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USSR FISH INDUSTRY CATCH AND PRODUCT INCREASES,
 INTENSIFIED BREEDING AND CONSERVATION MEASURES

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Fish Catch

During the past 3 years (1949 to 1951), facilities of the Karelo-Finnish SSR fishing fleet have doubled; however, during this period, the republic fish catch increased only 15 percent.(1) In 1951, the republic as a whole fulfilled the fishing plan only 90.4 percent (2), and fishing kolkhozes fulfilled it only 78 percent, or 22,500 quintals of fish below plan. In 1952, fishing kolkhozes of the republic fulfilled the first-quarter plan only 65 percent.(3)

In 1952, fishermen of the republic pledged to fulfill the 5-month plan ahead of schedule and by 30 June to catch 5,000 quintals of fish above plan. As of 25 May, the 5-month plan had been fulfilled 143 percent and the 5-month plan 134 percent. Republic fishermen have now pledged to fulfill the 6-month plan by 5 June and to catch 15,000 quintals of fish above plan.(4) In 1952, the republic must catch 41 percent more fish than in 1951. Fishing fleet capacity is to increase almost 100 percent over 1951. In preparing for the 1952 spring fishing season, measures must be taken to eliminate past shortcomings, in order to guarantee fulfillment during the season of not less than 55 percent of the 1952 fishing plan.(1)

The following table shows percentages of fulfillment of the second-quarter fishing plan by enterprises of the Estonian SSR:

Oblast	31 May (5)	10 Jun (6)	25 Jun (7)
Tartu	114.5	125.5	133.8
Pyarnu	40.5	66.4	92.2
Tallin	31.9	60.9	101.9

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In 1952, enterprises of the Ministry of Fish Industry Estonian SSR have pledged to catch 120,000 pud of fish above plan.(8)

In 1951, the Ministry of Fish Industry Latvian SSR fulfilled the fishing plan 132 percent and caught 545,000 pud of fish above plan instead of the pledged 300,000 pud.(9) The ministry fulfilled the fishing plan for the first quarter of 1952 by 108 percent.(10) During the first half of 1952, 250,000 more pud of fish were delivered to the state by republic fishing kolkhozes than during the first half of 1951.(11) In 1952, fishing enterprises of the republic have pledged to fulfill the catch and processing plan by 5 December and by the end of the year to catch not less than 150,000 pud of fish above plan, including 6,500 pud by state sea-fishing enterprises and 143,500 pud by motorized fishing stations and fishing kolkhozes.(9)

In 1952, fishermen of Nikolay v Oblast, Ukrainian SSR, have pledged to catch 25,000 pud of fish above plan.(12)

As of 20 April, the Ministry of Fish Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR had fulfilled the 1952 fishing plan 32.7 percent. The catch is considerably less than as of the same date 1951. The situation is especially critical in the principal herring-catching regions. Fishing by the Yalama Fish Plant is very poorly organized; the plant has fulfilled the plan only 13 percent. The Anudatskiy Fish Plant has fulfilled the plan 18.2 percent.(13) In 1952, the republic has pledged to catch 100,000 pud of fish above plan.(14)

In 1951, the fish catch in Khabarovsk Kray increased 59 percent over 1950. In 1952, the kray has pledged to fulfill the fish catching and processing plan by 1 October and by the end of the year to catch and process 955,000 pud of fish above plan. The following table shows 1952 pledges of oblasts and fishing enterprises in the kray:

<u>Oblast or Enterprise</u>	<u>Date of Plan Fulfillment</u>	<u>Above-Plan Catch by End of 1952 (in pud)</u>
Kamchatka Oblast	1 Sep	600,000
Fish Combine imeni Mikoyan	15 Aug	60,000
Ozernovskiy Fish Combine	25 Aug	30,000
Fish Combine imeni Kirov	15 Aug	20,000
Anapkinskiy Fish Combine	1 Jun	150,000
Korfskiy Fish Combine	1 Aug	35,000
Karlinskiy Fish Combine	1 Jun	90,000
Trawler Fleet of Glavkamchatrybprom (Main Administration of Fish Industry in Kamchatka)	5 Dec	90,000
Nizhne-Amur Oblast	1 Oct	335,000
Morskiy Fish Plant	1 Jul	16,000
Inya Fish Combine	20 Aug	58,000
Ozerpakh Fish Combine	20 Sep	15,000
Puir Fish Plant	20 Oct	13,200

