarter 1953 plan 112.1 percent and the April 1953 plan 122.9 percent. Chernovtsy Stocking and Knitwear Factory No 3 fulfilled the April 1953 plan 113.4 percent. Chernovtsy Stocking Factory No 5 fulfilled the April 1953 plan 107 percent. The Balashikhskaya Spinning Mill and the Glukhovskiy Combine in Noginsk were to supply Chernovtsy Stocking Factory No 5 with yarn; however, both enterprises were not delivering on their commitments.(57)

In 1953, sewing factories of the Georgian SSR are to deliver to trade organizations 60,000 rayon and staple-fiber linen dresses and 168,000 men's shirts. Production of trousers and other clothing is to be 50 percent greater in 1953 than in 1952.(58) In 1952, sewing enterprises of the Georgian SSR received 728 machines of a new type. By the end of 1953, the Batumi Sewing Factory is to be fully converted and the Kutaisi Sewing Factory partly converted to the conveyer method of operation; up to 50 electric presses and several hundred small machines are to be installed in these factories.(59)

As of 9 May 1953, sewing enterprises of Leningrad had already produced more than 50,000 suits, coats, dresses, and other sewn articles above plan in 1953.(60) The Sewing Factory imeni Volodarskiy in Leningrad produced more than 6,000 wool suits and top coats above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(49)

The Komsomolka Sewing Factory in Moscow produced 1,600 pairs of pajamas, nearly 6,000 summer dresses, and 2,500 pairs of underwear above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(24) Moscow Sewing Factory No 5 imeni Profintern had fulfilled the plan for the first 6 months of 1953 by 23 June and pledged to produce 2,000 men's suits and 1,600 trousers above plan by the end of June.(61) The Moscow Stocking Factory imeni Nogin had fulfilled the plan for the first 5 months of 1953 by 28 May and pledged to produce 360,000 pairs of hosiery above the plan by the end of the month.(36) The Krasnyy Vostok Knitwear and Glove Factory in Moskovskaya Oblast pledged to produce 200,000 pairs of gloves above plan during the first 18 days of June 1953.(62)

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In 1953, the Semipalatinsk and Chimkent stocking factories in the Kazakh SSR are to produce several million pairs of children's hosiery, which represent 400,000 more pairs than were produced in 1952.(63)

In 1953, light industry enterprises of the Uzbek SSR are to produce 21 percent more hosiery and 12 percent more knitted underwear than in 1952.(44) In 1952, the Tashkent Stocking and Knitwear Factory increased production 28.7 percent, including production of stockings alone 55.4 percent. Except for above-plan stoppages due to raw materials shortages, the factory could have produced an additional 66,000 pairs of stockings, 11,000 women's combinations, and 10,000 men's undershirts. The factory fulfilled 108.5 percent the plan for the first 4 months 1953; except for stoppages, the factory could have produced an additional 10,000 pairs of stockings, 25,000 women's combinations, and 8,000 men's undershirts.(64)

The Ashkhabad Knitwear Factory in the Turkmen SSR fulfilled the first-quarter 1953 plan only 90.1 percent.(65)

Footwear Industry

In 1952, production of footwear in the Estonian SSR increased 31.6 percent, as compared with 1950.(10) During the first quarter 1953, leather footwear production in the republic increased 8.9 percent, as compared with the first quarter 1952. By 1955, footwear production in the republic is to be twice as great as in 1950.(9)

The Erglis Footwear Factory in the Latvian SSR produced more than 10,000 pairs of men's, women's, and children's footwear above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(66)

In 1952, Ukrainian light industry enterprises produced 56.7 percent more styled footwear and 63.9 percent more rubber footwear than in 1951.(32)

The Kishinev Footwear Factory imeni Sergey Lazo in the Moldavian SSR produced 13,000 pairs of footwear above the May 1953 plan.(67)

During the first 5 months of 1953, Baku Footwear Factory No 2 of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 25,300 pairs of footwear above plan.(68) Footwear Factory No 2 of the ministry had fulfilled the plan for the first 6 months of 1953 by 26 June and had produced 2,720 pairs of footwear above the plan.(69)

In 1953, footwear enterprises of the Kazakh SSR are to produce 230,000 more pairs of footwear than in 1952.(63)

In 1953, light industry enterprises of the Uzbek SSR are to increase production of leather footwear 13 percent, as compared with 1952.(44) The Tashkent Footwear Factory No 1 produced more than 20,000 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 5 months of 1953.(70) The Chirchik Footwear Factory fulfilled the plan for the first 6 months of 1953 by 17 June and pledged to produce 8,000 pairs of footwear above plan by 1 July.(71)

In the fourth quarter 1952, the Ashkhabad Footwear Factory in the Turkmen SSR returned to the Mary Tannery 3,413 kilograms of hard leather goods and 186,500 square decimeters of other leather goods as defective.(65)

Frunze Footwear Factory No 1 in the Kirgiz SSR had fulfilled the plan for the first 6 months of 1953 by 18 June and pledged to produce 15,000 pairs of footwear above plan by the end of June.(72)

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