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ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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THE 1953-54 FOOD SITUATION IN THE SOVIET BLOC

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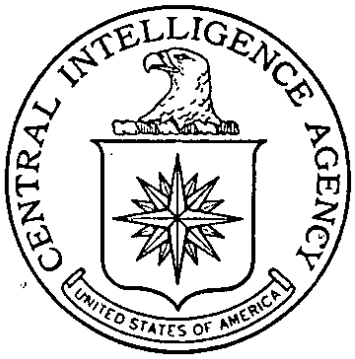

CIA/RR 58

12 April 1955

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ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT

THE 1953-54 FOOD SITUATION IN THE SOVIET BLOC

CIA/RR 58

(ORR Project 21.147)

NOTICE

The data and conclusions contained in this report do not necessarily represent the final position of ORR and should be regarded as provisional only and subject to revision. Comments and data which may be available to the user are solicited.

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FOREWORD

This report describes the 1953-54 food situation in the USSR, the European Satellites, and Communist China with comparisons of selected postwar and prewar years. The conventional method is employed in measuring the food supply and consumption situation within each country through the use of a "food balance." The balances are made for certain specified foodstuffs taken as indicators and show the broad use categories (net trade, waste, seed, industrial uses, stocks, and the like) which are subtracted from the total to derive as a residual the average daily quantity of the specified food available for per capita consumption in terms of kilograms and total energy consumption in terms of calories.

Food balances are of use primarily in comparing the year-to-year fluctuations in the availability of food within a given country. The food balances indicate the national average daily food available for consumption per capita. Although valuable as a tool in measuring the standard of living and economic progress, the food balance has definite disadvantages. The great disparities that exist in consumption levels between population groups are obscured by averages. In addition, the food "consumed" is based upon food available to the producer at the source level and the non-self-suppliers at the wholesale level. After retail sale the extent to which food is wasted, misused, or fed to animals by the non-self-suppliers is unknown.

This report should be considered as a preliminary and tentative analysis of the 1953-54 food situation in the Soviet Bloc. In particular the estimates of changes in stocks and the estimates of total gross availability of grain for use as food in the USSR should be considered tentative. Lack of information makes impossible any direct estimate of current consumption. It has been necessary, therefore, to use historical consumption information, evaluated in the light of current conditions and Soviet policies, to derive an estimate of consumption of grain for food during 1953-54. The estimate of changes in stocks is a product of the consumption estimate.

The Chinese Communist food balances are based upon the population estimates accepted as of 30 June 1954. Research had been completed before those population estimates were revised. Although the revisions do not materially alter the conclusions of the text, they do have

some significant effect upon individual estimates. For example, the comparison of prewar and postwar per capita caloric availability shown on page 36 indicates a smaller drop in average food availability than would be indicated if the revised population estimates had been used.

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None of the data in this report represents measured or weighed quantities. They are at best estimates based upon all available information and as such may deviate at least plus or minus 5 percent.

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THE 1953-54 FOOD SITUATION IN THE SOVIET BLOC*

Summary

The estimated availability of food during the 1953-54 consumption year for each of the countries in the Soviet Bloc was still below prewar levels. The availability of food for human consumption** during the period 1 July 1953 through 30 June 1954, in terms of calories per capita per day, ranged from a low of 1,645 in Albania to a high of 2,783 in Poland. The per capita caloric intake in the USSR was 2,598. Because of the wide variation in the availability of food within the Soviet Bloc, a summary of the food situation for each of the three major geographical areas (the USSR, the European Satellites, and Communist China) is given separately.

The availability of food in the USSR during the year 1 July 1953 through 30 June 1954, estimated at 2,598 calories per capita per day, was slightly lower than that of the previous year and about 6 percent below the prewar level. This decrease of the caloric intake for 1954 is the result of a lower 1953 production of the two most important food categories in the Soviet diet -- grain and potatoes.

Although there was a 13-percent drop in 1953 production of grain, a commodity that contributes two-thirds of the calories to the diet, the effect of this decrease on food consumption of grain products was modified by a probable release of 4.5 million metric tons*** of grain reserves. The availability of the so-called "quality" foods -- those foods such as meat, fats, oils, milk, fish, and sugar, that provide only about 20 percent of the total calories -- rose only slightly above the previous year's availability.

The pattern of the Soviet diet has remained about the same since prerevolutionary years. This pattern is one of a high-carbohydrate diet of starchy foods, grain and potatoes, and some of the world's

* The estimates and conclusions contained in this report represent the best judgment of ORR as of 1 October 1954 (except as noted in the Foreword).

** The specified foods employed in making the balances normally account for an estimated 95 percent of the total calories. Statistics indicated have not been adjusted to 100 percent.

*** Tonnages throughout this report are given in metric tons.

lowest consumption rates of protein and fatty foods. The requirements for a better balanced diet, high in proportion of "quality" foods -- proteins and fats -- rise as a nation's economy becomes industrialized and the population urbanized. The rapid industrial developments within the USSR have not been accompanied by improvement in the quality of the diet. This deficiency hinders labor productivity and underlies the recent emphasis on consumer welfare in general and food production in particular.

The "new course" initiated in 1953 and the policies attendant on it will probably result in an over-all increase in the next 2 or 3 years of food production. This increase may not be accompanied by a change in the composition of the diet and, barring an unusually favorable combination of weather and other factors, will probably not be great enough to raise per capita consumption, in terms of calories, above the 1938-39 level.

Some attempt has been made to improve the quality of the diet by imports of meat and other such foods. But the caloric equivalent of these imports was largely offset by exports of starchy foods -- grain and potatoes. It is consistent with Soviet policy that the USSR continues to export grain and is at the same time forced to withdraw grain from reserves for domestic consumption. The export policy depends upon political and economic considerations that usually circumvent restrictions arising from current production and utilization.

In its attempt to increase availability of grain, the USSR is taking a risk in trying to expand grain production in the areas of submarginal precipitation during the next 2 years. These areas have a record of almost complete crop failure in 2 out of 5 years. There is always the possibility of general drought in the traditional crop areas which, if severe enough, would reduce seriously the availability of food for human consumption.

The estimated availability of food for human consumption in the European Satellites during 1953-54, in terms of calories per capita, shows a slight increase over 1952-53 levels but, except in Poland, is still below prewar levels. The daily per capita caloric intake in 1953-54 ranged from a low in Albania of 1,644 to a high in Poland of 2,784, and the prewar average ranged from 1,757 in Albania to 2,813 in East Germany. This continued low level of consumption can be attributed to an increasing population and a lag in agricultural production.

In 1953, bread grain and potato production showed no increase over 1952, and in Poland and East Germany there was a reduction in bread grain production. The low production has forced Poland and Hungary, which are normally exporters of grain, to be net importers of bread grain in 1953-54 in order to maintain previous levels of bread consumption.

Of the quality foods (animal products, sugar, and vegetable oils), less meat and animal fat were produced in 1953 than in 1952. These two commodities were in short supply throughout the European Satellites in 1952-53, and this situation is expected to continue throughout 1953-54.

Total caloric intake in the European Satellites has decreased as compared with prewar levels, and at the same time the percentage of calories derived from animal products has also decreased. This situation has developed as a result of a sizable increase in both the urban and industrial labor force since the prewar period. Normally, this phenomenon is accompanied by an increase in the demand for more animal proteins and fat in the diet.

Satellite governments, realizing the adverse effects that inadequate food supplies and an increased economic demand for quality foods were having upon the labor productivity of the worker, announced the "new course" in the summer and fall of 1953. This program has placed a major emphasis on increasing agricultural production, particularly of animal products, to raise the diet standards of the worker. To date, the Satellites have not been successful in implementing their programs by increasing food supplies to non-self-suppliers. This is especially true of animal products, which are estimated to be in shorter supply this year than in 1952-53. There is no reason to believe that without large imports of meat the Satellite governments will be successful during the next 2 or 3 years in fulfilling the demands of the worker for animal products.

The analysis of the 1953-54 food situation in the European Satellites reveals no positive indication of intentions. In view of the unfavorable food situation in most of the Satellites, it is believed that their capabilities have been reduced as a result of inability to increase significantly food availabilities to the industrial labor force and build up state reserves of food. Of the Satellites, East Germany and Czechoslovakia are the most vulnerable from the point of

view of food supplies. Both are dependent upon bread grain and meat imports as an important source of supply for the industrial population. Interruption of these imports would create a major supply problem for the respective governments.

In 1953-54, the gross output of food in Communist China decreased slightly from the 1952-53 output. Gross output in 1952-53 was, in turn, slightly less than the prewar average but was the peak production under the Chinese Communists.

In the prewar period, China was a net importer of food grains and a major exporter of vegetable oilseeds, largely soybeans. In the postwar period, China has reversed its position as regards food grains and has become a net exporter. It has continued to be a major exporter of oil seeds, but after falling in World War II, oilseed exports have not regained their prewar level. In 1953-54, Communist China was a net exporter of food which amounted to roughly 3 percent of the national average diet -- about 56 calories per capita per day.

For Communist China the export of foodstuffs is an important means of acquiring capital for its industrialization program. Since the national diet is relatively low, however, the export of food has aroused some resentment. Domestic propaganda has attempted to minimize the importance of food exports to the USSR.

Very little is definitely known about the effect on food availability of the Chinese Communists' efforts to stockpile grain. While they have indicated that they hope to stockpile between 16 and 20 million tons of grain by the end of 1957, to date they have apparently made little progress toward this goal. Withdrawal of grain from the general supply, therefore, has apparently not been of sufficient magnitude to alter the level of food availability to a notable degree.

In 1953-54 the Chinese Communists were at a traditionally low consumption level, with a diet composed in large part of plant foods. The uneven incidence of poor crop conditions in different parts of the country, the governmental procurement and control of foodstuffs, and the possibility of excessive exports of certain specific food items probably combined to make the food situation for the individual consumer more difficult than is reflected by the food balance average.

The comparison, however, between different periods will not indicate that 1953-54 was an exceptionally bad year. With the slightly lower total production in 1953 the level of caloric availability was about the same because of a slight shift to the production of higher calorie foods:

Year	Index of Calories per Capita per Day
Prewar	100
1952-53	97
1953-54	97

The average level of food availability in Communist China, although apparently sufficient on an average basis, tends to obscure the periodic incidence of spring famines in local areas. Partly to conserve food and partly to gain greater control over the food supply for political purposes, the Chinese Communists have undertaken certain of the marketing functions for the greater portion of the grains. With this effort, the government has also introduced in selected cities rationing of certain major foodstuffs.

The variety and palatability of the Chinese Communist diet does not come up to Western standards. Grains contribute over 70 percent of the total calories; animal products contribute about 5 percent; and potatoes, vegetables, oilseeds, and miscellaneous foods make up the balance. Requirements for food are increasing. Failure of the government to meet increased food requirements will have adverse effects upon the economic program. The government has been urging the peasant to increase production, but plans and goals for increases in output tend to be unrealistic in terms of what can reasonably be expected. The government goal for the First Five Year Plan is a production increase of 30 percent over 1952. In two 5-year plans, they hope to raise agricultural production by roughly 70 percent. The achievement of a 6-percent increase in production by the end of 1957 would be a major accomplishment. The 10-year goal is even more unrealistic.

The analysis of the Chinese Communist food situation in 1953-54 reveals no positive indications of intentions. The government's capabilities have not been altered to any degree by the food situation. In carrying on the Korean conflict the Chinese Communists

proved capable of waging a relatively small war while at the same time increasing their export of foodstuffs. In the case of a major conflict the disruption of internal food movements would intensify food shortages in deficit areas. Although this is a possible vulnerability, it does not mean that it would affect the government's capabilities to wage a short war; control over the food supply allows the government to direct food to the military at the expense of the civilian population. The food situation in Communist China would improve somewhat if exports of food were curtailed or stopped -- either by the government or by Free World embargo.

I. Introduction.

The production of food in the USSR and the European Satellites occupies over half of the labor force and provides the people with only a modest diet. To provide even a less adequate diet requires the efforts of over 75 percent of Communist China's labor force. In the US only 16 percent of the labor force works in agriculture.

The failure of the countries in the Soviet Bloc to solve the food problem has given food supply a central position in government policy. This was stressed in the summer and fall of 1953 when the USSR and the European Satellites announced their "new course" which emphasized the need to improve both the quantity and variety of food production. Some of the Satellite governments have admitted that food shortages were adversely affecting industrial expansion and labor productivity.

In this report, an attempt is made to analyze the problem of 1953-54 food consumption as it is related to individual countries within the Soviet Bloc. Food balances are used as a means of bringing together a large part of the agricultural data of a country so that a detailed examination and appraisal of the food and agricultural situation can be accomplished. The specified foods employed in making the balances normally account for an estimated 95 percent of the total calories consumed for the USSR and the European Satellites, and the percentage is probably higher for China.

The scope of the report is limited to the examination and analysis of the available food supply of each of the Soviet Bloc countries with regard to domestic production, trade, and stocks. It includes an examination of the consumption patterns of the various countries for 1953-54 and draws comparisons with selected postwar and prewar years. Comparisons with prewar years are not intended to suggest any judgment on either adequacy or desirability of the food consumption levels, although consumption levels in China and Southeastern Europe were generally considered inadequate in prewar days. These comparisons are made because they provide a convenient measure by which the agricultural developments in the Soviet Bloc may be appraised.

The calorie is used as an over-all indication of the average quantity of food consumed. It is a measure of the energy value. Unfortunately the calorie does not measure the quality of the diet; high calorie levels are, however, generally associated with high consumption of the more desirable foods -- those containing a relatively high proportion of animal proteins and fats.

II. USSR.

A. Food Availabilities.

1. Production.

In the USSR there was a drop in the daily diet between the 1952-53 and 1953-54 consumption years of approximately 100 calories per capita. This drop is the reflection of a production decrease of the two most important foodstuffs in the Soviet diet, grain and potatoes. Production of these two commodities, which make up 75 percent of the current caloric intake,* dropped in 1953 about 12 and 5 percent, respectively, below that of 1952. The fact that there was not a more stringent reduction in the caloric intake of grain products can be attributed to an estimated withdrawal from reserves of about 4.5 million tons of grains to supplement the production of 1953. Grain production in 1952 did rise above prewar levels, but in 1953 it fell 9 percent below that of 1938. Potato production in both years remained below the prewar figure.**

* The foods listed in the balances are estimated to comprise about 95 percent of the total calories in the present-day diet. Minor foods for which production estimates are unavailable include eggs, vegetables, and honey; alcoholic beverages make up the remaining percentage. Thus percentages expressed in the report are based upon the caloric intake after an adjustment upward to indicate total intake.

** 1933-37 potato production was utilized as the prewar base.

Among the so-called "quality" foods,* only meat showed a slight production decline in 1953. The other commodities edged upward over 1952 levels by margins of 1 to 3 percent for milk and fish and of 9 and 10 percent for sugar and fats and oils.** In comparison to prewar levels, meat production remained at the same level, and the production of the other important protein supplement, fish, rose more than 50 percent. The output of the high-energy or "morale" categories -- fats and oils and sugar -- were up 19 and 13 percent, respectively.

2. Trade.

The food value of Soviet exports for the 1953-54 trade year, in terms of calories, will be offset by the caloric equivalent of the foodstuffs imported. The traditional exports of grain, together with a net export of butter and slaughter fats, will be slightly more than offset, in terms of calories, by imports of foods such as meat, fish, sugar, vegetable oils, oilseeds, and potatoes.

The net export of the bulks and starchy foods, grain and potatoes, is equivalent to a daily intake of 93 calories per capita. This is balanced by a 94-calorie-per-capita equivalent of imports of the more desirable quality food. Nearly the same pattern was also true for the 1952-53 trade year. Since, in either case, the imports or exports amounted to only 3 or 4 percent of the daily calorie intake the most important factor was a net addition to total supply of protein and high-energy food. For the prewar year the trade was all one way, resulting in an export-per-capita equivalent of 108 calories for each day.

The fact that the USSR continues to export grain and at the same time is forced to utilize grain reserves for domestic consumption is consistent with Soviet policy. The Soviet export policy, entirely controlled by the government, revolves around considerations of political and economic factors that usually circumvent natural restrictions arising from current production and utilization.

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* Those foods that provide an important proportion of the proteins and fats in the diet but only about 20 percent of the calories -- for example, sugar, meat, fats and oils, milk, and fish.

** Caloric equivalent for fats and oils.

3. Changes in Stocks.

Since the immediate postwar years the USSR has carried on a food reserve program designed to provide adequate quantities, especially of grain, to withstand any natural calamity during peacetime and to supplement a probable decreased production during wartime.

On the basis of known Soviet food-storage practices, it is concluded that over the years the USSR has added to this reserve of grain -- and to a lesser extent of other staples -- probably up to a level that could supply half of one year's food requirements for grain.* For the first time since this postwar program began, it is believed that during the 1953-54 consumption year the USSR has been forced to withdraw reserves of grain in order to supplement current production. After adding an estimated 2 million tons during the 1952-53 year, the USSR will probably withdraw about 4.5 million tons of grain during the current year to bolster per capita consumption.*

It should not be assumed from this conclusion that in the past Soviet grain production has been adequate to fulfill all requirements and leave a residual that could be set aside as reserves. Grain availabilities since the war have not been close to satisfying all utilization requirements; rather they have fulfilled only the minimum needs. Because of priority allocations the reserve fund was the recipient of any "surplus" above these arbitrary standards of both human and animal consumption of grain. The current year has seen a disparity between production and requirements which indicates that priorities will demand a total supply that will cover these minimum needs even if reserve withdrawals are necessary.***

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* Grain, the staple of the Soviet diet, is the only important commodity in the diet that readily lends itself to storage, although even grain must be "refreshened" in storage by substituting new grain for stored grain, which -- in turn -- is put into regular marketing channels.

** A hint that a reserve withdrawal is under way during the current consumption year was given in a decree on the grain problem published in early March. 1/ It was stated that there was a "disproportion" between quantities of grain obtained by the government and the quantities utilized. [redacted] 50X1 50X1

*** See Methodology, Appendix B.

The program for stockpiling foods other than grains is believed not to have been affected to the same extent, and there probably were small amounts of other foods set aside amounting to no more than 2 to 3 percent of current production.

B. Food Consumption.

Daily caloric intake in the USSR for the 1953-54 consumption year is estimated to be 2,598 calories (range of error, plus or minus 5 percent). This level of intake is approximately 100 calories below the level of the previous year and 200 calories, or 6 percent, below the prewar level. An index of caloric consumption in the USSR, 1938-39, 1952-53, and 1953-54, is shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Index of Caloric Consumption in the USSR
1938-39, 1952-53, and 1953-54

Year	Index
1938-39	100
1952-53	98
1953-54	94

Although the index gives a pattern of consumption in comparison to the prewar period, it must be remembered that there have been rather significant changes over this period in both actual consumption and requirements for consumption among the various categories of consumers. Not only have there been changes in sex and age distribution of the population, but also the ratio of urban to rural population has changed, implying lower requirements of starchy foods (potatoes and grain). This has been partially offset by a population movement from civilian to military life. The growing urban population indicates increasing demands for fats and oils, meat, and sugar.

There is now evidence that the government has carried on a policy that has created a greater differential between rural and urban consumption of these quality foods in order to sustain or to increase consumption by urban workers. Data given in last September's

agricultural decrees and in Khrushchev's 2/ report suggest that in postwar years the government has been able to procure a greater proportion of total production of meat, milk, and the like, from the producing rural regions.

This proportionate increase for the urban worker in procurements from a production base that has remained nearly constant or has decreased is larger than the attendant population shift from rural to urban classification and would naturally result in adverse effects on the rural consumer.

C. Pattern of Food Consumption.

At the present time the pattern of consumption is nearly the same as it was in the prewar period and has not changed significantly since the prerevolutionary years. The percentage distribution of calories in the USSR, by category of foodstuffs, 1938-39, 1952-53, and 1953-54, is shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Percentage Distribution of Calories in the USSR by Category of Foodstuffs 1938-39, 1952-53, and 1953-54

Food	1938-39	1952-53	1953-54
Grain	64	65	64
Potatoes	10	12	11
Milk	8	4	5
Fats and Oils	5	6	7
Meat and Fish	4	4	4
Sugar	4	4	4
Other Foods	5	5	5
Total	100	100	100

For the 3 years shown in Table 2, the heavy caloric and starchy foods, grain and potatoes, are clustered around the three-quarter mark of total consumption. Grain and products alone, including groats and pulses, accounted for nearly two-thirds of the

calories. This level approximates the estimated 67 percent during 1925-27* for the same category and the estimated 63-percent intake of the peasants before the Revolution. 4/

In absolute terms, consumed calories from grain products have declined since 1938-39, but among the quality foods only fats and oils have shown any substantial increase in caloric availability. The rather sharp decrease in whole-milk consumption more than offset any gains in the other quality food categories. Calories per capita for selected categories of foods in the USSR are shown in Table 3.

Table 3

Calories per Capita for Selected Categories of Foods in the USSR
1938-39, 1952-53, and 1953-54

	1938-39	1952-53		1953-54	
Food	Calories Consumed	Calories Consumed	Change from 1938-39	Calories Consumed	Change from 1938-39
Grains	1,859	1,843	-15	1,735	-124
Potatoes	285	325	+40	305	+ 20
Milk	221	128	-92	127	- 93
Fats and Oils	159	169	+10	200	+ 41
Meat and Fish	112	110	- 2	106	- 6
Sugar	119	111	- 9	125	+ 5
Other a/	144	141	- 3	136	- 8
Total	2,899	2,827	-72	2,724	-175

a. Foods not shown in the balances (see Appendix A) represent an estimated 5 percent of the total caloric intake.