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Industrial fishing enterprises of Nizhne-Amur Gosrybtrest (State Fishing Trust) have already fulfilled the 1952 plan for herring catch; by June, 325,000 more pud of fish had been caught than as of the same time in 1951.(16)

During the first quarter of 1952, the Ust'-Port Fish Cannery in Krasnoyarsk Kray fulfilled the fishing plan 115 percent.(17)

In 1952, Primorskiy Kray has pledged to fulfill the fishing plan by 7 November, and by the end of the year to catch 500,000 pud of fish above plan, 60,000 pud of which are to be caught by fishing kolkhozes.(18)

In 1951, Astrakhan' Oblast fulfilled the fishing plan and delivered to the state 560,000 pud of fish above plan. During the year, underwater electrical lighting was used widely in connection with net sprat fishing; this practice made possible a catch 1.9 times greater than in 1950. In 1952, the fish industry of Astrakhan' Oblast has pledged to fulfill the fishing and delivery plan by 7 November and by the end of the year to catch and deliver to the state 762,000 pud of fish above plan, including 100,000 pud from state fishing enterprises and 662,000 pud from fishing kolkhozes. The Fish Combine imeni Volodarskiy has pledged to fulfill its 1952 plan for fishing and fish procurement by 7 November, and to procure 10,000 pud of fish above plan.(19)

The following table shows 1952 pledges given by fishing enterprises of Murmansk Oblast.(2):

<u>Enterprise</u>	<u>Date of Plan Fulfillment</u>	<u>Above-Plan Catch by End of 1952</u> (in quintals)
Oblast as a whole	5 Dec	160,000
Trawler Fleet	5 Dec	100,000
Kol'skiy Gosrybtrest	5 Dec	4,000
Murmansk Herring Fleet	7 Nov	50,000
Murmansk Fishing Trust	21 Dec	150

In 1952, fishermen of Gur'yev Oblast, Kazakh SSR, have pledged to fulfill the fishing plan by 7 November, and by the end of the year to catch not less than 300,000 pud of fish above plan.(20)

Fish plants of the Yuzhno-Aral'skiy Trust fulfilled the 1951 fishing plan 92.4 percent. Procurement from its fishing kolkhozes was 18,241 quintals below plan. Only four out of 13 fishing kolkhozes fulfilled their assignments.(21)

During the first quarter of 1952, fishing kolkhozes of Turkmen SSR completed the fishing plan 5 days early and caught 2,200 quintals of herring above plan.(22)

Fish Products

In 1951, USSR sales of fish products increased 8 percent over 1950.(23) In 1951, production of fish products increased 15.5 percent over 1950, including frozen products 23.7 percent, refrigerated and fresh fish 15.7 percent, marinades and salted fish 102.3 percent, and cured fish fillets 21.6 percent. Production of canned fish increased 41.3 percent over 1950, and exceeded 1950 production 156.4 percent.(24)

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In 1951, Karelo-Finnish SSR fulfilled the canned fish production plan 62 percent. (2) In April 1952, the Belomorsk Fish Combine shipped to trade organizations nearly 100,000 jars of canned fish and prepared for shipment more than 30,000 jars. In addition, 16 metric tons of pickled herring and 7 metric tons of other fish products were shipped. (25) In 1952, the republic fish industry must produce 40 percent more fish than in 1951. The Belomorsk Fish Combine has pledged to fulfill the 1952 plan by 15 December, and to produce not less than 3,000 quintals of fish products above plan. (3)

During the first half of 1952, the Pihyuma Fish Combine in Estonian SSR produced 5,500 pud of prime-quality fish above plan. (26) In 1952, enterprises of the Ministry of Fish Industry Estonian SSR have pledged to produce 155,000 pud of salted fish, 30,000 pud of fresh-frozen fish, and 150,000 jars of canned fish above plan. (8) The Kluapsalu Fish Combine has pledged to fulfill the 1952 plan by 1 July, and by 21 July to produce 8,000 more quintals of fish. (6) The Pyarnu-Liyva Fish Plant in Pyarnu now has sufficient capacity for salting 2,280 metric tons of fish instead of the planned 2,000 metric tons. In 1952, the second 200-ton ca. city refrigeration plant was constructed. The plant has also prepared nine mechanized lines for processing the catch from the spring fishing season. (27)

