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CONTINUED INCREASES IN USSR LIVESTOCK NUMBERS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

USSR

During the period of the Three-Year Livestock Development Plan (1949 - 1951), the number of livestock in kolkhozes increased as follows: cattle 50 percent, including cows 75 percent; hogs 189 percent; sheep and goats 46 percent; and fowl 342 percent.(1)

At the end of 1950, the number of livestock in kolkhozes exceeded the pre-war level as follows: cattle 40 percent; hogs 49 percent; and sheep and goats 63 percent.

In 1951, the number of collectivized livestock in kolkhozes increased over 1950 as follows: cattle 12 percent, including cows 15 percent; hogs 26 percent; sheep and goats 8 percent; horses 8 percent; and fowl 50 percent.(2) In sovkhozes, the number of fowl increased 27 percent in 1951, and the total number of fowl possessed by all categories of owners (kolkhozes, sovkhozes, kolkhoz workers, and industrial workers and employees) increased over 1950 by more than 60,000 head.(3)

At the beginning of 1952, the proportion of collectivized livestock to the total livestock in kolkhozes and sovkhozes was as follows: cattle 56 percent; hogs 64 percent; and sheep and goats 78 percent.(1)

By the end of 1954, the number of beehives in the USSR must increase by 45 percent, and the commercial yield of honey per beehive by more than 65 percent over 1951.(4)

Karelo-Finnish SSR

In 1951, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of the republic increased over 1950 as follows: cattle 7.1 percent; hogs 7.9 percent; sheep 14 percent; horses 4.1 percent; and fowl 35.7 percent.

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In 1952, the number of livestock in the republic is to increase as follows: cattle 24 percent; hogs 30.1 percent; sheep 35.2 percent; horses 5.4 percent; and fowl 66 percent. The milk yield per cow in the republic is to increase by 64 percent.(5)

Estonian SSR

In 1951, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of the republic increased over 1950 as follows: cattle 24.3 percent; hogs 38 percent; sheep 25.5 percent; and fowl almost 100 percent. The number of livestock in sovkhoses of the Ministry of State Farms Estonian SSR increased as follows: cattle 27 percent; hogs 20 percent; horses 10 percent; and fowl 30 percent.(6)

In 1952, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of the republic is to increase as follows: cattle 15 percent, including cows 14 percent; hogs 12 percent; and sheep 5.5 percent.(7)

In 1951, kolkhozes of the republic delivered to the state 30,000 metric tons of milk in excess of plan.(8)

In 1951, the productivity of dairy cattle in the republic increased 33 percent over 1950.(9) Average milk yield per cow was 2,398 kilograms, which was 769 kilograms greater than in 1950.(10) In 1952, milk yield in kolkhozes of the republic is to increase 20 percent.(6)

Sovkhoses of the republic met the 1951 plan for meat deliveries 109 percent.(6)

Latvian SSR

During the period of the postwar Five-Year Plan, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of the republic increased as follows: cattle 20 percent; hogs 59 percent; and sheep and goats 25 percent. Kolkhozes fulfilled the Three-Year Livestock Plan as follows: cattle 125 percent, including cows 109.4 percent; hogs 104.5 percent; and sheep 311.6 percent. By 1952, all kolkhozes had four livestock farms.(11)

In 1951, the number of livestock in the republic increased over 1950 as follows: cattle 10.3 percent; hogs 40.7 percent; sheep 44.9 percent; and fowl 73.8 percent. In 1952, the number of livestock in the republic is to increase over 1951 as follows: cattle at least 20 percent and hogs 17 percent. The birth rate in the republic is to be at least 14 pigs per sow and at least 120 lambs per 100 ewes.(12) The number of livestock in kolkhozes of the republic is to increase as follows: cattle 18 percent and hogs 16 percent.(13)

In 1952, milk yield per cow in the republic is to increase 24 percent.(14)

Lithuanian SSR

During the period 1949 through 1951, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of the republic increased as follows: cattle 67.3 percent; hogs 153.6 percent; sheep 188 percent; and fowl 146.5 percent.(15)

In 1951, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of the republic increased over 1950 as follows: cattle 62.5 percent (16), including cows 49.2 percent (17); hogs 67.2 percent; sheep 27.5 percent; and fowl 71.6 percent.(16) In 1951, the number of collectivized livestock in kolkhozes of the republic increased over 1950 as follows: cattle 61.9 percent, including cows 48.2 percent; hogs 66.1 percent; sheep 28.1 percent; and fowl 67.8 percent.(18) By 1952, 96 percent of all kolkhozes had four livestock farms.(17)

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In 1952, kolkhozes of the republic have pledged to increase the number of livestock as follows: cattle 46 percent, including cows 38.5 percent; hogs 65.9 percent; sheep 16 percent; and fowl 53 percent. Sovkhozes of the republic have pledged to increase the number of livestock as follows: cattle 12 percent, including cows 19 percent; and hogs 12 percent.(19) Sovkhozes of Shyaulay Oblast have pledged to increase the number of livestock as follows: cattle 14 percent; hogs 30 percent; and fowl 50 percent.(18)

During the period 1949 through 1951, deliveries to the state from the republic increased as follows: milk slightly over two times; meat 2.5 times, including pork three times; and eggs seven times.