* Based on daily consumption during the months of October and February. 3/

D. Food Requirements.

As far as the Soviet government is concerned, the 1953-54 consumption year is a deficit year wherein current production was unable to sustain even the inferior consumption pattern of the prewar and postwar years, much less to improve the pattern by increasing the proportion of protein and fat-rich foods. This apparent deficit in production resulted in the withdrawal from stocks of about 4.5 million tons of grain to be consumed directly as grain products.* This in itself is a good indicator of the present lack of flexibility in food supplies. To carry on with the present dietary pattern in the face of a 1.5-percent annual population growth and to meet established nonfood utilization levels, it will be necessary to regain in 1954 the 1952 level of grain production. As a result of the new acreage expansion schemes and a change in acreage patterns, grain production during the next 2 crop years, assuming average weather conditions, will probably be able to (1) keep pace with the direct food needs of a growing population (at perhaps a 230 to 235 kilograms per capita level of grain consumption compared to 215 kilograms in 1953-54), (2) allow for a gradual replenishing of stocks, and (3) allow for exports in the 2- to 3-million-ton range but only for a limited increase in grain allocated to feeding of livestock. These capabilities will stand only if the present framework of utilization priorities stays in effect. For instance, under the new program with its emphasis on more animal products in the diet there remains a possibility that stockpiling of grains will be curtailed in favor of allocating greater quantities of grain to livestock feeding. A less likely event would be the curtailment of trade in grain.

Potato production through an acreage increase will probably be raised enough to allow for consumption at the prewar intake of calories from this source and also for a marked increase in the use of potatoes as feed for livestock.

As far as the quality foods are concerned, it is not believed that there will be a significant enough change in per capita availability during the next 2 years to change greatly the present pattern of consumption. If, under the present program, there are increased outputs of these products on a per capita basis, there may not be an increase in caloric consumption, because of a possible reduction in high-caloric grain products.

* See Methodology, Appendix B.

The keynote of all the new-course publicity has been "to secure the creation in our country of an abundance of foodstuffs in the next 2 or 3 years ... ." 5/

Although general goals have been given for some agricultural raw materials and for some processed foods, we have not been told what level of consumption would fulfill Malenkov's "abundance" requirements.

As an interesting sidelight it may be of interest to give the consumption criteria set by the Moscow Institute of Nutrition for a worker not engaged in strenuous work. The recommended daily diet calculated on a yearly intake of kilograms for 5 food categories gives a not very surprising result when compared to estimated average consumption rates for 1953-54. As expected, if the average present diet were to change to the recommended diet, there would be less amounts of grain and potatoes required for direct consumption,* but a tripling of consumption would be necessary for the quality foods of meat, milk, and sugar. Needless to say, this pattern of consumption will not be attained in the immediate future. In terms of quality, even this pattern is below the present US average diet. The recommended diet includes about twice the US average of potatoes and grain products but some 10 percent less milk and sugar products. Recommended consumption rates for selected foods, compared with 1953-54 consumption, are shown in Table 4.**

E. Capabilities, Vulnerabilities, and Intentions.

1. Capabilities.

The lowered per capita calorie intake during the 1953-54 consumption year has not been serious enough to deter possible Soviet military action. Given favorable weather conditions, Soviet agriculture should be able to improve the quality of the national diet within the next 2 years and to raise the per capita calorie intake. Until that happens, however, the general dissatisfaction of the Soviet consumer with the quality and the quantity of his food will continue to hinder a rise in labor productivity.

* But of course a much greater per capita production of grain for conversion into meat, fats, and dairy products.

** Table 4 follows on p. 15.

Table 4

Recommended Consumption Rates for Selected Foods in the USSR Compared with 1953-54 Consumption a/ 6/

Food	Recommended per Capita Consumption (Kilograms)	1953-54 Estimated Consumption (Kilograms)	Difference in Consumption Levels (Percent)
Grain Products (including Pulses)	150	215	- 30
Potatoes	110	159	- 31
Sugar	37	12	+ 308
Meat and Meat Products	73	19	+ 384
Milk	183	77	+ 238

a. Slaughter fats for 1953-54 were added to estimated meat consumption, since the recommended level of meat consumption probably includes slaughter fats. Since this recommended diet is for a category of worker that at present undoubtedly is consuming considerably less grain and potatoes and somewhat more sugar and meat than the average for the country as a whole, the comparisons are only rough approximations. The above does not nullify the discrepancy, since the recommended consumption rates would be close to probable recommendations for other categories of consumers.

2. Vulnerabilities.

An apparent vulnerability of the food situation in the USSR is the dependence of the urban population on the rural areas. Supply channels are inadequate even under peacetime conditions, and under wartime conditions they would be less effective.

A possible vulnerability exists in the expansion of grain production during the next 2 years in areas of submarginal precipitation. These areas have a record of almost complete failure in 2 out of 5 years. In addition, a serious general drought in the traditional crop areas might increase such a vulnerability to major proportions.

3. Intentions.

There are no definite indications of intentions implicit in the 1953-54 food balance. The apparent concern of the Soviet government for consumer welfare is probably a reflection of a general effort to strength the economy and cannot be interpreted as an indication of military intentions.

III. European Satellites.*

The following discussion concerning the current food situation in the European Satellites will treat, so far as possible, the area as a whole. Where the situation in a specific country warrants individual treatment, this will be given. In discussing commodity production and food availabilities, the Satellites will be divided into the northern** and southern*** groups, where applicable.

A. Food Availabilities.****

1. Production.

Except in Albania and Bulgaria the postwar production of food crops and livestock in the European Satellites has continually lagged below prewar levels. As shown in Table 1,***** the only year in which agricultural production approached prewar levels was 1951. This was primarily the result of excellent weather conditions which increased the yield of food crops. In the following year (1952) however, adverse weather conditions caused a shortfall in the production of coarse grains, sugar beets, potatoes, and oilseeds. In addition, a shortage of fodder forced excessive slaughtering of livestock at lighter weights. Although the excessive slaughtering of livestock temporarily increased meat supplies, cattle and hog numbers were somewhat depleted in Hungary, Poland, and Rumania. An index of livestock numbers and production of food crops in the European Satellites, prewar and 1948-53, is shown in Table 5.******

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* Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania.

** Including Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Poland.

*** Including Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania.

**** Statistical data contained in this section, unless otherwise noted, have been derived from Appendix A, Tables 15 to 24.

***** P. 10, above.

****** Table 5 follows on p. 17.

Table 5

Index of Livestock Numbers and Production of Food Crops in the European Satellites a/
Prewar and 1948-53 7/

1950 = 100 b/

Country	Prewar c/	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Albania	95	100	99	100	105	97	99
Bulgaria	100	104	101	100	106	95	99
Czechoslovakia	110	83	88	100	100	98	95
East Germany	118	81	86	100	108	109	100
Hungary	109	93	101	100	111	95	81
Poland	120	81	96	100	92	95	86
Rumania	130	106	99	100	114	95	95

a. Commodities included are bread grains, coarse grains, rice, potatoes, cattle, hogs, horses, and sheep.
b. Constant price weights for 1950 were used to determine index.
c. 1935-39 average.

During the 1952-53 crop year* adverse growing conditions, combined with the effects of government socialization policies, reduced the 1953 harvest of bread grains and potatoes. Bread grain production in Poland and East Germany was significantly reduced from 1952 and prewar levels as a result of a reduction in acreage caused by adverse seeding conditions and abandonment of land by peasants. Sugar beet and oilseed crop production was greater than in 1952 but still not up to 1951 and prewar levels. In addition, the short fodder crop in 1952 meant that meat animals (hogs and cattle) were carried over at lighter weights with a resultant reduction in animal productivity of meat and fats. The European Satellites, taken as an area, showed a reduction in gross per capita production of bread grains as follows (kilograms): prewar, 263; 1952, 214; and 1953, 205. 8/

* 1 July to 30 June.

The European Satellites are being faced with the problem of trying to increase, and in some areas even to maintain, food consumption levels with a decreasing agricultural production and an increasing population. This fact is what prompted the Satellite governments to announce the new course, with emphasis on raising the level of agricultural production.

2. Trade.*

a. Net Trade.

The area which now comprises the European Satellites historically was a net exporter of agricultural products. Since 1949, however, Czechoslovakia and East Germany have been net importers of grains, meats, and animal fats, and the other Satellites have decreased exports.

In 1953-54,** for the first time since 1947, Poland was a net importer of bread grains and Hungary a net importer of fodder grains. As shown in Table 2, the European Satellite group is now a net importer of grains, the major export commodity of prewar days.

Exports of meat from the European Satellites have stayed at a relatively high level, considering that meat production and consumption are still below prewar levels. Animal fat imports in 1953-54 show a sharp increase over previous levels -- primarily as a result of the new course. This is also true of vegetable oil imports. Animal fats, meat, and vegetable oils have all been in short supply throughout the area.

Sugar has been the one agricultural commodity which has been consistently exported. It is a true surplus commodity, and exports have run as high as 1 million tons a year. Approximately 950,000 tons will probably be exported during 1953-54. This is the only food in which every Satellite is self-sufficient and, with the exception of Albania, a net exporter.

* See Table 2, p. 11, above.
** 1 July to 30 June.

b. Importance.

The role of trade in determining food availabilities to the populace of the European Satellites is relatively important. This has always been true (even in the prewar period) in the case of meat, animal fats, and vegetable oils and, since the war, even with grains. Estimated European Satellite net trade in selected agricultural products, prewar, 1952-53, and preliminary 1953-54, is shown in Table 6.*

Trade, whether import or export, has the greatest influence on the urban worker, the non-self-supplier. Communist policies have been aimed at the expansion of industry. In economies heavily weighted by agriculture such as prevail in the European Satellites, the foreign exchange for purchasing capital equipment has had to come from exports of agricultural commodities. This has resulted in forced exports of foodstuffs and in the case of East Germany and Czechoslovakia has resulted in a decrease in traditional food imports -- meat, animal fats, and vegetable oils. As a result, this trade policy has contributed to food shortages among the non-self-suppliers.

The European Satellites, faced with an expanded industrial force compared with prewar years and a decrease in agricultural production, particularly animal products, must increase imports in order to (1) maintain food consumption levels and (2) increase consumption to prewar, or higher, levels. Also, because of the adverse effect that government policies -- collectivization, compulsory delivery quotas, prices paid to farmers -- have had on the incentive of a peasant to market his produce, the governments are forced to restrict exports and, in some instances, to increase imports of foodstuffs to guarantee to the industrial worker an adequate supply. Despite estimated increases in the imports of animal fats and vegetable oils in 1953-54 over 1952-53, the quantities will still not be adequate to supplement indigenous supplies to the extent of providing the needed increase in consumption of these foods.

The ability of the Satellite governments to increase significantly both the quality and quantity of the worker's diet over the next 2 years, as stated in the new course, will depend largely on trade. It is not believed that during this period the desired increase of high animal protein foods in the worker's diet will or can result solely from indigenous production.

* Table 6 follows on p. 20.

Table 6

Estimated European Satellite Net Trade in Selected Agricultural Commodities
Prewar, 1952-53, and Preliminary 1953-54

Thousand Metric Tons

Commodity	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany a/*	Hungary	Poland	Rumania	Total
Bread Grains								
Prewar	+ 1 b/	-135	+ 18	-565	-585	-1,135	-235	-2,636
1952-53	+118	-115	+747	+206	- 65	- 133	-185	+ 573
1953-54	+ 90	-257	+550	+110	- 65	+ 475	-289	+ 614
Other Grains								
Prewar	+ 14	-153	+ 55	-140	- 2	- 525	-364	-1,103
1952-53	+ 3	- 40	+143	+421	0	- 132	- 95	+ 300
1953-54	0	- 75	+216	+535	+ 67	- 215	- 26	+ 502
Sugar								
Prewar	+ 4	- 1	-217	-400	- 23	- 410	+ 7	-1,040
1952-53	0	- 5	-205	-312	- 20	- 181	- 34	- 757
1953-54	0	- 5	-176	-300	- 40	- 398	- 30	- 949
Meat								
Prewar	0	- 5	+ 15	+ 80	- 35	- 205	- 25	- 175
1952-53	0	0	0	+ 22	0	- 120	- 40	- 138
1953-54	Negligible	- 15	+ 20	+ 12	- 15	- 120	- 40	- 158

* Footnotes for Table 6 follow on p. 21.

Table 6

Estimated European Satellite Net Trade in Selected Agricultural Commodities
Prewar, 1952-53, and Preliminary 1953-54
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons

Commodity	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany a/	Hungary	Poland	Rumania	Total
Animal Fats c/								
Prewar	0	-1	+46	+ 40	-24	-30	- 5	+ 26
1952-53	0	0	+ 5	+ 10	+ 5	-25	0	- 5
1953-54	+1	0	+10	+ 80	+ 5	0	0	+ 96
Vegetable Oil								
Prewar	+6	-10	+91	+215	+ 4	+85	+15	+406
1952-53	+3	0	+10	+ 30	0	+25	+10	+ 78
1953-54	+2	0	+49	+102	0	+20	+ 8	+181
Fish								
Prewar	0	+ 1	+18	+ 25	0	0	+ 5	+ 49
1952-53	0	0	+50	+ 55	N.A.	N.A.	0	+110
1953-54	0	0	+50	+ 55	N.A.	-20	0	+ 90

a. East German commodity deliveries to Soviet Occupation Forces are considered as an export.
b. (+) denotes import; and (-) denotes export.
c. Including slaughter fats and butter.

3. Changes in Stocks.

Stocks or state reserves of foodstuffs as used in the food balance are those stocks of food that are kept for strategic purposes -- military, economic, or political. Normal inventories and channel stocks are not considered; these stocks are assumed to be held at relatively the same level from year to year.

Statements made by Satellite officials indicate that a state reserve system for foodstuffs exists in each of the Satellites except Albania. With the exception of East Germany, however, actual quantities of specific foods contained in state reserves are unknown. As a result, estimates of additions or releases of foods from state reserves are based primarily on general statements made by Satellite officials and on the availability of a particular commodity after all known uses have been deducted. Commodities normally stored are grains, butter, lard, meat, pulses, sugar, and vegetable oils.

The program of state reserves inaugurated about 1951 in the Satellites 9/ is believed to have contributed to shortages of foodstuffs, especially animal products, in the cities. The addition to state reserves receives top priority in the distribution of procured produce. In the summer of 1953, because of the food shortage in several Satellites and the desire of the governments to appease worker discontent, releases from state reserves occurred in East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania. Information available for East Germany, however, indicates that the state reserves were to be replenished from the 1953 harvest. This is also probably true in the other Satellites. Because of the shortfall in the 1953 food production, it has been estimated that net releases of food from the state reserves during 1953-54 will occur in East Germany (grain and meat) and Poland (sugar). It is estimated that in the other Satellites releases and additions to stocks will probably cancel out.

Except for grain the estimated quantities of foods in Satellite state reserves are relatively insignificant in their effect on the total food supply. The reserves are intended primarily for military use in time of emergency and for spot distribution within the industrial workers sector in times of shortages.

B. Food Consumption.

Food consumption levels in the European Satellites in 1953-54 may be compared in two ways: (1) comparison of aggregate Satellite figures with those of prewar and earlier postwar years or (2) comparison of each individual country figure with prewar and postwar levels. The latter method is used, because an average consumption per capita computed on the basis of total European Satellite population suffers from the defects of averages even more than the estimated average for any one country.

The comparisons given in most of the tables which follow compare 1953-54 with prewar. This does not imply a judgment of the adequacy or quality of the prewar levels, but is made solely as a convenient measure of the progress or lack of progress made by the Satellites under Communist domination.

It should be noted, however, that comparison for any given country with its prewar level may be misleading; by the nature of the average, it is possible for the caloric intake of many sectors of the population to increase and yet for the daily average caloric intake to fall. This is particularly true in Satellite countries where large areas of land were distributed under land reform, for example, Poland, Rumania, Hungary, and East Germany. With a larger number of small land owners, the average agricultural worker eats a larger share of his production than previously, because of an increased economic demand and availability, with a resultant increase in his food consumption.

The estimated daily per capita food consumption, measured in calories, during 1953-54 ranged from a low in Albania of 1,644 to a high in Poland of 2,784. The other Satellites fall into the range of 2,300 to 2,400 calories per day. The daily per capita food consumption in Great Britain is 3,100 calories and in the US it is 3,200 calories. 10/ The daily per capita caloric consumption in the European Satellites, 1953-54 is shown in Table 7.*

Only Albania and East Germany show a 1953-54 gain of as much as 10 percent over the low level of food consumption for the European Satellites in 1952-53. Poland is an exception primarily because the agricultural area supports approximately 5.5 million less people than

* Table 7 follows on p. 24.

Table 7

Daily per Capita Caloric Consumption in the European Satellites 1953-54

Country	Calories
Albania	1,644
Bulgaria	2,347
Czechoslovakia	2,358
East Germany	2,362
Hungary	2,375
Poland	2,784
Rumania	2,158

it did before the war. In years of shortfalls in crop production, by reducing exports of grain and substituting grain for other foods, the Polish government has been able to maintain more nearly prewar caloric intake. There has been a change in the quality of the diet, however, which will be discussed below. An index of daily per capita food consumption in the European Satellites, 1948-49 and 1951-52 through 1953-54, is shown in Table 8.

Table 8

Index of Daily per Capita Food Consumption in the European Satellites 1948-49 and 1951-52 through 1953-54

Prewar = 100 a/*

Country	1948-49	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Albania	N.A.	92	84	94
Bulgaria	102	99	90	96
Czechoslovakia	102	101	90	94
East Germany	80	80	75	84
Hungary	100	96	88	90

* Footnotes for Table 8 follow on p. 25.

Table 8

Index of Daily per Capita Food Consumption
in the European Satellites
1948-49 and 1951-52 through 1953-54
(Continued)

	Prewar = 100 a/			
Country	1948-49	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Poland	98	99	98	100
Rumania	97	97	80	83

a. 1935-39 average.

Despite a slight increase in the per capita consumption of food in 1953-54 over 1952-53, the caloric intake for the European Satellites is still below the prewar level. Also, as shown in Table 8, except for East Germany and Poland, the 1953-54 consumption is below the 1948-49 level. It has been estimated that by 1948-49 all of the Satellites, with the possible exception of East Germany, had very nearly regained prewar food consumption levels following the adverse effects of World War II on agricultural production.

It was about 1949 that most of the Satellite governments inaugurated their long-range economic plans, with emphasis on industrialization and socialization of agriculture. One phase of the plans promised the people an increase in their standard of living (food consumption being a major share of such an increase). This phase of the plan has met with failure (see Table 8) as is confirmed by the inauguration of the new course in the fall of 1953 by the various Satellites. About the only favorable accomplishment of the Satellite governments, with reference to the postwar food supply as compared with the prewar, is that distribution between various sectors of the population has become more nearly equal, particularly with the improved status of those previously unemployed and of formerly landless peasants. 11/

The East Germans and Rumanians, as in 1952-53, are again experiencing a greater shortage of foods than are people in the other

Satellites.* These two Satellites are also the only ones which have not discontinued the coupon rationing system for staple foods -- the other Satellites are using prices as a lever for rationing foods. Although the 1953-54 daily per capita caloric intake is slightly greater than in 1952-53, it is still 15 percent below the prewar rate in both Rumania and East Germany.

East Germany is again faced with a shortage of potatoes and pulses. 12/ Production of these commodities in 1953 was not much better than in 1952, and the peasants are not fulfilling delivery quotas. As a result of the announcement of the new course in East Germany, the farmer apparently has gained courage to resist compulsory delivery quotas.** Deliveries of grains, meat, potatoes, and dairy products are lagging. 15/ This has created much concern in government circles, 16/ for it reduces the ability of the government to control adequately distribution and prices of foodstuffs purchased by the industrial labor force. Meat and fat shortages may become more severe in East Germany if some of the Satellites do not fulfill trade agreements.

Large cities in Rumania were reported 17/ to have had shortages of meat, dairy products, and cooking oil as early as October 1953. There is no reason to believe that any improvement can be expected before next fall. A corn crop failure in 1952 forced excessive slaughtering of meat animals in the fall of 1952, and animals slaughtered in the fall of 1953 were at lighter weights. The peasant, in order to fatten his hogs, must carry them for approximately a year before they attain marketable weight. This would mean fewer hogs brought to market during the 1953-54 consumption year and a resultant decrease in meat consumption.

The main objective of the new course is to raise living standards. Increases in the consumption of animal products are contemplated as a part of the food contribution to raising living standards. No significant improvement, however, will occur during 1953-54 in meat supplies, and in most countries a decrease in per capita consumption of meat and animal fats will take place. Also, as a result of derationing, the worker is now paying a higher price

* Albania is not considered; some sector of the population is annually faced with food shortages.

** There is evidence which indicates peasant resistance to delivery quotas also in Czechoslovakia 13/ and Hungary. 14/

for his food, which may well increase his cost of living and his dissatisfaction with the regime.

C. Quality and Variety of Diet.

1. Distribution of Total Calories Consumed.

The European Satellites have always been large consumers of bulky carbohydrate foods -- cereals and potatoes. During 1953-54, in such underdeveloped countries as Albania, Bulgaria, and Rumania, cereals and potatoes contributed approximately 85 percent of the total calories consumed. In the more highly industrialized countries of East Germany and Czechoslovakia, cereals and potatoes made up 62 percent and 63 percent, respectively, of the total calories consumed in 1953-54. The percentage contribution of selected foods to total caloric intake in the European Satellites, 1952-53 and 1953-54, is shown in Table 9.*

Sugar plays a relatively small role in the Satellite diet. Only in Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Hungary is more than 7 percent of the total calories consumed contributed by sugar.

