CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY	USSR
SUBJECT	Economic - Fish industry, catch, products, breeding and conservation
HOW PUBLISHED	Daily newspapers, monthly periodical
WHERE PUBLISHED	USSR
DATE PUBLISHED	1 Oct - 31 Dec 1952
LANGUAGE	Russian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1952

DATE DIST. 31 Jul 1953

NO. OF PAGES 8

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers and periodical as indicated.

SUMMARY OF USSR FISH INDUSTRY DATA, OCTOBER - DECEMBER 1952

/This report presents information on the 1952 fish catch, the fish products industry, and fish breeding and conservation measures, taken from Soviet newspapers and periodicals.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources./

Fish Catch

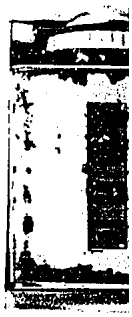
During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, fishing in inland waters of the Karelo-Finnish SSR more than doubled. During this period, the republic fish industry received a large quantity of improved fishing equipment and commercial boats. However, the industry is far from making the most of its opportunities. Expeditions conducted by the Karelo-Finnish Department of VNIORKh (All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Lake and River Fisheries), the Karelo-Finnish Affiliate of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and the university have confirmed the unlimited opportunities for increased fishing in the Karelo-Finnish SSR.

An estimated fish catch of 40,000 quintals is possible in Lake Onega. However, in 1951 and 1952, the annual catch averaged 23,000 quintals. The northern part of Lake Ladoga has a possible yield of 25,000 quintals of fish. As yet, the largest catch from this area has been 4,500 quintals. The total possible fish catch in inland waters of the Karelo-Finnish SSR is estimated at 250,000 to 300,000 quintals annually. The total 1950 catch amounted to only 43,000 quintals.

The Ministry of Fish Industry Karelo-Finnish SSR has clearly underestimated the importance of inland water fishing and has concentrated on fishing in the Barents Sea. This fact is largely responsible for the poor operation of a large number of fishing kolkhozes. Full exploitation of inland water resources of the Karelo-Finnish SSR could yield a greater fish catch than the average yearly plan for the entire Soviet Union. By 1955, the lakes of the Karelo-Finnish SSR could

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI	



yield a fish catch of 85,000 quintals, 65,000 quintals of which would be caught by the ministry (including state fishing enterprises and fishing kolkhozes) and 20,000 quintals by other procurement organizations. The ministry must devote particular attention to the development of fishing in large lakes such as Ladoga, Onega, Vygozero, Segozero, and Syamozero, and particularly in lakes of northern Karelia such as Topozero, Pyaozero, Tikshozero, Keret'ozero, and others. A fish plant should be organized near the lakes of the Rebol'skiy group (Leksozero, Rovkul'skoye, Lendozero). Commercial fishing has not yet been organized in this area.

At present, 46 fishing kolkhozes are operating in inland waters of the republic. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, their number is to increase considerably. To do this, it will be necessary to enlarge existing MRS (motorized fishing stations) and organize new stations and subordinate branches.(1)

The fish catch in Syamozero could be greater if the Fishing-Kolkhoz Union of the Karelo-Finnish SSR extended more aid to the fishermen working on this body of water.(2)

In 1951, the republic fish industry caught 54.5 percent more fish than in 1940.(3)

During the first 9 months of 1952, enterprises of the republic fish industry and republic fishing kolkhozes fell short of their quota by some 20,000 quintals of fish.(4)

The White Sea State Fishing Base fulfilled the 1952 plan by 20 October and caught 4,606 quintals of fish above plan. During the second 10-day period of October 1952, the Petrozavodsk Fish Combine in the Karelo-Finnish SSR caught 500 quintals more fish than during the first 10-day period. However, the Ministry of Fish Industry Karelo-Finnish SSR and the Fishing-Kolkhoz Union are not operating satisfactorily.

