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RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN USSR FOOD INDUSTRIES

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Expansion and Construction of Food Enterprises

Labor-consuming operations in the USSR food industry were 50 percent mechanized in 1951. The quantity of refrigerating units increased five times over prewar. (1) The Ministry of Food Industry Belorussian SSR installed and put in operation 544 units of technological and steam equipment in 1951. Labor productivity in the republic increased 11 percent as compared to 1950. (2)

Planned construction work of the beer-brewing industry of the Moldavian SSR includes construction of a brewery and expansion and increase of production capacity of the Kishinev and Bendery breweries. (3) New wine and beer-making enterprises of the Armenian SSR will be put into service in Yerevan, Alverdi, and at the Sovkhoz imeni Mikoyan in Echmiadzinskiy Rayon during 1952. (4)

Machines which completely mechanize the production of barankas [bagels?] are being introduced to enterprises of Glavkhleb (Main Administration of the Bread-Baking Industry). (5) In the Moskovskiy District of Riga, Latvian SSR, a new bread-baking plant (khlebozavod) has been put in operation. Planned production capacity of the plant is 40 metric tons of bread a day. (6) Construction plans for the bread-baking industry of the Moldavian SSR are as follows: to construct, during 1954 - 1956, four mechanized bread-baking plants in Kishinev, Tiraspol', Bendery, and Bel'tsy; to construct on mechanized bread bakery (khlebopekarnya); to increase, in 1952, the production capacity of the Kishinev Bread-Baking Plant No 1; and to reconstruct the Rybnits Bakery. (3) In 1952, new mechanized bread-baking plants will go into operation in Tbilisi, Chiatura, and Takhaltubo of the Georgian SSR. (7) In 1950, the city of Yerevan, Armenian SSR, put into operation mechanize Bread-Baking Plant No 2, reconstructed Bread-Baking Plants No 1, and installed new equipment in Bread-Baking Plant No 3 and 4. In the same year, Bread-Baking Plants No 1 and 2 in Leninakan were completely mechanized, and a new bread-baking plant was constructed in Kadzharan. (8)

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In 1951, the first unit of the Nisporeny Fruit and Vegetable Plant in the Moldavian SSR was put in operation. The new enterprise has already produced more than 1.5 million jars of jam and preserves.(9) Plans for future construction work for the canning industry of the Moldavian SSR include the expansion and reconstruction of existing canneries and fruit and vegetable enterprises so that their production capacities will be doubled and the construction of three new canneries during 1953 - 1956.(3)

Moldavian confectionery industry construction plans for the future are as follows: to complete, in 1954, construction of the second unit of the Kishinev Confectionery Factory No 2; to reconstruct, in 1955, the Kishinev Confectionery Factory No 1; and to construct one starch and syrup plant.(3) In 1952, the Georgian food industry will construct one confectionery factory.(10) In 1952, enterprises of the confectionery industry of the Armenian SSR will be expanded and reconstructed. The Leninakan Confectionery Factory will put in operation in 1952.(4)

In 1951, the Salminskiy Butter Plant and the cheese-processing shops of the Olonets and Sortaval' butter plants in the Karelo-Finnish SSR were put in operation. In 1952, construction work was begun on the Petrozavodsk Milk Plant.(11) As of March 1952, refrigerative storage capacity in the Belorussian SSR was 13 times greater than that of 1940. In 1951, the republic put in operation 11 highly mechanized butter- and cheese-processing plants, one city dairy, nine butter-producing enterprises, and a number of other enterprises.(12) A new dried-milk plant was put in operation in Vasilevichi, Belorussian SSR, in 1952. The plant will produce dried and canned milk and prime-quality butter.(13)

The dairy industry of the Moldavian SSR is expanding. In 1951, mechanized butter plants in Kamenk, Ataky, Florishty, Dubossary, and Teleneshty went in operation. In Kishinev, a city dairy with an estimated processing capacity of 20 metric tons of milk a day is being built. In Yedintsy, the sixth butter- and cheese-processing plant in the republic is being built.(14) The Teleneshty Cheese-Processing Plant is the first mechanized enterprise in the Moldavian SSR for the production of cheese. This plant produces 'Yaroslavl' cheese and is preparing to produce Soviet and Holland cheese.(15) A new dried-milk plant has been finished outside of Rybnits in the Moldavian SSR. Up to now, the republic has not produced dried milk. The new plant will produce up to 5,000 metric tons of this valuable product annually.(16) The Barmakliya Butter-Casein Plant in the Moldavian SSR has been put in operation. Milk-processing plants are still being built in five cities of the republic.(17)

In the Georgian SSR, two mechanized butter- and cheese-processing plants have been put in operation.(10)

There are 76 plants operating in the Armenian Cheese Trust of the Ministry of Food Industry Armenian SSR. From 1949 to 1951, 22 mechanized plants with butter-processing shops were constructed and put in operation in the principal regions of the Armenian cheese-processing industry. The new plant in Spitakskiy Rayon has been equipped with high-capacity units and refrigeration chambers. The plant is processing 2,000 metric tons of milk a year and producing prime-quality cheese, butter, and lactose. New enterprises of the cheese-processing industry are being constructed in Gukasyanskiy, Kalininskiy, and Talinskiy rayons. They will be put in operation in 1952.(18)

An ice cream factory and an ice plant of the Yerevan Refrigeration Combine in the Armenian SSR have been put in operation.(19) At the beginning of 1952, a new mechanized butter- and cheese-processing plant was put in operation in Kirovabad, Azerbaydzhan SSR. This plant will process 1,000 metric tons of milk daily. Technological processes in the production of milk products have been completely mechanized in the new enterprise. In March and April 1952, two other

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mechanized butter- and cheese-processing plants in Mardakert and Dzhaferabad will go in operation. Each of these plants will process 500 metric tons of milk daily. The entire technological process in the Dashsalakhlinskiy Butter- and Cheese-Processing Plant in Kazakhskiy Rayon is being mechanized. Construction of large-scale refrigeration base in Yevlakh is being completed.(20)