Meat, a high-protein food desirable for industrial workers, is one measure of the quality of an individual's diet. Despite, however, a sizable postwar increase in the Satellite industrial labor forces, only in Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Hungary does meat contribute 5 percent or more of the diet. Czechoslovakia shows the highest contribution -- 8 percent. Adding milk and animal fats to the meat percentage for Czechoslovakia, a total of 22 percent of the total calories was contributed by animal products. This is the highest percentage of any European Satellite in 1953-54. In Western Europe** the contribution of animal products in 1950-51 ranged between 28 and 35 percent of caloric consumption. 18/

The proportion of the diet made up by fats and oils in calorie consumption ranks next to cereals and potatoes. The smallest proportion is in Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, and Albania, where fats and oils contribute less than 10 percent of the caloric intake. East

* Table 9 follows on p. 28.

** Including Austria, West Germany, France, and the Netherlands.

Table 9

Percentage Contribution of Selected Foods to Total Caloric Consumption in the European Satellites
Prewar, 1952-53, and 1953-54

Foods	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania
Cereals							
Prewar a/	81	83	51	38	62	50	82
1952-53	87	83	54	52	67	57	81
1953-54	86	86	53	50	65	58	82
Sugar							
Prewar a/	3	2	9	9	4	6	2
1952-53	2	2	7	7	8	6	1
1953-54	3	2	10	7	9	6	2
Potatoes							
Prewar a/	Negligible b/	1	11	15	9	22	4
1952-53	Negligible	Negligible	11	13	4	19	2
1953-54	Negligible	1	10	12	6	20	2
Meat							
Prewar a/	3	5	6	10	6	6	4
1952-53	2	4	10	10	6	5	5
1953-54	2	3	8	7	5	4	2
Fats and Oils							
Prewar a/	13	8	14	20	13	9	5
1952-53	9	7	11	11	10	8	6
1953-54	9	6	12	18	11	7	6

a. 1935-38 average.
b. Less than 0.5 percent.

Germany has the largest share of calories consumed by fats and oils, 18 percent of the caloric intake.

2. Trends.

Cereals and potatoes make up a greater share of the calories in 1953-54 than in the prewar period. This has been true since World War II. During a war and in immediate postwar years, it is normally expected that reduced consumption of fats and livestock products and their substitutes, where supplies are available, will be made up by increased consumption of cereals and potatoes. After 7 or 8 years of postwar recovery a return to prewar consumption ratios would normally have occurred. Western Europe returned to prewar levels by 1949-50, but the European Satellites have yet to attain their prewar standards.

The general trend in the European Satellites has been to substitute cereals for quality foods. Before World War II, cereals accounted for 38 percent of the East German diet; they now account for 50 percent. This increase in cereals makes up for the loss of potatoes and animal products in the diet. The decline in palatability has been accompanied, not only in East Germany but everywhere, by a decline in the energy value of the total food consumed.

No significant improvement in the quality of the diet in the European Satellites can be expected for the next few years under present agricultural policies. Animal productivity will continue low because of the short fodder supply and lack of improvement in the breeding stock. In addition, more production incentives than presently exist will have to be introduced in order to encourage the peasant to increase his capital investment in livestock.

D. Food Requirements.

In most of the European Satellites the economic demand for practically all types of foods has increased since the prewar period. This increase has been a result of reduced unemployment, increased urbanization and industrialization, and land reforms. The foods in most demand are animal products and vegetables.

Increases in industrial employment 19/ over prewar levels throughout the Satellites have greatly increased the demand for animal products; the living standards of employed industrial workers in

these countries are much higher than the living standards of the unemployed and agricultural population, from which manpower for industrial expansion was recruited. 20/

The demand for animal products has not been satisfied; the output of animal products is below prewar levels, and -- as indicated in the food balances -- per capita consumption is also below prewar levels. Thus, maintenance of a balance between demand for and supply of animal products, and also other foods, in years of bad harvests is a key problem of the Satellite governments in their industrialization program.

The new course as introduced throughout Eastern Europe recognizes the importance of meeting consumer demands for foodstuffs. 21/ As a result the lag in agricultural production has affected the rate of industrial expansion. To improve the supply of animal products, the major emphasis for the next 2 years has been placed upon increasing investment in the field of animal husbandry and in related fields.

The Satellite plans call for an increase in animal numbers and animal productivity commensurate with, or slightly better than, prewar levels by the end of 1955. Should this be accomplished, which is considered highly unlikely, the demand for animal products would still not be met adequately, for economic requirements have increased significantly over the prewar level.

In addition to animal products, sugar, cereals, and potatoes have not always been in adequate supply. In years of a short harvest, stocks have not been large enough to permit the Satellite governments to meet requirements. As a country becomes more urbanized, larger stocks must be carried from year to year to soften the effects of a shortfall in crop production. In the European Satellites, however, the shortage of storage facilities and low level of agricultural production has prevented adequate accumulation of civilian reserves.

The Satellite governments will be unable to satisfy from indigenous production the demands of urban workers for animal products during the next 2 years. Czechoslovakia and East Germany may, through imports, show the greatest progress if they are sincere in implementing their new course.

E. Capabilities, Vulnerabilities, and Intentions.

1. Capabilities.

The food situation in the European Satellites has worsened during the past 3 years as a result of decreased agricultural production. As a result the food supply of the industrial worker has shown no improvement and is thought to have deteriorated. Government procurement and marketing systems have not functioned efficiently, and the city dweller has been subjected to shortages and high prices of foods. Dissatisfaction of the workers has contributed to a lag in industrial productivity.

Under present government policies, no immediate improvement in the food supply is likely. The military capabilities of the Satellites have been affected by dissatisfied industrial workers and peasants and by a decrease in the productivity of agriculture. The new course is an attempt to eliminate this dissatisfaction.

2. Vulnerabilities.

In Eastern Europe, weather is very unreliable, and agricultural planning is precarious. It is not unusual to have one bad harvest out of every three. In times of a shortfall in production, the urban population has been the one to suffer. With the increase in urbanization of most of the Satellites and a lower proportionate increase in stocks, the control of food supplies is made difficult. The peasant has been a continual thorn in the side of the Satellite governments, and his cooperation in time of war could not be relied upon.

Czechoslovakia and East Germany are now importing meat, animal fats, and vegetable oils from the West. This has been done because indigenous production and Soviet Bloc imports cannot satisfy the demands of the industrial labor force. In addition, both of these countries are importing large quantities of grain from the Bloc. If cut off from Western imports the food supply to the labor force would be seriously reduced and, in turn, would adversely affect labor productivity and industrial production.

3. Intentions.

The only positive indication of a Satellite intention to wage war, as interpreted from food balances, would be sizable additions to state reserves of foodstuffs. There is no evidence of such additions in 1953-54.

Three out of the past 4 years* have produced below-normal harvests which restricted additions to state reserves and actually forced some releases to satisfy partially non-self-supplier requirements.

The new course, which has increased investments in the food industry and agriculture at the expense of heavy industry and industries more directly related to capabilities to wage war, could be interpreted as a sign of negative intentions.

IV. Communist China.

Communist China is the largest of the Soviet Bloc countries, in terms of population, and is second largest in terms of area.** Although it is an agricultural country, its level of food consumption has always been relatively low by Western standards.*** Even by the standards of the Soviet Bloc countries, China's food intake is low. In the Soviet Bloc, only Albania has a lower ingestion of total calories.

Basically, the Chinese diet is composed of plant foods. Grains are the largest component of the diet, both in absolute weight and in their contribution to total calories.

Regionally, the Chinese Communist diet varies according to the type of grain that can best be grown in a particular area. While China can be divided into several regions, it is sufficient to recognize two major agricultural zones, 22/ the rice zone -- in which is grown the largest grain crop of China -- and the wheat zone -- in which is grown the second largest grain crop. The dividing line between these agricultural zones is roughly the 32nd parallel. To the

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* 1951 was normal or above for postwar.

** In this report, China includes the 22 provinces of China proper and the area formerly called Manchuria. It excludes the Autonomous Regions of Tibet and Mongolia.

*** In terms of total calories ingested.

south of this parallel is grown the bulk of the rice crop and to the north the bulk of the wheat.

A. Food Availability.

1. Production.

The 1953 food production in Communist China was affected by adverse weather. The winter crops, especially wheat, suffered from severe frost and hailstorms. 23/ The planting of summer crops in North China was delayed by a spring drought. 24/ South of the Yangtze, a wet spring delayed the transplanting of rice and led to the rotting of young plants. 25/

At the close of the crop year, however, production was apparently not impaired to the degree the spring reports might have indicated. Although yields of both rice and wheat were lower than in the previous year, the area sown to these crops was greater than in the previous year. On balance the total production of these crops was slightly greater (0.5 percent) than in 1952.

As the acreage of grains other than rice and wheat is not known to have been expanded, the adverse weather of 1953 probably would have its greatest impact on these other grains. The production of other grains in 1953 has been shown as declining about 6 percent from the 1952 level. This estimated decline is supported, in part, by the Communist announcement that in the North China Administrative Region the decline in total grain output from 1952 to 1953 was 7 percent.

The food balance tables* show that grains contribute approximately three-quarters of the total calories. It is apparent, therefore, that conclusions about grain production are most influential in any assessment of general food availability. On balance the total grain production in Communist China in 1953 was about 2 percent lower than in 1952. The production of oilseeds and their derivative oils in 1953 increased significantly (7 percent) over the 1952 level. Potato production also increased, and animal products were in slightly greater supply.

In sum, the food production of Communist China, on a gross weight basis, was about equal in 1953 to the production of food

* See Appendix A.

in 1952. This statement, of course, applies to those foods shown on the food balance -- which does not include all foods. Only those foods are included for which data are available or for which statistical convention will support inclusion.

2. Trade.

A large proportion of the volume of Communist China's exports is in food items.* Formerly a net importer of grains, it has now reversed that position to become a net exporter. In 1953-54, however, grain exports played only a small role, in a quantitative sense, in affecting indigenous consumption. The 1953-54 grain exports amounted to 22 calories per capita per day, roughly 1 percent of the final caloric intake per capita per day.

Communist China's other major export crop is oilseeds. In the prewar era the oilseeds exported amounted to 47 calories per capita per day, more than 2 percent of the final caloric intake per capita per day. Production of oilseeds in 1953-54 was about 96 percent of the prewar level, and exports were likewise lower in 1953-54.** In 1953-54, exports of oilseeds amounted to 33 calories per capita per day, less than 2 percent of the final caloric intake per capita per day.

Except for the grains and oilseeds the exports of all other foods are unimportant as far as food availability is concerned. They amount to about 1 calorie per capita per day.

Even less important are imports of food. The only net import shown on the food balances is sugar. This import adds less than one-half a calorie per day to the average Chinese Communist diet.

When all exports are added, it is found that in 1953-54 Communist China exported about 56 calories per capita per day. This would amount to roughly 3 percent of the caloric intake per capita per day.

These estimates indicate that exports of food are relatively unimportant insofar as total food availabilities in Communist China are concerned. In another sense, these exports are quite

* On the basis of weight rather than of value.
** Exports of the derivative oils are higher in 1953-54 than in the prewar period.

important. China must export in order to obtain imports of capital goods. With a total export volume of between 3.85 and 4.85 million tons, food exports are a substantial component by weight, representing more than half of the total.* 26/ It is probably true also that in China food exports are of some importance as a psychological factor. Exports of food, even where quantitatively small in terms of the total diet, are likely to arouse resentment when the total diet is not a liberal one. There are indications in Chinese Communist propaganda that attempts are being made to minimize the importance of exports of food to the USSR. 27/

3. Changes in Stocks.

Very little is known about food stocks in Communist China. On the food balances the assumption has been made that movements into and out of stocks have canceled from year to year. This assumption is probably in error, but where the magnitude of net stock movements are unknown it is probably better to use this assumption than to assign arbitrary quantities to year-to-year net movements. This conclusion is based on the probability that the error incurred under the assumption will be less than the assigning of an incorrect sign (plus or minus) to net stock movements. In any case the magnitude of the error under the assumption involved should not be large in terms of total production.

A few statements are possible about certain factors in the possible stock position of Communist China on a year-to-year basis. Let it be assumed that taxes ranged between 15 and 20 percent on a gross average basis and that this tax was largely collected in grain. 28/ In 1952-53 this would work out as a tax collection of from 16.8 to 22.4 million tons of grain. In 1953-54 the comparable figures are 16.5 and 22.0 million tons. Over and above these levels, there was an unknown amount of procurement purchasing by the government. 29/

* These are 1952-53 data. It is probably true that exports of food commodities are not as important a part of total exports when measured in value as opposed to weight. Agricultural commodities shipped in international trade are generally bulk items of relatively low value per unit of weight.

There are indications that the Chinese Communists plan to stockpile about 16 to 20 million tons of grain by 1957. 30/ This agrees roughly with the calculations of 1 year's tax collection and does not appear to be an unattainable goal. To stockpile 16 to 20 million tons of grain in the period from 1952 to 1957 would indicate an average net addition to stocks of from 3.2 to 4.0 million tons per year.

It is doubtful, however, that the Communists have succeeded in withdrawing these quantities from either the 1952 or 1953 crops. This conclusion is based on several fragments of evidence -- spring famine reports in 1953 indicate that the government chose to ship relief grains to famine areas 31/; a statement in the Jen-Men Jih-Pao that "despite the past three years of 'bumper' harvests, the reserves are not large enough to cope with natural disasters" 32/; and the fact that the state is now responsible for the marketing of grain to supply some 200 million people.* 33/ None of these statements is conclusive, but they do support the presumption that there is only a narrow margin between the demands upon the state and the total supply available to the state.

B. Food Consumption.

The national average per capita caloric intake in Communist China in 1953-54** fell slightly from the 1952-53 level but not sufficiently to affect a rounded index based on prewar caloric intake. The relationships of these three periods are as follows:

	Index of Calories per Capita per Day
Prewar Food Balance	100
1952-53 Food Balance	97
1953-54 Food Balance	97

* That is, the urban population, farmers producing industrial crops, forestry, and -- to some extent -- the population engaged in animal husbandry.

** Research on the 1953-54 food balance in Communist China was completed on 15 June 1954 and is based on the population estimate then accepted.

With a slightly lower total production in 1953 the level of caloric availability was essentially stable as a result of a slight shift towards the production of higher calorie foods.

In 1953-54 the average Chinese Communist was at the usual relatively low level of food consumption. The food situation for individual consumers may have been worse than is reflected by the food balance average. This could be attributed to poor crop areas, governmental procurement and control of food supplies, and perhaps excessive exportation of certain specific items.*

Spring famine in different areas of Communist China is not uncommon. Reportedly, 1952 was the best crop year since the Communists came to power. Yet in the spring of 1953 there were spotty widespread food shortages that in some areas were severe enough to warrant the appellation of the term "famine conditions.** 35/

In 1954, spring famines appeared worse and more extensive than would seem justified by the slight differences in the average food availabilities of the 2 years.*** 36/ There is reason to believe that the situation appeared worse in the winter and spring of 1953-54 because of an important governmental shift in food policy. On 19 November 1953 the Government Administrative Council passed a provisional measure for the governmental control of grain marketing. 37/ Under this measure, private grain merchants were prohibited from handling grain except as strictly controlled sales agents for the state. 38/ As part of this food control policy, rationing was introduced in many cities in the late fall of 1953.**** 39/ Food shortages in the spring of 1954 thus appear worse than in the spring of 1953 because of at least three factors -- slightly lower crop production in 1953 associated with uneven incidence of crop failures, a tougher government policy in the control and conservation of foodstuffs, and the supply lags and inefficiencies associated with state marketing.

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* Peanuts, for example; shortages of cooking oil were reported as early as December 1953. 34/

** Estimates were made that 15 million people were badly affected in 6 provinces, 6 million seriously.

*** Estimates indicate that perhaps 10 percent of the rural population was affected by severe food shortages (35 to 40 million people).

**** [redacted] Harbin, Peiping, Tientsin, Shanghai, and Canton.

50X1

C. Quality and Variety of Diet.

The Chinese diet is largely made up of plant foods; grains contribute over 70 percent of the total calories. The adequacy of this diet in terms of nutrition is difficult to evaluate. It would seem evident that the energy intake (at about 2,000 visible calories) is too low for optimum functioning, even allowing for lower body weights and basal metabolisms. Protein deficiencies are probably important and, in the early years of life, a factor in increasing mortality in children. 40/ Calcium is probably the most crucial deficiency among the minerals, and vitamin deficiencies are probably important. The latter would be especially important in urban populations where the grains are more highly refined and opportunities for producing vegetables in private gardens are limited.

Caloric contributions of selected foods to the Chinese Communist diet, prewar, 1952-53, and 1953-54, are shown in Table 10. Trends in the consumption of selected foods in Communist China, 1952-53 and 1953-54, are shown in Table 11.*

Table 10

Caloric Contributions of Selected Foods to the Chinese Communist Diet
Prewar, 1952-53, and 1953-54

Food	Percentages of Total Calories		
	Prewar	1952-53	1953-54
Wheat	16.0	15.6	15.5
Other Grains	23.6	24.7	23.4
Rice	35.1	33.0	33.5
Total All Grains	74.7	73.3	72.4
Potatoes	3.4	5.5	5.6
Oilseeds	5.2	5.5	6.0
Meat, Eggs, Fish a/*	3.9	3.7	3.7

* Footnote for Table 10 follows on p. 39.

* Table 11 follows on p. 39.

Table 10

Calorie Contributions of Selected Foods to the Chinese Communist Diet Prewar, 1952-53, and 1953-54 (Continued)

Food	Percentages of Total Calories		
	Prewar	1952-53	1953-54
Fats and Oils	5.6	5.2	5.4
Other	7.2	6.8	6.9
Total Other Than Grains	25.3	26.7	27.6
Total Calories	100.0	100.0	100.0

a. Excluding fat and fat cuts of pork, which are listed with fats and oils.

Table 11

Trends in the Consumption of Selected Foods in Communist China 1952-53 and 1953-54

Food	Prewar (Total Calories)	Changes in Calories from Prewar			
		1952-53		1953-54	
		Total Calories	Net Change	Total Calories	Net Change
Wheat	330	312	-18	309	-21
Other Grains	486	495	+ 9	465	-21
Rice	721	660	-61	665	-56
Total All Grains	1,537	1,467	-70	1,439	-98

Table 11

Trends in the Consumption of Selected Foods in Communist China 1952-53 and 1953-54 (Continued)

Food	Prewar (Total Calories)	Changes in Calories from Prewar: 1952-53 Total Calories	1952-53 Net Change	1953-54 Total Calories	1953-54 Net Change
Potatoes	70	110	+40	112	+42
Oilseeds	106	110	+ 4	120	+14
Meat, Eggs, Fish a/	80	74	- 6	86	- 6
Fats and Oils	116	104	-12	125	- 9
Other Foods	148	136	-12	136	-12
Total Foods Other Than Grains	520	534	+14	549	+29
Total All Calories	2,057	2,001	-56	1,988	-69

a. Excluding fat and fat cuts of pork, which are listed with fats and oils.

There are no outstanding trends in Communist China in the diet as between the different time periods. The grains contributed fewer calories to the total diet in 1952-53 and 1953-54 than in the prewar days, and potatoes contributed a larger proportion of calories over the same period. Insofar as this has occurred, it represents a deterioration in the Chinese diet. Oilseeds, on the other hand, have become relatively more important. This represents a dietary improvement, as the oilseeds are important carriers of proteins as well as fats. There has been, however, a small decline in total energy intake, and this is probably more important than its absolute size might indicate; the general average is low, and the average for the whole of Communist China probably covers up regions where even small

declines place the inhabitants below the subsistence level. The periodic spring famines in China are proof of this.

D. Food Requirements.

Food requirements in Communist China are difficult to define because food requirements are relative and may be defined in either an economic (demand) or physical (necessary levels of energy intake) context.

It is probably true that in Communist China requirements will increase with greater industrialization and urbanization. These increased requirements will involve necessary increases in the absolute levels of energy intake and probably greater shifts towards the more favored foods, animal products and vegetables. This has been the experience of a large number of countries during the period of industrialization and economic growth. 41/ The increases in requirements are spoken of as being necessary because the government must allow at least some of the benefits of economic growth to go to consumers. Two factors make this necessary: (1) the consumption standards of the industrial worker must be kept at a level sufficiently above that of the rural mass to induce a rural-urban flow and thus assure the necessary labor force for the industrialization process, and (2) at least a reasonable level of interest and efficiency among the urbanized workers must be maintained. No effort has been made to quantify this view of requirements; to do so would be unjustified. The range of degrees of application open to the Chinese Communists is too broad, and the resources for their application are dependent upon random variables such as weather.

Any conclusions about necessary increases in physical requirements associated with industrialization must be approached with caution. As a matter of judgment, it is probable that the level of energy intake should increase with the occupational shift of farm labor to industry if the degree of efficiency in the new occupation is to be as great as in the previous occupation.

There is a certain amount of evidence to support this assumption. In North Korea, a country on a generally lower food standard than Communist China, the official rations are scaled to occupational classifications. 42/ The sample shown below is probably dictated in part by the economic considerations already mentioned. Considering the differential between classes 1 and 2 and class 4, however, it

appears likely that physiological necessity can be credited with some influence in establishing the scale. Official per capita per day grain ration in North Korea:

Class 1	Mine Workers	900 Grams
Class 2	Heavy Laborers, Doctors, Policemen	800 Grams
Class 3	School Teachers, College Students	700 Grams
Class 4	Clerical Workers	600 Grams

The 1953-54 food balance for Communist China shows that about 410 grams of grain are available per person per day as food. In China, with a higher food standard than North Korea, it would appear likely that miners and industrial laborers probably get about 1 kilogram of grains per day. This would be slightly more than twice the Chinese average. As more of the general population of China is shifted into industrial classifications, these requirements, which are in part at least physical ones, will apparently increase.

