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FID 625

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY

DATE DISTR. 9 AP 50X1 3

SUBJECT Hog Cholera, Erysipelas, Foot and Mouth and Sheep Pox Epizootics

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PLACE ACQUIRED USSR

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW) 50X1 50X1

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 50X1

DATE (Of Info)

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION 50X1

Q. You have previously supplied information concerning the incidence of rinderpest in the USSR during the late 1920's and its later appearance in cattle imported from Turkey in 1936 and 1937 50X1
 Please describe the other important epizootics in the USSR which occurred prior to your departure from the USSR and of which you have first-hand knowledge.

- A. 1. All of Georgia was affected by the hog cholera epizootic which lasted from the beginning of 1933 to the beginning of 1934. Ninety percent of the swine population of Georgia either died or was butchered. Large numbers of poultry and rabbits in Georgia also died and it was thought for awhile that the same virus was killing both the swine and the other animals. It was discovered later that the disease was a mixed virus disease and that, while both swine and poultry were succumbing, they were being killed by different agents. As I recall it, the poultry and rabbits did not begin to sicken and die until sometime after the swine population became afflicted. At that time the USSR did not have a satisfactory hog cholera vaccine. A good vaccine has since been developed, as I believe is generally well known.
2. In 1935 there was an erysipelas epizootic in Georgia which lasted for three months. About 40 percent of the swine in Georgia were lost during this period.
3. During 1935 and 1936, a serious foot and mouth disease epizootic affected all of Georgia and Armenia, as well as Turkey. In both Georgia and Armenia the losses were as follows: cattle, approximately 40 percent; sheep, approximately, 40 percent; swine, 20 to 30 percent.

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4. In 1938, in the Dagestan area of the northern Caucasus, there was a sheep pox epizootic which resulted in a 100 percent loss of wool for that year. None of the sheep died, however. Veterinary students from all over the USSR were mobilized against this outbreak. [redacted] a group of students from the Federal Veterinary College of Erevan which went to Dagestan. [redacted] vaccinated 60 thousand lambs during the month [redacted] in the area - two thousand a day. [redacted] roubles a day for this work.
5. Up until [redacted] (late 1941), there were sporadic outbreaks of Piroplasmosis (Texas fever) in both Georgia and Armenia. Losses were not serious.

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