

2.3. STAGES OF THE LIGHT INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE IN CINEMATOGRAPHIC PERIODICALS OF THE 20-70-IES OF THE XX CENTURY

Introduction. The mid-20th century is characterized by rapid development of machinery and technology as well as by extensive use of cinematographic documentaries that made it possible to keep a record of historic events in cinematographic chronicles. Historians researched the rebuilding of the USSR industrial complex during the XX century within the context of historical setting, though the development of the light industry in the USSR as a separate industrial complex is not sufficiently studied.

Analysis of the previous researches. Historians and scientists dedicate their works to studies based on research of archival materials. Published memories and articles from the official press as of 1950-60-ies became the main sources of a scientific work by Kostyrchenko G. V.¹⁹⁸, which views the work and development of private enterprises, so called industrial artels (cooperative craft societies) engaged in the production of the goods belonging to the light industry range of products.

Maliarchuk O. M. views the process of establishing light industry in the Western region of the USSR on the basis of materials from State archive of Ivano-Frankivsk oblast. In the scientific work¹⁹⁹ the researcher reviews the work of the light industry enterprises in Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, USSR in the 60-80-ies of the XX century.

Mishchanyn V. V.²⁰⁰ researched the state of the industry in Zakarpattia in 1944-1955 on the basis of materials from State archive of Zakarpatska oblast. Bazhan O. G. analyzed the rebuilding of the industry in the USSR in 1946-1950-ies.²⁰¹ Materials from the Central State archive of NGO of Ukraine were used in the scientific work.

The purpose of the article is to research the work of light industry enterprises in Ukraine as well as the stages of their development in USSR during 20-70-ies of the XX century.

The findings of the research. First sewing factories were founded in the USSR at the beginning of the 1920-ies (Pic. 1, a) on the basis of the nationalized (taken from the previous owners) enterprises. For example, the factory “Kyiv odiag” (since 1932 factory named after Smirnov-Lastochkin) was set up on the basis of several Intendant Craft Workshops.²⁰² In Kharkiv in 1920 the sewing factory was created as a result of the merging of several small craft societies, which was named after Yu. D. Tyniakov (the name has been preserved till present days).²⁰³ Sewing factory named after comrade Volodarsky (now “Mrria”) was opened on April, 5, 1922 in Dnipro.²⁰⁴ Yelysavetgrad sewing factory in Kirovohrad (nowadays PJSC “SF Zorianka”, Kropyvnytsky) was founded in 1922. The workshop for mending military clothes that incorporated 10 craftsmen and 10 sewing machines together with private entrepreneurs who were suggested to join the factory with their own sewing machines (Zorianka) served as a material basis for developing industrial

¹⁹⁸ Костырченко Г. В. (2012). Тайная политика Хрущёва: Власть, интеллигенция, еврейский вопрос. Москва: Международные отношения.

¹⁹⁹ Малиарчук О. М. (2016). Легка та харчова індустрія, місцева промисловість західного регіону УРСР в часи «розвинутого соціалістичного суспільства». Грани, History, № 2 (130), 75-80.

²⁰⁰ Міщанин В. (2012). Промисловий розвиток Закарпаття 1944-1950 рр.: перехід на соціалістичну економіку. Русин, 2012, № 4 (30) [online]. [Cited 13. 06. 2020] Available online: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/promisloviy-rozvitok-zakarpattya-1944-1950-rr-perehid-na-sotsialistichnu-ekonomiku/viewer>.

²⁰¹ Бажан О. Г. (2005). Особливості відбудовчого періоду в Українській РСР у другій половині 40-х – на початку 50-х років ХХ ст. Наукові записки НаУКМА. Серія Історичні науки, Т. 41, 20-28.

²⁰² Швейная фабрика имени И. Ф. Смирнова-Ласточкина. Киев. Энциклопедический справочник [online]. [Cited 13. 06. 2020] Available online: <http://kievmy.ukrmy.com/index.php>.