To this point any increase in over-all food requirements as a result of population growth has been ignored. It is obvious that a population increase without a concurrent increase in production or a shift in the external trade position will lead to a deterioration in the general average diet.

The failure of the Chinese Communist regime to meet its increased food requirements will have adverse affects on its economic program. Meeting increased requirements out of the present export surplus will create the problem of payment for capital imports. Lowering the consumption of the peasants for the benefit of the urban population can be carried only to a certain degree as a solution to this problem. The limit to this process is reached when the losses in agricultural production are greater than the gains from reducing peasant consumption. In short, this particular problem will be extremely difficult for the Chinese Communist regime to solve.

The Chinese Communists, of course, recognize that food production increases are the desirable solution to their problem. 43/ To date, however, their agricultural plans and goals have had little correlation with what might be expected to be accomplished. The Chinese Communists claim that food production in 1952 was 160 million tons. 44/ The First Five Year Plan (1953-57) goal, for the crop

year of 1957, is food production 30 percent in excess of the 1952 output, or 208 million tons. 45/ They also hope that after two Five Year Plans, "or a little longer than that," to attain or approach the goal of the annual production of from 275 to 300 million tons of food. 46/ The achievement of a 6-percent increase in production by the end of 1957 would be a major accomplishment.* The Five Year Plan target appears exceptionally unrealistic.

What little is available on year-to-year goals indicates the same optimism in planning. In 1953 the goals announced in February were to increase grain output by 109 percent over 1952. 48/ By September this goal of grain output had been adjusted downward to 106 percent of 1952. 49/ According to the food balance estimates, grain production in 1953 was 98 percent of 1952.

E. Capabilities, Vulnerabilities, and Intentions.

1. Capabilities.

In Korea the Chinese Communists have demonstrated their capability to carry on a localized conflict with food supplies now available to them. It is generally agreed that the war unfavorably affected the rate of their industrial program. They were capable, however, of absolute increases in the export of foodstuffs concurrent with the Korean conflict. The food balance in 1953-54 indicates that approximately the same level of capability is available to them as far as food is concerned. With a normal crop year in 1954 and the willingness to accept some check in the rate of industrial development, the general food situation indicates the capacity to carry out a conflict at least an extensive as that in Korea on those perimeters of the country where transport is not the limiting factor.

* This general bench mark of a 6-percent increase over the Five Year Plan period is based on Jasny's estimate of growth in Soviet agricultural production from the end of the New Economic Policy (1928) to the end of two Five Year Plans in the USSR. Jasny estimates an average increase in gross agricultural production of 12 percent over the decade 1928-38. 47/ Any analogy between China and the USSR over different time periods must be regarded with reserve. But, if anything, careful weighting of the various dissimilar factors in the two countries leads to the judgment that the rate of growth in production in the USSR is greater than China is likely to achieve.

2. Vulnerabilities.

In the event of hostile action the food level of the average Chinese Communist is such that the interdiction of internal food movements would result in local shortages, or more likely, local famines. This does not mean, however, that such concurrences would affect the capability to wage war. The control over the nation's supply of food is such that the government can divert food to military end uses at the expense of the population. The ultimate effects of a policy of ignoring population distress over food shortages are unknown. The apparently low level of strategic stockpiles coupled with the relatively low average food availability in China indicates that a disastrous crop year through either natural or man-created causes would represent a considerable setback to the Chinese Communist capabilities.

The interdiction of food imports by hostile action, either by economic sanctions or by naval blockade, will not affect the food position adversely. Insofar as hostile Western action might decrease Chinese exports of grains and oilseeds, it would tend to improve levels of food availability in Communist China.

3. Intentions.

In the Chinese Communist balances there are no definable indications of intentions. The Chinese have programmed stockpiles of grain for a number of eventualities. There is no evidence of extreme stockpiling efforts that might indicate that the Chinese Communists are planning major military activity.

APPENDIX A

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 12

USSR: Estimate of Food Supplies a/*
Consumption Year 1938-39
(Population: 192,300,000) 50/

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization b/									
					Nonfood Uses				Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade c/ (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks d/	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent)	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 51/
Grains														
Wheat	33,100	- 870	+ 1,000	31,230	7,100	570	400	8,070	23,160	85	19,686	102.4	982	3,500
Rye	19,300	- 60	+ 400	18,840	4,000		400	4,400	14,440	85	12,274	63.8	596	3,410
Subtotal	52,400	- 930	+ 1,400	50,070	11,100	570	800	12,470	37,600		31,960	166.2	1,578	
Barley	8,900	- 700		8,200	1,600	5,600	500	7,700	500	65	325	1.7	16	3,320
Oats	15,700	- 80		15,620	3,700	11,720		15,420	200	45	90	0.5	5	3,850
Corn	4,000	- 290		3,710	300	1,610	1,000		800	93	744	3.9	38	3,600
Other e/	7,600		+ 500	7,100	1,500	500			5,100	90	4,590	23.9	223	3,410
Total Grains	88,600 53/	- 2,000 54/	+ 1,900	84,700	18,200	20,000 55/	2,300 56/	40,500	44,200 57/		37,709	196.0	1,859	
Sugar (Refined)	2,207 58/	- 50 59/		2,157					2,167		2,167	11.2	119	3,870
Potatoes	73,838 b/			73,838	23,000	21,000 60/	1,300 61/	45,300	28,538		28,538	148.4	285	700
Meat														
Beef and Veal	1,422			1,422					1,422		1,422	7.4	29	1,450
Pork	1,614			1,614					1,614		1,614	8.4	69	3,000

* Footnotes for Table 12 follow on p. 48.

Table 12

USSR: Estimate of Food Supplies [a]
Consumption Year 1938-39
(Population: 192,300,000) [50]
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Utilization [b]									
	Supply				Nonfood Uses				Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade [c] (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks [d]	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent)	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram [51]
Meat (Continued)														
Mutton and Goat	429			429					429		429	2.2	6	1,070
Total Meat	3,465 [b]			3,465					3,465			18.0	104	
Fats and Oils [62]														
Butter	250	- 5		245					245		245	1.3	26	7,160
Slaughter Fats	515						86	86	429		429	2.2	47	7,800
Edible Vegetable Oils	858	- 20		838			308	308	530		530	2.8	68	8,840
Marine Oil	3								3		3			9,020
Vegetable Oilseeds	5,608				997	100	4,061	5,158	450		450	2.3	18	2,840
Total Fats and Oils												8.6	159	
Fish (Landed Weight)	1,600 [b] [63]				448			448	1,152		1,152	6.0	8	500
Milk (Whole)	28,400 [b] [64]					2,600 [65]		2,600	25,800		25,800	134.2	221	600
Total Calories Per Day													2,755	

a. Alcoholic beverages are not included.
b. See Methodology, Appendix B.
c. Trade statistics for individual grains [redacted] for Soviet (prewar boundaries) and adjusted to postwar boundaries.
d. Does not include carry-over or channel stocks, thus should be classified as state reserves. (+) denotes addition to state reserves and deduction from total supply; (-) denotes deduction from state reserves and addition to total supply.
e. Includes millet, buckwheat, rice, spelt, meslin, and pulses. Although pulses (legumes) are not conventionally included in grain statistics, the Soviet practice is to include pulses such as peas, lentils, and broad beans.

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Table 13

USSR: Estimate of Food Supplies a/*
Consumption Year 1952-53
(Population: 210,800,000) 66/

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization b/ Nonfood Uses				Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade c/ (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks b/	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent)	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 67/
Grains														
Wheat	38,800	- 1,800	+ 1,600	35,400	7,900	1,600	500	10,000	25,400	85.0	21,590	102.4	982	3,500
Rye	22,100	- 400	+ 200	21,500	3,700		400	4,100	17,400	85.0	14,790	70.2	656	3,410
Subtotal	60,900	- 2,200	+ 1,800	56,900	11,600	1,600	900	14,100	42,800		36,380	172.6	1,638	
Barley	7,600	- 700		6,900	1,200	4,500	700	6,400	500	65.0	325	1.5	14	3,320
Oats	14,300	- 100		14,200	3,000	11,000		14,000	200	45.0	90	0.4	4	3,850
Corn	3,000	- 100		2,900	200	1,100	1,000	2,300	600	93.0	558	2.6	26	3,600
Other	6,000		+ 200	5,800	1,300	500			4,000	90.0	3,600	17.1	160	3,410
Total Grains	91,800 68/	- 3,100	+ 2,000 d/	86,700	17,300	18,700 69/	2,600 70/	36,800	48,100			194.3	1,843	
Sugar (Refined)	2,300 b/	+ 113	+ 200 b/	2,213					2,213			10.5	111	3,870
Potatoes	69,700 b/	+ 200 b/		69,900	21,500	11,000	1,700	34,200	35,700	-	35,700	169.4	325	700
Meat														
Beef and Veal	1,615	+ 120	e/	1,735					1,735		1,735	8.2	33	1,450

* Footnotes for Table 13 follow on p. 50.

Table 13

USSR: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1952-53
(Population: 210,800,000) 66/
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization b/									
					Nonfood Uses				Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade c/ (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks b/	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent)	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 67/
Meat (Continued)														
Pork	1,275	+ 120	e/	1,395					1,395		1,395	6.6	54	3,000
Mutton and Goat	645	+ 60	e/	705					705		705	3.3	10	1,070
Total Meat	3,535 b/	+ 300		3,835					3,835		3,835	18.2	99	
Fats and Oils 71/														
Butter	379		+ 10	369					369		369	1.8	35	7,160
Slaughter Fats	465	+ 45	+ 10	500			73	73	427		427	2.0	43	7,800
Edible Vegetable Oils	1,033	+ 78	+ 25	1,086			430	430	656		656	3.1	75	8,840
Marine Oil	40	+ 23		63			12	12	51		51	0.2	5	9,020
Vegetable Oilseeds	5,527	+ 750	e/	6,277	860	100	5,017	5,977	300		300	1.4	11	2,840
Total Fats and Oils													169	
Fish (Landed Weight)	2,380 72/	+ 40	e/	2,420	670			670	1,750			8.3	11	500
Milk (Whole)	18,300 a/					1,950			16,350			77.6	128	600
Total Calories per Day													2,683	

a. Alcoholic beverages are not included.
b. See Methodology, Appendix B.
c. [redacted] Intra-Soviet Bloc trade is not considered complete.
d. Estimated.
e. Unknown quantity believed to be set aside as reserves.

50X1

Table 14

USSR: Estimate of Food Supplies a/*
Consumption Year 1953-54
(Population: 214,200,000) 73/

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization b/									
					Nonfood Uses				Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade b/ (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks b/	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent)	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 74/
Grains														
Wheat	34,700	- 1,500	+3,000	36,200	8,100	1,500	500	10,100	26,100	85.0	22,185	103.6	993	3,500
Rye	18,700	- 300	+ 300	18,700	3,600		500	4,100	14,600	85.0	12,410	57.9	541	3,410
Subtotal	53,400	- 1,800	+3,300	54,900	11,700	1,500	1,000	14,200	40,700		34,595	161.5	1,534	
Barley	6,700	- 600	+ 200	6,300	1,400	3,700	700	5,800	500	65.0	325	1.5	14	3,320
Oats	11,900	- 100		11,800	3,000	8,600		11,600	200	45.0	90	0.4	4	3,850
Corn	2,600	- 100	+1,000	3,500	300	1,600	1,000	2,900	600	93.0	558	2.6	26	3,600
Other	6,100	- 100		6,000	1,400	600		2,000	4,000	90.0	3,600	16 .8	157	3,410
Total Grains	80,700 75/	- 2,700	+4,500 b/	82,500	17,800	16,000	2,700	36,500	46,000	80.0	39,168	182.8	1,735	
Sugar (Refined)	2,500 b/	+ 220	+ 200	2,520					2,520		2,520	11.8	125	3,870
Potatoes	66,400 b/	+ 200	b/	66,600	21,200	9,500	1,800	32,500	34,100		34,100	159.2	305	700
Meat														
Beef and Veal	1,400	+ 110	c/	1,510					1,510			7.0	28	1,450

* Footnotes for Table 14 follow on p. 52.

Table 14

USSR: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1953-54
(Population: 214,200,000) 73/
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization b/ Nonfood Uses				Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade b/ (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks b/	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent)	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 74/
Meat (Continued)														
Pork	1,360	+ 110	c/	1,470					1,470			6.9	57	3,000
Mutton and Goat	665	+ 60	c/	725					725			3.4	10	1,070
Total Meat	3,425 b/	+ 280		3,705					3,705			17.3	94	
Fats and Oils														
Butter 76/	400	- 20	+ 10	370					370			1.7	33	7,160
Slaughter Fats	475	- 5	+ 14	456			58	58	398			1.9	41	7,800
Edible Vegetable Oils	1,246	+ 315	+ 25	1,536			630	630	906			4.2	102	8,840
Marine Oil	41	+ 63	+ 1	103			12	12	91			0.4	10	9,020
Vegetable Oilseeds	5,929	+ 987	c/	6,916	817	75	5,646	6,538	381			1.8	14	2,840
Total Fats and Oils												10.0	200	
Fish (Landed Weight)	2,450 b/	+ 60		2,510	690			690	1,820			8.5	12	500
Milk (Whole)	18,500 b/			18,500		2,000			16,500			77.0	127	600
Total Calories per Day													2,598	

a. Alcoholic beverages are not included.
b. See Methodology, Appendix B.
c. Unknown quantity believed to be set aside as reserves.

Table 15

Albania: Estimate of Food Supplies a/*
Consumption Year 1933-37 Average
(Population: 1,000,000) b/

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization: Nonfood Uses c/				Utilization: Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks d/	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent) e/	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram f/
Grain														
Wheat	45.0	+ 1.0		46.0	8.4	0.5		8.9	37.1	90	33.4	33.4	320	3,500
Rye	4.0			4.0	0.7	Negligible		0.7	3.3	90	3.0	3.0	28	3,410
Subtotal	49.0	+ 1.0		50.0	9.1	0.5		9.6	40.4		36.4	36.4	348	
Barley	6.0			6.0	1.0	5.0		6.0						
Oats	10.0			10.0	1.8	8.2		10.0						
Corn	127.0	+11.0		138.0	7.3	12.7		20.0	118.0	90	106.2	106.2	1,047	3,600
Other (Except Rice)														
Subtotal	143.0	+11.0		154.0	10.1	25.9		36.0	118.0		106.2	106.2	1,047	
Rice		+ 3.2		3.2					3.2		3.2	3.2	32	3,600
Total Grains	192.0	+15.2		207.2	19.2	26.4		45.6	161.6		145.8	145.8 g/	1,427	
Sugar (Refined)		+ 4.4		4.4					4.4		4.4	4.4 h/	47	3,870
Potatoes	2.0			2.0	0.7			0.7	1.3		1.3	1.3 g/	2	700
Meat														
Beef and Veal	3.9			3.9							3.9	3.9	15	1,450

* Footnotes for Table 15 follow on p. 54.

Table 15

Albania: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1933-37 Average
(Population: 1,000,000) b/
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization									
					Nonfood Uses c/				Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks d/	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent) 77/	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 78/
Meat (Continued)														
Pork	0.7			0.7							0.7	0.7	6	3,000
Mutton and Goat	7.9			7.9							7.9	7.9	23	1,070
Total Meat	12.5 b/ 79/			12.5							12.5	12.5	44	
Fats and Oils														
Butter (Creamery)	1.3			1.3							1.3	1.3	26	7,160
Slaughter Fats	0.7 b/			0.7							0.7	0.7	15	7,800
Vegetable Oils	2.3	+ 6.0		8.3			0.2	0.2			8.1	8.1	196	8,840
Total Fats and Oils	4.3 80/	+ 6.0 81/		10.3			0.2	0.2 82/			10.1	10.1	237	
Total Calories per Day													1,757	

a. Alcoholic beverages are not included.
b. 1 January 1938.
c. See Methodology, Appendix B.
d. Does not include commercial channel stocks. (+) denotes addition to stocks or deduction from total supply, and (-) denotes release from stocks or addition to total supply.

Table 15

Albania: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1933-37 Average
(Population: 1,000,000) b/
(Continued)

e. See Methodology, Appendix B.
f. Residual.
g. See Methodology, Appendix B.
h. Estimates of meat production are made for each category of livestock. These estimates are based on estimated slaughter and average weights, with an allowance being made for slaughter fats, fat cuts, and bacon. The latter are shown on the balance under slaughter fats.

The estimates of livestock slaughtered are generally arrived at on the basis of a balance sheet for livestock numbers. The livestock numbers at the beginning of the period are added to the estimated crops of young animals to obtain the total supply. From this are subtracted the livestock numbers at the end of the period, and the estimated death losses. The remaining numbers are the estimated total livestock slaughtered.

To arrive at the estimates of meat production in the manner explained above, available current information is used as well as information for the same country and for other countries for earlier periods.

Table 16

Albania: Estimate of Food Supplies a/*
Consumption Year 1952-53
(Population: 1,280,000) b/ 83/

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization									
					Nonfood Uses c/				Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks d/	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent) e/	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 85/
Grains f/														
Wheat	71.0	+117.3	+67.1	121.2	19.1	0.7		19.8	101.4	90	91.3	71.3	684	3,500
Rye	3.0	+ 1.0		4.0	0.8	Negligible		0.8	3.2	90	2.9	2.3	22	3,410
Subtotal	74.0	+118.3	+67.1	125.2	19.9	0.7		20.6	104.6		94.2	73.6	705	
Barley	7.0			7.0	2.1	4.9		7.0						
Oats	9.0			9.0	2.2	6.8		9.0						
Corn	95.0	+ 2.7		97.7	6.8	9.8		16.6	81.1	90	73.0	57.0	562	3,600
Other (Except Rice)														
Subtotal	111.0	+ 2.7		113.7	11.1	21.5		32.6	81.1		73.0	57.0	562	
Rice	3.0			3.0	0.5			0.5	2.5	65	1.6	1.2	12	3,600
Total Grains	188.0 87/	+121.0	+67.1	241.9	31.5	22.2		53.7	188.2		168.8	131.8	1,279	
Sugar (Refined)	4.3 88/			4.3					4.3		4.3	3.4 g/	36	3,870
Potatoes	2.5 89/			2.5	1.7			1.7 h/	0.8		0.8	0.6 i/	1	700
Meat														
Beef and Veal	2.8			2.8							2.8	2.2	9	1,450

* Footnotes for Table 16 follow on p. 57.

Table 16

Albania: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1952-53
(Population: 1,280,000). b/ 83/
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization									
					Nonfood Uses c/				Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks d/	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent) e/	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 85/
Meat (Continued)														
Pork	0.6			0.6							0.6	0.5	4	3,000
Mutton and Goat	5.5			5.5							5.5	4.3	13	1,070
Total Meat	8.9 90/			8.9							8.9	7.0	26	
Fats and Oils														
Butter (Creamery)	0.9			0.9					0.9		0.9	0.7	14	7,160
Slaughter Fats	0.3 1/ 91/			0.3			0.3	0.3						
Vegetable Oils	3.1 1/	+ 2.6	- 0.5	6.2			0.2	0.2	6.0		6.0	4.7	114	8,840
Total Fats and Oils	4.3 92/	+ 2.6 93/	- 0.5	7.4			0.5	0.5 94/	6.9		6.9	5.4	128	
Total Calories per Day												1,470		

a. Alcoholic beverages are not included.
b. 1 January 1953.
c. See Methodology, Appendix B.
d. Does not include commercial channel stocks. (+) denotes addition to stocks or deduction from total supply and (-) denotes release from stocks or addition to total supply.

50X1

Table 16

Albania: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1952-53
(Population: 1,280,000) b/ 83/
(Continued)

f. In Albania, for many years, the cereal requirement, especially wheat, for the urban population has been met mostly from imports, mainly because of the difficulty of collection from the producers and of transportation from producers to the consuming urban dwellers. For this reason, it is assumed here that the indigenous production of wheat is entirely consumed by the rural population.

The imports of grain, which in 1952-53 consisted entirely of wheat, were distributed (it is assumed) to the urban population at a rate to maintain them at the prewar consumption level. The remainder of the imported grain (it is assumed) was put into stocks.

Net cereal food requirements for the rural population in terms of thousand tons according to indigenous production amount to 132.5 thousand tons. Of this amount, net wheat requirements equal 55.1 thousand tons (71.0 - 19.8 x 90).

Net cereal food requirements for urban population in terms of thousand tons according to imports amount to 32.5 thousand tons and are composed entirely of wheat. It is assumed that urban population would be maintained at average prewar caloric levels (1,427) for grain.

This prewar caloric level is converted to a wheat base (all urban cereal consumption of urban population was imported wheat) in terms of kilograms of wheat flour per capita per year.

$$\frac{1,427 \times 365}{350 \text{ kg/cal}} = 148.8, \text{ or } 149 \text{ kilograms per year.}$$

To determine wheat requirements of urban population it is necessary to ascertain the number of urban dwellers on 1 January 1953.

Prewar: 86/	Total population	1,003,097	100 percent
	Rural population	868,397	87 percent
	Urban population	134,700	13 percent

1953 urban population determined by the percent increase of nonagricultural labor force in 1953 over that of 1948 (taken as prewar) and that percent added to the percent that urban population represented of total prewar population.