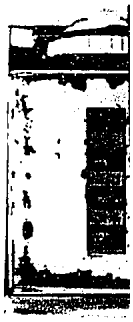
In the second 10-day period of October, they failed to catch 1,171 quintals of fish.(5)

As of 7 November, one out of 12 fishing enterprises of the Ministry of Fish Industry Karelo-Finnish SSR, the White Sea State Fishing Base, had fulfilled the 1952 plan and had caught 25,000 quintals more fish than by the same date in 1951.(6) As of 29 November, the enterprise had caught 7,647 quintals of fish above the 1952 plan.(7)

As of 20 November, fishing kolkhozes of Karelo-Finnish SSR had fulfilled the 1952 plan 60 percent and failed to meet state deliveries by more than 20,000 quintals. The republic fish industry fulfilled the 11-month 1952 plan 76 percent.(6)

During the second 10-day period of November 1952, enterprises of the Ministry of Fish Industry Karelo-Finnish SSR and fishing artels of the Fishing-Kolkhoz Union caught 958 quintals more fish than during the first 10-day period. The Belomorsk and Petrozavodsk fish combines are not operating satisfactorily. During the second 10-day period of November, the Petrozavodsk Fish Combine caught 460 quintals less fish than during the first 10-day period. As of 20 November, the republic ministry had fulfilled the 1952 plan 74 percent.(7)

In 1952, the mechanized fishing fleet of the Karelo-Finnish SSR increased 54 percent, as compared with 1951. Now there is a motorized industrial fleet in all fishing kolkhozes which are operating in the Barents and White seas and on Onega, Ladoga, Vygozero, Topozero, and other lakes. By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, all republic kolkhozes are to have a motorized industrial fleet. In 1951, 38 percent of all fish catching in the republic was mechanized and in 1952, 70 percent.



The 1953 fish-catching plan calls for a 26.2-percent increase in volume, as compared with 1952.(6) By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the republic fish catch is to increase 133 percent.(3)

As of 30 September, oblasts of the Estonian SSR had fulfilled the third-quarter 1952 fishing plan as follows, in percent: Tartuskaya 94.9, including state fishing enterprises 43.5; Tallinskaya 68.7, including state fishing enterprises 80.1.(8)

During the first 9½ months of 1952, the Estonian fish industry caught and processed 180,000 pud more fish than during the corresponding period of 1951 and 30 percent more than during all of 1950. In 1952, the republic fishing fleet is to increase 1.5 times, as compared with 1951. In 1953, the fishing fleet is to receive 43 new boats.

The recently established MRS in Pyarnu is being equipped with large fishing boats. The station has already taken on the supervision of fishing kolkhozes in Pyarnuskiy and Kilingi-Nymmeskiy rayons and Pyarnu city. In 1953, three more such stations are to be operating and will take over supervision of the main bulk of fishing kolkhozes.

The Kingisep and Rakvere fish combines in the Estonian SSR are not operating satisfactorily with regard to fish catching or processing. During the first 10½ months of 1952, these combines failed to meet state deliveries by more than 25,000 quintals of fish. Only five of 24 kolkhozes under the supervision of the Kingisep Fish Combine fulfilled the 1952 plan and only five fulfilled the fourth-quarter plan.(9)

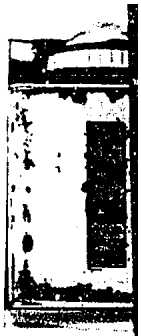
In the Latvian SSR, 22 fishing kolkhozes have been organized. To develop the republic fish industry, four MRS were established and equipped with motorized fleets and modern fishing equipment. The republic fish industry has a trawler fleet, stationary nets, and other modern equipment. All these fishing facilities have made it possible for republic fishermen to engage actively in open sea fishing rather than wait for the fish to appear along the shore.(10)

In 1952, Latvian fishermen pledged to fulfill the 1952 fishing plan by 5 December and to catch by the end of the year not less than 150,000 pud of fish above plan.(11) During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the Latvian fish industry is to increase its catch 80 percent.(10)

In 1952, fishing kolkhozes of the Lithuanian SSR pledged to catch 42,750 pud of fish. As of 21 November, seven of the outstanding kolkhozes had already caught 42,870 pud of fish, i.e., as much as all 15 kolkhozes are to catch during the year.(12)