In 1951, the Ministry of Fish Industry Latvian SSR fulfilled the fish processing and production plan 164 percent and the canned fish production plan 118 percent. (9) During the first quarter of 1952, enterprises of the ministry produced 720,000 jars of canned fish above the 3-month plan. (10) The Liyepaya Fish Combine fulfilled the March 1952 plan 145 percent. (28) The "Latviyas Konservy" Factory exceeded the May 1952 plan for canned fish production by 31 percent. (29) The Liyepaya Fish Combine produced 50,000 jars of canned fish and dozens of tons of fish products above the May 1952 plan. (30) In 1952, the republic has pledged to produce one million jars of canned fish and 60,000 pud of chilled and frozen fish above plan. (9) In Rezekne, construction has begun on a fish plant which will go in operation in 1952. The plant will have pickling and smoking shops. (31)

In 1951, production of canned fish in Khabarovsk Kray increased 89 percent over 1950. The Fish Cannery No 66 of Ust'-Kamchatka Fish Combine produced 880,000 jars of canned goods above plan, the Fish Cannery No 44 of Kikhchik Fish Combine one million jars, the Fish Cannery No 55 of Ozerovskiy Fish Combine 215,000 jars. In 1952, the kray pledges to produce above plan 2,310,000 jars of fish and crab canned goods, 100,000 pud of fresh and fresh-frozen fish, and 178,000 pud of lightly salted fish products. The following table shows 1952 pledges given by oblasts and enterprises of the kray:

Oblast or EnterpriseAbove-Plan Production by End of 1952

Kamchatka Oblast

2,000,000 jars of fish and crab
canned goods

100,000 pud of fresh and frozen fish

50,000 pud of salted fish

10,000 pud of smoked fish products

3,000 pud of salmon roe

Fish Combine imeni Mikoyan

13,000 pud of frozen and lightly
salted fish products

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Oblast or EnterpriseAbove-Plan Production by End of 1952

Orenburgskiy Fish Combine	500,000 jars of canned fish
	12,000 pud of frozen and lightly salted fish products
Fish Cannery No 55	26,000 jars of canned fish
Fish Combine imeni Kirco	250,000 jars of canned fish
Anapkinskiy Fish Combine	60,000 pud of lightly and moderately salted fish products
Koriskiy Fish Combine	10,000 pud of lightly salted fish products
Karaginskii Fish Combine	10,000 pud of lightly salted fish products
Nizhne-Amur Oblast	250,000 jars of canned fish
	78,000 pud of lightly salted fish products

The Refrigeration Plant No 22 of the Fish Combine imeni Mikoyan has pledged to fulfill the 1952 plan for freezing fish by 15 August, and by the end of the year to freeze 6,000 pud of fish above plan. (15)

As of 12 April 1952, the Oshmarinskiy Fish Plant in Krasnoyarsk Kray had already produced more than 2,000 pud prime-quality fish on the May plan. (17)

In 1952, Primorskiy Kray has pledged to produce 2 million jars of fish and crab canned goods above plan. (18)

In 1951, Astrakhan' Oblast fulfilled the fish production plan and produced 771,000 pud of fish products above plan. The oblast increased production over 1950 as follows: refrigerated fish products 37 percent, canned fish 11 percent, cured fillets 70 percent, frozen fish 21 percent, and fish marinades more than five times. In 1952, the fish industry of Astrakhan' Oblast has pledged to fulfill the fish production plan by 5 December and by the end of the year to produce 658,000 pud of fish products above plan, including the following: refrigerated fish 195,300 pud, smoked and dried fish 177,600 pud, frozen fish 84,000 pud, cured fillets 20,000 pud, marinades 15,000 pud, and sturgeon caviar 200 pud. The oblast will also produce 1,250,000 jars of canned fish above plan. The following table shows 1952 pledges given by enterprises of the oblast:

EnterpriseAbove-Plan Production by End of 1952

Fish Combine imeni Volodarskiy	9,000 pud of fish products, including:
	1,800 pud of frozen fish
	1,200 pud of refrigerated fish
	165,000 jars of canned fish

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<u>Enterprise</u>	<u>Above-Plan Production by End of 1952</u>
Astrakhan' Fish Cannery (Fulfillment date: 5 December)	90,000 pud of fish products, as follows: 60,000 pud of frozen fish 24,000 pud of smoked fish 6,000 pud of refrigerated fish 500,000 jars of canned fish
North Caspian Krasnorybnyy Combine (Fulfillment date: 7 November)	50,200 pud of fish products, as follows: 27,000 pud of refrigerated fish 20,000 pud of cured sturgeon 3,000 pud of marinades 200 pud of sturgeon caviar