²⁰³ Харківське виробниче швейне об'єднання. Leksika.com.ua [online]. [Cited 13. 06. 2020] Available online: https://leksika.com.ua/17220324/ure/harkivske_virobniche_shveyne_obyednannya.

²⁰⁴ Фабрика имени Володарского в Днепре: снести нельзя помиловать. Информатор [online]. [Cited 13. 06. 2020] Available online: <https://dengi.informator.ua/2018/08/14/fabrika-imeni-volodarskogo-v-dnepre-snesti-nelzya-pomilovat/>.

production and operation of the factory.²⁰⁵ Picture 1 shows workers of sewing factories in Kyiv in 20-50-ies of the XX century.



Picture 1. Sewers of Kyiv sewing factories at work in different years: a – first state sewing factory in Kyiv, 1922; b – sewing factory in Kyiv in 1945; c – Smirnov-Lastochkin factory, 1952.

Along with the state factories there existed artels (cooperative craft societies) which mainly belonged to private ownership. Artels united groups of people of the same profession or craft on the basis of societal production means.²⁰⁶ For example, in 1920 in Uzivka (now Donetsk) a small sewing artel “Igla” was organized. Since 1936 it became Volodarsky factory (since 1990-ies – sewing enterprise “Donbas”).²⁰⁷ A tailor sewing-mending workshop named “Persha Derzhshveimaisternia” was set up on the basis of the sewing workshops in Berdychiv, in November 1920 (now PJSC “Berdychiv clothes factory”).²⁰⁸ A workshop for unemployed tailors was organized in Vinnytsia in 1923. The first labour collective included 15 male and female masters who worked on their own equipment in the rented premises and were engaged in refurbishing used clothes. Gradually the workshop turned into a factory, which was named after Volodarsky in 1928 (now PJSC “Volodarka”).²⁰⁹ A sewing artel was organized in Cherkasy, which transformed into a knitting-mitten making factory, later into the knitting fabrics factory “named after 60 anniversary of Radianska Ukraina” in 1947.²¹⁰

In 1920-ies artels united 10-15 and more people while in 1940-ies the number of people on the staff could reach 500-700 people. They were mainly located in cellar rooms where sewers worked on outdated equipment. Kostyrchenko writes “Cooperatives were more independent administratively and financially if compared to state enterprises”.²¹¹ They used toll raw materials processing arrangements and had more profits. “Business of those small factories and workshops thrived especially in comparison with the state enterprises of light and local industries which made losses because of burocracy in management, ignore of the consumers’ demand and extensive production mode”.²¹²

²⁰⁵ Історія підприємства. Zoryanka [online]. [Cited 13. 06. 2020] Available online: <https://zoryanka.org.ua/about/>.

²⁰⁶ Словник української мови. Академічний тлумачний словник (1970-1980) [online]. [Cited 13. 06. 2020] Available online: <http://sum.in.ua/s/artilj>.

²⁰⁷ Фабрика Володарського в Донецьке. Реквієм. Донецьк. Історія події факти [online]. [Cited 13. 06. 2020] Available online: <https://infodon.org.ua/pedia/fabrika-volodarskogo-v-donecke-rekvi>.

²⁰⁸ Радянська влада у Бердичеві (1921-1941 рр.). Мій Бердичів. Історія – сьогодні – люди [online]. [Cited 13. 06. 2020] Available online: <http://berdychiv.in.ua/радянська-влада-у-бердичеві-1921-1941-рр/>.

²⁰⁹ Історія Володарки. Volodarka [online]. [Cited 13. 06. 2020] Available online: <https://volodarka.com/ru/o-kompanii/istoriya-volodarki/>.

²¹⁰ Від швейної артілі до сучасного ТРЦ: історія черкаської трикотажної фабрики. Дзвін. Медіагрупа "Нова молодь черкащини" – "дзвін" [online]. [Cited 13. 06. 2020] Available online: <https://dzvin.media/news/vid-shvejnoyi-artili-do-suchasnogo-trts-istoriya-cherkaskoyi-trykotazhnoyi-fabryky/>.