The fish industry of Klaypedskaya Oblast, Lithuanian SSR, is steadily expanding and developing. New enterprises are being constructed and new boats are being added to the commercial fishing fleet. As compared with 1950, the fishing fleet has almost doubled. The fishing port has been expanded and two MRS have been established. As a result of the extensive development, fishermen of Klaypedskaya Oblast are catching twice as many fish in 1952 as in 1950. In 1953, boats of the oblast trust of the fish industry are to catch twice as many fish as in 1952.(13)

In 1953, fishermen of the Lithuanian SSR are to catch approximately 35 percent more fish than in 1952. To increase the catch of republic fishing kolkhozes in 1953, two MRS have been established. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the republic fish catch is to increase 2.9 times.(14)



From year to year, fishermen of Vilkovo, Izmail'skaya Oblast, Ukrainian SSR, increase their fish catch. Taking the 1948 fish catch as 100 percent, the catch of the Vilkovo fishermen increased as follows (in percent): 143 in 1949, 180 in 1950, 269 in 1951. The Vilkovo fishermen pledged to fulfill the 1952 fishing plan by 7 November and to catch by the end of the year 40,000 pud of prime-quality fish above plan.(15)

As of 12 December, the Kagul'Fish Plant in the Moldavian SSR had fulfilled the 1952 fish procurement plan 120 percent and had already delivered to the state 3,500 pud of fish above plan.(16)

As of 1 December, enterprises of Armrybtrest (Armenian Fish Trust) had exceeded the 1952 fishing plan and had delivered to the state nearly 18,000 pud of fish above plan.(17) As of 14 December, fishing brigades of the Martuni Fish Combine in the Armenian SSR had caught nearly 4,900 quintals of trout and Sevan trout (salmo ischchan), or 800 quintals above the 1952 plan.(18)

As of 29 October, enterprises of the Ministry of Fish Industry Azerbaydzl SSR had fulfilled the 1952 fishing plan and had caught 100 quintals of fish above plan. By 7 November, enterprises of the ministry have pledged to catch an additional 1,500 quintals.(19) As of 12 November, enterprises and fishing kolkhozes of the Ministry of Fish Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR had caught 5,000 quintals of fish above the 1952 plan.(20) As of 8 December, Azrybakkolkhozsoyuz (Azerbaydzhan Fishing-Kolkhoz Union) had fulfilled the fourth-quarter 1952 plan 148 percent and had caught and delivered to the state 2,880 quintals of salmon, sturgeon, and grey mullet above the quarterly plan.(21)

By 1 October, the Chekistskiy Fish Plant in Khabarovskiy Kray had fulfilled the 1952 fishing plan 118.9 percent.(22) In 1952, the Ust'-Bol'sheretsk Combine imeni Mikoyan in Kamchatskaya Oblast, Khabarovskiy Kray, pledged to catch 60,000 pud of fish above plan. Fishermen of the combine exceeded the plan and caught a total of 225,000 pud of fish.(11)

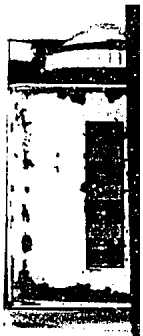
The Nel'ma Fish Combine in Primorskiy Kray caught nearly 15,000 pud of fish above the 9-month .95° plan. The combine pledged to catch, by 7 November, 6,000 pud of fish above the October plan.(23)

As of 4 October, the Okhotsk coast fishermen had fulfilled the 1952 plan and had already caught more than 150,000 pud of fish on the 1953 account.(24) As of 20 November, fishermen of the Okhotsk coast had caught more than 300,000 pud of herring and salmon above the 1952 plan.(25)

Fishermen of Astrakhanskaya Oblast pledged to fulfill the 1952 fishing and procurement plan by 7 November and to catch by the end of the year 762,000 pud of fish above plan.(26)

There are more than 1,000 lakes with a total area of nearly 500 square kilometers in Leningradskaya Oblast. Almost 4 million pud of fish could be caught in these lakes annually, and yet little fishing is done in these inland waters. In 1949, for example, little more than 4,000 quintals of fish were caught in these waters.(27)

