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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

SOME DATA ON THE USSR MEAT INDUSTRY, AS OF JUNE 1951

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.

Karelo-Finnish SSR

Livestock in the republic increased during the last 2 years as follows: cattle two times, hogs more than two times, fowl three times, and horses 34.2 percent.(1)

Estonian SSR

The 1951 livestock-increase plan will be exceeded as follows: cattle 5 percent (including cows, 10 percent), sheep 15 percent, hogs 10 percent, horses 10 percent, fowl two times. The number of livestock in the kolkhozes will be increased as follows: cattle 30 percent, hogs 14 percent, fowl 29 percent.(2)

Latvian SSR

In the postwar Five-Year Plan livestock increased as follows in the republic: cattle 20 percent, hogs 59 percent, sheep and goats 25 percent. The number of livestock increased as follows in the sovkhoses: cattle four times, hogs 21.5 times, sheep 3.6 times.(3)

Bacon hogs are delivered to the government instead of cattle at the rate of 0.5 kilogram of bacon to one kilogram of beef. Since they take only 9 months to raise, bacon hogs consume less fodder. Last year, the government declared to raise bacon production in the republic to 50,000 tons by 1955.(4)

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Lithuanian SSR

The 1951 plan for increasing livestock is proceeding unsatisfactorily in many rayons, especially in the following: Moletskiy, Nemenchinskiy, Simnasskiy, Panemunskiy, Salantayskiy, Shilal'skiy, Ramigal'skiy, and Kupishkiy.

The period 15 June - 15 July has been decreed "Livestock-Raising Month" in the republic. (5)

The 1951 livestock plan has been fulfilled for sheep only in Kel'meskiy Rayon; cattle production here has been fulfilled only by 50 percent, hogs 25 percent, fowl 20 percent. (6)

The number of breeding livestock in the republic declined sharply during World War II, but increased during the postwar Five-Year Plan as follows: cattle 7.4 percent (cows 10.5 percent) and hogs 39.3 percent. The number of breeding livestock is increasing with the creation of kol-khozes. (7)

In Vil'nyus Oblast 160 of the 1,023 kol-khozes still have no cattle and fowl farms. The only kol-khozes in the oblast which have four livestock farms are those in Eyshishkiy, Anikshchyayskiy, Zarasayskiy, and Kovarskiy rayons. (8)

Belorussian SSR

The livestock situation in the republic is as follows:

By 1 May 1951 the 3-year plan for livestock increase had been fulfilled by 196 kol-khozes for cattle, by 394 for sheep, and by 109 for hogs. The following percentages show livestock plan fulfillment by the kol-khozes to date: cattle 76 percent, hogs 55 percent, sheep and goats 77 percent, fowl 31 percent. Kol-khozes in Minsk, Polotsk, and Mogilev oblasts had not even produced this much.

The number of breeding livestock is increasing very slowly, especially in Polotsk, Pinsk, and Minsk oblasts. During the last 2 years and 5 months the number of cows doubled, but this is still only 67 percent of the norm for the 3-year plan.

The republic livestock farms will breed the following number of livestock in the 3-year plan: 87,000 calves, 630,000 suckling pigs, 290,000 lambs, and 3 million incubator fowl. They will receive, from outside contracts and purchases, 352,000 calves, 145,000 lambs, and one million fowl. Notwithstanding the great importance of these contracts and purchases of livestock, these had been carried out as follows by 1 June 1951: cattle 4 percent, sheep 2 percent, and sheep -- none.

Last year, the kol-khozes fulfilled the plan for fattening cattle by 128 percent, but 46 percent of the meat delivered to the government was unfattened. In 1951 thus far, 88 percent of the cattle delivered have been of poor quality.

Fifty percent and more of the income of the leading kol-khozes came from livestock in 1950. However, there are few such kol-khozes in the republic. The average income of kol-khozes from livestock is 13 percent, and as low as 10 percent in Gomel' Oblast.

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Many kolkhozes have no cattle and fowl-breeding farms, and organization of livestock is especially lagging in Grodno, Molodechno, and Baranovichi oblasts.

Government credits for the purchase of livestock had been used as follows up to 1 June: Pinsk Oblast 2 percent, Molodechno Oblast 6 percent, Baranovichi Oblast 9 percent.

The percentage of breeding livestock on the farms of the republic has reached 14 percent for cattle, 23 percent for hogs, and 37 percent for sheep; it is especially low in Mogilev and Polotsk oblasts. Valuable herds of cattle are not provided with shelters in Pinsk and Grodno oblasts; also, many flocks of pigs in Molodechno and Baranovichi oblasts do not have shelters. (9)

Moldavian SSR

The 3-year production plan envisages an increase of 1.5 times by 1951 over 1948 of meat, lard (or suet), milk, butter, and eggs.

