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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

GIVES DATA ON USSR MEAT INDUSTRY, APRIL 1951Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.Latvian SSR

The Tsesskiy Meat Combine fulfilled the first quarter 1951 plan by 117 percent. The combine is again producing bacon for sale in Riga. A new modern-equipped refrigeration plant is being constructed in the combine.(1)

Belorussian SSR

In 1950, production of the Belorussian SSR Meat and Dairy Industry increased 30.3 percent over 1949. Various shortcomings in the processing of meat were explained by nonfulfillment of cattle and raw materials plans.

In 1951, Baranovichi Oblast kolkhoz livestock holdings are to increase over 1950 as follows: cattle 27.5 percent, of which 70 percent are to be cows; hogs two times, sheep 31 percent, and fowls 2.6 times.(2)

In the Fourth Five-Year Plan the number of cattle in Minsk Oblast increased four times.(3)

In Poles'ye Oblast the required minimum of cattle in kol'hozes has been surpassed. In comparison with 1940 the number of livestock in the oblast as of 1 January 1951 was as follows: cattle 114 percent, sheep 108, and hogs 143.(2)

In Polotsk Oblast the number of livestock in kol'hozes, as compared with 1948, is as follows: cattle 266 percent, sheep 195, hogs 450, and fowls 700.(3)

Armenian SSR

Enterprises of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry Armenian SSR surpassed the 1950 plan.

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In comparison with 1940, production figures were up as follows: animal fats 114 percent, dairy products 100 percent, refrigerated products 240, raw materials 40. In comparison with 1948, the sale of food products was up in 1950 as follows: meat 65 percent, animal fats 97, raw materials 73, and milk 113.

A new refrigeration plant has been constructed in Yerevan, and the refrigeration capacity of the Leninakan Meat Combine has been increased. In 1951, construction will be completed on nine large mechanized fat-reducing plants in the villages of Gukasyan, Sisiats, Mikoyan, Musalelyan, Mastara, Shira Kera, Martuni, and Kalinino. A refrigeration plant is also being built for the Kirovakan Meat Combine. Construction has begun on a new meat combine in Yerevan which will start production in 1955.(4)

Armenian SSR has pledged the following livestock increases for 1951: cattle 10.5 percent, sheep and goats 8.9 percent.(5)

RSFSR

In 1950, kolkhozes of Kurgana Oblast constructed 858 shelters capable of housing 95,000 head of livestock, and 200 chicken coops capable of sheltering 105,000 chickens. The oblast fulfilled the 1950 plan for butter production and produced 42,214 puds more than in 1940; all butter was of prime quality.(6)

The amount of cattle on kolkhoz farms in Ryazan' Oblast almost doubled during the last 2 years; hogs and sheep increased by 200,000 head.(7)

Kazakh SSR

In Taldy-Kurganskiy Rayon, Taldy-Kurga. Oblast, the number of livestock has more than doubled since 1946.(8)

Tadzhik SSR

The following shortcomings were noted in Leninabad Oblast: kolkhozes have neglected the requirements for cattle increases and kolkhozes in the Leninabad, Ura-Tyubinskiy, and Ashtskiy Rayons are not trying to fulfill the 3-year plans for increasing cattle. Livestock is not being bred on a mass scale. Many kolkhozes do not have their own feeding areas, but must drive their herds into neighboring republics where there are no guaranteed pastures. Other kolkhozes are neglecting livestock raising and are raising cotton instead.(9)

In 1950, kolkhozes of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast surpassed the 1950 livestock-raising plan. Increases over 1949 production were as follows: cattle 13 percent, horses 14, sheep and goats 19, donkeys 9, camels 11, and fowls 32. The 1950 plan was fulfilled by 31 kolkhozes for all types of livestock and by 84 kolkhozes for cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs. The best results were obtained in the Vanchskiy and Murgabskiy rayons. Waterfowls are being raised by 22 kolkhozes.(10)

Kirgiz SSR

In 1950, the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry Kirgiz SSR functioned better than in 1949. Enterprises of the ministry fulfilled the plan and produced several million jars of food and thousands of centners of sausage products above plan. The Frunze Meat Combine exceeded plan for gross production, meat, sausage products, and canned food. The Kyzyl-Kiyskiy City Milk Plant surpassed the 1950 plan for butter and other products. The Kal'ninskiy and Keminskiy interrayon livestock-procurement offices fulfilled procurement norms successfully; the Kalininskiy, Stalinskiy, and Dzhangi-Dzherskiy Creameries produced high-quality butter..

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In 1950, the Oshskiy Meat Combine and the Frunze City Milk Plant were renovated, also five meat combines, 18 creameries and cheese plants, and seven refrigeration plants were built in the republic.

In a speech, Kh. I, Bulatov, Minister of Meat and Dairy Industry Kirgiz SSR, noted the following deficiencies: In 1950, the Oshskiy Meat Combine did not deliver its quota of canned goods, and the plants of the Dairy Products Trust did not deliver their quotas of butter and cheese. The Tyupskiy, Naykatskiy, Uzgenskiy, Kurshabskiy, and Pokrovskiy Rayon Dairy Products Industries and the Tokmaskiy Creamery did not fulfill their production norms. The sausage shop of the Frunze Meat Combine lowered the gross cost of its products, but its sausages were often rejected. The canning shop did not meet quality standards. Butter-grading standards were lowered at the Tyupskiy, Kirovskiy, Talasskiy, and Budennovskiy Plants. The Frunze and Oshskiy Meat Combines are installing about 2 million rubles' worth of equipment. Production costs rose 10.7 percent in 1950. The Frunze and Oshskiy Meat Combines showed an especially sharp rise in production costs. (11)

## SOURCES

1. Riga, Sovetskaya Lacviya, 6 Apr 51
2. Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 8 Apr 51
3. Ibid., 7 Apr 51
4. Yerevan, Kommunist, 1 Apr 51
5. Ibid., 20 Apr 51
6. Moscow, Izvestiya, 18 Apr 51
7. Ibid., 17 Apr 51
8. Alma Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 7 Apr 51
9. Stalinabad, Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 15 Apr 51
10. Ibid., 11 Apr 51
11. Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 7 Apr 51

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