Table 16

Albania: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1952-53
(Population: 1,280,000) b/ 83/
(Continued)

Year	Total Population	Nonagricultural Labor	Percent	Percent Change
1948	1,175,000	58,000	4.9	
1953	1,280,000	136,000	10.6	+5.7

Percent prewar urban population - 13 percent
Percent increase of 1953 urban labor force over 1948 - - - - - - 6 percent
Percent 1953 urban population of total - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 19 percent

Total January 1953 population (1,280,000) x 19 percent (percent urban dwellers of 1953 total population) equals 243,200 persons.

Wheat flour requirements for urban population:

149 kilograms of wheat flour per person per year times 243,200 persons equals 36,237 tons of flour.

Total wheat flour requirements:

Rural requirements	55,100 tons
Urban requirements	36,200 tons
Total requirements	91,300 tons

Kilograms per capita per year:

$$\frac{91,300 \text{ tons}}{1,280,000} = 71.3 \text{ kilograms}$$

g. Residual.
h. Waste of 200 tons (5 percent of total production); seed ascertained by applying a seeding rate of 1,500 kilograms per hectare to an acreage of 1,000 hectares.
i. Estimates of meat production are made for each category of livestock. These estimates are based on estimated slaughter and average weights, with an allowance being mad for slaughter fats, fat cuts, and bacon. The latter are shown separate on the balance under slaughter fats.

Table 16

Albania: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1952-53
(Population: 1,280,000) b/ 83/
(Continued)

The estimates of livestock slaughtered are generally arrived at on the basis of a balance sheet for livestock numbers. The livestock numbers at the beginning of the period are added to the estimated crops of young animals to obtain the total supply. From this is subtracted the livestock numbers at the end of the period and the estimated death losses. The remaining numbers are the estimated total livestock slaughtered.

To arrive at the estimates of meat production in the manner explained above, available current information is used as well as information for the same country and for other countries for earlier periods.

j. Includes 500 tons of oilseeds in oil equivalents consumed as seed.

Table 17

Albania: Estimate of Food Supplies a/*
Consumption Year 1953-54
(Population: 1,300,000) b/

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization									
					Nonfood Uses c/				Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks d/	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent) e/	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 26/
Grains														
Wheat	103.0	+90.5	+70.4	123.1	20.7	1.0		21.7	101.4	90	91.3	70.2	673	3,500
Rye	3.3			3.3	0.8	Negligible		0.8	2.5	90	2.2	1.7	16	3,410
Subtotal	106.3	+90.5	+70.4	126.4	21.5	1.0		22.5	103.9		93.5	71.9	689	
Barley	8.5			8.5	2.2	6.3		8.5						
Oats	9.5			9.5	2.2	7.3		9.5						
Corn	125.0			125.0	7.7	12.5		20.2	104.8	90	94.3	72.5	715	3,600
Other (Except Rice)														
Subtotal	143.0			143.0	12.1	26.1		38.2	104.8		94.3	72.5	715	
Rice	4.0			4.0	0.5			0.5	3.5	65	2.3	1.8	18	3,600
Total Grains	253.3 27/	+90.5	+70.4	273.4	34.1	27.1		61.2	212.2		190.1	146.2	1,422	
Sugar (Refined)	5.0 f/			5.0							5.0	4.5 g/	48	3,870
Potatoes	3.6 h/			3.6	2.0			2.0 i/	1.6		1.6	1.2 g/	2	700
Meat														
Beef and Veal	2.6	- 0.1	Negligible	2.5							2.5	1.9	8	1,450

* Footnotes for Table 17 follow on p. 62.

Table 17

Albania: Estimate of Food Supplies a/*
Consumption Year 1953-54
(Population: 1,300,000) b/
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization									
					Nonfood Uses c/				Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks d/	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent) e/	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 96/
Meat (Continued)														
Pork	0.6		Negligible	0.6							0.6	0.5	4	3,000
Mutton and Goat	5.2	- 0.1	Negligible	5.1							5.1	3.9	11	1,070
Total Meat	8.4 100/ 1/	- 0.2 101/		8.2							8.2	6.3 g/	23	
Fats and Oils														
Butter (Creamery)	0.9			0.9							0.9	0.7	14	7,160
Slaughter Fats	0.3 102/	+ 0.5	Negligible	0.8			0.3	0.3			0.5	0.4	9	7,800
Vegetable Oils	5.0 f/	+ 2.0	Negligible	7.0			0.2	0.2			6.8	5.2	126	8,840
Total Fats and Oils	6.2 103/	+ 2.5 104/	Negligible	8.7			0.5	0.5			8.2	6.3	149	
Total Calories per Day													1,644	

a. Preliminary.
b. 1 January 1954 revised population estimate from a midyear to a 1 January base.
c. See Methodology, Appendix B.
d. Does not include commercial channel stocks. (+) denotes addition to stocks or deduction from total supply and (-) denotes release from stocks or addition to total supply.

50X1

Table 17

Albania: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1953-54
(Population: 1,300,000) b/
(Continued)

f. 4,300 tons 98/ x 137.3 percent 99/ = 5,900 tons (refined value).

50X1
50X1

g. Residual.
h. Acreage (1,000 hectares x yield 35.8 centners per hectare) = 3,600 tons.
i. Waste of 200 tons (5 percent of total production); seed ascertained by applying a seeding rate of 1,500 kilograms per hectare to an acreage of 1,200 hectares (1,500 x 1,200 = 1,800 tons).
j. Estimates of meat production are made for each category of livestock. These estimates are based on estimated slaughter and average weights, with an allowance being made for slaughter fats, fat cuts, and bacon. The latter are shown on the balance under slaughter fats.

The estimates of livestock slaughtered were generally derived on the basis of a balance sheet for livestock numbers. The livestock numbers at the beginning of the period are added to the estimated crop of young animals to obtain the total supply. From this are subtracted the livestock numbers at the end of the period and the estimated death losses. The remaining numbers are the estimated total livestock slaughtered.

To arrive at the estimates of meat production in the manner explained above, available current information was used as well as information for the same country and for other countries for earlier periods.
k. Includes 500 tons of oilseeds in oil equivalents consumed as seed.

Table 18

Bulgaria: Estimate of Food Supplies a/*
Consumption Year 1933-37 Average 105/
(Population: 6,550,000) 106/

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Utilization									
	Supply				Nonfood Uses				Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Indus-trial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent)	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 107/
Grains														
Wheat	1,555	-120		1,435	275	25	25	325	1,110	80	888	135.6	1,300	3,500
Rye	280	- 15		265	55	10	10	75	190	80	152	23.2	217	3,410
Subtotal	1,835	-135		1,700	330	35	35	400	1,300		1,040	158.8	1,517	
Barley	348	- 45		303	50	225	15	290	13	65	8	1.2	11	3,320
Oats	133	- 3		130	25	105		130						
Corn	1,012	-120		910	60	550	25	635	275	85	234	35.7	355	3,630
Other (Except Rice)	147	- 2		145	30	5		35	110	80	88	13.4	125	3,410
Subtotal	1,640	-152		1,488	165	885	40	1,090	398		330	50.3	491	
Rice	11	- 1		10	1			1	9		9	1.4	14	3,600
Total Grains	3,486	-288		3,198	496	920	75	1,491	1,707		1,379	210.5	2,022	
Sugar (Refined)	25	- 1		24							24	3.7	39	3,870
Potatoes	113	- 1		112	35	10		45			67	10.2	20	700
Meat														
Beef and Veal	47	- 3		44							44	6.7	27	1,450

* Footnotes for Table 18 follow on p. 65.

Table 18

Bulgaria: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1933-37 Average 105/
(Population: 6,550,000) 106/
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Utilization										
	Supply			Nonfood Uses					Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Indus-trial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent)	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 107/
Meat (Continued)														
Pork	58	- 2		56							56	8.5	70	3,000
Mutton and Goat	48			48							48	7.3	21	1,070
Total Meat	153	- 5		148							148	22.5	119	
Fats and Oils														
Butter (Creamery)	11			11							11	1.7	33	7,160
Slaughter Fats	29	- 1		28			3	3			25	3.8	81	7,800
Vegetable Oils	40	- 10		30			8	8			22	3.4	82	8,840
Total Fats and Oils	80	- 11		69			11	11			58	8.9	196	
Fish (Landed Weight)	3	+ 1		4							4	0.6	1	500
Milk (Whole)	454 b/ 109/			454		100	242	342			112	17.1	28	600
Total Calories per Day													2,424	

a. Alcoholic beverages are not included.
b. Prewar average balance sheet shows total milk production figure as an aggregate composed of milk from cows, sheep, and goats. This balance shows only milk production from cows. [redacted] it was found that milk from cattle represented 55 percent of total, or 454,000 tons. This percent factor was then applied to the figure for feed. The industrial use figure was ascertained by multiplying the milk equivalent factor for butter (22 kilograms of milk is equivalent to 1 kilogram of butter) by the number of kilograms of butter.

50X1

Table 19

Bulgaria: Estimate of Food Supplies a/*
Consumption Year 1952-53
(Population: 7,480,000) b/

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization: Nonfood Uses c/				Utilization: Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent) 110/	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year d/	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 111/
Grains														
Wheat	1,755	-144		1,611	315	28	28	371	1,240	85	1,054	140.9	1,351	3,500
Rye	238	- 1		237	49	8	8	65	172	85	146	19.5	182	3,410
Subtotal c/	1,993	-145		1,848	364	36	36	436	1,412		1,200	160.4	1,533	
Barley	342	- 11		331	54	250	15	319	12	65	8	1.1	10	3,320
Oats	104	- 1		103	26	77		103						
Corn	440	- 27		413	45	216	11	272	141	85	120	16.0	159	3,630
Other (Except Rice)	59			59	11	2		13	46	80	37	4.9	46	3,410
Subtotal	945	- 39		906	136	545	26	707	199		165	22.0	215	
Rice	23	- 1		22	2			2	20	65	13	1.7	17	3,600
Total Grains c/	2,961 112/	-185		2,776	502	581	62	1,145	1,651		1,378	184.1	1,765	
Sugar (Refined)	36 113/	- 5		31							31	4.1 d/	43	3,870
Potatoes	62 114/			62		9		39 e/			23	3.1 116/	6	700
Meat														
Beef and Veal	42		N.A.	42							42	5.6	22	1,450

* Footnotes for Table 19 follow on p. 67.

Table 19

Bulgaria: Estimate of Food Supplies a/*
Consumption Year 1952-53
(Population: 7,480,000) b/
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization									
					Nonfood Uses c/				Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent) 110/	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year c/	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 111/
Meat (Continued)														
Pork	53		N.A.	53							53	7.1	58	3,000
Mutton and Goat	32		N.A.	32							32	4.3	13	1,070
Total Meat	127 f/	117/	N.A.	127							127	17.0 d/	93	
Fats and Oils														
Butter (Creamery)	9			9					9		9	1.2	24	7,160
Slaughter Fats	16	118/		16			3	3	13		13	1.7	36	7,800
Vegetable Oils	39 g/			39			8	8	31		31	4.1	99	8,840
Total Fats and Oils	64	119/		64			11	11 120/	53		53	7.0 d/	159	
Fish (Landed Weight)	5 h/			5	Negligible i/						5	0.7 i/	1	500
Milk (Whole)	670			670		147	198	345 j/	325		325	43.4 d/	71	600
Total Calories per Day													2,138	

a. Alcoholic beverages are not included.
b. Revised population estimates from a midyear to a 1 January base.
c. See Methodology, Appendix B.
d. Residual.

Table 19

Bulgaria: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1952-53
(Population: 7,480,000) b/
(Continued)

e. Nonfood uses:

Seed: 15,800 (1953 hectares 115/) x 1,500 kilograms per hectare (seeding rate) = 23,700 tons.
Waste: 10 percent of production (62,000 tons) = 6,200 tons.

Total Seed and Waste = 29,900 tons.

Feed: Residual.
Industrial: None.

f. Estimates of meat production are made for each category of livestock. These estimates are based on estimated slaughter and average weights, with an allowance being made for slaughter fats, fat cuts, and bacon. The latter are shown on the balance under slaughter fats.

The estimates of livestock slaughtered are generally arrived at on the basis of a balance sheet for livestock numbers. The livestock numbers at the beginning of the period are added to the estimated crops of young animals to obtain the total supply. From this are subtracted the livestock numbers at the end of the period and the estimated death losses. The remaining numbers are the estimated total livestock slaughtered.

To arrive at the estimates of meat production in the manner explained above, available current information is used as well as information for the same country and for other countries for earlier periods.

g. Includes 10,000 tons of oilseeds in oil equivalent consumed as seed.
h. Estimate is based on the following information: 1948 fish catch estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000 tons 121/ and 1951 catch estimated at 4,000 tons. 122/
i. Fish waste calculated as 5 percent of total production.
j. Nonfood uses:

Feed figure obtained by multiplying same percentage factor as that for prewar (22 percent) times production for 1952-53.
Industrial use of milk determined by obtaining milk equivalent of butter (22 kilograms of milk is equivalent to 1 kilogram of butter -- 9 kilograms x 22 = 198 kilograms of milk).

Table 20

Bulgaria: Estimate of Food Supplies a/*
Consumption Year 1953-54 b/
(Population: 7,595,000) c/

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization: Nonfood Uses d/				Utilization: Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Imports) (-Exports)	Changes in Stocks	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent) 123/	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 124/
Grains														
Wheat	1,905	-231		1,674	320	30	30	380	1,294	85	1,100	144.8	1,390	3,500
Rye	252	- 26		226	50	9	9	68	158	85	134	19.6	168	3,410
Subtotal	2,157	-257		1,900	370	39	39	448	1,452	65	1,234	162.4	1,558	
Barley	401	- 23		378	56	295	15	366	12	65	8	1.1	9	3,320
Oats	124			124	27	97		124						
Corn	744	- 52		692	54	296	11	361	331	85	281	37.0	368	3,630
Other (Except Rice)	60			60	11	2		13	47	80	38	5.0	47	3,410
Subtotal	1,329	- 75		1,254	148	690	26	864	390		327	43.1	424	
Rice	24			24	3			3	21	65	14	1.8	20	3,600
Total Grains	3,510 125/	-332		3,178	521	729	65	1,315	1,863		1,575	207.3	2,002	
Sugar (Refined)	58 e/ 126/	- 5 f/	+15 g/	38							38	5.0 h/	53	3,870
Potatoes	90 1/ 128/			90	30	9		39 j/	51		51	6.7 k/	13	700
Meat														
Beef and Veal	32	- 5		27							27	3.6	16	1,450
Pork	38	- 5		33							33	4.3	33	3,000
Mutton and Goat	28	- 5		23							23	3.0	9	1,070
Total Meat	98 1/ 130/	- 15		83							83	10.9 k/	58	

* Footnotes for Table 20 follow on p. 70.

Table 20

Bulgaria: Estimate of Food Supplies a/*
Consumption Year 1953-54 b/
(Population: 7,595,000) c/
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization: Nonfood Uses d/				Utilization: Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Imports) (-Exports)	Changes in Stocks	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent) 123/	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 124/
Fats and Oils														
Butter (Creamery)	9			9							9	1.2	20	7,160
Slaughter Fats	11			11			3	3			8	1.1	21	7,800
Vegetable Oils	48 m/			38			7	7			31	4.1	97	8,840
Total Fats and Oils	68 131/			58			10 132/	10			48	6.4 k/	138	
Fish (Landed Weight)	5 n/	Negligible		5	Negligible o/						5	0.7 k/	1	500
Milk (Whole)	670			670		147	198	345 p/			325	42.8 k/	71	600
Total Calories per Day													2,347	

a. Alcoholic beverages are not included.
b. Preliminary.
c. 1 January 1954, revised population estimate from a mid-year to a 1 January base.
d. See Methodology, Appendix B.
e. [redacted] Estimates that sugar production will be 65,000 tons on the basis of 33,000 hectares and a beet yield of 130.5 centners/hectare and an extraction rate of 15.1 percent. 50X1
f. Although no trade figures have been reported for 1954, it is estimated that trade will at least equal the 1952-53 level. Therefore, the estimate for trade is a net export of 5,000 tons.
g. Residual. Does not include commercial channel stocks. (+) denotes addition to stocks or deduction from total supply and (-) denotes release from stocks or addition to total supply.
h. Per capita consumption is an estimate based on the assumption that more sugar was made available for domestic consumption in 1953-54 than was made available in 1951-52.
i. [redacted] Since acreage plans have been maintained at the same level for the past few years, an 87.2 percent fulfillment would result in an average for 1953 of approximately 15,800 hectares. Yields are estimated to be about the same as the postwar (1947-51) average, 57 centners per hectare. A 1953-54 production would become, therefore, a quantity of around 90,000 tons. 50X1
j. Nonfood uses:

Seed and Waste: It is estimated that enough seed was set aside to sow 18,100 hectares with a seeding rate of 15,000 hectares. Waste would amount to 2,700 tons based on a factor of 3 percent of production. Seed and waste together would amount to 29,900 tons.

Feed: This figure is estimated at the same level as in 1952, since there is no great change in hog numbers.

Table 20

Bulgaria: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1953-54 b/
(Population: 7,595,000) c/
(Continued)

k. Residual.
l. Estimates of meat production are made for each category of livestock. These estimates are based on estimated slaughter and average weights, with an allowance being made for slaughter fats, fat cuts, and bacon. The latter are shown on the balance under slaughter fats.

The estimates of livestock slaughtered generally arrived at on the basis of a balance sheet for livestock numbers. The livestock numbers at the beginning of the period are added to the estimated crops of young animals to obtain the total supply. From this are subtracted the livestock numbers at the end of the period, and the estimated death losses. The remaining numbers are the estimated total livestock slaughtered.

To arrive at the estimates of meat production in the manner explained above, available current information is used as well as information for the same country and for other countries for earlier periods.
m. Includes 10,000 tons of oilseeds in oil equivalent consumed as seed.
n. Estimate is based on the following information: 1948 fish catch estimated at between 4,000 and 5,000 tons 133/, and 1951 catch estimated at 4,000 tons. 134/
o. Fish waste calculated as 5 percent of total production.
p. Nonfood uses:

Feed figure obtained by multiplying same percentage factor as that for prewar (22 percent) times production for 1952-53.

Industrial use of milk determined by obtaining milk equivalent of butter (22 kilograms of milk is equivalent to 1 kilogram of butter): 9 x 22 = 198 kilograms of milk.

Table 21

Czechoslovakia: Estimate of Food Supplies a/*
Consumption Year 1933-37 Average
(Population: 15,100,000)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization									
					Nonfood Uses				Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Imports) (-Exports)	Changes in Stocks b/	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent)	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day 135/	Calories per Kilogram
Grains														
Wheat	1,589	- 20		1,569	206	196	10	412	1,157	76.3	883	58.5	583	3,640
Rye	1,634	+ 38		1,672	195	85	20	300	1,372	70.0	960	63.6	608	3,490
Subtotal	3,223	+ 18		3,241	401	281	30	712	2,529		1,843	122.1	1,191	
Barley	1,100	- 50		1,050	130	595	280	1,005	45	60.0	27	1.8	16	3,320
Oats	1,200	- 20		1,180	155	1,005	0	1,160	20	60.0	12	0.8	8	3,860
Corn	270	+125		395	14	321	20	355	40	80.0	32	2.1	21	3,630
Other (Except Rice)	13			13	1	2	0	3	10	70.0	7	0.5	5	3,490
Subtotal	2,583	+ 55		2,638	300	1,923	300	2,523	115		78	5.2	50	
Rice (Milled)		+ 61		61		1		1	60		60	4.0	39	3,600
Total Grains	5,806	+134		5,940	701	2,205	330	3,236	2,704		1,981	131.2	1,280	
Sugar (Refined)	567	-217		350		12	18	30	320		320	21.2	225	3,870
Potatoes	9,700			9,700	2,242	4,658	600	7,500	2,200		2,200	145.7	279	700
Meat														
Beef and Veal	204			204				204	204		204	13.5	54	1,450
Pork	179	+ 15		194				194	194		194	12.8	105	3,000
Mutton and Goat	5	Negligible		5				5	5		5	0.3	1	1,070
Total Meat	388	+ 15		403				403	403		403	26.6	160	

* Footnotes for Table 21 follow on p. 73.

Table 21

Czechoslovakia: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1933-37 Average
(Population: 15,100,000)
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization: Nonfood Uses					Utilization: Food Availabilities				
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Imports) (-Exports)	Changes in Stocks b/	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent)	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day 135/	Calories per Kilogram
Fats and Oils														
Butter (Creamery)	74			74					74		74	4.9	96	7,160
Slaughter Fats	72	+ 30		102			6	6	96		96	6.4	137	7,800
Vegetable Oils	9	+ 91 c/		100			30	30	70		70	4.6	111	8,840
Whale Oil		+ 16		16			10	10	6		6	0.4	10	9,020
Total Fats and Oils	155	+137		292			46	46	246		246	16.3	354	
Fish (Landed Weight)	3	+ 18		21					21		21	1.4	2	500
Milk (Whole)	4,500			4,500		450	2,150	2,600	1,900		1,900	125.8	214	620
Total Calories per Day													2,514	

a. Alcoholic beverages are not included.
b. Does not include channel stocks, which are not applicable in prewar.
c. Includes 75,000 tons, oil equivalent, of imported oilseeds.