As of 18 December, fishing kolkhozes taking part in the 1952 fall and winter fishing season in the Turkmen SSP had already caught more than 12,000 quintals of fish above plan or 2,000 quintals more than the pledged amount.(28)



Fish Products

The first refrigeration plant in the Ministry of Fish Industry Karelo-Finnish SSR has been constructed at the Petrozavodsk Fish-Canning Plant and is to be equipped with modern refrigeration machinery. The plant is to freeze up to 5 metric tons of fish daily. A tin-can shop has also been constructed at the fish plant and machinery is being installed. The shop is to produce as many as 12,000 cans per shift. Up to this time, tin cans were shipped to Petrozavodsk from other cities.(29)

In 1953, production of fish products in the Karelo-Finnish SSR is to increase 26 percent and of canned fish 90 percent, as compared with 1952.(6)

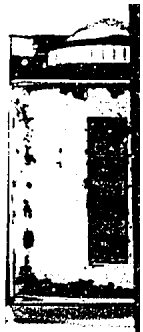
In 1952, canned fish production in the Estonian SSR increased 66 percent and smoked fish production 30 percent, as compared with 1951. Large fish-canning combines are being constructed on Khiyuma Island and in Pyarnu.(9) The Pyarnu Combine is to be the largest fish-processing enterprise in the Baltic region. Estimated daily production of the combine is 240,000 jars of canned fish.(30) In 1953, six refrigeration plants are to be put in operation in the Estonian SSR.(9)

In 1952, capacity for canned fish production in the Latvian SSR increased 4.5 times, as compared with 1946.(31) The Liyepaya Fish Combine produces nearly 20 percent of all canned goods produced in the Latvian SSR. To bring fish-processing enterprises closer to fishing areas, the Mangal'skiy, Royyasskiy, and Kolkskiy coastal plants have been constructed. As a result of this construction, 1952 canned goods production of coastal plants more than quadrupled that of 1946. The Latvian fish industry has received more than 20 million rubles worth of electrical, transport, mechanical, and technical equipment from neighboring republics. This has made it possible for the industry to mechanize unloading, transporting, and processing of fish, to triple production of fish products, and to increase canned goods production five times.(10)

In 1951, canned goods production of the Latviyas Konservy Factory in the Latvian SSR increased five times, as compared with 1946. In 1952, the factory pledged to produce 100,000 jars of canned goods above plan. In 1952, the Latvian fish industry pledged to fulfill the fish-processing plan by 5 December and to produce one million jars of canned goods and 60,000 pud of chilled and frozen fish products above plan.(11)

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the fish industry of the Latvian SSR is to reconstruct existing fish-processing enterprises and construct new plants. Production capacities of the Liyepaya and Ventspils fish combines are to be increased several times, the coastal fish plants are to be expanded, and new refrigeration plants are to be constructed. At the mouth of the Venta, a new fish combine is being constructed and is to go in operation during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. Production capacity of the combine is to approximate half the total capacity of all fish industry enterprises now existing in the republic. Fish processing at the combine is to be almost completely mechanized.(10) The new Ventspils Fish Combine is to be put in operation in the fourth quarter 1952. All processing operations are to be mechanized. Estimated annual production of the combine is 7 million jars of canned goods.

The Kayya Cannery in the Latvian SSR produced more than 700,000 jars of various canned goods above the 9-month 1952 plan.(32) As of 18 December, the cannery had fulfilled the 1952 plan and had produced more than 500,000 jars of canned goods above plan.(33)



In 1952, the Lithuanian fish industry planned to construct refrigeration plants in Klaypeda and at the Rusnenskiy and Nidaskiy fish plants In 1952, canned fish production in the Lithuanian SSR increased almost 1.5 times as compared with 1950.(13) In 1953, fish products production in the Lithuanian SSR is to increase over 1952 as follows: fresh-frozen fish, more than 50 percent; smoked fish, 50 percent; and salted, 100 percent.(14)

In 1951, canned fish production in Vilkovo, Izamil'skaya Oblast, Ukrainian SSR, increased 3.5 times over 1948.(15)