In Novosibirsk Oblast, RSFSR, there are more than 150 large-scale mechanized plants producing butter, cheese, and condensed milk. During the postwar years, the oblast put in operation more than 20 new enterprises. In 1951, four mechanized butter plants and two refrigerators were constructed and put in operation. The new Serebryanskiy Plant in Chulymskiy Rayon is processing 2,000 metric tons of milk a year.(21) In this plant, all processes are electrified, and modern equipment has been installed, including a vacuum device for lactose production. In 1952, six new butter plants will be constructed in Novosibirsk Oblast.(22)

In Malta, Latvian SSR, a new fats and oils plant has been put in operation. This plant is one of the largest in the republic and has been equipped with the latest technical devices.(23) Future construction plans of the Moldavian fats and oils industry are as follows: to complete, during 1953 - 1956, construction of seven volatile-oils plants; to begin, in 1953, construction of an oil-extraction plant; to reconstruct the Bel'tskiy Fats and Oils Plant No 2 and to increase its production capacity; and to equip three fats and oils plants and re-equip one fats and oils plant during 1952 - 1954.(3) In 1952, existing enterprises of the Armenian fats and oils industry will be expanded and reconstructed. A new margarine plant will be put in operation in Yerevan.(4)

Fish pond and reservoir construction on kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the USSR is progressing. These operations have been concentrated in the steppe and forest-and-steppe regions of the European USSR. The plan calls for construction of 44,228 ponds and reservoirs on kolkhozes and sovkhoses during 1949 - 1955.(24) In 1951, mechanization of fish-catching and processing operations in the Estonian SSR increased 24.6 percent as compared to 1950.(25) In 1951, new fish canneries in Pyarnu and Rakvere, Estonian SSR, went in operation, and the Pyarnu-Liyva Fish Plant was reconstructed and enlarged. The Pyarnu Fish Cannery, which is the largest in the republic, is being equipped so that its annual production capacity will be 9 million jars of canned fish. The Sandla Fish Cannery on the island of Saaremaa is also being equipped to produce 6 million jars of canned fish annually, and a large refrigerator is being added to the plant.(26)

At present, 110 kolkhozes in the Latvian SSR are engaged in the development of pond fishing. In 1951, nearly 1,300 quintals of carp, tench, and Prussian carp were caught in kolkhoz ponds. During 1952 - 1955, considerable development in the fishing economy has been planned. In 3 years, there will be put in operation 2,500 hectares of old and 1,500 hectares of new ponds and reservoirs in the republic. This will make possible a 400-percent increase in the yield from pond fishing. A number of small lakes have been placed at the disposal of kolkhozes, the total area of which is 35,000 hectares. In these lakes, fish can be bred. By 1955, kolkhoz ponds and lakes of the Latvian SSR must yield not less than 10,500 quintals of commercial fish.(27)

In 1951, kolkhozes of the Ukrainian SSR filled nearly 50,000 hectares of ponds with various types of fish. At present, the Ukrainian SSR has 200 fish hatcheries. From 1949 to 1955, there must be built on kolkhoz lands 41,000 ponds, and on sovkhoses, 2,928. The total area of ponds in the USSR will soon reach a million hectares. If an average productivity of 3 to 5 quintals of fish per hectare is obtained, then the average yearly production will reach from 3 to 5 million quintals of fish.(28)

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The completely reconstructed Ust'luzhskiy and Primorskiy Fish combines in the RSFSR are increasing production of canned sprat and sardines. On completion of construction work, production capacity of the Ruch'yevskiy Cannery in Lomonosovskiy Rayon increased 100 percent. By 15 May 1952, the first unit of the Ventspilskiy Fish Combine will be started. This combine will produce thousands of tons of frozen fish, hundreds of jars of smoked cod and flounder in oil and tomato sauce, and large quantities of sprat. The Leningrad Fish Trust is receiving 20 automatic refrigerating machines.(29)

The Okhotsk Crab Flotilla supplies the country with unusual canned crab goods. Okhotsk Sea yields 80 percent of the world's catch of Kamchatka Crab. A floating crab cannery, the Vsevolod Sibirtsev, handles the crab business in the USSR. This large oceanic vessel has a crew of more than 500 sailors, fishermen, laborers, and canning specialists.(30) All basic processes of crab catching and processing have been mechanized in the cannery. Four semiautomatic machines which mechanize the most labor-consuming operations in crab-shelling (razdelka) have been installed in the cannery. Each such machine releases up to 50 workers. In the near future all remaining floating plants of the flotilla will be equipped with semiautomatic machines.(31)

In Kishinev, Moldavian SSR, the first unit of the meat combine, a refrigerator and sausage factory, is being completed. At the Bel'tay Poultry Combine, construction of a refrigerator and powdered-egg plant is progressing.(14) In the Georgian SSR, three sausage enterprises have been put in operation.(10) In Kutaisi, Georgian SSR, a refrigerator with an estimated capacity of 400 metric tons of meat has been completed.(32) The construction and equipping of a new slaughtering point has been completed in Kurgan-Tyube, Tadzhik SSR. Sausages will also be produced here. Similar slaughtering points in Kulyab and Shul'mak were constructed in 1951.(33)

In January 1952, Tbilisi, Georgian SSR, put in operation a new nonalcoholic beverage plant. The plant has been equipped with the most modern devices and machinery. During the first 10 days of January 1952, the plant produced 27,000 bottles of lemonade.(34) Powerful mechanized bottling plants are being constructed in the health resorts of Borzhom and Sairme, Georgian SSR.(7) In 1952, existing enterprises of the mineral water industry of the Armenian SSR will be expanded and reconstructed.(4)