During the same period, average milk yield per cow in the republic increased 1,085 kilograms and in 1951 amounted to 2,917 kilograms.(15)

In 1952, kolkhozes of the republic as a whole have pledged to obtain milk yields of up 1,800 liters per cow (19); kolkhozes of the various oblasts have pledged similar yields as follows: Vil'nyus 1,500 liters, Kaunas and Klaypeda 1,800 liters, and Shyaulay 1,750 liters.(18)

In 1952, sovkhozes of the republic as a whole have pledged to obtain an average milk yield per cow of 3,300 liters (19); sovkhozes of Shyaulay Oblast have pledged an average yield of 3,400 liters.(18)

In 1952, kolkhozes of the republic as a whole have pledged to obtain the following wool clips: at least 3.5 kilograms per semifine-wooled sheep; at least 2.2 kilograms per semicoarse-wooled sheep; and at least 2.0 kilograms per coarse-wooled sheep.(18)

Belorussian SSR

During the period 1949 through 1951, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of the republic increased as follows: cattle 1.3 times, including cows 2.8 times; hogs 3.7 times; sheep and goats 1.7 times; fowl 2.4 times (20); and horses 1.5 times.(21)

At the end of 1951, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of the republic compared with the prewar number as follows: cattle 133.2 percent; hogs 134.2 percent; sheep 142.5 percent; and horses 106.8 percent.(22)

As of 1 January 1952, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of the republic had increased over the number on 1 January 1941 as follows: cattle 49.8 percent; hogs 74.8 percent; and sheep and goats 62.2 percent.(23)

By 1952, the number of adult fowl in the republic had increased almost two times and the number of water fowl 70 times over the prewar period.(24)

The following table shows 1952 pledges given by kolkhozes of the republic in a letter to Stalin (20):

Oblast	<u>Birth Rate, per 100 Females</u>				Milk Yield, per Cow (liters)	Wool Clip, per Sheep (kg)
	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Pigs (per sow)</u>	<u>Lambs</u>	<u>Colts</u>		
Baranovich	85	14	125	65	1,800	2.5
Bobruysk	90	14	125	65	1,500	2.5
Brest	90	14	120	75	1,600	2.5

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<u>Oblast</u>	<u>Birth Rate, per 100 Females</u>				<u>Milk Yield per Cow (liters)</u>	<u>Wool Clip, per Sheep (kg)</u>
	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Pigs (per sow)</u>	<u>Lambs</u>	<u>Colts</u>		
Gomel'	75	14	125	60	1,500	3.0
Grodno	90	14	125	60	1,700	3.0
Minsk	90	14	120	60	1,600	3.0
Mogilev	90	14	120	65	1,500	2.7
Molodechno	90	14	135	60	1,500	2.5
Pinsk	95	14	120	80	1,400	2.5
Poles'ye	85	12	110	60	1,500	3.0
Polotsk	90		130	70	1,600	2.5
Vitebsk	80	12	130	60	1,500	2.5

Ukrainian SSR

By 1947, the number of livestock in sovkhoses of the republic compared with the prewar number as follows: cattle 48 percent; hogs nearly 30 percent; and sheep 27 percent. By 1951, the number of livestock in sovkhoses had increased over the prewar number as follows: cattle 38 percent; hogs 40 percent; and sheep 17 percent. Between 1947 and 1951, the number of fowl in sovkhoses increased 3.5 times.(25)

During the period 1949 through 1951, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of the republic increased as follows: cattle 60 percent, including cows 190 percent; hogs 215 percent; sheep 110 percent; and fowl 340 percent.(26)

In 1951, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of the republic increased over 1950 as follows: cattle 21 percent; hogs 25 percent; and sheep and goats 29 percent.(27)

During the period 1949 through 1951, the number of livestock in kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Poltava Oblast increased as follows: cattle 45.2 percent; hogs 119 percent; sheep 125 percent; and fowl more than 3 times.

In 1951, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of Chernigov Oblast increased over 1950 as follows: cattle 28 percent; hogs 15 percent; sheep 25 percent; and fowl 34 percent.(28)

By the end of 1951, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of Kiev Oblast had increased over 1940 as follows: cattle 60 percent; hogs 1.3 times; sheep 1.6 times; and fowl 2.5 times.(29)

The following table shows 1950 pledges given by kolkhozes of the republic in a letter to Stalin (30):

<u>Oblast</u>	<u>Birth Rate, per 100 Females</u>			
	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Pigs (per sow)</u>	<u>Lambs</u>	<u>Colts</u>
Chernigov		14	125	
Dnepropetrovsk		13	115	
Khar'kov		14	110	

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Birth Rate, per 100 Females

<u>Oblast</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Pigs (per sow)</u>	<u>Lambs</u>	<u>Colts</u>
Kiev		15	115	
Odesa		15	120	
Poltava	93	13	110	
Rovno	90	13	120	
Sumy	90	13	120	62
Vinnitsa		14	120	
Zakarpatskaya	94	15	115	60
Zaporozh'ye	95		115	

Before the war, there were in kolkhozes of the republic 22,209 apiaries, in which there were 1,247,500 beehives. More than 82 percent of all kolkhozes had apiaries. The average kolkhoz apiary was composed of 54 beehives. In addition to those in kolkhozes, there were 459,800 beehives which belonged to individual kolkhoz workers, industrial workers, and employees.

During the war and the German occupation, Ukrainian apiculture virtually ceased. In May 1944, there were in kolkhozes only 4,623 apiaries (20 percent of the prewar level) with 120,800 beehives (10 percent of the prewar level).

In 1952, more than 90 percent of kolkhozes in the republic again had apiaries. The average apiary is composed of 63 beehives in the republic as a whole, 100 and more beehives in individual oblasts. In Zakarpatskaya and Izmail' oblasts, 75 percent of the kolkhozes, and in Chernovtsy Oblast 100 percent, have apiaries; the average apiary in Chernovtsy Oblast consists of 48 beehives.(31)

In 1951, deliveries to the state in kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic increased over 1950 as follows: meat 32,000 metric tons; milk 286,000 metric tons; wool 25,000 metric tons.(32)

In 1951, deliveries to the state in sovkhoses of the republic increased over 1950 as follows: meat 100,000 quintals; milk 451,000 quintals, and eggs 11.6 million.(33)

Of the six oblasts listed below, the first four had met their 6-month meat delivery plans as of 1 May, the last two as of 10 May. As of these dates, the kolkhozes, sovkhoses, subsidiary state enterprises, cooperative organizations, and individual kolkhoz workers of the various oblasts had achieved the following successes:

Dnepropetrovsk Oblast: met the 6-month meat delivery plan 100.5 percent; delivered 13 percent more meat than as of 1 May 1951. Kolkhozes of the oblast had met the 1952 pork delivery plan 41.7 percent.

