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PLACE Kurgan-Tyube FERGANA		Tadzhikskaya SSR		COUNTRY USSR	A.F. CHART NO.
PROPER NAME		NAME OTHER THAN PROPER		MINISTRY & NO.	
SUBJECT City location and landmark; Vakhsh River valley-cotton growing center; canal im Stalin; industrial and municipal establishments-pedagogical and other schools, library, hospital, theater and hall					
SOURCE N: Trud (Labor), No. 76				CATEGORY IT;18;77;75	
AUTHOR E. Zhukova					
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The city of Kurgan-Tyube grew simultaneously with the development of the irrigation canal im Stalin. Located in the center of the Vakhsh-River valley, which produces grapes, jute, sugar cane,

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lemons, almonds, peaches, melons, eucalyptus and cotton, Kurgan-Tyube became one of the most important cotton centers of the country. Here the "504-Vakhsh" cotton, and a variety of other fine fibered cotton is cultivated.

The irrigational canal system in the valley of Vakhsh River is expanding -- new canals are under construction, existing ones are reconstructed, and thousands of hectares of land will become fertile.

13 JUN 1952 GTJ
The Kurgan-Tyube city has schools, an oil mill, a ginhouse, hospital, library, pedagogical school, theater of drama and music, the House of Culture and other cultural establishments. A landmark of ancient times--the ruins of an old citadel is on a hill by the entrance to the city.

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CODE	COUNTRY	CODE	POLITICAL SUBDIVISION AND ECONOMIC REGION		
491	USSR	1074			
LOCATION		INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY CODES			
Fergana		46			
DATE/INFO		DATE/SOURCE	EVAL.	MN. & NO.	AF CHART
DA.	MO.	YR.			
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MAJOR PRODUCT					

ITEM I: THE FERGANSKII CANAL--Source: Geography of the USSR.

"The Ferganskii Valley is one of the most important oases in all our deserts. It is located near the upper Syr-Darya River and is surrounded by high mountains in the North, South and East. The mountains protect the valley from shifting sands and cold winds. The gleaming ribbon of the Syr-Darya River traverses the entire length of the Ferganskii Valley. During the Tsarist Regime, the major part of the valley was not irrigated, and many areas became nothing but desert. Only minor streams were utilized in irrigation processes, while the waters of the Syr-Darya were not utilized at all. For

a long period of time, the Uzbek farmers contended that a major canal could divert the waters of the river for irrigation of the arid areas of the valley. It is quite obvious that small farm groups could not accomplish this task. With the coming of the Soviet regime, the united farmers of the Ferganskii Valley began construction of a canal. The government supplied blueprints, equipment and other resources necessary to the construction. Specialists, engineers and technicians were dispatched to the desert area. 160,000 workmen volunteered to participate in the project, and, during a period of only a month and a half, they dug 275 kilometers of the canal. The Ferganskii Canal is one of the largest irrigation canals in the world. The canal solved the irrigation problem and supplies many thousands of hectares of land with water. In those areas which were formerly arid and uncultivated, there are now cotton fields and acres of sweet pumpkins, grapes and pears. Millions of 'Pud'* of cotton are grown there every year, and the cotton harvest is larger in volume than that crop collected from all of the desert areas during the Tsarist Regime."

*PREPARING OFFICER'S NOTE: 36.07 POUNDS (A SOVIET UNIT OF MEASURE)

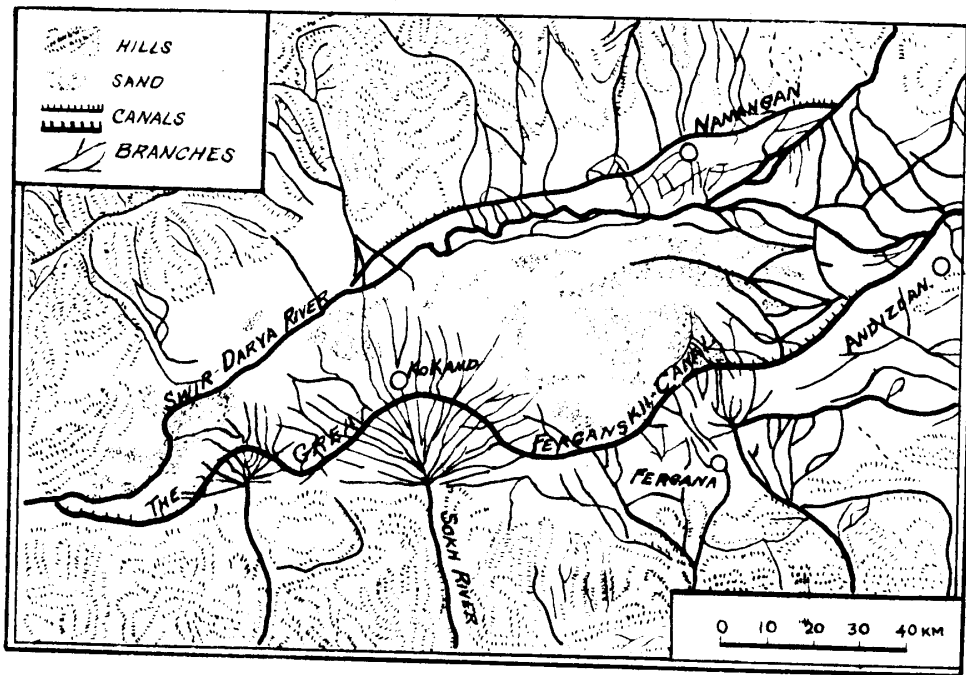
COUNTRY	USSR	CONFIDENTIAL	CARD NO.
SOURCE	AIR C-1092	PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES	4153457

ITEM II: THE FERGANSKII CANAL--Source: The Soviet Calendar for 1941.

"In 1939, the collective farmers of Fergana decided to construct a canal which would irrigate the land with the waters of the Naryn River, a tributary of the Syr-Darya. In 45 days, 270 kilometers of canal had been constructed. The width of the canal is from 6 to 25 meters, and 100 cubic meters of water may flow past a given point during a time period of one second. The workers removed 18,000,000 cubic meters of earth on an average, and 1,000 carloads of earth were excavated during a single hour. The canal was in operation after 31 Dec 39. Eighteen districts were benefited by the canal. This feat inspired the farmers of other neighboring republics to follow the example set for them in Fergana. The Tadzikakaya Soviet Socialist Republic extended the canal an additional 79 kilometers between the cities of Kanibadam and Leninabad."

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Incl #2: Overlay of map of the Ferganskii Canal

Source: Geography of the USSR, A Teachers Publication, Moscow, USSR, 1949, Pages 117, 118, and 119.

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