The Bel'tskiy and Rybnitskiy plants, which are the two sugar plants in the Moldavian SSR, are inadequate for the processing of sugar beets grown in the republic. Therefore, by a government resolution, the construction of four new large-scale sugar plants, during 1953 - 1957, has been planned. Furthermore, the Bel'tskiy Sugar Plant will be reconstructed during 1952 and 1953, and its production capacity will be increased. Sugar-beet processing bases are to be organized in three rayons. These measures will enable the republic to process the entire harvest of sugar beets grown on kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Moldavian SSR.(3) In Kursk Oblast, RSFSR, the new Bol'shevik Sugar Plant, which has been equipped with advanced techniques, has begun operation. It will process 10,000 quintals of sugar beets a day.(35)

In 1952, the Georgian food industry is constructing 26 new tea factories and one tea-pressing factory in Kutaisi Oblast, Adzhar and Abkhaz ASSR.(7, 10)

The tobacco industry of the Moldavian SSR has been given the following construction tasks: to begin construction, in 1954, of a tobacco fermentation plant and to put in operation in 1956, to restore the Sholdaneshtskiy Tobacco Fermentation Plant; to expand and reconstruct the Floreshtskiy and Orgeyev Tobacco Fermentation plants; to begin restoration of the fermentation building of the Kishinev Tobacco Combine in the first quarter of 1952 and to put the first unit in operation in the fourth quarter of 1952; and to construct five tobacco warehouses at procurement points of Moldavtabaksy. Moldavian Office of Tobacco Raw Materials? in 1952.(3)

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During the period from 1949 through 1951, the wine industry of the Ukrainian SSR constructed and put in operation a cognac distillery in the Peremoga Naymitiv Sovkhoz of Kherson Oblast and the Bolgradskiy Plant in Izmail' Oblast.(36) The ~~following~~ construction goals have been decreed for the wine-making industry of Moldavian SSR: to complete construction of the Tiraspol' and Bel'tsy Wine and Cognac plants; to expand and reconstruct the Kishinev Cognac Plant; to reconstruct the Komrat and Bul'bok Wine plants and increase their production capacities; to construct a champagne wine plant, a cognac wine plant, and several dozen primary wine-making plants; and also to build a number of wine store-houses.(3)

The Georgian wine-making industry is constructing two large wine-making plants in Gurdzhaanuk and Mayakovsk. Republic construction of eight wine presses is proceeding. The estimated production capacity of these presses is nearly 15,000 metric tons of grapes annually. Construction of the largest cognac plant in the country has been finished.(7) A wine cellar with a capacity of 500,000 decaliters has also been finished, and a cellar with a capacity of 600,000 decaliters is being constructed.(37)

A wine plant in Ashtarak, Armenian SSR, with a production capacity of 16 million decaliters will go in operation in the third quarter of 1952.(4)

Production Statistics

Enterprises of the USSR food industry fulfilled the 1951 plan for gross production 107 percent.(1) In 1951, the Estonian food industry produced 14.4 percent more foodstuffs than in 1950.(38) Food enterprises of Belorussian SSR fulfilled the 1951 plan for gross production 103 percent (39) and produced 11 percent more than in 1950. However, more than 100 enterprises of the Ministry of Food Industry Belorussian SSR did not fulfill the 1951 production plan, and the majority of food industry branches did not fulfill the plan for assortment of goods. The 1951 plan for production of starch, cocoa, biscuit, syrup, raw alcohol, beer, and other food products was considerably underfulfilled.(39)

All branches of the Moldavian food industry fulfilled the 1951 plan except the fish industry.(40) In 1951, enterprises of the Ministry of Food Industry Moldavian SSR increased production 46.5 percent over 1950. However, more than 40 percent of the enterprises of the ministry did not fulfill the 1951 plan for gross production.(41) In 1952, Moldavian food enterprises must produce 35 percent more than in 1951.(40) During the first 2 months of 1952, enterprises of the Ministry of Food Industry Moldavian SSR fulfilled the production plan only 95.6 percent.(42)

In 1951, the Azerbaydzhan food industry fulfilled the yearly gross production plan 106.5 percent. The volume of gross production in 1951 increased 10.2 percent over 1950.(43) The 1951 gross turnover plan was fulfilled 104.9 percent in wholesale shops of the RSFSR.(44) Enterprises of the Ministry of Food Industry Kazakh SSR increased 1951 gross production 10.6 percent over 1950.(45) In 1951, the production volume of the Ministry of Food Industry Uzbek SSR as a whole increased 20.2 percent over 1950. In 1952, the ministry must increase gross production 7.4 percent over 1951.(46) The Ministry of Food Industry Tadzhik SSR fulfilled the 1951 gross production plan 108 percent.(47) In 1951, enterprises of the Kirgiz food industry increased production over 1950 by almost a third and exceeded the prewar level several times.(48) The postwar Five-Year Plan for the production of alcohol was fulfilled only 56.4 percent.(49)

During the first 11 months of 1951, the Moldavian food industry produced 27 percent more beer than during the corresponding period of 1950. The industry fulfilled the 1951 beer production plan 103.5 percent.(40) Another source states that the Moldavian beer industry underfulfilled the 1951 plan by more than 260,000 bottles of beer.(41) In 1951, RSFSR production of bottled beer increased almost 100 percent over 1950.(44)

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In 1951, the country's bread industry produced 1.5 times more bread products than in 1940 and 50 percent more than in 1950.(1) During the first 11 months of 1951, production of bread products in the Moldavian SSR increased 14 percent over the corresponding period of 1950.(40) In 1952, the Turkmen bread-baking industry will increase the production of bread products more than 7 percent.(50) In 1951, the Ministry of Food Industry Tadzhik SSR produced 21 percent more bakery goods than in 1950.(47)

In 1952, the Ministry of Food Industry Belorussian SSR is to increase canned goods production three times over 1951.(2) In January and the first 10 days of February 1952, the Khoynikskiy Cannery, Belorussian SSR, produced 95,000 jars of canned goods above plan.(51) Enterprises of Belkonservtruz (Belorussian Canning Trust) fulfilled the 1951 plan for canned goods production 92 percent but for the production of stewed fruit only 7.8 percent.(39)

