

CONFIDENTIAL/SECURITY INFORMATION

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3. All milk was delivered to the separator punkt between four and five am. After separation it would go to the pasteurizing punkt for an initial pasteurizing and then on to the Kiev dairy. There was a requirement of 3.8% butter fat for milk.
4. Forty liter cans and some motor milk tanks were used in transporting the milk. If located on a railroad the railroad would be used. Deliveries arrived at the Kiev plant between seven and nine am.
5. If a kolkhoz member was located too far away from the separator punkt for effective collection, it was permissible for him to make butter at his farm and deliver it to the punkt. Each kilogram of butter [$2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds] gave the kolkhoznik credit for 19 quarts of milk.
6. If a farmer was not a member of a kolkhoz he had to give over 150 quarts of milk per cow per year. There were about 100 such non-kolkhozniks around Kiev in 1940.
7. Post office employees, teachers, small government officials and a few other privileged people who owned one or more cows as a side line were exempt from the collection.
8. The remuneration for the milk was a few kopecks per quart. I do not recall the amount but it was very small.

MILK PROCESSING

9. The Kiev dairy, and there was only one, pasteurized the milk a second time after it was delivered. The dairy handled between 80 and 90 tons of milk daily; that is between 950 to one thousand quarts per ton or 80 to 90 thousand quarts. In addition to pasteurized milk, chocolate milk, ice cream, sweet cheeses, sour cream and sour milks were produced. No butter was made in Kiev.

MILK DISTRIBUTION

10. All of the milk processed by the Kiev dairy was consumed in Kiev. The special government stores for Party members received a priority on milk, special cheeses, chocolate milk and sour milks. The smaller stores throughout the city, small government stores for the workers and special co-ops would receive their milk each morning around nine or 10 am. It was sold out quickly.
11. There were no home deliveries with the exception of certain cases. These cases came about through special friendships formed with non-kolkhoz members such as the small government worker who owned one or two cows and was exempt from contributing to the government. Such "farmers" would sell raw milk to their friends and deliver it to their homes.

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