Table 22

Czechoslovakia: Estimate of Food Supplies a/*
Consumption Year 1952-53 b/
(Population: 12,700,000) c/

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization: Nonfood Uses d/				Utilization: Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade e/ (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks f/	Total Supply g/	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross h/	Extraction Rate (Percent) i/	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year j/	Calories per Day k/ 136/	Calories per Kilogram
Grains l/														
Wheat	1,416 138/	+634	+647	1,403	182	196	10	388	1,015	80	812	63.9	613	3,500
Rye	1,131 139/	+113	+ 5	1,239	150	100	20	270	69	80	775	61.0 140/	570	3,410
Subtotal	2,547	+747	+652	2,642	332	296	30	658	1,984		1,587	124.9	1,183	
Barley	1,067 141/	- 7		1,060	131	683	213	1,027	33	60	20	1.6 142/	15	3,320
Oats	960 143/			960	122	823		945	15	60	9	0.7 144/	7	3,860
Corn														
Other (Except Rice) m/	224 145/	+150		374	15	314	5	334	40	80	32	2.5 146/	23	3,410
Subtotal	2,251	+143		2,394	268	1,820	218	2,306	88		61	4.8 147/	45	
Rice														
Total Grains	4,798 148/	+890	+652	5,036	600	2,116	248	2,964	2,072		1,648	129.8	1,228	
Sugar (Refined) d/	434 149/	-205	+ 32	197					197		197	15.5	164	3,870
Potatoes	4,506 150/	- 17		4,489	1,662	970	270	2,902	1,587		1,587	125.0	240	700
Meat n/														
Beef and Veal	190 o/		+ 19	171				171	171		171	13.5	54	1,450
Pork	292		+ 29	263				263	263		263	20.7	170	3,000
Mutton and Goat	10			10				10	10		10	0.8	2	1,070
Total Meat	492		+ 48	444				444	444		444	35.0	226	

* Footnotes for Table 22 follow on p. 75.

Table 22

Czechoslovakia: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1952-53 b/
(Population: 12,700,000) c/
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization									
					Nonfood Uses d/				Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade e/ (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks f/	Total Supply g/	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross h/	Extraction Rate (Percent) i/	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year j/	Calories per Day k/ 136/	Calories per Kilogram
Fats and Oils														
Butter (Creamery)	63 151/		Negligible	63			10 154/		63		63	5.0	98	7,160
Slaughter Fats d/	55 152/	+ 5 153/	Negligible	60			30 156/	30	50		50	3.9	83	7,800
Vegetable Oils	53	+ 10 155/	Negligible	63					33		33	2.6	63	8,840
Total Fats and Oils	171	+ 15	Negligible	186			40	30	146		146	11.5	284	
Fish (Landed Weight) d/	157/ 5	+ 50		55	Negligible			Negligible	55		55	4.3 j/	6	500
Milk (Whole) d/	2,900			2,900		377	1,386	1,763	1,137		1,137	89.5 j/	152	620
Total Calories per Day													2,260	

a. Alcoholic beverages are not included.
b. Consumption year includes the period from 1 July 1952 to 30 June 1953 and includes production from the 1951-52 crop and the 1952-53 trade.
c. Population revised from midyear base to 1 January 1953.
d. See Methodology, Appendix B.
e. Except as indicated, known or estimated trade data are compiled [redacted] and some are estimated on basis of trade agreements. Intra-Soviet Bloc trade is incomplete. 50X1
[redacted] 50X1
f. Quantities do not include channel stocks. Positive (+) figure represents additions to stocks and/or deduction from total supply; negative (-) figure denotes release from stocks and/or addition to total supply.
g. Total supply equals production plus or minus net trade and change in stocks.
h. Total gross (Column 9) is the amount available for human consumption and differs from total supply (Column 4) by the amount assigned to nonfood users.
i. Extraction rate represents the percent of grains used for human consumption. The remainder is assumed to be used as animal feed.
[redacted] 50X1
k. Calories per day are derived from multiplying kilograms per person per year by the amount of calories per kilogram and dividing by the number of days in the year.
[redacted] 50X1
m. Other grains category is composed of corn and other grain mixtures. Corn makes up the bulk of this category.
n. Trimmed carcass weight. See Methodology, Appendix B, for production determination.
o. Includes 6,000 tons of horsemeat.

Table 23

Czechoslovakia: Estimate of Food Supplies a/*
Consumption Year 1953-54 b/
(Population: 12,820,000) c/

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization									
					Nonfood Uses d/				Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade e/ (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks f/	Total Supply g/	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross b/	Extraction Rate (Percent) i/ 158/	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day i/ 159/	Calories per Kilogram
Grains d/														
Wheat	1,380 160/	+450	+415	1,415	185	196	10	391	1,024	80	819	63.9 k/	613	3,500
Rye	1,122 161/	+100	--	1,222	150	73	20	243	979	80	783	61.1 k/	571	3,410
Subtotal	2,502	+550	+415	2,637	335	269	30	634	2,003		1,602	125.0 162/	1,184	
Barley	1,129 163/	+216		1,345	131	895	282	1,308	37	60	22	1.7 k/	15	3,320
Oats	1,013 164/			1,013	122	876		998	15	60	9	0.7 k/	7	3,860
Corn														
Other (Except Rice) l/	219 165/			219	15	159	5	179	40	80	32	2.5 k/	3	3,410
Subtotal	2,361	+216		2,577	268	1,930	287	2,485	92		63	4.9	45	
Rice		+ 25		25					25	65	16	1.2	12	3,600
Total Grains	4,863	+791	+415	5,239	603	2,199	317	3,119	2,120		1,681	131.1	1,241	
Sugar (Refined) d/ 166/	607	-176	+159	272					272		272	21.2	225	3,870
Potatoes 167/	5,069	- 8		5,061	1,767	1,387	304	3,458	1,603		1,603	125.0	240	700
Meat d/														
Beef and Veal	144	+ 10		154					154		154	12.0	48	1,450
Pork	193	+ 10		203					203		203	15.8	130	3,000
Mutton and Goat	9			9					9		9	0.7	2	1,070
Total Meat	346	+ 20		366					366		366	28.5	180	

* Footnotes for Table 23 follow on p. 77.

Table 23

Czechoslovakia: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1953-54 b/
(Population: 12,820,000) c/
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization									
					Nonfood Uses d/				Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade e/ (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks f/	Total Supply g/	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross h/	Extraction Rate (Percent) i/ 158/	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day j/ 159/	Calories per Kilogram
Fats and Oils														
Butter (Creamery)	55 168/	+ 5 169/		60					60		60	4.7	92	7,160
Slaughter Fats d/	54 170/		+ 2 171/	52			10 172/	10	42		42	3.3	71	7,800
Vegetable Oils	52	+ 49 173/	+ 3 174/	98			35 175/	35	63		63	4.9	119	8,840
Whale Oil		+ 5		5					5		5	0.4	10	9,020
Total Fats and Oils	161	+ 59 176/	+ 5	215			45	45	170		170	13.3	292	
Fish (Landed Weight) m/	5	+ 50		55	Negligible			Negligible	55		55	4.3	6	500
Milk (Whole) d/	2,900			2,900		377	1,210	1,587	1,313		1,313	102.4	174	620
Total Calories per Day													2,358	

a. Alcoholic beverages are not included.
b. Consumption year includes the period from 1 July 1953 to 30 June 1954 and includes production from the 1952-53 crops and 1953-54 trade.
c. Population revised from midyear base to 1 January 1954.
d. See Methodology, Appendix B.
e. Known or estimated trade is compiled [redacted] and some is estimated on basis of trade agreements. Intra-Soviet Bloc trade is incomplete. [redacted] 50X1
[redacted] 50X1
f. Quantities do not include channel stocks. Positive (+) figures represent additions to stocks and/or deductions from total supply; negative (-) figures denote release from stocks and/or addition to total supply.

Table 23

Czechoslovakia: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1953-54 b/
(Population: 12,820,000) c/
(Continued)

g. Total supply equals production plus or minus net trade and change in stocks.
h. Total gross (Column 9) is the amount available for human consumption and differs from total supply (Column 4) by the amount assigned to nonfood users.
i. Extraction rate refers to grains only and represents the percent of grains used for human consumption. Column 11 represents this amount. Grains not used for human consumption (residue of Column 9) are assumed to be used as animal feed, although not shown on the balance.
j. Calories per day are derived from multiplying kilograms per person per year by the amount of calories per kilogram and dividing by the number of days in the year.
k. Per capita grain consumption is based on 1952-53 food balance. See Methodology, Appendix B.
l. Other grains category is composed mostly of corn but contains other grain mixtures.
m. There are not sufficient available data to justify a change from the production, trade, and consumption pattern that was shown on the 1952-53 food balance.

Table 24

East Germany: Estimate of Food Supplies a/*
Consumption Year 1935-38 Average 177/
(Population: 16,000,000)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization: Nonfood Uses				Utilization: Food Availabilities			Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent)	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 178/
Grains														
Wheat	1,590	-350		1,240	162	45	3	210	1,030	75	773	48.3	482	3,640
Rye	2,132	-215		1,917	230	494	18	742	1,175	75	881	55.1	527	3,490
Subtotal	3,722	-565		3,157	392	539	21	952	2,205		1,654	103.4	1,009	
Barley	1,078	- 50		1,028	95	615	303	1,013	15	65	10	0.6	5	3,320
Oats	1,690	-155		1,535	165	1,339	1	1,505	30	65	20	1.3	14	3,860
Corn	40	+ 25		65	2	53	10	65						
Other (Except Rice) b/	208			208	60	148		208						
Subtotal	3,016	-180		2,836	322	2,155	314	2,791	45		30	1.9	19	
Rice (Milled)		+ 40		40					40		40	2.5	25	3,580
Total Grains	6,738	-705		6,033	714	2,694	335	3,743	2,290		1,724	107.8	1,053	
Sugar (Refined) c/	785	-400		385					385		385	24.1	256	3,870
Potatoes	14,225	-600		13,625	3,100	6,000	925	10,025	3,600		3,600	225.0	432	700
Meat d/	615	+ 80		695					695		695	43.4	266	2,409
Fats and Oils														
Butter	105	+ 25		130					130		130	8.1	159	7,160

* Footnotes for Table 24 follow on p. 80.

Table 24

East Germany: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1935-38 Average 17/
(Population: 16,000,000)
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization: Nonfood Uses				Utilization: Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent)	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 17b/
Fats and Oils (Continued)														
Slaughter Fats	140	+ 15		155			15	15	140		140	8.8	188	7,800
Vegetable Oils	20	+215		235			85	85	150		150	9.4	228	8,840
Total Fats and Oils	265	+255		520			100	100	420		420	26.3	575	
Fish (Landed Weight)	150	+ 25		175							175	10.9	15	500
Milk (Whole)	4,900	-100		5,000		475	2,680	3,155	1,845		1,845	115.3	196	620
Total Calories per Day													2,813	

a. Alcoholic beverages are not included.
b. Meslin only.
c. 90 percent of raw value.
d. Beef, veal, pork, goat, and mutton.

Table 25

East Germany: Estimate of Food Supplies a/*
Consumption Year 1952-53
(Population: 18,050,000)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization: Nonfood Uses b/				Utilization: Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade c/ (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks d/	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent)	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram
Grains														
Wheat	1,053	+142 e/	+100 f/	1,095	82	32	5	119	976	85	830	46.0 g/	441	3,500
Rye	2,223	+ 64	+ 86 f/	2,201	271	556	15	842	1,359	85	1,155	64.0 g/	598	3,410
Subtotal	3,276	+206	+186 181/	3,296	353	588	20	961	2,335	85	1,985	110.0 h/	1,039	
Barley	581	+299	- 55	935	58	789	60	907	28	65	18	1.0	9	3,320
Oats	1,084	+ 74	- 45 183/	1,203	131	1,002	10	1,143	60	60	36	2.0	21	3,860
Other (Except Rice)	293	+ 48		341	34	265		299	42	85	36	2.0	19	3,410
Subtotal	1,958	+421	-100	2,479	223	2,056	70	2,349	130		90	5.0	49	
Rice		N.A.												
Total Grains	5,234 184/	+627	+ 86	5,775	576	2,644	90	3,310	2,465		2,075	115 185/	1,088	
Sugar (Refined)	470 b/	-312 i/	- 80 187/	238					238		238	13.2	140	3,870
Potatoes	10,162 188/	-300 j/		9,862	3,872	2,933	530 189/	7,335	2,527		2,527	140.0	268	700
Meat k/														
Beef and Veal	126	+ 4		130					130		130	7.2	29	1,450

* Footnotes for Table 25 follow on p. 82.

Table 25

East Germany: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1952-53
(Population: 18,050,000)
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization									
					Nonfood Uses b/				Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade c/ (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks d/	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent)	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram
Meat k/ (Continued)														
Pork	403	+ 8		411					411		411	22.8	187	3,000
Mutton and Goat	27			27					27		27	1.5	4	1,070
Total Meat	556 k/	+ 12 l/	m/	568					568		568	31.5 n/	220	
Fats and Oils														
Butter (Creamery)	71 193/	+ 14	+ 7 o/	78					78		78	4.3	84	7,160
Slaughter Fats	109 k/	- 4	+ 10 o/	95			15 o/	15	80		80	4.4	194	7,800
Edible Vegetable Oils	52 195/	+ 30	+ 18 o/	64			30 196/	30	34		34	1.9	46	8,840
Total Fats and Oils	232	+ 48 p/	+ 35 o/	237			45	45	192		192	10.6	234	
Fish (Landed Weight)	30 199/	+ 55 q/	N.A.	85	4			4	81		81	4.5	6	500
Milk (Whole)	3,400 b/	- 6 r/		3,394		340	1,562	1,902	1,492		1,492	83.0	141	620
Total Calories per Day													2,087	

a. Alcoholic beverages are not included.
b. See Methodology, Appendix B.
c. Net trade has been calculated. Intra-Soviet Bloc trade is not considered complete.
d. Does not include carry-over or channel stocks, could be classified as state reserves. (+) denotes addition to state reserves and deduction from total supply while (-) denotes deduction from state reserves and addition to total supply. Government deliveries to Soviet occupation troops considered as an East German export.
e. Imported 468,000 tons 179/ of wheat and delivered an estimated 324,000 tons 180/ to Soviet occupation forces.
f. Residual.
g. Prewar ratio of wheat and rye consumed of total breadgrain used.
h. Difference between total grain consumed [redacted] and estimated consumption of coarse grains.

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Table 25

East Germany: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1952-53
(Population: 18,050,000)
(Continued)

i. Includes 160,000 tons of Soviet deliveries. 186/
j. Includes estimated 200,000 tons for Soviet troop requirements.
k. Trimmed carcass weight -- excludes slaughter fats, which are shown under "Fats and Oils." See Methodology, Appendix B, for derivation of meat productions and slaughter fat.
l. Estimated imports at one-third beef and veal and two-thirds pork.
m. It is believed that additions and releases from state reserves during 1952-53 cancelled out.
n. Compares with the average per capita consumption of 31.2 kilograms derived by taking the East German official figure of 37.5 kilograms and the West German estimates of 25 kilograms per capita
p. Includes estimated USSR occupation requirements of 16,000 tons of butter, 197/ 4,000 tons of lard, 198/ and 2,000 tons of vegetable oils. 199/
q. Fifteen thousand tons deducted for Soviet occupation forces -- determined as an average of data
r. East German deliveries to the USSR,

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Table 26

East Germany: Estimate of Food Supplies a/*
Consumption Year 1953-54
(Population: 17,900,000)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization: Nonfood Uses b/				Utilization: Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade c/ (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks d/	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total e/ Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent)	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 202/
Grains														
Wheat	646	+110	- 49 f/	805	100	19	5	124	681	85	579	32.3	310	3,500
Rye	1,944		- 92 f/	2,036	279	194	15	488	1,548	85	1,316	73.5	687	3,410
Subtotal	2,590	+110	-141	2,841	379	213	20	612	2,229		1,895	105.8	997	
Barley	598	+465	- 47 f/	1,110	58	864	60	982	128 205/	65	83	4.6	42	3,320
Oats	1,297	+ 70	- 11 f/	1,378	116	1,172	10	1,298	80 206/	60	48	2.7	29	3,860
Other (Except Rice)	283			283	34			34	249	85	212	11.8	110	3,410
Subtotal	2,178	+535	- 58	2,771	208	2,036	70	2,314	457		343	19.1	181	
Rice		N.A.												
Total Grains	4,768 207/	+645	-199	5,612	587	2,249	90	2,926	2,686		2,238	125.0 g/	1,178	
Sugar (Refined)	675 208/	-300	+ 80 g/	295					295		295	16.5	174	3,870
Potatoes	10,400	-200		10,200	2,892	4,200	500	7,592	2,608		2,608	145.7	279	700
Meat														
Beef and Veal	132	+ 4		136					136		136	7.6	30	1,450

* Footnotes for Table 26 follow on p. 85.

Table 26

East Germany: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1953-54
(Population: 17,900,000)
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization: Nonfood Uses b/				Utilization: Food Availabilities			Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade c/ (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks d/	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total e/ Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent)	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 202/
Meat (Continued)														
Pork	271	+ 6	- 7 209/	286					286		286	16.0	132	3,000
Mutton and Goat	24			24					24		24	1.3	4	1,070
Total Meat	427 b/	+ 12 b/	- 7	446					446		446	24.9	166	
Fats and Oils														
Butter (Creamery)	70 i/	+ 44 210/	j/	114					114		114	6.4	126	7,160
Slaughter Fats	87 b/	+ 36 211/	j/	123			31 212/	31	92		92	5.1	109	7,800
Vegetable Oils	56 213/	+102 214/	j/	158			25 215/	25	133		133	7.4	179	8,840
Total Fats and Oils	213	+182	j/	395			56	56	339		339	18.9	414	
Fish (Landed Weight)	54 k/	+ 55		109	5			5	104		104	5.8	8	500
Milk (Whole)	3,400	- 6		3,394		340	1,562	1,902	1,492		1,492	83.4	142	620
Total Calories per Day													2,362	

a. Alcoholic beverages are not included.
b. See Methodology, Appendix B.
c. Trade data based primarily upon trade agreements and projection of 1952-53 trade where justified. Intra-Soviet Bloc trade considered incomplete. [redacted] East German deliveries of foodstuffs to Soviet occupation troops treated as an export. 1952-53 requirements projected for 1953-54. See 1952-53 food balance for quantities.
d. Does not include commercial channel stocks; (+) denotes addition to stocks or deduction from total supply and (-) denotes release from stocks or addition to total supply.
e. Unless otherwise indicated Column 9 is a residual of Column 4 minus Column 8.
[redacted]

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Table 26

East Germany: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1953-54
(Population: 17,900,000)
(Continued)

g. Estimated that net quantity of sugar released from state reserves in 1952-53 (see 1952-53 balance) will be replaced from the 1953 sugar production.
h. Imports of meat estimated same as 1952-53, 70,000 tons, as are Soviet occupation requisitions (possibly there has been a slight reduction).
i. Rounded and carried the same as 1952-53, since there was no change in milk production.
j. It was assumed that additions and releases from state reserves would cancel out.
k. Based upon actual last half of 1953 fish catch and planned catch for first half of 1954

50X1

Table 27

Hungary: Estimate of Food Supplies a/*
Consumption Year 1933-37 Average
(Population: 8,942,000)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization: Nonfood Uses				Utilization: Food Availabilities					
													Per Capita (Net)	
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks b/	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent)	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day c/	Calories per Kilogram
Grains														
Wheat	2,206	-504		1,702	345	25	2	372	1,330	75	998	111.6	1,113	3,640
Rye	727	- 81		646	115	15		130	516	75	387	43.3	414	3,490
Subtotal	2,933	-585		2,348	460	40	2	502	1,846		1,385	154.9	1,527	
Barley	631	- 17		614	90	500	9	599	15	65	10	1.1	10	3,320
Oats	279	- 9		270	40	230		270						
Corn	2,136	+ 27		2,163	110	1,928	75	2,113	50	85	43	4.8	48	3,630
Other (Except Rice)	8	- 3		5	1	4		5						
Subtotal	3,054	- 2		3,052	241	2,662	84	2,987	65		53	5.9	58	
Rice		+ 20		20					20		20	2.2	22	3,600
Total Grains	5,987	-567		5,420	701	2,702	86	3,489	1,931		1,458	163.0	1,607	
Sugar (Refined)	113	- 23		90					90		90	10.1	107	3,870
Potatoes	2,135	- 60		2,075	400 d/	515 e/	60	975	1,100		1,100	123.0	236	700
Meat														
Beef and Veal	75	- 15		60					60		60	6.7	27	1,450

* Footnotes for Table 27 follow on p. 88.

Table 27

Hungary: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1933-37 Average
(Population: 8,942,000)
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization									
					Nonfood Uses				Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks b/	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent)	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day c/	Calories per Kilogram
Meat (Continued)														
Pork	195	- 20		175					175		175	19.6	161	3,000
Mutton and Goat	10	f/		10					10		10	1.1	3	1,070
Total Meat	280	- 35		245					245		245	27.4	191	
Fats and Oils														
Butter (Creamery)	20	- 4		16					16		16	1.8	35	7,160
Slaughter Fats	138	- 20		118			10	10	108		108	12.1	259	7,800
Vegetable Oils	12	+ 4		16			4	4	12		12	1.3	31	8,840
Whale Oil		+ 4		4					4		4	0.4	10	9,020
Total Fats and Oils	170	- 16		154			14	14	140		140	15.6	335	
Fish (Landed Weight)	7			7					7		7	0.8	1	500
Milk (Whole)	1,700			1,700		150	700	850	850		850	95.1	156	600
Total Calories per Day													2,633	

a. Alcoholic beverages are not included.
b. Does not include channel stocks.
c. Calculated from calories per kilogram [redacted] Kilograms consumed per year multiplied by calories per kilogram and then divided by 365 gives calories consumed per day.
d. Seed only.
e. Feed and waste.
f. Less than 500 tons.