Poltava Oblast: met the 6-month meat delivery plan 103.7 percent; delivered 20 percent more meat than as of 1 May 1951. Kolkhozes of the oblast had met the 1952 pork delivery plan 42.2 percent.

Sumy Oblast: met the 6-month meat delivery plan 113.5 percent; delivered 35 percent more meat than as of 1 May 1951. Kolkhozes of the oblast had met the 1952 pork delivery plan 52.5 percent.

Zaporozh'ye Oblast: met the 6-month meat delivery plan 117.4 percent; delivered 16 percent more meat than as of 1 May 1951. Kolkhozes of the oblast had met the 1952 pork delivery plan 48.8 percent.(34)

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Khar'kov Oblast: met the 6-month meat delivery plan 102.3 percent; delivered 23 percent more meat than as of 10 May 1951. Kolkhozes of the republic had met the 1952 pork delivery plan 46.7 percent.

Kirovograd Oblast: met the 6-month meat delivery plan 100.2 percent; delivered 17 percent more meat than as of 10 May 1951. Kolkhozes of the oblast had met the 1952 pork delivery plan 40.9 percent.(35)

As of 15 May, sovkhoses of the Ministry of State Farms of the republic had met the 6-month meat delivery plan 103.1 percent; they had delivered 70 percent more meat than as of 15 May 1951. As of the same date, they had delivered 41.3 percent more milk than during the corresponding period in 1951.(36)

As of 10 May, Izmail' Oblast had met the 6-month egg delivery plan 103.6 percent; the kolkhozes, sovkhoses, subsidiary state enterprises, cooperative organizations, and individual kolkhoz workers of the oblast had delivered 60 percent more eggs than as of 10 May 1951.(27)

In 1951, average milk yield per cow in sovkhoses of the republic increased 342 liters over 1940, (33) and reached 2,440 kilograms.(25)

The following table shows 1952 pledges given by kolkhozes of the republic in a letter to Stalin (38):

<u>Oblast</u>	<u>Average Milk Yield per Cow</u>	<u>Wool Clip per Sheep</u>
Chernovtsy	Exceed 1952 plan by 7 percent	
Dnepropetrovsk	Exceed 1952 plan by 10 percent	3.4 kilograms
Drogobych	Exceed 1952 plan by 7 percent	
Izmail'	Exceed 1952 plan by 4 percent	
Kamenets-Podol'skiy	Exceed 1952 plan by 4 percent	
Khar'kov	50 percent increase over 1951	
Kherson	Exceed 1952 plan by 6 percent	4.6 kilograms (fine-wooled)
Kiev	2,200 liters	
Kirovograd	Exceed 1952 plan by 12 percent	
L'vov	Exceed 1952 plan by 6 percent	
Nikolayev	Exceed 1952 plan by 6 percent	
Odessa	1,750 liters	
Poltava	1,700 liters	
Stalino	Exceed 1952 plan by 25 percent	
Sumy	Exceed 1952 plan by 13 percent	
Ternopol'	Exceed 1952 plan by 7 percent	
Vinnitsa	Exceed 1952 plan by 7 percent	

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<u>Oblast</u>	<u>Average Milk Yield per Cow</u>	<u>Wool Clip per Sheep</u>
Volyn	Exceed 1952 plan by 10 percent	3.0 kilograms
Voroshilovgrad	Exceed 1952 plan by 25 percent	4.0 kilograms (fine-wooled)
Zakarpatskaya	1,800 liters	
Zaporozh'ye	46 percent increase over 1951	
Zhitomir		4.0 kilograms
<u>Moldavian SSR</u>		

During the period 1949 through 1951, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of the republic increased as follows: cattle six times, including cows five times; hogs seven times; sheep and goats four times (2); and fowl 16 times.(39)

In 1951, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of the republic increased over 1949 as follows: cattle three times, including cows 2.5 times; hogs 2.5 times; sheep more than two times; and fowl more than nine times.(40)

In 1951, kolkhozes of the republic fulfilled the livestock development plan as follows: cattle 123 percent, including cows 118 percent; hogs 117 percent; sheep and goats 107 percent; horses 102 percent; and fowl 145 percent.(41)

By 1952, the proportion of collectivized livestock to total livestock in kolkhozes of the republic had risen to the following levels: cattle 54.3 percent; hogs 59.5 percent; and sheep 34.1 percent.(42)

In 1951, gross milk yield in kolkhozes of the republic had more than doubled and gross wool yield tripled as compared with 1949.(40)

In 1951, the republic produced 1.7 times as much milk and 2.1 times as much pork as in 1950.(43)

In 1951, gross milk yield in kolkhozes of the republic increased 50 percent and gross wool clip 82 percent over 1950. Deliveries to the state increased as follows: meat more than 50 percent; milk 70 percent; eggs 98 percent; and wool 82 percent.(42)

In 1952, kolkhozes of the republic have pledged to obtain an average milk yield of 2,000 liters per cow, an average wool clip of 3.7 kilograms per fine-wooled sheep, 3.6 kilograms per semicoarse-wooled sheep, and 2.5 kilograms per coarse-wooled sheep, and egg production of 100 eggs per laying hen. They have also pledged to raise at least 90 calves and 105 lambs per 100 females and 14 pigs per sow.(44)

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The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 plan for procurement of animal products in okrugs of the republic:

Okrug	10 May (45)				20 May (46) (39)				1 June (47)				20 June (48)	
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Wool	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Wool	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Wool	Wool	
Bel'tay	55.6	30.5	48.0	22.3	57.6	36.0	56.1	41.6	63.4	43.1	65.1	67.0	101.6	
Kagul'	49.3	21.5	40.9	19.5	50.7	26.5	48.0	29.5	53.6	32.8	57.3	59.6	88.4	
Kishinev	47.5	21.3	37.4	16.4	50.0	26.1	44.1	37.6	55.5	32.8	51.5	67.2	88.6	
Tiraspol'	47.6	22.1	42.2	28.6	49.3	27.6	49.3	55.0	54.5	34.7	59.1	74.1	93.2	

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Georgian SSR

Kolkhozes of South Osetian Autonomous Oblast had met the 1952 state 6-month wool delivery plan 104 percent, as of 10 May.(49)

Armenian SSR

During the period 1949 through 1951, milk yield per cow increased 22 percent and wool clip per sheep 25 percent over 1947.(50)

Azerbaijdzhan SSR

In 1951, the cattle procurement plan was fulfilled only 97.8 percent in the republic because of the unsatisfactory operation of the Azerbaijdzhan Zagotskot (Cattle Procurement) Office. The milk procurement plan was fulfilled 101.4 percent.(51)

In 1951, kolkhozes of the republic fulfilled the horse-raising plan 102.2 percent and the colt-raising plan 112.1 percent. The number of horses in kolkhozes of the republic has increased 27.8 percent during 1950 and 1951; it has increased 15 percent over 1940. In 1951, kolkhozes obtained an average of 64 colts per 100 females.(52)

In 1951, the republic delivered 25,180 more quintals of wool to the state than in 1950.(53)

RSFSR

During the period 1949 through 1951, the number of livestock in sovkhoses of the republic increased as follows: cattle 69.7 percent; hogs 124.5 percent; sheep and goats 95.4 percent; and fowl 125.7 percent.(1)

The number of bee colonies kept in two-frame hives is steadily increasing in kolkhozes of the republic; there were 4,400 such colonies in 1948, 10,300 in 1949, 23,200 in 1950, and 44,500 in 1951.(54)

In 1951, the number of livestock in sovkhoses of Moscow Oblast increased over 1948 as follows: cattle 44.5 percent; hogs 32 percent, including sows 73.5 percent; sheep 60 percent; and fowl 78.4 percent.(55)

During the period 1949 through 1951, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of Moscow Oblast increased as follows: cattle 23.6 percent, including cows 64 percent; hogs 78 percent; sheep 20 percent; and fowl 77 percent.(56)

In 1951, the number of livestock in sovkhoses of Moscow Oblast increased over 1950 as follows: cattle 11.7 percent; hogs 24.2 percent; sheep 11.9 percent; and fowl 9 percent. In 1952, sovkhoses of Moscow Oblast have pledged to raise 90 calves per 100 cows and 16 pigs per sow.(57)

During the period 1949 through 1951, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of Leningrad Oblast increased as follows: cattle 41.7 percent; hogs 1.5 times; sheep 20.4 percent; and fowl 1.7 times.(58)

In 1951, the number of livestock in sovkhoses of Leningrad Oblast increased over 1950 as follows: cattle 6 percent; hogs 17 percent; and fowl 23 percent.(59)

During the period 1949 through 1951, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of Ivanovo Oblast increased as follows: cattle 33 percent; hogs 90 percent; sheep 45 percent; and fowl three times. In 1952, kolkhozes of the oblast have pledged to exceed the livestock development plan by the following percentages: cattle 2; hogs 4.8; sheep 4.4; and fowl 3.1.(60)

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In 1952, kolkhozes of Kalinin Oblast have pledged to increase the number of livestock as follows: cattle 14.0 percent; hogs 21.0 percent; sheep 25.0 percent; horses 6.0 percent; and fowl 50.0 percent. They have pledged to raise at least 90 calves, 130 lambs, and 65 colts per 100 females, and 12 pigs per sow.(61)

During the period 1949 through 1951, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of Kaliningrad Oblast increased as follows: cattle 32.3 percent, including cows 56.7 percent; hogs 3 times; sheep 100 percent; and fowl 7.5 times. The Three-Year Livestock Development Plan was fulfilled as follows: cattle 104.7 percent; hogs 118 percent; and sheep 200 percent.(62)

In 1952, Tula Oblast has pledged to obtain the following natural livestock increases: 90 calves, 120 lambs, and 60 colts per 100 females and 15 pigs per sow.(63)

In 1952, kolkhozes of Smolensk Oblast have pledged to increase the number of livestock over 1951 as follows: cattle 24 percent, including cows 25 percent; hogs 42 percent; and sheep 23 percent. They have pledged to raise at least 85 calves, 150 lambs, and 55 colts per 100 females, and 14 pigs per sow.(64)

During the period 1949 through 1951, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of Komi ASSR increased as follows: cattle 30.6 percent; hogs 60.4 percent; sheep 29.7 percent; deer 14 percent; horses 24.5 percent; and fowl two times.(65) In 1950, the number of fowl in kolkhozes of the republic increased almost 100 percent.(3)

During the period 1949 through 1951, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of Ryazan' Oblast increased as follows: cattle 45.6 percent, including cows 101.6 percent; hogs 284 percent, including sows 271 percent; sheep 104 percent; and fowl 6.5 times.(65)

Kolkhozes of Mordva ASSR fulfilled the 1951 livestock development plan as follows: cattle 100.5 percent and sheep 110.7 percent.(66)

During the period 1947 through 1951, inclusively, the number of beehives in kolkhozes of Novgorod Oblast increased from 6,800 to 7,300, i.e., by only 500 hives or 7 percent. During this period, nearly 3,000 bee colonies were brought into the oblast for the organization of new apiaries. Almost one half of the kolkhozes in the oblast have either no or small and unproductive apiaries. The average-sized apiary at the beginning of 1952 consisted of 17 hives, and honey collection during the last few years did not exceed 18-22 kilograms per hive annually.

