



**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

SECRET

every kolkhoz in the oblast must include four animal husbandry farms, one each for large horned cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry, so that by the end of 1951, each kolkhoz will have the established minimum of cattle. This plan calls for the establishment in the oblast of eight new sheep farms, 33 pig farms, and 231 poultry farms. There are large horned cattle farms on all 681 of the oblast's kolkhozes which have had land increments. Kolkhozes in the oblast must increase the number of large horned cattle 38 percent in the next 3 years in order to attain the established minimum. For the oblast as a whole, the minimum for sheep requires an increase of 62 percent in the numbers of sheep. Rayons which do not now have sheep farms must make every effort to organize them and attain the minimum. The minimum for pigs requires a four-fold increase. The condition of poultry farming in the oblast is completely unsatisfactory, with 231 kolkhozes failing to have poultry. In 1949, the increase in the numbers of fowl should be five-fold, while the entire 3-year plan requires an increase of 24 times the present numbers.

Decisive measures must be taken to eliminate loss of cattle from cattle plague. In 1948, almost one third of the total number of cows, one fourth of the ewes, and almost one fifth of the total number of sows were killed by the plague. Large numbers of cattle are squandered every year for so-called intra-kolkhoz needs and also by misappropriation of cattle from kolkhoz farms in violation of the Statute of Agricultural Artels. In 1948, almost as many cattle as were given to the State were slaughtered and sold by kolkhozes, at the same time that the State plan for the development of animal husbandry was not fulfilled. Many kolkhozes also waste large numbers of cattle by failure to maintain adequate feeding. If the kolkhozes deliver underfed and below-standard cattle to the State for meat, they are required to give almost 50 - 100 percent more cattle than if they had delivered well-fed and standard cattle. It would pay kolkhozes to give more attention to feeding their cattle.

The drive to meet the 1949 plan, the first year of the 3-year development program, is not going satisfactorily. As of 1 June, the plan for large horned cattle had been only 96-percent completed, for pigs 79 percent, and poultry 19 percent, while only the plans for sheep and goats have been met. If the oblast had been able to eliminate losses of cattle by the plague and by squandering, the plan for the development of animal husbandry would have been completely met in the majority of rayons by 1 May.

The 3-year plan has established the average yield of milk per cow at from 1,100 to 1,300 liters. In 1948, the average yield per cow in the oblast was only 656 liters.

The oblast's breeding facilities are also unsatisfactory. At present, the proportion of pedigreed large-horned cattle in kolkhozes is only 12 percent of the total, sheep 31 percent, and pigs 20 percent. There are only 21 breeding farms for large horned cattle, and most of these have reduced the number of cattle and lessened their quality. A survey of 17 of these farms in 1947 and 1948 revealed that only 5.4 percent of their cattle was first class.

Other problems discussed in the report include the oblast's lack of skilled personnel, particularly needs of farms. This group of workers must be brought under the personal control of the first secretaries of rayon Party committees and chairmen of rayon executive committees. The serious condition of the feed-crop base in the oblast must also be improved. Mechanization of labor-consuming processes in animal raising is also at a low level, and almost all work is done by hand. Only eight kolkhozes have organized electric sheep shearing, and electric milking has not been introduced at all. The majority of the kolkhoz and sovkhos animal husbandry farms do not have the equipment provided for in the government decree.

- 2 -

SECRET

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

SECRET

Many of the deficiencies in the oblast's animal husbandry arise from the fact that very few, only 16 percent, of the rural Party members are working directly in this field. For example, in one rayon, only nine out of 89 Communist kolkhoz workers are engaged in animal raising work. It is now necessary to require that no less than one half of all Communists and Komsomols working on kolkhozes and sovkhozes transfer to work on animal husbandry farms. Responsible workers in Party and soviet organizations, as well as those in agricultural agencies, must exercise their right to visit kolkhoz and sovkhoz animal husbandry farms and inspect conditions there, taking measures necessary to eliminate shortcomings in their operation.

**CHITA KOLKHOZES MUST ADD MORE CATTLE SHEDS -- Zabaykal'skiy Rabochiy, No 124, 26 Jun 49**

The 1949 plan approved by the Chita Oblast Committee requires the oblast's kolkhozes to build new installations on animal husbandry farms for 80,000 heads of large horned cattle, 40,000 sheep, 3,000 pigs, and 80,000 fowl. The majority of kolkhozes, up to the present time, have done little to house their cattle properly. Cattle usually winter in the open, which leads to a high incidence of sickness and plague, particularly of young cattle. The Oblast Agricultural Administration reports that in mid-June, only 12 new cattle installations had been put into operation, and only 50 cattle sheds, sheep pens, and pig sties have been built. Thus, less than one fifth of the 1949 plan has been met. The oblast Party committee has recommended that kolkhozes set up special construction brigades, and on large kolkhozes, special brigades to procure building materials, in order to speed the work.