The prewar level of breeding cattle and fowl has been surpassed, as of 1950, as follows: cattle 40 percent, sheep and goats 63 percent, hogs 49 percent, and fowl two times.

By 1 June, the 1951 half-year plan for meat was fulfilled by 98.4 percent. However, the half-year plan is proceeding unsatisfactorily in the following rayons, where it had been fulfilled as follows by 1 June: Kamen'skiy Rayon 62 percent, Dubossarskiy Rayon 69 percent, and Suslenskiy Rayon 78 percent. Kriulyanskiy and Kalarashkiy rayons were also lagging in production. By 20 May the half-year plan for meat had been fulfilled by 73 percent in Chimishliyskiy Rayon. (10)

By the end of 1951 planned livestock totals in Moldavian SSR are to increase over 1941 as follows: cattle 7.5 times, hogs four times, sheep five times. (11)

Georgian SSR

In 1951, the kolkhozes of Georgian SSR will purchase the following livestock, which will be sufficient for the republic's requirements for breeding purposes: 1,000 breeding bulls, 1,400 hogs, and 2,300 rams.

Last year, kolkhozes in Zestafonskiy, Lagodakhskiy, Sachkherskiy, Terzhol'skiy rayons did not carry out the mating campaign well; 50 percent of the cows did not produce any offspring. (12)

Kazakh SSR

The postwar Five-Year Plan resulted in the following increases in livestock in the republic: sheep and goats almost three times, cattle 75 percent, horses 106 percent, and fowl 93 percent. The sovkhoses of the republic showed the following increases: sheep and goats 63 percent, horses 43 percent, and cattle 26 percent. The number of cattle increased considerably over 1940.

Extensive breeding of all livestock took place during the postwar Five-Year Plan and the number of pedigreed livestock increased considerably in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The livestock industry was also widely mechanized. (13)

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Meat production is proceeding successfully in Stepnoy, Klyuchevoy, and Rodnikovskiy rayons of Aktyubinsk Oblast.(14)

Livestock raising dropped seriously in various oblasts during the last 2 years, especially in Zapadno-Kazakhstan, Gur'yev, Yuzhno-Kazakhstan, Dzhambul, and Alma-Ata oblasts.(15)

Uzbei. SSR

Pakhta-Abadskiy Rayon fulfilled the 1951 half-year livestock-increase plan by 20 June 1951.(16)

Turkmen SSR

Livestock raisers of the republic have pledged the following livestock increases in 1951: cattle 13 percent, horses 16 percent, and sheep and goats 48 percent.(17)

Tadzhik SSR

Not enough attention is being paid to livestock raising in Kulyab Oblast, and the 3-year livestock-increase plan therefore may not be fulfilled in this oblast. The number of cattle has decreased in several kolkhozes in Bol'dzhaupskiy, Sary-Khasorskiy, Parkhaskiy, and other rayons.(18)

Tadzhikskiy Rayon is the only rayon in Garm Oblast which is fulfilling the plan for meat production, while meat production is lagging in Garmskiy, Dzhirgital'skiy, Komsomolabadskiy, and other rayons. The following rayons had not fulfilled their quotas for certain kinds of livestock by 20 June: Mikoyanabadskiy, Kirovabadskiy, and those of the Vakhsh Valley. Kuybyshevskiy and Dzhilikul'skiy rayons have not fulfilled their quotas for producing one kind of livestock. The following number of young animals perished per 100 females in Kuybyshevskiy Rayon: 21 colts, 28 calves, and 51 lambs.(19)

Kirgiz SSR

Livestock is raised exclusively for meat in the following areas: Alayskiy, Chon-Alayskiy, Sovetskiy, Gul'chinskiy, Lyaylyakskiy, and Batkenskii rayons of Osh Oblast and also throughout Tyan'-Shan Oblast.(20)

The number of livestock in Talass and Dzhai-Abad oblasts decreased due to improper feeding in 1950.(21)

In 1951, 36 percent of government credits given to kolkhozes in the republic will be spent on livestock; the credits cover a period of from 3 to 5 years.(22)

Livestock breeding continues on a very low scale in the republic.

The 3-year plan for milk and wool was not fulfilled in 1949 and 1950.(23)

More than 60 portable butter and bryanza (cheese made from ewe's milk) plants will be moved out to the summer pastures. Cattle from Suzakskiy Rayon will be driven into the Sazy Reserve in Dzhailal-Abad Oblast, where more than 4,000 centners of milk will be processed during the season. A portable butter and bryanza plant has been brought to the Jaydykum Reserve,

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where the first centners of butter and brvanza have been processed from herds from Achinskiy Rayon. Eight portable bryanza plants will operate in the summer pastures of Susamy and on the Kok-Oyrok Reserve; the plants are to produce 100 tons of bryanza. The portable milk and bryanza plants and milk separator stations in the republic will produce about 40,000 centners of milk this year.(24)

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