Development of apiculture in kolkhozes of Bashkir ASSR is not satisfactory. For a number of years, kolkhozes of the republic have not fulfilled the state apiculture development plan. In 1945, there were nearly 200,000 hives in kolkhoz apiaries; but by the beginning of 1952, the number of hives had decreased to 177,000. The honey yield is low. While the average-sized apiary consists of 70 hives, nearly 300 kolkhozes have apiaries with only 5-20 hives.(31)

In 1951, the number of cattle in kolkhozes of Krasnodar Kray increased by 13.7 percent over 1950.(67)

At the beginning of 1952, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of North Osetian ASSR had increased over the prewar level as follows: cattle 178.7 percent; hogs 203 percent; and sheep and goats 166 percent. In 1952, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of the republic is to increase as follows: cattle 13 percent; hogs 25 percent; and sheep and goats 18 percent.(68)

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In 1952, at least 100 new apiaries are to be organized in kolkhozes of Dagestan ASSR. During the last few years, state honey yield has not exceeded 10 kilograms per hive annually. Of 722 kolkhozes in the republic, only 318 (44 percent) have apiaries. The number of beehives was as follows: 6,405 in 1949, 6,815 in 1950, and 6,300 in 1951. According to size, kolkhoz apiaries in the republic may be grouped as follows: 33.3 percent have up to five hives; 43.7 percent have 6-20 hives; 15 percent have 21-50 hives; and 8 percent have over 50 hives.(31)

During the period of the postwar Five-Year Plan, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of Altay Kray increased as follows: cattle 92 percent; hogs more than five times; sheep and goats 96 percent; and horses 52 percent.(69)

In 1951, deliveries to the state in sovkhoses of Moscow Oblast increased over 1948 as follows: meat 113.9 percent; milk 109.9 percent; and eggs 132 percent.(55) In kolkhozes of the oblast, 1951 deliveries increased over 1948 as follows: meat 62.3 percent; milk 83.7 percent; eggs 125.6 percent; and wool 95.4 percent.(56)

In 1951, deliveries to the state in sovkhoses of Moscow Oblast increased over 1950 as follows: meat 32.9 percent, milk 21.8 percent; and eggs 34.9 percent.(55) In kolkhozes of the oblast have pledged to meet the delivery plan in full and to produce in excess of plan 5,000 quintals of meat, 15,000 quintals of milk, and 1,600,000 eggs.(57)

During the period 1949 through 1951, average milk yield per cow in sovkhoses of Moscow Oblast increased 22 percent and at the end of 1951 had reached 3,584 kilograms (55), which was an increase of 241 kilograms over 1950. In 1952, sovkhoses of the oblast have pledged to obtain an average yield per cow of 4,000 kilograms.(57)

In 1951, deliveries to the state in sovkhoses of Leningrad Oblast increased over 1950 as follows: meat 40 percent; milk 18 percent; and eggs 65 percent.(59)

In 1952, kolkhozes of Ivanovo Oblast have pledged to obtain an average milk yield of 1,610 liters per cow (60)

In 1952, kolkhozes of Kalinin Oblast have pledged to obtain an average milk yield of 1,500 kilograms and the following wool clips: 3.6 kilograms per semifine-wooled and semicourse-wooled sheep and 2.0 kilograms per coarse-wooled sheep.(61)

In 1952, Tula Oblast has pledged to obtain the following average yields: 1,700 liters of milk per cow, 4.0 kilograms of wool per semifine-wooled sheep, 3.5 kilograms per semicourse-wooled sheep, 2.2 kilograms per coarse-wooled sheep, 80 eggs per laying hen, and 40 kilograms of honey per bee colony.(63)

In 1952, kolkhozes of Smolensk Oblast have pledged to obtain an average milk yield of 1,500 kilograms per cow.(64)

In 1951, deliveries to the state in Crimea Oblast increased over 1950 by 39,700 quintals of milk, 2,670 quintals of wool, and 4 million eggs.(70)

In 1951, deliveries to the state in kolkhozes of Krasnodar Kray increased over 1950 by 85,400 quintals of meat, 432,800 hectoliters of milk, 3,900 quintals of wool, and 20.2 million eggs.(67)

In 1952, kolkhozes of Altay Kray have pledged to obtain an average milk yield of 1,700 liters per cow and an average wool yield of 4 kilograms per sheep.(69)

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Kazakh SSR

During the period 1949 through 1951, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of Aktyubinsk Oblast increased as follows: cattle 30 percent; hogs 220 percent; sheep and goats 80 percent; horses 54 percent; and fowl 14 times.(71)

Since early spring 1952, the poultry incubator stations of the Ministry of Agriculture Kazakh SSR have hatched hundreds of thousands of chicks. There are now 61 poultry incubator stations in the republic; each is equipped with one or two incubators. In 1952, the stations will hatch 6,300,000 chicks; these will be sent to kolkhoz poultry farms or sold to the population. Construction of 50 new incubator stations is in progress.(72)

In 1952, the number of cattle in kolkhozes of the republic is to increase 9.5 percent and the number of sheep 47 percent.(73)

The following table shows 1952 pledges given by kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic for percentage increases over 1951 in the number of livestock and for the number of sheep to be sheared mechanically (data is from source 74, except that noted with an asterisk, which is from source 75):