²¹¹ Костырченко Г. В. (2012). Тайная политика Хрущёва: Власть, интеллигенция, еврейский вопрос. Москва: Международные отношения.

²¹² Костырченко Г. В. (2012). Тайная политика Хрущёва: Власть, интеллигенция, еврейский вопрос. Москва: Международные отношения.

In 1960-ies all the artels were subordinate to local industries. Kostyrchenko G. V. mentions “According to the Decree of Central Committee of the Communist Party and Soviet of Ministers of the Soviet Union as of April, 14 “On Reorganization of Industrial Cooperatives” it was aimed at eliminating illegal private business of artels-cooperatives <...> manufacturing mass-produced products”.²¹³ Until 1962 artels were eliminated and reorganised into factories of local industry. However, they were in fact, the same enterprises, named differently and paying more taxes Local industry factories existed only for 2-3years after that, before 1964 they were turned into state and often united several artels into one factory. For example, Kyiv production sewing union “Ukraine”, set up in 1963 as a result of uniting sewing factories from Kyiv and surrounding regions.²¹⁴ On May, 27, 1975 The Soviet of Ministers of USSR issued a decree “On management scheme of Light industry of Ukrainian SSR” which foresaw “transition to 4-stage management scheme in the light industry”.²¹⁵ In practice it meant that big unions including several factories and subordinating to the main enterprise were formed. For example, after reorganization in 1976 Kyiv production union “Ukraine” united 4 sewing factories; two from Kyiv and two from Kyiv oblast.²¹⁶ In 1976 the factory named after Sirnov-Lastochkin (Production Sewing union named after Sirnov-Lastochkin) and factory named after Yu. D. Tyniakov (Kharkiv production sewing Union named after Yu. D. Tyniakov) became main enterprises of the sewing unions.²¹⁷ Creation of big factories and production unions in the 60-ies and 70-ies of the XX century resulted in production of typical goods in thousand items batches, when several hundreds of items in each size of every model were produced.

Among reviewed and analysed archival documents there are cinematographic journals, special issues, film clips produced by Ukrainian studios as well as photos taken in different regions at enterprises of the light industry during the XX century. The review in the current article includes issues of the cinematographic journal “Radianska Ukraina”, which originated in 1938, and included reports on the work of Ukrainian light industry, films and cinematographic journal “Ukraina siogodni” issued from 1957 to 1959. Cinematographic journals contained materials on different topics aimed at representatives of different age groups, which were shown in the cinemas before feature films. Documentaries were mainly shown in the documentary film cinemas. Collections of film clips were used for creating cinematographic programs. Film clips which hadn’t been used in the programs remained in archives as materials for the next generation’s researches. While studying archival materials it was concluded that further development of the national economy and industrial production were the dominating topics for cinematographic documents within the period of 1945-1955.²¹⁸ Film clips telling about the work of light industry enterprises came out only several times a year.

The first film clip about the work of one light industry enterprise in Ukraine came out in March 1946 in the cinematographic journal “Radianska Ukraina”. The clip showed the process of clothes production and readymade product’s quality check up in one of the factory workshops at Kyiv sewing factory named after Smirnov-Lastochkin.²¹⁹ In November 1946 a report on opening of the rebuilt premises of the Central Department Store in Kyiv came out.²²⁰ Interior and the exterior

²¹³ Костырченко Г. В. (2012). Тайная политика Хрущёва: Власть, интеллигенция, еврейский вопрос. Москва: Международные отношения.

²¹⁴ Украина. Киев. Энциклопедический справочник [online]. [Cited 13. 06. 2020] Available online: <http://kievmy.ukrmy.com/index.php>.

²¹⁵ Постанова. Перелік від 27. 05. 1975 № 268 «Про схему управління легкою промисловістю Української РСР» [online]. [Cited 13. 06. 2020] Available online: <https://ips.ligazakon.net/document/KP750268?an=2>.