Enterprises of the Moldavian food industry fulfilled the 1951 plan for the production of canned goods 122.6 percent. During the first 11 months of 1951, canned goods production of the Moldavian SSR increased 55.3 percent over the corresponding period of 1950.(40) In 1951, canneries of the Moldavian SSR produced 1.5 times more than all the canneries of Tsarist Russia on the eve of the World War I.(42) The Tiraspol' Cannery imeni Tkachenko, Moldavian SSR, produced more than 18 million jars of canned goods in 1951.(52) In 1952, the Tiraspol' Cannery imeni 1 May has pledged to produce 400,000 jars of canned goods above plan by 1 May 1952.(53) In 1952, the Moldavian canning industry will produce 25 million jars more canned fruits and vegetables than in 1951.(17) In 1952, the Moldavian canning industry is producing more than 80 items of canned vegetable, fruit, and meat goods, and canned goods production will double as compared to 1940.(41)

The Zugdidi Cannery, Georgian SSR, produced tens of thousands of jars of fruit above the 1951 plan. A considerable part of the plant production has been sent to Leningrad and the Far East.(30) In 1951, the Gori Cannery, Georgian SSR, fulfilled the yearly plan for production of prime-quality canned goods 128 percent (37) and produced 2,200,000 jars of prime-quality canned goods above plan.(54)

The Ayrumskiy Cannery, Armenian SSR, fulfilled the 1951 plan ahead of time and produced 353,000 jars of preserver and jam above plan.(55) The Kafan Cannery is a new enterprise in the organization of the Armkonservtruz (Armenian Canning Trust). It was put in operation in October 1950 with a planned capacity of 500,000 jars of canned goods yearly. During the 1951 production season, the plant produced nearly 600,000 jars of fruit.(56) In 1951, the Oktember'yanskiy Cannery produced 900,000 jars of various canned goods above plan.(57)

In 1951, the Alma-Ata Fruit-Canning Combine, Kazakh SSR, produced only one third of the planned production of preserves and jam and only 7 percent of the planned production of stewed fruit.(45) In 1952, Uzbek food workers will produce 7 million jars more canned goods than in 1951.(46) In 1951, the Tadzhik food industry produced 19 percent more dried fruit than in 1950.(47) The Leninabad Canning Combine, Tadzhik SSR, fulfilled the 1951 plan by 125 percent, and exceeded 1950 production by 5 percent.(58)

In 1951, USSR production of soft candies increased 50 percent over 1940, and production of wrapped packaged confectionery goods doubled as compared to prewar.(1)

During the fourth quarter of 1951, the Kommunarka Confectionery Factory in Minsk, Belorussian SSR, fulfilled the plan for gross production 142.4 percent, including 166.9 percent in December alone. The factory produced 700.6 metric tons of confectionery goods above plan.(59) In January 1952, the Krasnyy Mozryyanin Confectionery Factory in Narovlyanskiy, Belorussian SSR, produced 50 percent more confectionery goods than in December 1951.(51)

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In 1951, enterprises of the Moldavian food industry underfulfilled the plan by nearly 100 metric tons of confectionery goods.(41) The Baku Carmel Factory in the Azerbaydzhan SSR is one of the largest in the Caucasus. In 1952, the factory is producing 6-8 metric tons more candy than the daily average for December 1951. The shops of the factory are producing 40 kinds of confectionery products.(60)

In 1951, RSFSR production of halva increased 50 percent over 1950.(44) The Krasnyy Oktyabr' Confectionery Factory, RSFSR, produced nearly 5,000 metric tons of confectionery goods above the 1951 plan.(61)

In the Kazakh SSR, 1951 production of confectionery goods increased by 25 percent over 1950.(45) In 1952, Uzbek food workers will produce 1,100 metric tons more confectionery goods than in 1951.(46) The Tshardzhou Licorice Plant, Turkmen SSR, will produce 35 percent more licorice in 1952 than in 1951.(62) In 1951, production of confectionery goods in the Tadzhik SSR increased 23 percent over 1950.(47)

In 1950, USSR butter production increased 57 percent over prewar.(63) In 1951, enterprises of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry USSR produced 24.5 percent more ice cream than in 1950. The proportion of cream-base varieties of ice cream produced in 1951 was 24.4 percent of total ice cream production as compared with 22 percent in 1950. The following table shows plan fulfillments for several refrigeration plants (64):

<u>Refrigeration Plant</u>	<u>Percent of Plan Fulfillment as of 1 Oct 51</u>
Gor'kovskiy	124
Dnepropetrovskiy	121
Pyatigorskii Refrigeration Combine	110
Chelyabinsk	48
Ryazan	56
Stalinskii	73
Bezhitskiy	60

In 1951, enterprises of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry USSR fulfilled the gross production plan 103 percent.(65) In 1951, cheese-processing enterprises of the USSR increased production of small cheeses 12 percent over 1950, and large cheeses 14 percent. The ministry has 50 plants which produce milk sugar or lactose. In 1951, milk-canning plants of the USSR produced twice as much milk in small containers as in 1950.(66) In 1951, the USSR food industry increased production of milk products 44 percent over 1950 (67, 68) and butter 8 percent.(69)

In 1951, the Estonian meat and dairy industry produced 15.4 percent more meat and dairy products than in 1950.(38) The Tallin Milk Combine fulfilled the 1951 plan 113.9 percent. The combine produces more than 60 kinds of dairy products.(70) The Latvian food industry's Five-Year Plan for butter production was fulfilled 82.2 percent. During the first 11 months of 1951, the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry Latvian SSR underfulfilled the plan by 961 metric tons of butter.(49) The Bauskiy Creamery, Latvian SSR, has pledged to produce 250 pud of creamery butter above plan before the end of the first quarter 1952.(71)