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Oblast		Camels	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep and Goats	Horses	Fowl	Sheep to Be Sheared Mechanically
Akmolinsk			13.0	103.4	22.8			
Aktyubinsk		12.0	7.5	38.0	22.5	7.0	83.4	450,000
Alma-Ata			5.5	43.0	30.7		40.0	500,000
Dzhambul	Kolkhozes		5.0	50.0	35.4		60.4	550,000
	Sovkhozes		21.0*	11.0*	45.0*		105.0	500,000
East Kazakhstan			14.5	50.0	22.5	10.0	35.0	400,000
Gur'yev								400,000
Karaganda	Kolkhozes		9.0	67.0	28.8	3.0	350.0	550,000
	Sovkhozes		31.2*	22.0*	60.9*	6.1*	78.5*	
Kokchetav			17.3	114.6	30.1	4.0		100,000
Kustanay			15.7	111.3	27.7	8.0	62.3	250,000
Kzyl-Orda								250,000
North Kazakhstan			15.3	40.0	28.6	10.6	60.0	100,000
Pavlodar	Kolkhozes		13.8	163.0	28.2	11.0	120.0	350,000
	Sovkhozes		35.0*	81.0*	62.0*	22.0*	166.0*	
Semipalatinsk	Kolkhozes		9.0	53.4	28.2	9.4		
	Sovkhozes		26.9*		40.3*	13.6*	66.0*	
South Kazakhstan			10.2	55.1	26.0	3.0	107.0	600,000
Taldy-Kurgan			8.7	20.0	28.4	6.7	26.0	550,000
West Kazakhstan								500,000

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The following table shows 1952 livestock birth-rate pledges given by kol-khozes and sovkhazes of the republic (data is from source 75, except that noted with an asterisk, which is from source 74):

Oblast		Birth Rate, per 100 Females					
		Calves	Pigs (per sow)	Lambs	Kids	Lambs and Kids	Colts
Akmolinsk	Kolkhozes	85	13	107			72
	Sovkhazes	90	15	102			90
Aktyubinsk	Kolkhozes	85	13	105*		112	85
	Sovkhazes	90	14			110	90
Alma-Ata	Kolkhozes	80	12	110	115		75
	Sovkhazes	85	13			110	80
Dzhambul	Kolkhozes	80	12	107*		112	75
	Sovkhazes	93	15	103			82
East Kazakhstan	Kolkhozes	80	13	107			72
Gur'yev	Kolkhozes	80		110			75
Karaganda	Kolkhozes	85	12	111			86
	Sovkhazes	88	14	111			80
Kokchetav	Kolkhozes	90	15	105			85
	Sovkhazes	95	15	110			85
Kustanay	Kolkhozes	81	15	106	110		78
	Sovkhazes	92	15	102			85
Kzyl-Orda	Kolkhozes	90		113			90
	Sovkhazes	91	13	115			90
North Kazakhstan	Kolkhozes	81	15	106			80
	Sovkhazes	86	15	106			82
Pavlodar	Kolkhozes	75	12	105			70
	Sovkhazes	85	13	100			74
Semipalatinsk	Kolkhozes	80	11, 12*	107			75
	Sovkhazes	90.3		101.8			86.6
South Kazakhstan	Kolkhozes	88	13.7	107*		107	75
	Sovkhazes	88	13.7, 14*	107*		107	75
Taldy-Kurgan	Kolkhozes	76	11, 12*	105			71
	Sovkhazes	87	14	101			80
West Kazakhstan	Kolkhozes	85, 80*	12	100*		112	80
	Sovkhazes	91	15			112	80

In 1952, kolkhozes of the republic have pledged to fatten the following number of head of livestock: cattle 275,000; hogs 85,000; and sheep and goats 1,900,000. Sovkhazes have pledged to fatten the following number of head: cattle 44,800; hogs 62,500; and sheep and goats 89,900.

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In 1952, kolkhozes of the republic have pledged to inseminate artificially the following number of head of livestock: cattle 100,000 and sheep 5,500,000. Sovkhozes have pledged to inseminate artificially the following number of head: cattle 105,500 and sheep 595,000.

In 1952, the republic has pledged to organize cattle-breeding farms on 23 kolkhozes, sheep-breeding farms on 15 kolkhozes, hog-breeding farms on six kolkhozes, and horse-breeding farms on 10 kolkhozes. (76)

The following table shows 1952 pledges for fattening and artificial insemination of livestock in kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic (75):

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Oblast		Fattening (head)			Artificial Insemination (head)	
		Cattle	Hogs	Sheep and Goats	Cows	Sheep
Akmolinsk	Kolkhozes	18,000	12,500	100,000	6,100	400,000
	Sovkhozes	6,000	2,200	4,400	1,200	46,500
Akt'yubinsk	Kolkhozes	14,000	1,700	130,000	6,100	180,000
	Sovkhozes	2,700	6,500	1,400	1,400	47,800
Alma-Ata	Kolkhozes	21,000	3,200	180,000	13,600	580,000
	Sovkhozes	1,755	850	9,140		54,500
Dzhambul	Kolkhozes	22,000	2,100	280,000	610	523,000
	Sovkhozes	600	1,300	10,600		60,800
East Kazakhstan	Kolkhozes	15,000	9,600	80,000	4,500	327,000
Gur'yev	Kolkhozes	30,000		100,000 (sheep)	1,500	236,000
Karaganda	Kolkhozes	16,000	2,100	160,000	6,100	140,000
	Sovkhozes	2,950	2,500	3,320		22,000
Kokchetav	Kolkhozes	14,000	9,600	50,000	4,500	258,000
	Sovkhozes	2,700	2,000	2,100	400	16,400
Kustanay	Kolkhozes	17,000	9,000	50,000	4,500	236,000
	Sovkhozes	11,600	23,000	8,000	1,800	53,700
Kzyl-Orda	Kolkhozes	9,000		90,000	1,500	400,000
	Sovkhozes	1,750	200	5,350		35,400
North Kazakhstan	Kolkhozes	7,000	11,100	10,000	10,600	146,000
	Sovkhozes	4,200	16,150	4,500	1,800	26,000
Pavlodar	Kolkhozes	13,000	8,400	40,000	7,600	240,000
	Sovkhozes	5,400	9,000	10,000	1,800	68,000