²¹⁶ Украина. Киев. Энциклопедический справочник [online]. [Cited 13. 06. 2020] Available online: <http://kievmy.ukrmy.com/index.php>.

²¹⁷ Постанова. Перелік від 27. 05. 1975 № 268 «Про схему управління легкою промисловістю Української РСР» [online]. [Cited 13. 06. 2020] Available online: <https://ips.ligazakon.net/document/KP750268?an=2>.

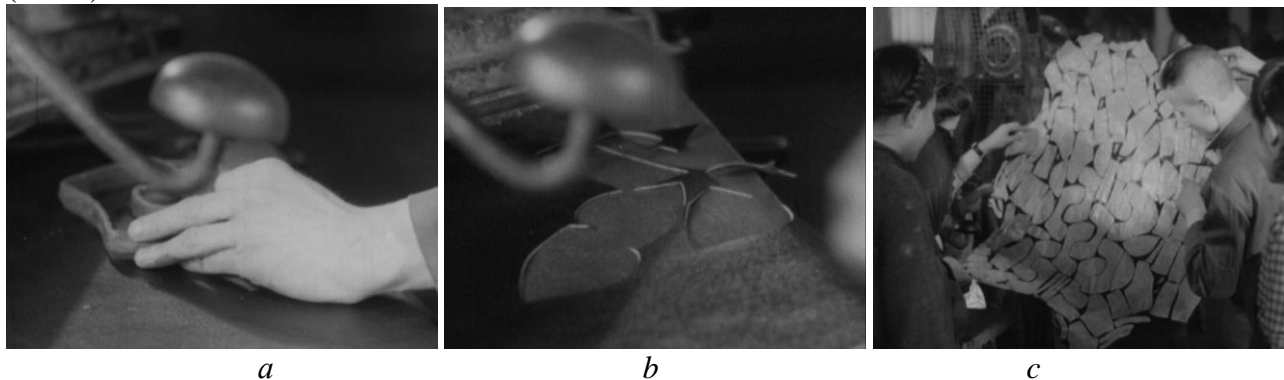
²¹⁸ Кінолітопис. Анотований каталог кіножурналів, документальних фільмів і кіно- і телесюжетів (червень 1945-1955): Науково-довідкове видання. (2002) Київ.

²¹⁹ ЦДКФФА України ім. Г. С, Пшеничного, 1946 р., Арх. № 298.

²²⁰ ЦДКФФА України ім. Г. С, Пшеничного, 1946 р., Арх. № 341.

of the shop as well as the wide range of products on sale which could be bought in central department store in Kyiv were shown.

In December 1946 the second report from Kyiv sewing factory named after Smirnov-Lastochkin came out.²²¹ Production processes in the conveyor workshops of the factory were shown in the report. The following report from the enterprise of the light industry came out in May, 1947 from Kyiv footwear factory № 4,²²² which clearly demonstrated stages of tailoring foot wear details (Pic. 2).



Pic. 2. Tailoring footwear details: a, b – pressing out tailored details following the pattern with the help of the press; c – demonstration of the thrifty use of raw materials.²²³

The following film clips of the cinematographic journal “Radianska Ukraina” told about different light industry enterprises. In November 1947 a report from the sewing workshop of Kharkiv knitting factory named after A. I. Mikoyan came out.²²⁴ In January 1948 production process in the workshop of cotton machines and readymade product packing at Kyiv knitting factory named after Rosa Luxembourg were shown.²²⁵ In July 1948 a film clip from Odessa sewing factory named after V. V. Vorovskyy, dedicated to revealing the performance of the enterprise workers, was demonstrated.²²⁶ Thus, within the period of a year and a half (from December 1946 to July 1948), 5 reports from the enterprises of light industry actually came out.

In November 1948 a report aimed at revealing production processes at the enterprise of Kyiv silk plant came out, demonstrating the process of readymade product packing.²²⁷ It was the first film clip in the cinematographic journal “Radianska Ukraina” to tell about the fabric production.