The last-named combine has pledged to procure 6,000 pud of sturgeon above plan. The Astrakhan' Fish Trust of the Ministry of Fish Industry RSFSR has pledged to procure 47,000 pud of fish above plan and to produce 38,700 pud of fish products above plan including refrigerated fish 30,300 pud, smoked and cured fish 5,400 pud, and frozen fish 3,000 pud. (19)

In 1952, fishermen of Murmansk Oblast have pledged to produce 100,000 quintals of fish products and 435,000 jars of canned goods above plan. The Murmansk Trawler Fleet has pledged to produce 285,000 jars of canned fish and 2,000 quintals of fish meal above plan. The Murmansk Fish Combine has pledged to fulfill the 1952 plan by 15 December, and by the end of the year to produce not less than 88,000 quintals of fish products above plan, including 20,000 quintals of refrigerated and fresh-frozen fish, 1,000 quintals of smoked products, 100,000 jars of canned fish, and 15,000 quintals of pickled herring. The Kola Gosrybtrest has pledged to produce 3,000 quintals of fish products and 50,000 jars of canned fish above plan. (2)

In 1952, the fish industry of Gur'yev Oblast, Kazakh SSR, has pledged to fulfill the production plan by 5 December, and by the end of the year to produce not less than 100,000 pud of fish products, including 30,000 pud of fresh and frozen fish, 20,000 pud of smoked fish, 3,000 pud of dried fish, 20,000 pud of marinated fish and not less than 250,000 jars of canned fish above plan. (20)

In 1951, gross production of the Main Administration of Fish Industry under the Council of Ministers Uzbek SSR increased 11 percent over 1950, and canned fish production increased by 1,567,000 jars. Considerable losses were allowed to occur in transporting fish from Muynak to the Aral' Sea wharf. Losses in 1951 amounted to 1,524 quintals of salted, smoked, and dried fish. During the first quarter of 1952, the production plan for canned fish was fulfilled 168.3 percent in Uzbek SSR. (21)

Fish Breeding and Conservation

In Estonian SSR, five fish-breeding plants of the Estonian Administration of Fish Conservation and Breeding are engaged in artificial breeding of salmon, sea trout, and lake and sea whitefish. Fertilized roe is kept in special breeding devices. After hatching, fry are kept at the plant until they are strong and then transferred to ponds. In the fall of 1951, fish-breeding plants of Estonian

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SSR successfully fulfilled the plan for collection of artificially-bred fish roe. At the beginning of April 1952, fry began to emerge from this roe. The Pidula Fish-Breeding Plant stocked Kikhel'konna and Tagala-Lakht bays with 10 million sea whitefish fry. Soon the Sinda Fish-Breeding Plant will stock the Pyarnu River with nearly 4 million sea whitefish fry. The Keyla-yoa Fish-Breeding Plant will stock Khaapsalu, Lakhepere, and Paldiskiy bays and other waters with more than 15 million sea whitefish. In addition, more than 50 million Chudskoye Lake whitefish, salmon, and salmon trout fry will be released.(32)

Lakes of Kraslavskiy and Dagdskiy rayons, Latvian SSR, were stocked with 2,300,000 ryapushki (small fish of whitefish family) fry in the spring of 1952. The Kraslavskiy Fish-Breeding Plant is engaged in acclimatizing this fish in lakes which are not its natural habitat. In the course of 2 years, lakes of the republic have been stocked with more than 4 million ryapushki fry.(33)

As compared with 1945, fishing in lakes of Lithuanian SSR has tripled in volume, but year after year the fishing plans for inland waters have not been fulfilled. In 1951, an average of 8.4 kilograms of fish was caught per hectare of exploited lakes, whereas in Kurshyu-Mares Bay, the artels caught an average of 34.1 kilograms of fish per hectare, i.e., four times as many. A number of lakes with a total surface area of more than 24,000 hectares remain unexploited on an industrial basis; while these lakes could be used for intensive fishing, it appears that, in order quickly to populate the republic's lakes with industrially valuable fish, the fishing organizations of the republic ought to convert some of these unexploited lakes in which there are valuable fish (such as whitefish, pike perch, and bream) into state fish hatcheries for stocking those lakes which have been consolidated as fishing and agricultural artels.(34) In 1952, the Shal'chu River will be stocked with 15,000 trout. In the fall of 1952, rivers and lakes of Lithuanian SSR will be stocked with pike perch.(35)