The Sheduva Creamery, Lithuanian SSR, fulfilled the 1951 plan for butter production 124 percent.(72) During the first 10 months of 1951, as compared with the corresponding period in 1950, the Ukrainian SSR increased production

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of prime-quality butter by 5.6 percent; whole cheese, 3.9 percent; and dried milk, 10 percent.(66) In 1952, the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry Moldavian SSR will produce 50 percent more butter than in 1951.(17)

In 1951, Armysyrtrest (Armenian Cheese Trust) underfulfilled the plan by 900 metric tons of whole milk products, 70 metric tons of ice cream, and 30 metric tons of sharp cheese.(73) In 1951, 13 enterprises of Azmasloprom (Azerbaijani Butter Industry) Trust did not fulfill the plan, although the trust as a whole fulfilled the gross production plan. The ice cream factory of this trust fulfilled the 1951 plan 86.7 percent.(74) Enterprises of Azmasloprom fulfilled the production plan for the first quarter of 1952 ahead of time and produced a considerable quantity of creamery butter, 100 metric tons of brynza, and other cheeses above plan.(75)

In 1951, meat and dairy enterprises of the Uzbek SSR fulfilled the plan for gross production 106.8 percent and milk products 110.4 percent. The republic industry showed an increase of 28,180 quintals of milk products over 1950 (76). In 1952, Uzbek food workers will produce 16,000 metric tons more butter than in 1951.(46) In 1952, butter production in the Turkmen SSR will increase 15 percent over 1951.(50)

In 1932, of the total USSR meat production, 27.9 percent was pork and 6.6 percent was fowl. In 1938, 43.5 percent was pork and 8.3 percent was fowl.(77) In 1950, meat production in the USSR increased 7 percent over prewar, and sausage products increased 20 percent.(63) In 1951, production of meat and meat products in the USSR increased 20 percent over 1950.(69) In 1951, meat production alone increased 12 percent over 1950 and sausage products 17 percent.(67)

In 1952, gross production of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry Karelo-Finnish SSR will increase 20 percent over 1951.(11) The Latvian SSR fulfilled the postwar Five-Year Plan for meat production 46.4 percent.(49) In 1951, production of meat and sausage products in the Belorussian SSR increased 23 - 28 percent, and production of poultry increased 79 percent over 1950.(12) In 1951, meat enterprises of the Uzbek SSR fulfilled the meat production plan 101 percent and the sausage products plan 107.4 percent. In 1951, 31,699 quintals more meat were produced than in 1950 and 11,224 quintals more sausage products.(76)

During the postwar Five-Year Plan, the fats and oils industry of the USSR increased production of oils 1.5 times; soap, 2.8 times; and hydrogenated fat, 3.6 times. At the beginning of 1946, 17.8 percent of all oleaginous raw materials were processed. By the end of 1951, this figure had increased to 72 percent. In 1951, total production of cotton-seed oil exceeded that of 1950 by 33 percent and that of 1940 by 20.8 percent.(78) In 1951, the USSR food industry increased production of vegetable oil 12 percent over 1950.(67, 68) Another source lists a 38-percent increase in vegetable-oil production in 1951 over 1950.(69) By 1951, the productive capacity of the fats and oils plants of Glavraszhmaslo (Main Administration of Vegetable Fats and Oils Industry) reached 125 percent of the prewar level and in 1955, must reach 185 percent.(79) During the first 11 months of 1951, the Moldavian food industry produced 56.2 percent more vegetable oils than during the corresponding period of 1950. The Moldavian SSR fulfilled the 1951 plan for production of vegetable oils 114.7 percent (40) and increased production over 1950 1.5 percent.(41) In 1951, the Trandafir Volatile Oil Sovkhoz Plant in Ryshkanskiy, Moldavian SSR, produced and delivered to the state 4,157 kilograms of volatile oils, which quadrupled the planned production. The average sage yield in 1951 was 76 quintals per hectare. On the Sovkhoz, the following oleaginous crops are being cultivated: 56 hectares of Damascus rose, 46 hectares of iris, 245 hectares of sage, 5 hectares of lavender, and 56,000 bushes of jasmine.(80)

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Only six out of 16 fats and oils plants of Uzbekneftmaslo Trest (Uzbek Vegetable Oil Trust), fulfilled the 1951 plan. The Leninsk Plant underfulfilled the plan by 360 metric tons of oil; the Andizhan Plant, 2,200 metric tons; the Denau Plant 580 metric tons; the Urgench Plant, 1,900 metric tons; and the Fergana Plant 187 metric tons.(78) The Kokand Fats and Oils Plant No 2, Uzbek SSR, has been working on the 1952 plan since 18 November 1951. In 1951, the plant produced 2,500 metric tons of oil, more than 450 metric tons of linters, and a considerable quantity of soap. In January 1952, the production plan was fulfilled 109.6 percent. The plant has pledged to fulfill the 1952 plan by Stalin Constitution Day 19 December and to produce 1,500 metric tons of oil above plan by the end of the year.(81)

In 1952, production of household soap in the Turkmen SSR must increase 34 percent over 1951.(50) In 1951, the Ministry of Food Industry Tadzhik SSR increased production of vegetable oils 38 percent over 1950.(47)

In 1951, the country's fish industry fulfilled the plan for gross production 109 percent (82) and increased fish production 22 percent over 1950.(67) The production capacity of the fishing fleet of the Karelo-Finnish SSR is double that of 1949. In 1951, the fishing plan was fulfilled 90.4 percent and the fish-canning plan 62 percent. Fishing kolkhozes of the republic underfulfilled the plan by more than 20,000 quintals of fish.(83) During the 1952 spring fishing season, fishermen of the Sortaval'skiy Fish Combine, Karelo-Finnish SSR, must catch 160 percent more fish than during the same period of 1951.(84)