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Semipalatinsk	Kolkhozes	14,000	4,900	120,000	4,500	33,000
	Sovkhozes	3,200	1,500	11,700	1,400	58,000
South Kazakhstan	Kolkhozes	19,000	4,900	160,000	10,600	614,000
	Sovkhozes	1,230	900	8,100		71,500
Taldy-Kurgan	Kolkhozes	19,000	4,900	160,000	4,500	600,000
	Sovkhozes	1,700	1,500	6,230	700	39,400
West Kazakhstan	Kolkhozes	21,000	2,100	190,000	7,700	29,000, incl goats

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In recent years, the wool yield per fine-wooled sheep has been as high as 4.5 kilograms in kolkhozes, and 4.9 kilograms in sovkhoses, of the republic.(77)

In 1952, the average wool clip per sheep must increase by more than 100 percent and the average milk yield per cow by 505 liters in kolkhozes of the republic.(73)

In 1952, sovkhoses of the republic have pledged to deliver livestock to procurement points with an average live weight per head as follows: cattle 360 kilograms; hogs 135 kilograms; and sheep 55 kilograms.

In 1952, kolkhozes of the republic have pledged to obtain the following average yields: 1,150 liters of milk per cow, 4.1 kilograms of wool per fine-wooled sheep, 3.7 kilograms per semifine-wooled sheep, 3.2 kilograms per semicoarse-wooled sheep, and 2.4 kilograms per coarse-wooled sheep. Sovkhoses have pledged to obtain the following average yields: 1,850 liters of milk per cow, 4.8 kilograms of wool per fine-wooled sheep, 3.9 kilograms per semifine-wooled sheep, 3.5 kilograms per semicoarse-wooled sheep, and 2.4 kilograms per coarse-wooled sheep. The following table shows the 1952 average-per-head pledges cited above according to oblasts of the republic. ⁷⁴data is from source 75, except that ⁷⁴ with an asterisk, which is from source 747:

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Oblast		Milk (liters)	Wool (Sheep) (kg)				Live Weight on Delivery (kg)			
			All	Fv	Sfv	Scv	Cw	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Akmolinsk	Kolkhozes	1,300		4.4	4.0	3.4*	2.4			
	Sovkhozes	2,000	3.7							
Akt'yubinsk	Kolkhozes	1,100	2.6	4.4*	4.0*	3.3*	2.3*			
	Sovkhozes		3.3							
Alma-Ata	Kolkhozes	1,200		4.2	3.8	3.2	2.6			
	Sovkhozes	1,900	3.8							
Dzhambul	Kolkhozes	1,200	3.0	4.3*	3.7*	3.1*	2.3*			
	Sovkhozes	1,800	4.2							
Rast Kazakhstan	Kolkhozes	1,300	2.8	3.9*	3.6*	3.0*	2.4*			
Gur'yev	Kolkhozes		2.5							
Karaganda	Kolkhozes	1,150		4.5	4.1	3.5	2.5	350*	150*	60*
	Sovkhozes	1,655		4.5	3.7	3.5	2.5	350	150	60
Kokchetav	Kolkhozes	1,650	3.3	4.4*	4.0*	3.4*	2.3*			
Kustanay	Kolkhozes	1,320		3.8	3.6	3.0	2.3	350	120	55
	Sovkhozes	2,000	4.0							
Kzyl-Orda	Kolkhozes			4.9			2.5	350		50
	Sovkhozes						2.6	400		55
North Kazakhstan	Kolkhozes	1,450		3.8	3.6	3.0	2.4*	350	120	50
	Sovkhozes	2,150	3.8					345	130	55
Pavlodar	Kolkhozes	1,250		4.5	4.0	3.4	2.4	350	150	46
	Sovkhozes	1,780		4.9	4.0	3.6	2.4			

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Semipalatinsk	Kolkhozes	1,150	2.8	3.9*	3.7*	3.1*	3.3*	350	110	55
	Sovkhozes		3.5							
South Kazakhstan	Kolkhozes	1,700		4.0	3.8	3.2	2.6	350		50
	Sovkhozes			3.9	4.7	3.8	3.1*	2.4*	350	130
Taldy-Kurgan	Kolkhozes	1,250						360	130	55
	Sovkhozes			4.1	3.7	3.1*	2.7*	380	120	55
West Kazakhstan	Kolkhozes	1,100			4.0	3.6	2.0	405	130	50
	Sovkhozes									

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Uzbek SSR

When shearing is performed seasonably and well, the following wool clips can be obtained per Astrakhan' sheep: 1.5-1.7 kilograms in spring, .8-1.2 kilograms in fall, or 2.3-2.9 kilograms annually. Wool clips of 1.2-1.3 kilograms in spring and .6-.8 kilogram in fall can be obtained per fat-tailed sheep. Electric shearing raises the wool clip by 200 grams or more per sheep.

That shearing should be performed seasonably is illustrated by the fact that on breeding farms in Surkhan-Dar'ya Oblast sheep shorn late during the spring of 1949 and 1950 yielded only .5-.6 kilogram of wool while those shorn early yielded .9-1.0 kilogram.(78)

Turkmen SSR

During the period 1949 through 1951, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of the republic was to have increased as follows: cattle 30 percent; sheep and goats 55 percent; and fowl almost two times. Actual results were as follows: cattle 15.5 percent increase; sheep and goats 4.9 percent increase; and fowl 8.8 percent decrease. Failure to fulfill the Three-Year Livestock Development Plan was due, primarily, to the low reproductivity rate of female livestock. In 1951, the average birthrate per 100 cows and ewes was 55 calves and 81 lambs, respectively.