As of 23 December, the Martuni Fish-Canning Combine in the Armenian SSR had fulfilled the 1952 plan and had produced 25 percent more than in 1951.(17) The cannery of the combine produced 700,000 jars of prime-quality canned fish during 1952. In 1952, the plant began production of canned vegetables and produced 20,000 jars of canned vegetables above plan.(18)

As of 12 December, the Lenkoran Fish Plant in the Azerbaydzhan SSR had fulfilled the 1952 plan and had pledged to produce by the end of the year 200,000 jars of prime-quality canned fish above plan.(34)

In 1952, the Ust'-Bol'sheretsk Combine imeni Mikoyan in Kamchatskaya Oblast produced 15,000 boxes of prime-quality salmon and 10,000 pud of salmon roe above plan.(11)

During the 1952 season, the Vladivostok Whale-Processing Combine in Primorskiy Kray processed 150 whales above plan.(35)

As of 27 November, the Moscow Fish Combine had fulfilled the 1952 plan. Production increased more than 10 percent, as compared with 1951.(36)

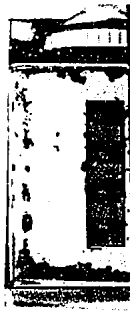
Fish Breeding and Conservation

As a result of the construction of powerful hydroelectric stations on the Don, Volga, Dnepr, Kura, and Amu-Dar'ya, large new reservoirs are being formed, the total area of which is to approximate that of the Sea of Azov. Dozens of fish-breeding plants and spawning and fattening enterprises are being set up at the reservoirs. Utilization of these new water areas will increase reserves of bream, carp, pike perch, and other valuable types of fish.

In 1953, the first section of a fishery is to go into operation on the upper part of the Tsimlyanskaya Reservoir. Nearly 50 million fish fry are to be raised here annually and placed in the Tsimlyanskaya Sea for feeding. A fishery is also to be established on the Dnepr near the Kakhovka GES. Fishing in this section of the Dnepr is to increase two to three times.(37)

The 1952 fish-breeding plan in the Estonian SSR calls for the collection of 55.3 million roe (spawned in the fall) of such fish as salmon, salmon trout, and sea and Chudskoye Lake whitefish. By 15 November, more than 65 million roe (118.5 percent of plan) had been collected and shipped to fish-breeding plants for incubation.(38) Several hundred thousand fry of various types of fish have already been released in lakes and rivers of the Estonian SSR. Recently, 70,000 Amur carp were liberated in one of the republic's lakes. Special railroad cars delivered the young carp from a fish hatchery in Novgorodskaya Oblast.(39)

There are seven estuaries of the Danube River and a number of small lakes in Izmail'skaya Oblast, Ukrainian SSR. The area of the estuaries, 45,000 hectares, approximates the total pond area in the Ukrainian SSR in 1948. Annually, these estuaries are freshened with Danube water and are filled with Danube River fish. Rich food for large chastikovyye fish /fish caught in nets--pike perch, bream, carp, etc./ is found in the mud deposits of the estuaries, where aquatic



vegetation and fine phytoplankton flourish. The Institute of Hydrobiology of the Academy of Sciences /Ukrainian SSR?/ calculated that in three estuaries alone approximately 60,000 metric tons of fish food remain usused annually. It is estimated that an additional 5,500 to 6,000 metric tons of fish could be obtained if this amount of fish food were utili- .

In all estuaries of the Danube, an average of 2,000 to 2,500 metric tons of fish have been caught annually; of this not more than 25 to 30 percent of the total catch was large chastikovyye. The fish catch per hectare of estuary area averaged 44 to 55 kilograms.

From 1949 to 1951, 14,000 ponds were constructed in kolkhozes of the Ukrainian SSR; many of them are being used for fish breeding.(40)

Not far from the Tsimlyanskaya Reservoir, more than 20 small, shallow ponds are being formed. Some are to be spawning ponds, others are to contain brood fish, and a few are to serve as experimental ponds for piscatologists.