By 1 November 1951, enterprises of the Ministry of Fish Industry Estonian SSR had fulfilled the yearly plan 106 percent. The fish catch increased 23 percent over the same period in 1950 and fish-canning production 82 percent.(38) For all of 1951, the Estonian fish industry fulfilled the plan 116 percent.(85) In 1951, the Estonian fish industry fulfilled the plan for catching fish by 15 October and before the end of the year, caught and processed 85,000 pud of fish above plan. During the 1951 season, 278,000 pud more fish were caught in the republic than in 1950. By 1 October, the hatcheries of the Tartuskiy State Fisheries Trust, Estonian SSR, fulfilled the 1951 fishing plan 1.5 times and by the end of the year, caught 9,200 quintals of fish above plan. The Tartuskiy Fish Combine fulfilled the 1951 production plan 107 percent.(22)

Fishing kolkhozes of Estonian SSR fulfilled the 1951 fishing plan by 25 September and delivered to the state 238,000 pud more fish in 1951 than in 1950. The 1952 kolkhoz fishing plan calls for an increase of 30 percent over 1951. The kolkhoz fishing plan for the first quarter of 1952 was fulfilled 102.2 percent.(86) The 1951 fish catch in the Estonian SSR was almost five times that of 1945. During 1951, 45,000 quintals more fish were caught than in 1950.(25)

In 1951, Estonian production of canned fish increased four times over 1950.(86) In the first quarter of 1952, fish combines of this republic received seven times more fish than during the same period of 1951 (87) In 1951, the Pyarnu-Liyya Fish Plant, Estonian SSR fulfilled the annual plan 107 percent.(88) The Pyarnuskiy Fish Combine fulfilled the 1951 gross production plan 116 percent, and in 1952, the combine must produce twice as many salted fish as in 1951. The combine has pledged to produce 1,700 quintals of salted fish above the 1952 plan.(89) In 1952, the Zhdanov Fish-Canning Plant, Estonian SSR, must catch 60,000 pud more fish than in 1951.(90)

Fishing kolkhozes of the Latvian SSR exceeded the 1951 fishing plan by 50 percent. Instead of an anticipated 47,600 quintals of above-plan fish, republic kolkhozes caught more than 112,000 quintals of fish above plan.(91) For the Latvian SSR as a whole, the 1951 fish catch was 600,000 pud above plan.(92) In 1951, the Ukrainian fish catch increased 32 percent over 1950. The 1951

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fish-canning plan was fulfilled 119.5 percent. Fish-processing enterprises of the Ukrainian SSR fulfilled the 1951 plan for production of fish marinades 139.4 percent and produced 44.9 percent more than in 1950. The 1951 plan was fulfilled, by types of fish, as follows.(93):

<u>Fish</u>	<u>Percent of Plan Fulfillment</u>
Herring	139.3
Clupeonella harangula	94.7
Anchovy	154.3
Net fish (carp, bream, pike, perch, tench, etc.)	105.0
Mirror carp	113.1
Bullhead	348.4
Sturgeon	93.6
Mullet	248.9
Mackerel	39.7

For the fourth quarter 1951, the Izmail' State Fishing Trust, Ukrainian SSR, fulfilled the plan 166 percent.(94) In 1951, the Kyzyl-Burun Fish Plant, Azerbaydzhian SSR, fulfilled the plan 141 percent. Azerbaydzhian fishing kolkhozes fulfilled the 1951 plan 109.8 percent.(95) In 1951, fishermen of Krasnodar Kray fulfilled the fishing plan 114.8 percent and the production plan for fish products 117.3 percent. Murmansk Oblast fishermen fulfilled the 1951 fishing plan by 15 December and produced 3,354,000 pud more fish than for the corresponding period in 1950.(93) For all of 1951, the Murmansk Oblast fish industry produced more than one million pud of fish above plan.(44) In 1951, the enterprises of Lenrybtrest (Leningrad Fish Trust) produced more than 2 million jars of canned goods above plan and many tons of live and refrigerated fish.(29) The Okhotsk Crab Flotilla produced 3 million jars more canned goods during the first 7 months of 1951 than during the corresponding period of 1950.(30) In 1951, the Uzbek fish catch increased more than 30,000 quintals over 1950.(96)

In 1952, the Ministry of Food Industry Belorussian SSR must increase production of macaroni 100 percent over 1951.(2) Enterprises of the Moldavian food industry fulfilled the 1951 plan for production of macaroni products 102.6 percent. During the first 11 months of 1951, 50 percent more macaroni was produced than during the corresponding period of 1950.(40) The Moldavian food industry increased production of macaroni products 1.6 percent over 1950.(41) In 1951, production of tubular macaroni products in the RSFSR increased almost 50 percent over 1950.(44) Production of macaroni in the Kazakh SSR increased 25 percent in 1951 as compared to 1950.(45) In 1952, the Uzbek food industry will produce 1,400 metric tons more macaroni than in 1951.(46)

Production of carbonated beverages in USSR is almost double that of pre-war.(97)

The USSR sugar industry fulfilled the 1951 production plan 118 percent (98) and produced 18 percent more sugar than in 1950.(99) Another source lists a 24 percent increase in the 1951 production of sugar as compared with 1950.(69) The Latvian SSR fulfilled the postwar Five-Year Plan of sugar production 91.8 percent.(49)

The Ukrainian SSR fulfilled the 1951 sugar-beet procurement plan 111.9 percent, delivering to the sugar plants 23.2 million quintals more sugar beets than in 1950, which made it possible for the republic to produce 21 million pud more sugar in the 1951 - 1952 season than during the previous season. Ukrainian sugar plants fulfilled the 1951 sugar production plan by 17 December and produced

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13.5 million pud of sugar above plan. Chernovitsy Oblast, Ukrainian SSR, harvested 253 quintals of sugar beets per hectare; Ternopol' Oblast, 236 quintals; and Kamenets-Podol'sk Oblast, 219 quintals. After reconstruction, the sugar plants of Ukrglavsakhar (Main Administration of Sugar Industry Ukrainian SSR) can now process 40,000 quintals more sugar beets. By 20 September 1951, all 147 sugar plants, which were planned for, were operating. The highest production indexes were obtained by the Veselo-Podolyanskiy Sugar Plant. It fulfilled the 1951 plan by 25 November and produced 450,000 pud of sugar above plan by the end of the year.(99)