In May 1949 the report from Odesa sewing factory named after V. V. Vorovskyy demonstrated production processes not only in the sewing workshop of the factory but also in the tailoring one. At the end of the film clip there was a fashion show of the summer assortment of the female clothes, produced by the factory.²²⁸ In autumn of the same year some reports revealing the work of light industry in Ukraine came out. In September 1949 in the report entitled “The Top Quality Producers” not only production processes in the cotton and sewing workshops but also readymade products of Odesa knitting factory named after N. K. Krupska were shown.²²⁹ The report which came from the western Lviv oblast of Ukraine ran about the performance of the new Lviv cotton spinning factory.²³⁰ Film clip from Kyiv footwear making factory № 4 was focused on the performance of the sewing department and at the end the final product of the factory readymade footwear models were demonstrated.²³¹

²²¹ ЦДКФФА України ім. Г. С. Пшеничного, 1946 р., Арх. № 344.

²²² ЦДКФФА України ім. Г. С. Пшеничного, 1947 р., Арх. № 384.

²²³ ЦДКФФА України ім. Г. С. Пшеничного, 1947 р., Арх. № 384.

²²⁴ ЦДКФФА України ім. Г. С. Пшеничного, 1947 р., Арх. № 421.

²²⁵ ЦДКФФА України ім. Г. С. Пшеничного, 1948 р., Арх. № 435.

²²⁶ ЦДКФФА України ім. Г. С. Пшеничного, 1948 р., Арх. № 464.

²²⁷ ЦДКФФА України ім. Г. С. Пшеничного, 1948 р., Арх. № 492.

²²⁸ ЦДКФФА України ім. Г. С. Пшеничного, 1949 р., Арх. № 619.

²²⁹ ЦДКФФА України ім. Г. С. Пшеничного, 1949 р., Арх. № 639.

²³⁰ ЦДКФФА України ім. Г. С. Пшеничного, 1949 р., Арх. № 644.

²³¹ ЦДКФФА України ім. Г. С. Пшеничного, 1949 р., Арх. № 646.

In the 50-ies of the XX century documentary film makers continued showing the work of light industry enterprises in Ukraine in accordance with the above mentioned principles: production processes at the enterprise, overdoing the plan, personal achievements and competitions, including inter republican and socialist, between workers, brigades, enterprises, as well as exchange of the advanced production experience. There were few reports on the work of the sewing industry as more film clips about other branches of light industry such as footwear, knitting and weaving industries came out. For instance, out of two dozen reports dedicated to the work of the light industry enterprises in the USSR issued within the period of 1950-1952, only one report from the sewing factory telling a story about production processes at Odesa sewing factory named after V. V. Vorovskyy and demonstrating its final products was shot.²³² Such statistic data prove the fact of the sewn products shortage in the shops that is supported by the recorded stories of eye witnesses, the inhabitants of different oblasts of Ukraine at the end of 1940-ies – the beginning of the 1950-ies.

The reports from different exhibitions, displaying sewn, knitted and other types of light industry products on stands or during fashion show by fashion models are singled out into a separate category. The report from the exhibition of goods made of cotton grown in Ukraine at the republican congress of cotton producers came out in February 1950.²³³ The film clip showed sewn goods made of cotton grown in Ukraine, presented at the stands, which included such items as underwear, socks, shirts, dresses and other things. After the report for several years in row only production oriented issues revealing the performance of the light industry enterprises came out.

A report from regional exhibition of light industry products was shot in 1953 in Odesa.²³⁴ Wide range of models of men, women and children's winter, spring and autumn, summer clothes were demonstrated on mannequins and stands by Odesa factory named after V. V. Vorovskyy during the exhibition (Pic. 3 a, b). Exhibitions of light industry products (Pic. 3 a, b) wholesale fairs (Pic. 3 c) were organized for workers of light industry and sale. The entrance to the premises where the exhibition was taking place was allowed only upon the special invitations. During the wholesale fair representatives of the light industry and sales organizations made contracts for production of the definite models of clothes in certain amounts and within defined time period.