50X1

Table 28

Hungary: Estimate of Food Supplies a/*
Consumption Year 1952-53 b/
(Population: 9,815,000) c/

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization: Nonfood Uses d/				Utilization: Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade e/ (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks f/	Total Supply g/	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross h/	Extraction Rate (Percent) i/ 218/	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day j/ 219/	Calories per Kilogram
Grains k/														
Wheat	1,764 221/	-51		1,713	316	58	2	376	1,337	85	1,136	120.7	1,157	3,500
Rye	567 222/	-14		553	113	41		154	399	85	339	36.0	336	3,410
Subtotal	2,331	-65		2,266	429	99	2	530	1,736		1,475	156.7	1,493	
Barley	578 223/			578	96	458	9	563	15	65	10	1.1	10	3,320
Oats	229 224/			229	46	183		229						
Corn	1,215 225/			1,215	105	1,038	50	1,193	22	85	19	2.0	20	3,630
Other (Except Rice)	22 226/			22	5			5	17	85	14	1.5	14	3,410
Subtotal	2,044			2,044	252	1,679	59	1,990	54		43	4.6 227/	44	
Rice	37 228/			37	6			6	31	65	20	2.1	21	3,600
Total Grain	4,412 229/	-65		4,347	687	1,778	61	2,526	1,821		1,538	163.4	1,558	
Sugar (Refined)	177 230/	-20 1/		157					157		157	16.7 1/	177	3,870
Potatoes	982 232/	+20		1,002	434	129	20	583	419 233/		419	44.5 234/	85	700
Meat m/														
Beef and Veal	55		+11	44					44		44	4.7	19	1,450

* Footnotes for Table 28 follow on p. 90.

Table 28

Hungary: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1952-53 b/
(Population: 9,415,000) c/
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization: Nonfood Uses d/				Utilization: Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade e/ (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks f/	Total Supply g/	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross h/	Extraction Rate (Percent) i/ 218/	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day j/ 219/	Calories per Kilogram
Meat (Continued)														
Pork	185		-37	148					148		148	15.7	129	3,000
Mutton and Goat	6			6					6		6	0.6	2	1,070
Total Meat	246 236/		-48	198					198		198	21.0 237/	150	
Fats and Oils														
Butter (Creamery)	15 238/			15					15		15	1.6	31	7,160
Slaughter Fats d/	65	+ 5 239/		70			10 240/	10	60		60	6.4	137	7,800
Vegetable Oils	39 241/			39			9 242/	9	30		30	3.2	78	8,840
Total Fats and Oils	119	+ 5		124			19	19	105		105	11.2	246	
Fish (Landed Weight) n/	4			4				4	4		4	0.4	1	500
Milk (Whole) 243/	1,100			1,100		143	330	473	627		627	66.6	109	600
Total Calories per Day													2,326	

a. Alcoholic beverages are not included.
b. The consumption year includes the period from 1 July 1952 to 30 June 1953 and includes production from the 1951-52 crop and 1952-53 trade.
c. Population revised from midyear base to 1 January 1953.
d. See Methodology, Appendix B.
e. Known or estimated trade data are compiled [redacted] and some are estimated on the basis of trade agreements. Intra-Soviet Bloc trade is incomplete. [redacted]

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50X1

Table 28

Hungary: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1952-53 b/
(Population: 9,415,000) c/
(Continued)

f. Quantities do not include channel stocks. Positive (+) figures represent additions to stocks and/or deduction from total supply; negative (-) figures denote release from stocks and/or additions to total supply.
g. Total supply equals production plus or minus net trade and change in stocks.
h. Total gross (Column 9) is the amount available for human consumption and differs from total apply (Column 4) by the amount assigned to nonfood uses.
i. Extraction rate represents the percent of grains used for human consumption, or it represents the proportion of flour obtainable from a given quantity of grain. The remainder is assumed to be used as animal feed.
j. Calories per day are derived from multiplying kilograms per person per year by the amount of calories per kilogram and dividing by the number of days in the year.

50X1

50X1

l. Revised trade figure indicates Hungarian sugar net exports of 20,000 tons It appears more likely that the 34,000 tons not exported were consumed and not diverted to stocks providing 157,000 tons for consumption This increased allocation for consumption likewise increases per capita availabilities of sugar

50X1

50X1

50X1

n. Fish makes up only a negligible part of the Hungarian diet. Fragmentary bits of information indicate production somewhat below prewar levels.

Table 29

Hungary: Estimate of Food Supplies a/*
Consumption Year 1953-54 b/
(Population: 9,515,000) c/

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization: Nonfood Uses d/ 246/				Utilization: Food Availabilities			Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade e/ (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks f/	Total Supply g/	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross h/	Extraction Rate (Percent) i/ 247/	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram j/
Grains k/														
Wheat	1,862 249/	- 65		1,797	350	58	2	410	1,387	80	1,110	116.7	1,119	3,500
Rye	569 250/			569	114	41		155	414	80 k/	331	34.8	325	3,410
Subtotal	2,431	- 65		2,366	464	99	2	565	1,801		1,441	151.5	1,444	
Barley	587 251/	- 15		572	97	451	9	557	15	65	10	1.1	10	3,320
Oats	276 252/	- 12		278	48	230		278						
Corn	1,768 253/	- 20		1,748	133	1,510	50	1,693	55	85	47	4.9	49	3,630
Other (Except Rice)	25 254/	+100		125	5	102		107	18	80 k/	14	1.5	14	3,410
Subtotal	2,656	+ 67		2,723	283	2,293	59	2,635	88		71	7.5	73	
Rice	37 255/			37	5			5	32	65	21	2.2	22	3,600
Total Grains	5,124 256/	+ 2		5,126	752	2,392	61	3,205	1,921		1,533	161.1	1,539	
Sugar (Refined)	238 257/	- 24 1/258/	+16	198					198 1/		198	20.8	221	3,870
Potatoes k/ 259/	1,445	+ 3		1,448	485	290	20	795	653		653	68.6	132	700
Meat														
Beef and Veal	46	- 5		41					41		41	4.3	17	1,450

* Footnotes for Table 29 follow on p. 93.

Table 29

Hungary: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1953-54 b/
(Population: 9,515,000) c/
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization: Nonfood Uses d/ 246/				Utilization: Food Availabilities					
													Per Capita (Net)	
Commodity	Production	Net Trade e/ (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks f/	Total Supply g/	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross h/	Extraction Rate (Percent) i/ 247/	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram j/
Meat (Continued)														
Pork	124	- 10	114						114		114	12.0	99	3,000
Mutton and Goat	5		5						5		5	0.5	1	1,000
Total	175	- 15	160						160		160	16.8	117	
Fats and Oils														
Butter (Creamery)	14 260/		14						14		14	1.5	29	7,160
Slaughter Fats k/	44	+ 5 261/	49				10 262/	10	39		39	4.1	88	7,800
Vegetable Oils	68 263/		68				15 264/	15	53		53	5.6	136	8,840
Total Fats and Oils	126	+ 5	131				25	25	106		106	11.2	253	
Fish (Landed Weight) m/	4		4		Negligible				4		4	0.4	1	500
Milk (Whole) k/	1,100		1,100			143	308	451	649		649	68.2	112	600
Total Calories per Day													2,375	

a. Alcoholic beverages are not included.
b. Consumption year includes the period from 1 July 1953 to 30 June 1954 and includes production from the 1952-53 crop and also 1953-54 trade.
c. Population revised from mid-year base to 1 January 1954.
d. See Methodology, Appendix B.
e. [redacted] Intra-Soviet Bloc trade is incomplete, and its reliability is questionable. [redacted]
f. Quantities do not include channel stocks. Positive (+) figures represent additions to stocks and/or deductions from total supply; negative (-) figures denote release from stocks and/or additions to total supply.
g. Total supply equals production plus or minus net trade and change in stocks.
h. Total gross (Column 9) is the amount available for human consumption and differs from total supply (Column 4) by the amount assigned to nonfood uses.
i. Extraction rate refers to grains only and represents the percent of grains used for human consumption (in the form of flour). Column 11 represents this amount. That portion of grain not used for human consumption (residue of Column 9) is assumed to be used as animal feed, although it is not shown on the balance.
j. Calories per day are derived from multiplying kilograms per person per year by the number of calories per kilogram and dividing by the number of days in the year. 248/
k. See Methodology, Appendix B.
l. Under the International Sugar Agreement, Hungary was allocated an export quota of 40,000 tons. [redacted] 24,000 tons have now been shipped. The remaining 16,000 tons are carried in stocks. There is no further known information intimating other shipments of sugar from Hungary, although in past years Hungary has furnished China with about 12,000 tons. The amount of sugar available for consumption is the difference between production and contemplated exports.
m. Available information does not justify any change in fish from the 1952-53 food balance.

50X1
50X1
50X1

Table 30

Poland: a/* Estimate of Food Supplies b/
Consumption Year 1934-38 Average 265/
(Population: 32,000,000)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization									
					Nonfood Uses				Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks	Total Supply c/	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent)	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 266/
Grains														
Wheat	1,965	- 85		1,880	300	65	15	380	1,500	75	1,125	35.2	351	3,640
Rye	6,850	-1,050		5,800	1,100	750	50	1,900	3,900	79	3,080	96.2	920	3,490
Subtotal	8,815	-1,135		7,680	1,400	815	65	2,280	5,400		4,205	131.4	1,271	
Barley	1,630	- 295		1,335	200	600	125	925	410	60	246	7.7	73	3,460
Oats	2,830	- 300		2,530	370	2,145		2,515	15	50	8	0.2	2	3,850
Corn	60	+ 25		85	5	60	10	75	10	80	8	0.2	2	3,630
Other (Except Rice)	495			495	55	305		360	135	73	98	3.1	30	3,490
Subtotal	5,015	- 570		4,445	630	3,110	135	3,875	570		360	11.2	107	
Rice (Milled)		+ 45		45					45		45	1.4	14	3,600
Total Grains	13,830	-1,660		12,170	2,030	3,925	200	6,155	6,015		4,610	144.0	1,392	
Sugar (Refined)	900	- 410		490							490	15.3	162	3,870
Potatoes	38,000	- 930		37,070	11,100	13,470	2,500	27,070	10,000		10,000	312.5	599	700
Meat														
Beef and Veal	325	- 45		280					280		280	8.8	35	1,450

* Footnotes for Table 30 follow on p. 95.

Table 30

Poland: a/ Estimate of Food Supplies b/
Consumption Year 1934-38 Average 265/
(Population: 32,000,000)
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Utilization									
	Supply				Nonfood Uses				Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks	Total Supply c/	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent)	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 266/
Meat (Continued)														
Pork	625	- 160		465					465		465	14.5	119	3,000
Mutton and Goat	15			15					15		15	0.5	1	1,070
Total Meat	965	- 205		760					760		760	23.8	155	
Fats and Oils														
Butter	170	- 15		155					155		155	4.8	94	7,160
Slaughter Fats	200	- 15		185			30	30	155		155	4.8	103	7,800
Vegetable Oils	30	+ 85		115			30	30	85		85	2.7	65	8,840
Total Fats and Oils	400	+ 55		455			60	60	395		395	12.3	262	
Fish (Landed Weight)	150			150					150		150	4.7	6	500
Milk (Whole)	10,200	- 300		9,900		1,300	4,900 d/	6,200	3,700		3,700	115.6	196	620
Total Calories per Day													2,772	

a. 1945 boundaries.
b. Alcoholic beverages are not included.
c. Does not include channel stocks, quantities being added to or released from state reserves, and unaccounted for quantities.
d. For butter only, cheese shown in whole milk equivalent.

Table 31

Poland: Estimate of Food Supplies a/*
Consumption Year 1952-53
(Population: 26,035,000)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization									
					Nonfood Uses b/				Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks c/	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent) 267/	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 268/
Grains														
Wheat	1,631	- 73		1,558	333	33	15	381	1,177	80	942	36.2	347	3,500
Rye	5,730	- 60		5,670	1,069	796	50	1,915	3,755	80	3,004	115.4	1,078	3,410
Subtotal	7,361	-133		7,228	1,402	829	65	2,296	4,932		3,946	151.6	1,425	
Barley	1,220	- 68		1,152	196	410	100	706	446	70	312	12.0	109	3,320
Oats	2,378	- 46		2,332	378	1,932		2,310	22	60	13	0.5	5	3,860
Other (Except Rice)	305	- 18		287	58	209	10	277	10	80	8	0.3	28	3,410
Subtotal	3,903	-132		3,771	632	2,551	110	3,293	478		333	17.8	142	
Rice														
Total Grains	11,264 269/	-265		10,999	2,034	3,380	175	5,589	5,410		4,279	164.4	1,567	
Sugar (Refined) d/	591 270/	-181.0		410					410		410	15.7	166	3,870
Potatoes	23,660 271/	- 5.0		23,655	8,749	6,246	1,500	16,495	7,160		7,160	275.0	527	
Meat e/														
Beef and Veal	151 b/	- 5		146	Negligible				146		146	5.6 f/	22	1,450

* Footnotes for Table 31 follow on p. 97.

Table 31

Poland: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1952-53
(Population: 26,035,000)
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization: Nonfood Uses b/				Utilization: Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks c/	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent) 267/	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 268/
Meat (Continued)														
Pork	501 c/	-115		386	Negligible				386		386	14.8 f/	120	3,000
Mutton and Goat	7 b/			7	Negligible				7		7	0.3 f/	1	1,070
Total Meat	659 b/	-120		539	Negligible				539		539	20.7 f/	145	
Fats and Oils														
Butter g/	65 273/	- 7		58					58		58	2.2 h/	43	7,160
Slaughter Fats 275/	186	- 18		168			20	20	148		148	5.7 h/	122	7,800
Vegetable Oils 276/	51	+ 25		76			30	30	46		46	1.8 h/	44	7,840
Whale Oil		N.A.												
Total Fats and Oils	302			302			50	50	252		252	9.7	209	
Fish (Landed Weight)	86 277/	N.A.	N.A.	86	4 278/			4	82		82	3.1	4	500
Milk (Whole)	3,710			3,710		370	1,430 i/	1,800	1,910		1,910	73.4	125	620
Total Calories per Day													2,743	

a. Alcoholic beverages are not included.
b. See Methodology, Appendix B.
c. State reserves only; does not include commercial channel stocks: (-) denotes release from reserves and addition to total supply (Column 4); (+) denotes addition to reserves and a deduction (-) from total supply.
d. Calculated at 90 percent of raw value.
e. Trimmed carcass weight, not including slaughter fats.
[redacted]
g. Creamery butter.
[redacted]
i. Used for butter.

50X1
50X1

Table 32

Poland: Estimate of Food Supplies a/*
Consumption Year 1953-54
(Population: 26,550,000)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization: Nonfood Uses b/				Utilization: Food Availabilities			Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks c/	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent) 279/	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 280/
Grains														
Wheat	1,664	+175 d/		1,839	310	37	15	362	1,477	80	1,182	44.5	427	3,500
Rye	5,279	+300		5,579	1,046	739	65	1,850	3,729	80	2,983	112.4	1,050	3,410
Subtotal	6,943	+475		7,418	1,356	776	80	2,212	5,206		4,165	156.9	1,477	
Barley	1,179	- 95		1,084	194	340	94	628	456	70	319	12.0 282/	109	3,320
Oats	2,093	-120		1,973	365	1,586		1,951	22	60	13	0.5 283/	5	3,860
Other (Except Rice)	284			284	57	117	10	184	100	80	80	3.0 284/	28	3,410
Subtotal	3,556	-215 285/		3,341	616	2,043	104	2,763	578		412	15.5	142	
Rice														
Total Grains	10,499 286/	+260		10,759	1,972	2,819	184	4,975	5,784		4,577	172.4	1,619	
Sugar (Refined) e/	765 b/	-398	-58	425					425		425	16.0	170	3,870
Potatoes	27,200 287/			27,200	9,280	8,184	2,000	19,464	7,736		7,736	291.4	559	700
Meat														
Beef and Veal	126 f/	- 5		121	g/				121		121	4.6	18	1,450

* Footnotes for Table 32 follow on p. 99.

Table 32

Poland: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1953-54
(Population: 26,550,000)
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization: Nonfood Uses b/				Utilization: Food Availabilities			Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks c/	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent) 279/	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 280/
Meat (Continued)														
Pork	403 f/	-115		288	g/				288		288	10.8	89	3,000
Mutton and Goat	7 f/			7	g/				7		7	0.3	1	1,070
Total Meat	536 f/	-120		416	g/				416		416	15.7	108	
Fats and Oils 288/														
Butter (Creamery)	55			55					55		55	2.1	41	7,160
Slaughter Fats	146 b/		+ 1	145			20	20	125		125	4.7	100	7,800
Vegetable Oils	59	+ 20	+ 2	77			23	23	54		53	2.0	48	8,840
Total Fats and Oils	260	+ 20	(-) + 3	277			43	43	234		233	8.8	189	
Fish (Landed Weight)	90	- 20		70	4 289/			4	66		66	2.5	3	500
Milk (Whole)	3,710			3,710		370	1,210	1,580	2,130		2,130	80.2	136	620
Total Calories per Day													2,784	

a. Alcoholic beverages are not included.
b. See Methodology, Appendix B.
c. State reserves only, does not include commercial channel stocks: (-) denotes release from reserves and addition (+) to total supply; (+) denotes addition to reserves and a deduction (-) from total supply (Column 4).
d. Polish government has indicated a need for 1 million tons of wheat 281/; however, known commitments total only 175,000 tons.
e. Calculated at 90 percent of raw value.
f. Trimmed carcass weight; exclude slaughter fats. See Methodology, Appendix B.
g. Waste estimated at less than 5 percent and range in error on production would compensate for this loss.

Table 33

Rumania: Estimate of Food Supplies a/*
Consumption Year 1933-37 Average 290/
(Population: 15,200 000) 291/

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Utilization									
	Supply				Nonfood Uses				Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent)	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 292/
Grains														
Wheat	2,325	-235		2,090	510	25	15	550	1,540	75	1,155	76.0	758	3,640
Rye	155			155	35	5		40	115	80	92	6.1	57	3,410
Subtotal	2,480	-235		2,245	545	30	15	590	1,655		1,247	82.1	815	
Barley	690	- 85		605	155	400	20	575	30	65	20	1.3	12	3,320
Oats	585	- 11		574	125	449		574						
Corn	3,900	-260		3,640	270	1,000	45	1,315	2,325	85	1,976	130	1,292	3,630
Other (Except Rice)	60	- 10		50	10	20		30	20	80	16	1.1	10	3,410
Subtotal	5,235	-366		4,869	560	1,869	65	2,494	2,375		2,012	132.4	1,315	
Rice		+ 12		12					12		12	0.8	8	3,600
Total Grains	7,715	-589		7,126	1,105	1,899	80	3,084	4,042		3,271	215.3	2,138	
Sugar (Refined)	68	+ 7		75							75	4.9	52	3,870
Potatoes	1,300			1,300	325	175		500			800	52.6	101	700
Meat														
Beef and Veal	95	- 10		85							85	5.6	22	1,450

* Footnote for Table 33 follows on p.101.

Table 33

Rumania: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1933-37 Average 290/
(Population: 15,200,000) 291/
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Utilization									
	Supply				Nonfood Uses				Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent)	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 292/
Meat (Continued)														
Pork	150	- 15		135							135	8.9	73	3,000
Mutton and Goat	50			50							50	0.3	10	1,070
Total Meat	295	- 25		270							270	17.8	105	
Fats and Oils														
Butter (Creamery)	10			10							10	0.7	14	7,160
Slaughter Fats	45	- 5		40			5	5			35	2.3	49	7,800
Vegetable Oils	25	+ 15		40			5	5			35	2.3	56	8,840
Total Fats and Oils	80	+ 10		90			10	10			80	5.3	119	
Fish (Landed Weight)	10	+ 5		15							15	1.0	1	500
Milk (Whole)	1,400			1,400		336	251	551			849	55.9	92	600
Total Calories per Day													2,608	

a. Alcoholic beverages are not included.

Table 34

Rumania: Estimate of Food Supplies a/*
Consumption Year 1952-53
(Population: 16,805,000) b/

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization: Nonfood Uses c/				Utilization: Food Availabilities			Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks d/	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent) 293/	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 294/
Grains														
Wheat	1,966	-174	-273	2,065	488	20	15	523	1,542	85	1,311	78.0	748	3,500
Rye	106	- 11		95	30			30	65	85	55	3.3	31	3,410
Subtotal	2,072	-185	-273	2,160	518	20	15	553	1,607		1,366	81.3	779	
Barley	259	- 2		257	172	39	20	231	26	65	17	1.0	9	3,320
Oats	301	- 1		300	98	202		300						
Corn	2,088	- 92	- 80	2,076	241	147	45	433	1,643	90	1,479	88.0	868	3,600
Other (Except Rice)	38			38	11	6		17	21	80	17	1.0	9	3,410
Subtotal	2,686	- 95	- 80	2,671	522	394	65	981	1,690		1,513	90.0	886	
Rice	22 295/	Negligible		22	2			2	20	65	13	0.8	8	3,600
Total Grains	4,780	-280	-353	4,853	1,042	414	80	1,536	3,317		2,892	172 e/	1,673	
Sugar (Refined)	74	- 34		40							40	2.1 e/	25	3,870
Potatoes	653 299/			653	306	41	5	352 f/	301		301	17.9 g/	34	700
Meat														
Beef and Veal	105	- 20		85							85	5.1	20	1,450

* Footnotes for Table 34 follow on p. 103.