Production of sugar in the Moldavian SSR in 1951 increased 81 percent over 1950.(42) More than 1,600,000 quintals of sugar beets from the 1951 crop (631,000 quintals more than planned) have been delivered to the Agara Sugar Plant. By 27 December, the plant had fulfilled the 1951 plan, producing 14,000 metric tons of prime-quality sugar.(30) The Agara Sugar Plant imeni L. P. Beriya in the Georgian SSR fulfilled the postwar Five-Year Plan 121 percent. In 1951, the plant produced 36,800 pud of sugar above plan.(37)

In 1951, 31 percent more tea was produced in the USSR than in 1950.(67) In 1951, the Kazakh SSR increased production of tea 16 percent over 1950.(45)

In 1951, the Kishinev Tobacco Combine, Moldavian SSR, fulfilled the yearly plan 113.8 percent. In 1952, production must increase 21 percent. The combine fulfilled the plan for the first 2 months of 1952 by 109.5 percent.(100) The Kansk Tobacco and Makhorka Factory in the RSFSR fulfilled the 1951 gross production plan 118.8 percent.(101) In 1951, the Kazakh SSR increased production of tobacco by more than 33 percent as compared with 1950.(45)

In 1951, the USSR wine-making industry showed the following increases in production over 1950: champagne, 100.4 percent; cognac, 102.5 percent; fruit and berry wine, 71.5 percent; and cognac alcohol, 135.6 percent. The following table lists production of a number of USSR wine-making enterprises (102):

<u>Enterprise</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u> (planned)
	(in decaliters from one metric ton of grapes)						
Abrau-Dyurso Champagne Combine	54.5	63.0	64.3	65.2	66.8	66.0	66.7
Massandr. Wine Combine	62.0	62.6	64.1	64.5	64.0	64.7	66.0
Georgia Champagne Combine	61.0	61.3	62.0	63.2	64.0	64.5	65.0
Tashkent Champagne Combine	61.2	60.1	59.7	62.7	63.5	63.4	66.0
Bessarabia Champagne Combine	60.2	55.0	63.8	60.8	63.2	65.1	65.5
Rosglavvino	61.7	63.9	65.5	65.7	66.7	66.1	67.7
Ukrglavvino	60.4	61.7	64.7	66.9	66.6	67.8	67.8
Uzbekvino Trust	65.0	66.1	65.8	67.2	67.7	67.5	67.5
Samtrest	64.2	64.6	65.6	65.9	66.7	66.5	67.0
Azsovkhoztrest	62.2	62.6	66.1	64.8	67.1	66.4	67.8
Moldg'avvino	55.2	55.1	63.1	62.3	62.8	64.1	64.5

In 1951, the champagne wine plant in Leningrad more than doubled production of champagne, and grape wine production increased almost four times over 1948. The 1951 plan, which included an additional production of 16,000 bottles of champagne, was fulfilled by 1 August. By the end of the year, the plant produced an additional 17,000 bottles of Soviet champagne. On the sovkhoses of Zakarpatskiy Wine Trust, Ukrainian SSR, vineyard yields are increasing. In 1949, the trust obtained 48.1 quintals per hectare; in 1950, 49 quintals; in 1951, 57 quintals. In 1951, wine plants of Ukrglavvino produced 52 percent more grape wine than in 1950, 85 percent of which was bottled. Cognac production more than

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doubled. In 1951, Izmail' Oblast, Ukrainian SSR, processed seven times more grapes than in 1946, 100 percent more than in 1950, and 3,127 metric tons of grapes above the 1951 plan.(36)

In 1951, state enterprises in the Moldavian SSR, not counting production of kolkhoz and cooperative wine-making establishments, produced 75 percent more wine than in 1950.(3) In 1951, enterprises of the Moldavian food industry fulfilled the yearly plan for production of grape wine 111.7 percent and cognac 135 percent. During the first 11 months of 1951, the Moldavian food industry produced 92.6 percent more grape wine than during the corresponding period of 1950 and 45 percent more cognac. In 1951, 70 percent more grapes were prepared and processed than in 1950 and almost three times more than in 1949.(40)

In 1951, RSFSR production of brand wine increased 1.5 times over 1950.(44) In 1951, wine production in the Kazakh SSR increased more than 33 percent as compared with 1950.(45) The Ministry of Food Industry Tadzhik SSR fulfilled the 1951 plan for grape wine production 12 percent.(47)

Operational Efficiency

The following article from Sovetskaya Belorussiya provides information on difficulties and shortcomings in enterprises of the Ministry of Food Industry Belorussian SSR.

"The editorial office of the newspaper Sovetskaya Belorussiya has been receiving many complaints from workers concerning the condition of several enterprises of the Ministry of Food Industry Belorussian SSR. One letter from a worker of the Dobrushskiy Starch Plant concerned the director of the plant, Leonov, who was earlier removed from the directorship of the Kimovichskiy Liquor and Vodka Plant because of drunkenness and malpractices.

"The worker accused the director of treating the workers in a highhanded and abusive manner and of squandering state property. The chief of Belmaslokrakhmaltrest (Belorussian Vegetable Oils and Starch Trust), Makeyev, hurriedly stated to the ministry that the accusations were groundless and called the writer of the letter a troublemaker. After this, the ministry received a new complaint. Zaytsev, control inspector for the ministry, went to check the complaint and also reported to the ministry that the information was without foundation. It was later discovered that Leonov actually was engaged in squandering state property, but the ministry was unable to verify this information for 6 months.

"In 1951, 802 complaints were filed at the Ministry of Food Industry Belorussian SSR. These complaints concerned production deficiencies, misappropriation and embezzlement, low quality of production, and extreme maltreatment of the workers on the part of individual leaders of the enterprises. The ministry received 135 warnings of malpractice and embezzlement.