**CHITA MEAT INDUSTRY MUST EXPAND, IMPROVE -- Zabaykal'skiy Rabochiy, No 122, 24 Jun 49**

In 1948, the processing of meat by the Chita Oblast meat industry exceeded the prewar level by 50 percent. Part of the cattle obtained by the industry last year was below average quality. The unsatisfactory procurement of pigs resulted in a low proportion, only 0.77 percent of the total output, of sausage and other pig products, and considerably limited assortment. Inefficient maintenance of cattle prior to slaughter in the Chita, Petrovsko-Zabaykal'skiy and Sretensk meat combines resulted in a large loss of cattle and a reduction of their quality. The oblast's meat enterprises have not made a sufficient effort to produce high-quality products, with the result that meat and fat products are below standard.

In 1949, the oblast's meat industry must increase the output of meat 10 percent over 1948 and sausage products 13 percent, and must also increase assortment and improve quality. The industry should use the summer season, which animal husbandry farms use mainly for fattening cattle and delivery of cattle to meat enterprises, to repair and expand plant equipment, buildings and structures, in preparation for the big processing season. The FZO school in the Chita Meat Combine will graduate a number of skilled personnel in August, in time for the season.

The increase in the procurement of meat demands an increase in the network of meat combines and refrigerator units in the Transbaykal region. Mechanized refrigerator units are being constructed in the Olovyanninekiy and Petrovsko-Zabaykal'skiy meat combines.

The construction of the Borzya Meat-Canning Combine is of extreme importance to the oblast and will bring a radical change in the operation of the Transbaykal meat industry, considerably enlarging its production assortment. -- V. Yemel'yanov, director, Meat Trust.

- 3 -

SECRET

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

**SECRET**

SECRET

CHITA MECHANIZES BUTTER INDUSTRY -- Zabaykal'skiy Rabochiy, No 129, 3 Jul 49

Production in Chita Oblast creameries is being extensively mechanized this year. A separator with a capacity of 1,000 liters of milk per hour, a cream-heating tank, and a butter-making machine with a capacity of 500-600 kilograms of butter every 40-50 minutes, have been installed in the Mogoytui Creamery. All these machines are electrically operated. The renovation of the creamery will increase butter output almost 6 times. Separators with a capacity of 1,000 liters of milk per hour are also being installed in the Karymskiy, Ul'sutuyevskiy, and Chita Creameries.

A shop for grading butter is being constructed at the Chita base of the oblast's butter industry. The assortment of milk products is being greatly expanded in connection with the opening of a store of the Butter Industry Trust in Chita. Included in the assortment will be various types of butter, cream, sour cream, curds, kefir, curdled milk, cheeses, ice cream, and other milk products.

CHITA'S HARVEST PROSPECTS GOOD -- Zabaykal'skiy Rabochiy, No 115, 14 Jun 49

Chita Oblast is completing the spring sowing campaign and has a record of better organized field work this year, as compared with 1948. As of 10 June, the oblast's kolkhozes had sown 28,000 more hectares of land than in 1948. Recent rains, which were generally distributed over the oblast, have improved crop conditions and prospects are good for an abundant harvest.

MERCHINSK VETERINARY SCHOOL ENROLLS STUDENTS -- Zabaykal'skiy Rabochiy, No 116, 15 Jun 49

The Merchinsk Zootechnical and Veterinary Technical School, Chita Oblast, is registering students for the 1949 school year in the first and second courses of the zootechnical and veterinary departments. The school accepts USSR citizens, from 14 to 30 years of age, who have completed seven grades. Students who have completed 10 grades will be accepted in the second-year course. All applicants, except those who completed school with outstanding grades, must take examinations in Russian language and literature (oral and written dictation), mathematics (oral and written) and USSR Constitution (oral). Applications will be accepted until 15 August, at which time entrance examinations will begin. Classes start on 1 September, and those applicants who arrive later than 10 September will be removed from the registration lists. Stipends of 140 rubles per month in the first course, 160 rubles in the second course, and 180 rubles in the third course, will be awarded on the basis of examination grades, with outstanding applicants receiving an additional 25 percent of the stipend.

Those who complete the training program will be given the title of veterinarian's assistant, for those who complete the veterinary department, and junior zootechnician, for those who complete the zootechnical department. Graduates will be assigned work by the Ministry of Agriculture RSFSR in rayon agricultural departments, veterinary sectors and clinics, experimental stations, and large animal husbandry farms on kolkhozes.

- 4 -

SECRET

**SECRET**

SECRET

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

MAP OF STATE FOREST BELTS BEING PRINTED -- Sovetskaya Litva, No 104, 14 Jan 49

The Sverdlovsk Cartographic Factory has received the order to print a map of State forest belts in steppe and forest-steppe regions of the European USSR. The map gives a clear picture of the extensive forestation plan.

BURYAT-MONGOLIA NEEDS IRRIGATION WORKERS -- Zabaykal'skiy Rabochiy, No 116, 18 Jan 49

The Buryat-Mongol Office of "Molovodstroy" (Construction of Irrigation and Reclamation Projects) is recruiting drilling-foremen who have had practical experience in operating the KAZM-300 machine for drilling in water. Apply: 32 ulitsa Kalendarashvili, Ulan-Ude.

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- 5 -

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**SECRET**