In 1951, kolkhozes of Ashkhabad Oblast fulfilled the year-plan for livestock development as follows: cattle 72.5 percent; sheep and goats 57.2 percent; and fowl 10.9 percent (79)

During the period 1 April 1949 to 1 April 1952, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of the republic increased as follows: cattle 20.5 percent, including cows 23 percent; sheep and goats 23.5 percent, including Astrakhan' sheep 28 percent; horses 22 percent; and camels 24 percent. During the same period, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of Mary Oblast increased as follows: cattle 25 percent and sheep and goats 35 percent.(80)

The following table shows percent fulfillment of the 1952 plan for wool procurement in the republic:

Oblast	<u>1 June (81)</u>		<u>10 June (82)</u>		<u>15 June (83)</u>	
	<u>All Sectors</u>	<u>All Sectors</u>	<u>Kolkhozes</u>	<u>All Sectors</u>	<u>Kolkhozes</u>	
Republic as a whole	65.5	70.8		72.7		
Ashkhabad	71.9	74.9	80.0	77.8	82.4	
Chardzhou	62.3	68.9	71.2	69.3	71.7	
Mary	64.1	70.7	77.0	72.9	77.7	
Tashauz	47.0	53.5	56.6	54.6	57.8	

Kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic have pledged to raise wool productivity of Astrakhan' sheep 50-100 percent during the next 3 years.(84)

In 1951, the gross harvest of silkworm cocoons in the republic increased 11.1 percent over 1950.(85) As of 30 May, kolkhozes of the republic had met the 1952 cocoon procurement plan 85.8 percent, including those of Ashkhabad Oblast 59.2 percent, Chardzhou Oblast 113.2 percent, and Mary Oblast 104.5 percent.(86)

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Tadzhik SSR

During the period 1949 through 1951, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast increased as follows: cattle 40 percent and sheep and goats 65 percent.(87)

As of 1 March 1951, there were 9,464 calves in kolkhozes of the republic; as of the same date 1952, there were 12,272. As of 1 March 1952, there were 29,564 more lambs and kids in kolkhozes of the republic than as of the same date 1951.(88)

Kirgiz SSR

Sovkhozes of the Ministry of State Farms Kirgiz SSR fulfilled the Three-Year Livestock Development Plan as follows: cattle 113.4 percent; hogs 133.9 percent; sheep and goats 104.6 percent; and fowl 106.4 percent. They met the Two-Year Horse-Raising Plan (1950 - 1951) 124.3 percent.(89)

During the period 1949 through 1951, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of the republic increased as follows: cattle 41 percent; hogs 161.4 percent; sheep and goats 41.8 percent; horses 26.7 percent; and fowl 195 percent.

By the end of 1951, the number of livestock in kolkhozes of the republic had increased over 1940 as follows: cattle 108.5 percent; sheep and goats 152.8 percent; horses 54.8 percent (75); and fowl almost two times.

In 1952, the number of livestock in sovkhoses of the republic is to increase over 1951 as follows: cattle 13.2 percent; hogs 33.7 percent; sheep and goats 24.8 percent; and horses 12.5 percent.(90)

The following table shows 1952 pledges given by kolkhozes of the republic for percentage increases over 1951 in the number of livestock (75):

<u>Oblast</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Hogs</u>	<u>Sheep</u>
Republic as a whole	9.5	15.3	53.8	26.3
Dzhalal-Abad	8.7		45.7	33.9
Frunze	10.0		65.0	27.0
Issyk-Kul'	10.0		25.4	25.0
Osh	11.0		87.1	30.2
Talas	10.8		48.7	34.3
Tyan'-Shan'	13.0			28.3

In 1952, the republic has pledged the following birth rate per 100 females: 90 calves, 100 lambs, 110 kids, and 12 pigs per sow.(89)

In 1952, kolkhozes of the republic have pledged to fatten at least 40,000 head of cattle and 500,000 sheep. The republic has pledged to inseminate artificially 62,000 cows, 1,500,000 ewes, and 6,000 mares. By the end of 1952, there are to be 200,000 head of fine-wooled sheep, 720,000 semifine-wooled sheep, and 1,180,000 semicoarse-wooled sheep in kolkhozes of the republic; in sovkhoses, all sheep are to be fine-wooled and semifine-wooled types. The republic has pledged to crossbreed 1,400,000 sheep with fine-wooled and semifine-wooled rams.(75)

In 1951, republic meat deliveries to the state were 30 percent greater and wool deliveries 46 percent greater than in 1946.(75)

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In 1951, average milk yield per cow was 561 liters in kolkhozes of the republic, and 1,695 kilograms in sovkhoses of the republic. (91)

In 1951, average wool clip per sheep was 1.3 kilograms instead of the planned 2.6-3.0 kilograms in kolkhozes of the republic (92); it was 2.3 kilograms in sovkhoses of the republic. (91)

In 1952, average milk yield per cow is to be raised to 900 liters (91) [source 75 gives 1,000 kilograms] in kolkhozes of the republic, and 2,000 kilograms (91) [source 75 gives 2,100 kilograms] in sovkhoses of the republic.

In 1952, average wool clip per sheep is to be raised to 2.6 kilograms in kolkhozes of the republic, and 3.6 kilograms in sovkhoses of the republic. (91) Kolkhozes of the republic have pledged to obtain the following average clips in 1952 according to types of sheep: 4.1 kilograms per fine-wooled sheep; 3.7 kilograms per semifine-wooled sheep; 3.2 kilograms per semicoarse-wooled sheep; and 2.3 kilograms per coarse-wooled sheep. The following table shows these pledges according to oblasts (89):

Average Yield per Sheep

<u>Oblast</u>	<u>Fine-Wooled</u>	<u>Semifine-Wooled</u>	<u>Semicoarse-Wooled</u>	<u>Coarse-Wooled</u>
Dzhalal-Abad	4.0	3.6	3.1	2.2
Frunze	4.2	3.8	3.3	2.4
Issyk-Kul'	4.2	3.8	3.2	2.3
Osh	4.0	3.6	3.1	2.2
Talas	4.1	3.7	3.3	2.3
Tyan'-Shan'	4.0	3.7	3.2	2.4

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6. Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 3 Apr 52
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10. Sovetskaya Estoniya, 3 Feb 52
11. Sovetskaya Latvija, 11 Mar 52
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