Pic. 3. Goods presented at exhibitions and wholesale fairs: a, b – models of clothes presented by Odesa sewing factory named after V. V. Vorovskyy at regional exhibition of light industry goods, Odesa, 1953 p.;²³⁵ c – general overview of the wholesale fair in Kyiv, 1961 p.²³⁶

Cinematographic journals demonstrated film clips not only on production related topics. In November 1953 a report from city conference of buyers, where consumers revealed their claims for enterprises of light industry, came out.²³⁷ In February 1962 a report from Kyiv Wholesale

²³² ЦДКФФА України ім. Г. С. Пшеничного, 1952 р., Арх. № 888.

²³³ ЦДКФФА України ім. Г. С. Пшеничного, 1950 р., Арх. № 693.

²³⁴ ЦДКФФА України ім. Г. С. Пшеничного, 1953 р., Арх. № 949.

²³⁵ ЦДКФФА України ім. Г. С. Пшеничного, 1953 р., Арх. № 949.

²³⁶ ЦДКФФА України ім. Г. С. Пшеничного, 1961 р., Арх. № 2335.

²³⁷ ЦДКФФА України ім. Г. С. Пшеничного, 1953 р., Арх. № 958.

warehouse showed that 100% of delivered men shirts was returned to the supplier for being found faulty.²³⁸

Gradually cinema TV industries were picking up steam as well as the advancement of the light industry. Year in year round they not only increased the number of reports on the work of the light industry in particular but also a number of cinematographic journals in general, thus the percentage of the reports on the topic in view remains low. During some periods more reports focused on the topic of the light industry enterprises performance came out, than during others. For instance, during the four and a half post war years only 12 reports of the kind were produced, while in 1950 – 7 reports came out within a single year.²³⁹ A great number of the film clips on the work of the light industry was issued in the cinematographic journal “Radianska Ukraina” in 1953 – 9 issues all in all, 8 of which within less than half a year period from august to December. In January 1954 in the issue № 1, summing up the achievements of the last year there was a report on economic, social and cultural development of Ukraine in 1953.²⁴⁰ The report on success of some Ukrainian enterprises from different branches of industry was supplemented with the demonstration of production processes at enterprises among which there was Darnytsia silk plant.

In 1956 cinematographic journal “Radianska Ukraina” increased a number of reports on the work of light industry that was caused by the participation of the Soviet Union in the International Fashion Contest in Warsaw. Soviet Union among 6 other participants demonstrated 56 models of clothes, 52 out of which were awarded medals. The models from the soviet republics, which included the models by Ukrainian clothes and footwear designers, were demonstrated in Kyiv fashion house (Pic. 4, a). In September cinematographic journal “Radianska Ukraina” issued a report from that fashion show.²⁴¹ Some film clips on fashion shows were issued within the framework of the preparation for the International festival of Youth and Students, which took place in 1957 in Moscow. Since then cinematographic journals “Radianska Ukraina” and “Ukraina siogodni” started showing reports on clothes demonstration.²⁴² Film clips on fashion shows were filmed at Fashion Houses (Pic. 4, a, b), at enterprises (Pic. 4, c), festivals, exhibitions etc. The International Festival of Youth and Students significantly influenced both fashion and clothes of the citizens of Soviet Ukraine as a result new tendencies and new constructional decisions concerning clothes emerged.

In 1956 Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic introduced its goods of light industry at Brussels international exhibition. After the international exhibition in 1959-1960 many reports about the work of the light industry came out in the cinematographic journals also appeared cinematographic reports and special issues shot the light industry enterprises of the USSR which were included into other cinematographic journals or were shown separately as an independent film clip not a part of the journal, which incorporated some film clips on different topics.²⁴³ In 1959, for instance, a film devoted to Kherson cotton plant, telling about the work and achievements of the enterprise was issued.²⁴⁴

At the end of 60-ies – beginning of 70-ies of the XX century, within the period of 5 years only one issue about the performance of the light industry enterprise was issued (in 1970).²⁴⁵ It proves the fact that it is worthwhile researching the work of the light industry in the cinematographic periodicals of Ukraine from the angle of the historical life of the state.

