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 Albania / Yugoslavia

SUBJECT Notes on Dairying Industries NO OF PAGES 2

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GRADING OF SOURCE BY OFFICE OF ORIGIN						SOURCE'S OPINION OF CONTENT					
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SOURCE An executive in the dairying industry who spent two months in Europe on an official survey of the dairying industry in the course of which he visited all of the satellite countries. He holds a Bachelor of Science Degree, has been a professor of Agriculture in a US state university, has served in the US Government Dairy Service and for the past 20 years has been engaged in the dairy business. He left Europe approximately 15 Jan 49.

1. Cold-storage facilities are short everywhere in Europe and cold storage transport facilities for milk and dairy products practically do not exist. In the Balkan countries - Bulgaria, Rumania and Yugoslavia - this is not of much consequence because the population prefers to use yoghurt which does not require refrigeration. I recommended the installation of cooling systems as follows: Finland-19, Yugoslavia-5, Albania-1, Czechoslovakia-5, Poland-9, Roumania-3. Hungary would not accept the conditions we imposed for installing plants and, therefore, none has been recommended for Hungary. Rumania was still trying to obtain a modification of our conditions but probably eventually will agree to them. Our conditions provide for a daily ration of fresh milk for each child and it is in this connection that the various "iron curtain" countries have found the conditions unpalatable. They all wish to control the distribution of the milk supplies themselves and are unwilling to be bound to provide rations for the children.
2. In asking for assistance Finland made a refreshing contrast to the other nations desiring it. The Finns budgeted for only \$125,000 and were apologetic about this relatively small amount. I raised the recommended allocation to \$225,000, of which \$75,000 were from UNICEF funds and \$150,000 from un-programmed funds. The Finns need new pasteurizing plants and cooling plants. My recommendations provide for nineteen cooling plants but more are needed. A large part of the agricultural portion of Finland went to the USSR under the peace settlement and the dairy industry which formerly existed there has been forced to move into various small valleys in the remaining part of the country.
3. The fodder used for winter feeding of dairy cattle in Czechoslovakia and Poland is corn, some rye and millet, and steps are being taken to introduce legumes. In Czechoslovakia some sugar beet pulp is also used. Practically all of the countries visited could produce legumes in the shape of clover and alfalfa.

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4. I saw a great deal of hay in Bulgaria being taken to the railroad stations probably enroute to the USSR. Bulgaria could support considerably more livestock than it does at present.
5. Near Tirana, in Albania, I saw some herds of milch cattle which UNRRA had supplied - though still alive they were in very poor condition.
6. Prior to World War II the veterinary services in most of the "iron curtain" countries were staffed by Germans. These were highly competent veterinarians but they did not teach the local population anything at all in the way of veterinary science and in consequence when they were withdrawn the veterinary services broke down completely. The UN is now supplying US veterinarians paid with money from UNRRA unprogrammed balances, which, it should be noted, cannot be released except through ECA.
7. Conditions are very bad in Poland. Approximately 85% of the cattle have tuberculosis and the disease is spreading into the human population. Dr White, a highly competent American veterinarian, heads the program there and is teaching the Poles how to perform tuberculosis tests and what to do in the way of sanitation but the Poles probably will expel him eventually to please the USSR.

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