Kolkhozes of Voroshilovgrad Oblast in Ukrainian SSR will stock the ponds which were constructed in 1951 with nearly 300,000 mirror carp fry to be delivered from Rostov Oblast.(36)

Plans are being made to develop and increase fish resources in the south-eastern part of the Black Sea. In this area, 120 types of fish have been discovered, including 80 which have commercial significance. It has been established that the Georgian coast of the Black Sea is rich with sprat, grey mullet, stavrida (genus *Seriola*: family Carangidae), and Black Sea akulaya-katran (shark-type fish)?. It will be possible to breed trout in this sea.(37)

In 1952, fish-breeding plants of Armenian SSR have stocked Lake Sevan with 60 million trout fry.(38)

In 1951, Soviet consumers received 48 percent more pond fish than in 1950 and 128.1 percent more than in 1946. The pond-fishing enterprises of the Ministry of Fish Industry RSFSR fulfilled the 1951 plan for breeding of commercial fish by 107 percent, and the plan for raising of fish hatched in 1951 by 127 percent. The following table illustrates the progress made in pond enterprises of the Ministry of Fish Industry RSFSR during the years 1946 to 1951 (100 percent)(39):

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Year	Breeding of Year-Old Fish			Yield of Commercial Carp		
	Breeding Area	Total Yield	Yield per Ha	Fattening Area	Total Yield	Yield per Ha
1946	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1947	89.6	95.6	116.3	120.5	135.9	110.2
1948	100.4	133.3	144.6	116.2	175.3	150.6
1949	102.2	112.6	120.1	110.2	166.4	149.3
1950	100.7	131.3	142.1	112.9	154.1	144.0
1951	104.2	174.7	182.7	108.4	228.1	212.6

In 1952, fishing organizations of Astrakhan' Oblast have pledged to raise 56 million fry of valuable and commercial fish (carp, bream, pike perch, etc.) above plan.(19)

Carp multiply very quickly. One nest (gnezdo - one female, two males) produce 30,000 to 60,000 fry, and they grow very quickly. Even in the second year, the carp weigh 500 to 800 grams. Kolkhozes of Moscow Oblast obtain an average of 300 kilograms of fish per hectare of carp pond area. However, under intensification, two to three times more can be obtained.(40)

Preparatory work for fishing in the channel of Tsimlyansk Reservoir has been finished. The basin of the future sea, which will have an area of 135,000 hectares, was cleared of trees and undergrowth. The waters of the Don fill the reservoir. In the fall of 1951, 100,000 carp, bream, pike perch, and the same number of fry of these fish were transplanted into the Don and into fishing lakes of the rayon. In Kotel'nikovskiy Rayon, there is a large spawning and breeding enterprise where every year 30 million fry will be raised and then turned into the Tsimlyansk Sea. For this purpose, 140 ponds and an electric power station will be constructed on the banks of the reservoir. After this construction work has been completed, it will be possible to catch more than 100,000 quintals of valuable fish in the Tsimlyansk Sea.(37)

Each year the number of kolkhoz ponds in Voronezh Oblast increases. In 1951, new ponds were constructed by kolkhozes. Kolkhozes use the ponds for fish breeding. By the spring of 1952, 1,500 hectares of ponds will be populated with mirror carp yearlings.(41)

One of the most important regions for propagation of red fish is the Caspian Sea Basin. Reserve stocks of sturgeon here exceed by 14 times reserve stocks of this breed of fish in ponds of all of Western Europe. Industrial fishing organizations of the Caspian Sea have confronted science with the problem of reproducing sturgeon stock reserves in the Caspian by means of artificial breeding. With this aim in view, a special fish conservation and breeding enterprise has been created on the Ural River. During the last 4 years alone, Uralrybvod (Urals Administration of Fish Conservation and Breeding) has stocked the Ural River with 18 million sturgeon fry. In the Kurilkin Island region, nearly 2 million sturgeon fry are being bred in five areas. For a number of years, Uralrybvod has been concerned with shipments of fertilized roe of Caspian sturgeon to the Syr-Dar'ya and Amu-Dar'ya rivers with the goal of acclimatizing them in the Aral Sea. During 5 years, 11,900,000 roe have been shipped there by air. This roe, even after only 2 months' growth, will reach a length of 20.8 centimeters and a weight of 24 grams. In May 1952, the Syr-Dar'ya and Amu-Dar'ya rivers were stocked with 8 million more Caspian sturgeon roe.(42)

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