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CONFIDENTIAL CONFIDENTIAL CLASSIFICATION 50X1-HUM REPORT CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY INFORMATION FROM FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS CD NO. DATE OF Poland; Soviet Zone Germany COUNTRY INFORMATION 1950 Economic - Agriculture, forestry SUBJECT Scientific - Insecticides DATE DIST. 27 Jul 1950 HOW Irregular, daily newspapers PUBLISHED WHERE NO. OF PAGES 2 Warsaw; Katowice; Schwerin PUBLISHED DATE PUBLISHED 2 Apr 50 - 6 Jun 50 SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. LANGUAGE ; Polish; German THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

Newspapers as indicated.

POLISH-CZECH AGREEMENT STRESSES ACTION AGAINST COLORADO BEETLE

WILL COOPERATE TO CONTROL PLANT DISEASES, PESTS -- Dziennik Ustaw, No 15, 17 Apr 50

On 22 January 1949, Poland and Czechoslovakia signed an agreement pledging cooperation on the control of plant diseases and pests. The two countries agreed to carry out inspection of agricultural crops to determine the incidence of plant diseases and pests, with special attention to the following:

Pests -- Colorado potato beetle (Leptinotarsa decemlineata), potato nematoda (Heterodera rostochiensis), and San Jose scale (Aspidiotus perniciosus).

Diseases -- potato wart (Synchytrium endobioticum), and flax phlyctaena (Phlyctaena linicola).

Both countries agree to take necessary measures to localize and liquidate the foci of infestation whenever such pests are observed in places heretofore not infested. In the case of especially harmful insects, both countries pledge mutual assistance in the form of professional services, poisons, equipment, and machinery.

Each country agrees to inform the other about all areas affected by the pests and diseases listed above. The list may be expanded as the need arises.

Because of the serious threat of the Colorado potato beetle to potato production in Poland and Czechoslovakia, both countries agree to propagandize and mobilize their entire populations for detailed inspection of potato fields to disccorr and exterminate the pest wherever it appears. Specially trained workers under skilled personnel will carry out detailed inspection of potato fields within a radius of 10 kilometers of foci of infestation that are newly discovered or in the process of liquidation. Wherever the potato beetle appears, regardless of the extent of infestation, immediate drastic control measures are to be taken, based on the latest achievements of research and practical experience. A quarantine of crops in the area will be set up in accordance with the recommendations of the Plant Protection Services.

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All shipments of plant origin between the two countries require certificates issued by the State Plant Protection Services certifying that such shipments are free of pests and diseases mentioned above. Both countries will issue instructions that all shipments of products of plant origin from other countries will be handled exclusively on the basis of certificates issued by the Plant Protection Services. Both countries will set up limited border areas through which imports of products of plant origin may enter. Imports will be subject to rigid inspection to determine the degree of infestation. The points of entry will be equipped with the necessary facilities for analysis and disinfestation of products.

Poland and Czechoslovakia agree to a mutual exchange of information on all laws and regulations governing the entry of shipments of plant origin, on the progress and results of all research projects on plant diseases and pests mentioned herein, and on the results of control measures. Information pertaining to the discovery of the potato beetle is to be reported telegraphically without delay.

Annual Polish-Czech conferences will be called to discuss problems of controlling plant diseases and pests.

This agreement went into effect on 1 September 1949, the date on which ratifying documents were exchanged between Poland and Czechoslovakia in Warsaw. The agreement will be in effect for 5 years and will be automatically extended for a further period of 5 years, unless notice to the contrary is given one year before the expiration of the first 5-year period.

PLANES USED TO SPRAY FORESTS -- Swiat i Zycie, No 17, 23 Apr 50

To combat forest pests such as tent caterpillar (acantholyda nemoralis), nun moth (lymantria monacha) and "kornik drukarz," a tree-boring beetle, specially adapted passenger aircraft are flown at an altitude of 50 meters. The pilots use masks to protect them against the highly toxic spray.

The tree-boring beetle is already practically under control. This year's spraying will be the third against the tent caterpillar and should be sufficient for the control of that pest. Action is now being undertaken against the nun moth.

FINED FOR NOT INOCULATING CHICKENS -- Rzeczpospolita, No 92, 2 Apr 50

The Court of Appeals in Katowice sentenced Jan Zdzuj, secretary of the District Milk Cooperative in Opole to 4 years in prison. The defendant, a wealthy farmer, while working as manager of a cooperative poultry farm neglected to inoculate chickens against disease. As the result of his negligence, 2,325 chickens worth 650,000 zlotys were killed in an epidemic.

SOVIET PLANES TO DUST FORESTS WITH INSECTICIDE -- Landes-Zeitung, No 128, 6 Jun 50

According to the Forestry Office of Sachsen, ten Soviet aircraft will be employed within the next few days to fight the dangerous nun moths which attack coniferous forest trees. The aircraft have arrived in Sachsen, where they are being equipped with dusting apparatus. The Soviet aircraft will spray Gesarol on 3,500 hectares of forest area within 20 days.

Almost 13,000 hectares of forest area were dusted by Soviet aircraft last year.

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