During fall 1951, 50,000 bream, carp, and pike perch were brought in and liberated in a lake in the region being inundated. Those fish which survived the 300-kilometer journey wintered in the new waters, and in the spring began to spawn. Now, many thousand decendants of the first inhabitants of the Tsimlyanskaya Sea are growing rapidly. During fall 1952, a total of 200,000 of the same kinds of fish are to be brought in.(41)

Future construction plans for the lower Volga include six new fish-breeding plants for industrial breeding of sturgeon, beluga /white sturgeon/, and sevryuga /kind of sturgeon/ and one plant for breeding of white salmon. These plants are to breed annually nearly 20 million fish fry which will be liberated in the Caspian Sea for feeding.(42)

The total area of kolkhoz ponds in Chitinskaya Oblast is 1,200 hectares.(43) The Rostovskaya Oblast Fish Trust has liberated 40,000 carp, bream, and pike perch in the Tsimlyanskaya Reservoir.(44)

In recent years, much work has been done by the Ministry of Fish Industry Kazakh SSR and republic scientific research institutes to increase fish reserves in Lake Balkhash. In 1930 and 1931, 18,000 barbel fry were imported from the Aral Sea and liberated in the Ili River. The barbel is characterized by fast growth, high productivity, and considerable weight. This fish worked its way up the Ili River to Lake Balkhash and is now caught there relatively often.

In 1933 and 1934, more than 300 Aral ship /large fish of sturgeon family/ producers were liberated in the Ili River. This fish was soon well acclimatized in Lake Balkhash. Grown ship weighing 30 to 60 kilograms are often caught in the lake. Wide propagation of ship would make it possible to remove present restrictions on ship fishing and by 1953, 3,000 to 5,000 quintals of valuable fish products could be obtained with the organization of industrial fishing.

In fall 1949, nearly 700 Aral bream producers were liberated in the Ili River and by spring 1950 had already produced another generation.(45)

Construction of the first fish hatchery in the Kirgiz SSR has been started 18 kilometers from Frunze. Dams and bridges are being erected. Mirror carp are to be bred at the hatchery. The reservoir is to have several divisions: spawning, fattening, wintering (zimovnik), quarantine (karantinnoye), young (mal' kovoye).(46)

SOURCES

1. Petrozavodsk, Leninskoye Znamya, 2 Nov 52
2. Ibid., 2 Dec 52
3. Ibid., 30 Dec 52
4. Ibid., 19 Oct 52
5. Ibid., 29 Oct 52
6. Ibid., 9 Dec 52
7. Ibid., 30 Nov 52
8. Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 3 Oct 52
9. Ibid., 3 Dec 52
10. Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 25 Nov 52
11. Moscow, Rybnoye Khozyaystvo, No 12, 1952
12. Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 22 Nov 52
13. Ibid., 24 Oct 52
14. Ibid., 31 Dec 52
15. Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 23 Oct 52
16. Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 13 Dec 52
17. Yerevan, Kommunist, 24 Dec 52
18. Ibid., 19 Dec 52
19. Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 30 Oct 52
20. Ibid., 13 Nov 52
21. Ibid., 9 Dec 52
22. Rybnoye Khozyaystvo, No 10, 1952
23. Sovetskaya Litva, 23 Oct 52
24. Vyaz'ma Bol'shevistskiy Put', 5 Oct 52
25. Moscow, Trud, 21 Nov 52
26. Moscow, Izvestiya, 18 Oct 52
27. Leningrad, Leningradskaya Pravda, 23 Oct 52
28. Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaya Iskra, 19 Dec 52
29. Leninskoye Znamya, 5 Oct 52
30. Moscow, Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 12 Dec 52
31. Izvestiya, 27 Nov 52
32. Sovetskaya Latviya, 17 Oct 52
33. Ibid., 19 Dec 52
34. Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 13 Dec 52
35. Izvestiya, 29 Nov 52
36. Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 28 Nov 52
37. Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 25 Nov 52
38. Sovetskaya Estoniya, 20 Nov 52
39. Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 3 Dec 52
40. Pravda Ukrainy, 27 Nov 52
41. Trud, 12 Nov 52
42. Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 20 Dec 52
43. Sovetskaya Latviya, 1 Oct 52
44. Kommunist, 19 Oct 52
45. Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 27 Nov 52
46. Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 30 Nov 52

- E N D -