²³⁸ ЦДКФФА України ім. Г. С. Пшеничного, 1962 р., Арх. № 2495.

²³⁹ Кінолітопис. Анотований каталог кіножурналів, документальних фільмів і кіно- і телесюжетів (червень 1945-1955): Науково-довідкове видання. (2002) Київ.

²⁴⁰ ЦДКФФА України ім. Г. С. Пшеничного, 1954 р., Арх. № 1007

²⁴¹ ЦДКФФА України ім. Г. С. Пшеничного, 1956 р., Арх. № 1258.

²⁴² Кінолітопис. Анотований каталог кіножурналів, документальних фільмів і кіно- і телесюжетів (1956–1965): Науково-довідкове видання. (2003) Київ.

²⁴³ Кінолітопис. Анотований каталог кіножурналів, документальних фільмів і кіно- і телесюжетів (1956-1965): Науково-довідкове видання. (2003) Київ.

²⁴⁴ ЦДКФФА України ім. Г. С. Пшеничного, 1959 р., Арх. № 3241.

²⁴⁵ Кінолітопис. Анотований каталог кіножурналів, документальних фільмів і кіно- і телесюжетів (1966-1975): Науково-довідкове видання. (2010) Київ.



Pic. 4. Models of clothes designed by construction-designers from USSR, which were presented at the international exhibitions, contests and fashion shows: a – a dress made of Darnytsia produced silk designed by Kyiv designers, awarded a golden medal at the International Fashion Contest in Warsaw 1956;²⁴⁶ b – models designed by artists from Lviv Fashion House, prepared for the show at the International Exhibition in Brussels, 1958;²⁴⁷ c – children's clothes models made of knitted fabric by the labour collective of Kyiv factory named after Rosa Luxembour, awarded a grand prix – a big golden medal at the International Exhibition in Brussels, 1959.²⁴⁸

As for the places of the reports shooting, the researched cinematographic journals were issued in different regions of Ukraine. During the first post war years the majority of the film clips were shot in Kyiv and Odesa regions while since 1949 there was an increase in the materials from Lviv oblast. The topics of the issues mainly concerned rebuilding and launching new enterprises and workshops.²⁴⁹ From the second half of 50-ies a great number of films came from Kharkiv region and in the 60-ies from Kyiv and Chernihiv regions (including a great number of reports from the enterprises of the light industry) as well as from the eastern oblasts.²⁵⁰

At deferent time periods cinematographic journals presented film clips shot at production sites of all branches of light industry such as: textile production – weaving production, knitted fabric production, ropes and other textile goods; clothes production such as working clothes, knitted, top garments and accessories, underwear, stocks and stockings, fur clothes production; footwear and haberdashery made of genuine and artificial leather.

Conclusions. The evolution of Ukrainian light industry development within the period of 1920-ies to 1970-ies was researched and stages of its formation within the mentioned period were defined on the basis of documentary archival chronicles. The development of the light industry in the USSR from artels (cooperative craft societies) to factories, plants and production unions of sewing, textile and footwear industries, was traced.

²⁴⁶ ЦДКФФА України ім. Г. С, Пшеничного, 1956 р., Арх. № 1258.

²⁴⁷ ЦДКФФА України ім. Г. С, Пшеничного, 1958 р., Арх. № 1665.

²⁴⁸ ЦДКФФА України ім. Г. С, Пшеничного, 1959 р., Арх. № 1907.

²⁴⁹ Кінолітопис. Анотований каталог кіножурналів, документальних фільмів і кіно- і телесюжетів (червень 1945-1955): Науково-довідкове видання. (2002) Київ.

²⁵⁰ Кінолітопис. Анотований каталог кіножурналів, документальних фільмів і кіно- і телесюжетів (1956-1965): Науково-довідкове видання. (2003) Київ.