"Minister Sysoyeva stated that much effort has been made to prevent misappropriation and embezzlement. However, while conducting this effort to expose such malpractices, ministry leaders are handling poorly the selection, placement, and training of key personnel. Some of the individuals who were formerly discharged because of drunkenness, nepotism, and embezzlement still continue to work in industrial and trade enterprises. For example, one Goryachev, as director of the Minsk Biscuit Factory, surrounded himself with thieves and swindlers and caused great damage to the state. Soon after Goryachev had been removed from this position, a "trusting soul" from Belkonditertrest (Belorussian Confectionery Trust) entrusted him with the management of the Minsk Sales Base. Here, for a long time, under his auspices, a certain Rys', who embezzled more than 13,000 rubles, was in charge. With the aid of one Azarehok, formerly

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director of the Krasnaya Zarya Yeast and Syrup Plant and now chief of supply for Belkonditertrest, and Goryachev, Rys' succeeded in retiring gracefully from the base and set himself up as dispatcher of the Krasnaya Zarya Plant. Thus, Rys' continues to work in an enterprise of the Ministry of Food Industry. That is why, despite the fight against misappropriation, embezzlement in ministerial enterprises is not diminishing but growing. For 1950 and the first 9 months of 1951, the sum of embezzlements and misappropriations constitutes an impressive figure.

"In general, cadre selection, placement, and training is given far too little attention by the ministry. Often, individuals who do not have a special technical education or business qualifications are entrusted with the management of trusts and enterprises. Some of the directors of plants, factories, and combines of the ministry do not even have a complete secondary education. More than 40 men are working as chief engineers and technicians without special technical preparation, having obtained only a primary or incomplete secondary education. There is a considerable turnover of cadres of specialists in enterprises of the ministry. In 1951, 84 men were taken into leading positions, and during this period, 86 men left.

"Many orders and decisions made by the collegium of the ministry for the operational improvement of enterprises are not executed by the ministry. Questions concerning mechanization of labor-consuming processes and dissemination of advanced methods of operation do not receive sufficient attention from ministry leaders. Very often, business matters are lost in a stream of red tape and never followed through.

"In April 1951, the collegium of the ministry approved an important plan concerning the study and dissemination of a new method of operation by the Yadviga Astraukh Brigade of the Kommunarka Confectionery Factory in Minsk for the mechanization of caramel filling and feeding. Despite the fact that the factory is located in Minsk, quite near to the ministry, the plan was not executed. Up to now, the Astraukh method has not been applied in all enterprises of the ministry. Even the mechanization of labor-consuming processes at the Kommunarka Factory is not complete. Three new wrapping machines in the candy shop have remained inactive for 2 years simply because the ministry did not provide the factory with missing parts. Many orders concerning utilization of equipment have been issued by the ministry, but the majority of them are not executed.

"In the ministry there is a technical council whose duty consists of the introducing into practice all new and advanced ideas and of assisting inventors and inventors in their work. But the council, which is under the leadership of Deputy Minister Karandzeya, is not fulfilling its functions. Often, problems not connected with techniques are disputed in the sessions. It was not by chance that the jointly conceived innovation of engineers Bobashinskiv and Kolomeyts of the Borisovskiy Macaroni Factory ~~remained~~ lay for 5 months in the portfolios of the ministry. The innovation was a plan for increasing production capacities of ministerial enterprises, the adoption of which would save 2,465,000 rubles yearly. The proposition was discussed only after the engineers approached the ministry for a second time on 10 November 1951. Even after its approval by the technical council, the suggestion was not put in practice." (39)

In the Kazakh SSR, not all food industry enterprises have met their assignments: ten did not fulfill the 1951 plan. This lag was reported to be the result of operational inefficiency and violations of the production schedule. A decided lack in new machinery and new techniques was said to be evident in these enterprises. This was especially true in the confectionery and bread-baking industries. Also, because of inadequate storage facilities, a large percentage of wine materials was allowed to spoil.

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Another flaw in the Kazakh food industry operation in early 1952 was reported to be poor distribution of raw materials bases for the wine-making, fruit-canning, butter-processing, tobacco, and makhorka industries. In North-Kazakhstan and East-Kazakhstan oblasts, food enterprises were inadequately supplied with syrup and starch raw materials, since there is no processing plant in that area. Fruit-canning enterprises did not receive enough fruits and vegetables to fulfill their production plans. Nothing was done by the republic agricultural and food ministries to alleviate this condition; efforts to increase tomato, fruit, and berry harvests were ineffectively carried out, and time limits for raw material deliveries and vegetable harvests were violated. Raw material resources of wild fruits, berries, and nuts were not utilized by canning enterprises.(103)

In 1951, plants of Uzbekrasmaslotrest (Uzbek Vegetable Oils Trust) allowed above-norm losses of cotton-seed oil. The Kagan Plant lost 261 metric tons of oil; the Yangi-Yul Plant, 94 metric tons; the Denau Plant, 175 metric tons; the Urgench Plant, 410 metric tons; and the Fergana Plant 67 metric tons. Despite better quality of seeds, the plants did not operate as well in 1951 as in 1950. The actual loss for the trust as a whole in 1950 was 3.9 percent. The loss norm in 1951 was established at 3.9 percent, but the actual loss amounted to 4.02 percent. As a result, the trust fulfilled the 1951 production plan for oil 98 percent.

In February 1952, the work of the cotton-ginning industry was still lagging behind demands of the cotton-seed oil industry. Uzbek plants were receiving seeds with a high rate of fuz covering. In November 1951, the Leninsk Plant received seeds with a 12-percent linter ratio; the Denau Plant, 11.6 percent; the Gizhduvan Plant, 12.5 percent; the Mangit Plant, 12.3 percent; and the Kungrad Plant, 12.1 percent. Consequently, technical and economic indices of these plants are greatly lowered.(78)

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