Table 34

Rumania: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1952-53
(Population: 16,805,000) b/
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization: Nonfood Uses c/				Utilization: Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks d/	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent) 293/	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 294/
Meat (Continued)														
Pork	128	- 20		108							108	6.4	53	3,000
Mutton and Goat	46			46							46	2.7	8	1,070
Total Meat	279	300/h/ - 40 i/		239							239	14.2 e/	81	
Fats and Oils														
Butter	11			11					11		11	0.7	14	7,160
Slaughter Fats	40			40			5	5	35		35	2.1	45	7,800
Vegetable Oils	59	j/ + 10		69			10	10	59		59	3.5	85	8,840
Total Fats and Oils	110	302/ + 10 303/		120			15	15	304/ 105		105	6.3 e/	144	
Fish (Landed Weight)	20			20	1			1	19		19	1.1	2	500
Milk (Whole)	1,780			1,780		427	242	669	1,111		1,111	66.1	109	600
Total Calories per Day													2,068	

a. Alcoholic beverages are not included.
b. 1 January 1953, revised population estimate from a mid-year to a 1 January base.
c. See Methodology, Appendix B.
d. Does not include commercial channel stocks. (+) denotes addition to stock or deduction from total supply and (-) denotes release from stocks or addition to total supply.
e. Residual.
f. Nonfood uses:

Seed : Seeding rate (1,500 kilograms per hectare) x hectares (160,000 hectares) 296/ = 240,400 tons.
Waste : 10 percent of production or 65,300 tons.
Seed and Waste : 240,000 plus 65,300 = 305,700 tons.
Feed : Residual.

Table 34

Rumania: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1952-53
(Population: 16,805,000) b/
(Continued)

h. Estimates of meat production are made for each category of livestock. These estimates are based on estimated slaughter and average weights, with an allowance being made for slaughter fats, fat cuts, and bacon. The latter are shown on the balance under slaughter fats. The estimates of livestock slaughtered are generally arrived at on the basis of a balance sheet for livestock numbers. The livestock numbers at the beginning of the period are added to the estimated crops of young animals to obtain the total supply. From this are subtracted the livestock numbers at the end of the period and the estimated death losses. The remaining numbers are the estimated total livestock slaughtered. To arrive at the estimates of meat production in the manner explained, available current information is used as well as information for the same country and for other countries for earlier periods.

i. This estimate is probably low.

j. Includes 10,000 tons of oilseeds consumed as seeds but shown here in oil equivalents.

50X1

Table 35

Rumania: Estimate of Food Supplies a/*
Consumption Year 1953-54 b/
(Population: 17,012,000) c/

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization: Nonfood Uses d/				Utilization: Food Availabilities			Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent) 305/	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilogram 306/
Grains														
Wheat	2,191	-279		1,912	494	24	13	531	1,381	85	1,174	69.0	662	3,500
Rye	126	- 10		116	31	1		32	84	85	71	4.2	39	3,410
Subtotal	2,317	-289		2,028	525	25	13	563	1,465		1,245	73.2	701	
Barley	390	- 20		370	106	218	20	344	26	65	17	1.0	9	3,320
Oats	420			420	102	318		420						
Corn	2,570	- 6		2,564	256	260	45	561	2,003	90	1,803	106.0	1,045	3,600
Other (Except Rice)	43			43	11	11		22	21	80	17	1.0	9	3,410
Subtotal	3,423	- 26		3,397	475	807	65	1,347	2,050		1,837	108.0	1,063	
Rice	26			26	3			3	23	65	15	0.9	10	3,600
Total Grains	5,766 307/	-315		5,451	1,003	832	78	1,913	3,538		3,097	182 d/	1,774	
Sugar (Refined)	117 308/	- 30 e/		87							87	5.1 f/	54	3,870
Potatoes	800 g/			800	310	42	7	359 h/			441	25.9 f/	50	700
Meat														
Beef and Veal	66	- 10		56							56	3.3	13	1,450

* Footnotes for Table 35 follow on p. 106.

Table 35

Rumania: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1953-54 b/
(Population: 17,012,000) c/
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization									
					Nonfood Uses d/				Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks	Total Supply	Seed and Waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total Gross	Extraction Rate (Percent) 305/	Total Net Food	Kilograms per Year	Calories per Day	Calories per Kilograms 306/
Meat (Continued)														
Pork	74	- 25		49							49	2.9	24	3,000
Mutton and Goat	44	- 5		39							39	2.3	7	1,070
Total Meats	184 i/ 309/	- 40 j/	N.A.	144							144	8.5 f/	44	
Fats and Oils														
Butter	10			10							10	0.6	12	7,160
Slaughter Fats	20			20			5	5			15	0.9	19	7,800
Vegetable Oils	69 k/	+ 8		77			10	10			67	3.9	94	8,840
Total Fats and Oils	99 311/	+ 8 312/		107			15	15 313/			92	5.4 f/	125	
Fish (Landed Weight)	20 l/	Negligible		20	1 m/			1			19	1.1 f/	2	500
Milk (Whole)	1,780			1,780		427	220	647 n/			1,133	66.6 f/	109	600
Total Calories per Day													2,158	

a. Alcoholic beverages are not included.
b. Preliminary.
c. 1 January 1954, revised population estimate from a mid-year to a 1 January base.
d. See Methodology, Appendix B.
e. No trade reports are available at the present time. It is estimated that trade will continue at about the same level as that for the last few years.
f. Residual.
g. Acreage was estimated on the basis of seed available from the 1952 harvest. Allocation of 240,000 tons would, at the seeding rate of 1,500 kilograms per hectare, sow an area of 160,000 hectares. Yield is estimated above 1952 but below 1951, or approximately 50 centners per hectare (160,300 hectares x 50 c/ha = 800,000 tons).

Table 35

Rumania: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1953-54 b/
(Population: 17,012,000) c/
(Continued)

h. Nonfood uses:

Seed and Waste: Since no planned acreage figure was found for 1954, it is estimated that the Rumanians will try to increase acreage to at least the 1952 level of around 180,000 hectares. On the basis of a 1,500 kilograms per hectare seeding rate, this would require an allocation of 270,000 tons. Waste was estimated at 5 percent of production (800,000 x 5 percent = 40,000 tons). Seed and waste = 310,000 tons.
Feed : Estimated to be the same as 1952, since there was no change indicated in livestock numbers = 41,500 tons.
Industrial : No reports received, figure estimated at around the 1951-52 - 1952-53 average = 7,000 tons.

i. Estimates of meat production are made for each category of livestock. These estimates are based on estimated slaughter and average weights, with an allowance being made for slaughter fats, fat cuts, and bacon. The latter are shown on the balance under slaughter fats. The estimates of livestock slaughtered are generally arrived at on the basis of a balance sheet for livestock numbers. The livestock numbers at the beginning of the period are added to the estimated crops of young animals to obtain the total supply. From this are subtracted the livestock numbers at the end of the period, and the estimated death losses. The remaining numbers are the estimated total livestock slaughtered. To arrive at the estimates of meat production in the manner explained, available current information is used as well as information for the same country and for other countries for earlier periods.

j. This estimate is probably low.

k. Includes 10,000 tons of oilseeds consumed as seeds but shown here in oil equivalents.

l. This estimate is lower than the FAO estimate for 1951 but is believed to be more in line with FAO estimate of per capita consumption

50X1

50X1

m. Fish waste is calculated at 5 percent of production.

n. Nonfood uses:

Feed : Calculated at 24 percent of total production, factor taken from prewar food balance for Rumania.
Industrial: Figure is the milk equivalent of butter. 10 kilograms of butter times factor (22 kilograms of milk for each kilogram of butter) equals 220 kilograms of milk equivalent.

Table 36

China: Estimate of Food Supplies a/*
Consumption Year, Prewar Average b/
(Population: 480,000,000)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization: Nonfood Uses				Utilization: Food Availabilities			Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade 315/ (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks c/	Total Supply d/	Seed and Waste e/	Feed f/	Industrial g/	Total h/	Total Gross i/	Extraction Rate (Percent)	Total Net Food j/	Kilograms per Year k/	Calories per Day l/	Calories m/ per Kilogram 331/
Grain														
Wheat	22,508 318/	+ 555		23,063	2,883	217	496	3,596	19,467	85 320/ n/	16,547	34.47	330	3,490
Other Grains														
Barley	7,871 321/	- 1		7,870	944	2,755	551	4,250	3,620	80 322/	2,896	6.03	55	3,320
Oats	881	- 4		877	114	220		334	543	50 323/	272	0.57	6	3,850
Corn	8,696 324/ o/	- 113		8,583	696	1,048	174	1,918	6,665	100 325/	6,665	13.89	135	3,560
Millet	9,878 326/ p/	- 186		9,692	584	988	197	1,769	7,923	90 327/	7,131	14.86	140	3,430
Proso-Millet	1,580 328/			1,580	112	142	111	365	1,215	90 329/	1,094	2.28	21	3,380
Kaoliang	11,066 330/	- 209		10,857	780	1,659	1,328	3,767	7,090	90 331/	6,381	13.29	125	3,430
Miscellaneous Grains	1,096 332/	- 36		1,060	121		666	787	273	80 q/	218	0.45	4	3,440
Subtotal Other Grains	41,068	- 549		40,519	3,351	6,808	3,027	13,186	27,333		24,661	51.38	486	
Rice														
Rice (Nonglutenous)	46,246 333/ r/	+ 819		47,065	2,745		456	3,201	43,864	74 334/	32,459	67.62	665	3,590
Rice (Glutenous)	4,469 335/			4,469	270		268	538	3,931	70 336/	2,752	5.73	56	3,590
Subtotal Rice	50,715	+ 819		51,534	3,015		724	3,739	47,795		35,211	73.36	721	
Total Grains	114,291	+ 805		115,116	9,249	7,025	4,247	20,521	94,595		76,419	159.21	1,537	

* Footnotes for Table 36 follow on p. 110.

Table 36

China: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year, Prewar Average b/
(Population: 480,000,000)
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization: Nonfood Uses				Utilization: Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade 315/ (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks c/	Total Supply d/	Seed and Waste e/	Feed f/	Industrial g/	Total h/	Total Gross i/	Extraction Rate (Percent)	Total Net Food j/	Kilograms per Year k/	Calories per Day l/	Calories/ per Kilogram 317/
Potatoes														
Sweet Potatoes	18,525 320/			18,525	2,933	3,705	986	7,564	10,961		10,961	22.84	61	970
White Potatoes	3,660 321/	- 35		3,625	874	267	217	1,358	2,267		2,267	4.72	9	700
Total Potatoes	22,185	- 35		22,150	3,807	3,972	1,183	8,922	13,228		13,228	27.56	70	
Cane Sugar	400 322/	+ 650		1,050					1,050		1,050	2.19	23	3,870
Pulses and Oilseeds														
Vegetable Oilseeds	18,199 323/	-2,290		15,909	1,930 324/	620	8,244	10,854	5,055		5,055	10.61	106	363
Broad Beans	3,358 325/	- 85		3,273	434		60	494	2,779		2,779	5.79	55	345
Field Peas	3,190 326/			3,190	419	797	191	1,407	1,783		1,783	3.71	35	345
Fruits and Vegetables 327/ g/												55.00	35	230
Meat														
Beef and Veal	629 328/ w/	- 7		622					622		622	1.30	6	1,590
Buffalo	436 329/ w/			436					436		436	0.91	4	1,590
Pork	3,873 330/ w/	- 27		3,846					3,846		3,846	8.01	46	2,080
Mutton and Lamb	171 331/ w/	- 4		167					167		167	0.35	2	1,800
Goat	159 332/ w/			159					159		159	0.33	1	1,230
Poultry Meat	402 333/ w/			402					402		402	0.84	5	2,050
Total Meat	5,670	- 38		5,632					5,632		5,632	11.73	64	

Table 36

China: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year, Prewar Average b/
(Population: 480,000,000)
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization									
					Nonfood Uses				Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade 315/ (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks c/	Total Supply d/	Seed and Waste e/	Feed f/	Industrial g/	Total h/	Total Gross i/	Extraction Rate (Percent)	Total Net Food j/	Kilograms per Year k/	Calories per Day l/	Calories m/ per Kilogram 317/
Eggs	756 316/ n/	- 130		626					626		626	1.30	5	1,510
Fish	3,000 n/	- 53 320/		3,053					3,053		3,053	6.36	11	620
Fats and Oils														
Vegetable Oils	1,650 321/ n/	- 110		1,540			197	197	1,343		1,343	2.80	68	8,840
Pork Fat	1,032 322/ nn/			1,032					1,032		1,032	2.15	48	8,160
Total Fats and Oils	2,682	- 110		2,572			197	197	2,375		2,375	4.95	116	
Total Calories per Day													2,057	

a. Alcoholic beverages are not included.
b. The term "prewar" is used in heading this food balance for China because of the particular statistical limitations of the data. Before World War II the statistical reporting of China and Manchuria was separate. In order to fill the food balance matrix, it was necessary to draw upon differing time periods and to use averages. Thus, data for China proper (22 provinces) are averages of the period 1931-37. Manchurian data are averages of the period 1935-38. Certain exceptions are made to these generalizations. These exceptions will be noted as they occur. Therefore, the Chinese "prewar" food balance is a composite giving a representative or average food situation in the prewar period.
c. These are insufficient data for stock adjustments. Consequently, stock changes are assumed to cancel from year to year.
d. Production plus or minus net trade.
e.

Commodity	Hectares (Thousands)	Seeding Rate (Kilograms per Hectare) 316/	Seed Allowance
Wheat	21,287 317/	105	2,235
Barley	6,739 318/	105	708
Oats	1,036 319/	85	88
Corn	6,217 320/	70	435
Millet	8,217 321/	35	288
Proso-millet	1,617 322/	40	65
Kaoliang	8,342 323/	55	459
Rice (Non-Glutenous)	18,146 324/	75	1,361
Rice (Glutenous)	1,981 325/	70	139
Broad Beans	3,169 326/	105	333
Field Peas	3,588 327/	90	323

Table 36

China: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year, Prewar Average b/
(Population: 480,000,000)
(Continued)

Miscellaneous grains - 121,000 tons allowed for seed and waste. 328/
Potatoes - seed and waste are taken as a ratio of production. This ratio is roughly 16 percent. 329/
Waste for the grains are taken as ratios of total production.
For the commodities listed in the above table, the ratio is 3 percent. 330/

f. Feed allowances are taken as ratios of production. These ratios are as follows for the various commodities 331/:

Wheat -- 1 percent in China; in Manchuria included with industrial.
Barley -- 35 percent.
Oats -- 25 percent.
Corn -- 12 percent in China; in Manchuria included with industrial.
Millet -- 10 percent in China; in Manchuria included with industrial.
Proso-millet -- 9 percent.
Kaoliang -- 15 percent in China; in Manchuria included with industrial.
Miscellaneous grains -- included with industrial.
Rice (both types) -- no allowance for feed.
Broad beans -- no allowance for feed.
Field peas -- 25 percent.
Potatoes -- 20 percent.
Vegetable oilseeds -- 6 percent of soybeans; no feed allowance for the other oilseeds.

g. Industrial allowances are taken as ratios for production, with some exceptions. These ratios are as follows for the various commodities 332/:

Wheat -- 2 percent in China; 6 percent in Manchuria includes feed.
Barley -- 7 percent.
Oats -- no allowance for industrial.
Corn -- 2 percent in China; 31 percent in Manchuria includes feed.
Millet -- 2 percent in China; 18 percent in Manchuria includes feed.
Proso-millet -- 7 percent.
Kaoliang -- 12 percent in China; 18 percent in Manchuria includes feed.
Miscellaneous grains -- 60 percent.
Rice (Nonglutenous) -- 1 percent in China; no allowance for Manchuria.
Rice (Glutenous) -- 6 percent.
Broad beans -- 2 percent in China; no allowance for Manchuria.
Field peas -- 6 percent.
Potatoes -- 5 percent.
Vegetable oils -- used primarily for lighting purposes.
Vegetable oilseeds -- this item in the industrial column is the only item that is residual. Estimates of oilseed consumption were used in conjunction with seed and waste and feed as deductions from the total supply column to arrive at industrial disappearance.

h. With the exception of oilseeds (noted in g above) this column is the sum of disappearances credited to seed and waste, feed, and industrial uses.
i. Total supply (Column 4) minus sum of nonfood uses (Colcmn 8).

Table 36

China: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year, Prewar Average b/
(Population: 480,000,000)
(Continued)

j. Net for consumption after the application of extraction rates. Where extraction rates do not apply, the total gross (Column 9) is carried unchanged to this column.
k. Metric tons (in thousands) shown in Column 11 as being available for food is divided by population to place data on basis of kilograms per year (Column 12).
l. Kilograms per year (Column 12) multiplied by calories per kilogram (Column 14), and the resulting product divided by 365 days. The resulting quotients are calories per day (Column 13).
m. Calories per kilogram are taken from standard sources. 333/ In certain cases adjustments were made for conditions peculiar to China and for the particular makeup of the China food balance. These are shown below in detail where such has occurred.

Calories per Kilogram	Commodity	Methodological Comments
3,490	Wheat	Soft wheat/flour/medium extraction
3,320	Barley	Whole seed except hulls
3,890	Oats	Oatmeal, rolled oats
3,560	Corn	Grain or whole meal
3,430	Millet	Foxtail
3,380	Millet	Proso
3,430	Kaoliang	Same as foxtail millet
3,440	Miscellaneous Grains	This classification contains some barley and oats, but the major portion is buckwheat. The calories per 100 grams of buckwheat is used.
3,590	Rice	Home pounded, undermilled, parboiled, includes both glutenous and non-glutenous rice
970	Potatoes	Sweet
700	Potatoes	White
3,870	Sugar	Cane, refined
3,630	Vegetable	Extraction

Oilseed 334/	Weight	Rate	Calories	Product
Soybean (Whole seed)	4,096	does not apply	335	1,372.160
Peanuts (unshelled)	914	67 = (612)	546	334,152
Sesame	35	does not apply	574	20,090
Miscellaneous	33	does not apply	284	9,940
Total	4,778			1,736,342

1,736,342 / 4,778 = 3,630 calories per kilogram

3,450	Broad Beans	None

Table 36

China: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year, Prewar Average b/
(Population: 480,000,000)
(Continued)

Calories per Kilogram	Commodity	Methodological Comments
3,450	Field Beans	None
230	Fruits and Vegetables	Calculated average per capita consumption per day is given as 154.8 and the calories per day as 36. 135/ This was reduced to calories per 100 grams. (That is, 36 ÷ 154.8 = 23.)
1,590	Beef and Veal	Weighted average of beef carcasses thin including kidney fat and veal carcasses, thin including kidney fat.

Type	Calories	Weight	Product
Beef	164	4	656
Veal	137	1	137
Total			793

Weighted average $\frac{793}{5}$ = 1,590

1,590	Buffalo	Assumed to be same as beef and veal classification
2,050	Pork	Trimmed meat basis -- method of calculation pork carcasses:

thin, shippers carcass	2,900
medium, shippers carcass	3,760
Total	6,660

$\frac{6,660}{2}$ = 3,330 calories per kilogram untrimmed basis.

Fat cuts are calculated to be 20.6 percent of total carcass weight. 136/
All pork fat 8,160 calories per kilogram. 20.6 x 8,160 = 1,680 calories of pork fat in every kilogram of untrimmed meat.

Table 36

China: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year, Prewar Average b/
(Population: 480,000,000)
(Continued)

Calories per Kilogram	Commodity	Methodological Comments
2,050 (Continued)	Pork	3,330 calories per kilogram of untrimmed meat 1,680 calories of pork fats per kilogram of untrimmed meat. 1,650 calories in 794 grams of trimmed meat, that is, 1,000 grams minus 206 grams pork fat = 794 grams. Therefore: in 1,000 grams of trimmed meat -- there are 2,080 calories.
1,800	Mutton and Lamb	Average of: thin young carcasses 1,190 medium carcasses 2,410 $\frac{3,600}{2}$ = 1,800 calories per kilogram
1,230	Goat	Carcass
2,050	Poultry meat	Dressing percentages liveweight birds -- 1,000 dressed not drawn birds -- 890 dressed and drawn birds -- 650 Weighted average undrawn poultry chickens, dressed, not drawn 1,220 calories per kilogram Ducks and geese, dressed, not drawn, 2,050 calories per kilogram Weights -- chickens 2, ducks and geese 1. 1,220 x 2 = 2,440 + 2,050 = $\frac{4,490}{2}$ = 1,500 calories per kilogram on undrawn basis. 1,500 calories per kilogram undrawn basis. 1952-53 weight of poultry on drawn basis, 265,000 tons. To place on undrawn basis -- 265,000 + $\frac{65}{100}$ = 390,200 tons. 390,200 x 1,500 = 5,853 x 10^8 calories 5,853 x 10^8 calories + 265 + 10^6 kilograms = 2,050 calories per kilogram on a drawn basis.
1,510	Eggs	Weighted average (in shell) Type / Calories / Weight / Product Hen 1,440 2 2,880 Duck 1,640 1 1,640 Total 3 4,520 $\frac{4,520}{3}$ = 1,510 calories per kilogram
62	Fish	Unspecified, round
884	Vegetable oils	Pure
816	Pork fat	All fat including fat cuts

Table 36

China: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year, Prewar Average b/
(Population: 450,000,000)
(Continued)

n. Flour, medium extraction. 332/
o. Average corn production 1935-39 for Manchuria. 345/
p. Average millet production 1931-35 for Manchuria. 347/
q. Approximation based on the various types of grain in this classification.
r. Average rice production 1935-39 for Manchuria. 355/
s. FAO data for China and Manchuria were averaged to secure estimate of per capita consumption.
t. [redacted] In order to secure meat production the following factors were used: 15 percent of numbers per year were slaughtered. 370/ Carcass weight per animal was 160 kilograms (dressed weight) in China and 133 kilograms (dressed weight) in Manchuria and Sinkiang. 378/ For buffalo, 15 percent of numbers per year were slaughtered. Carcass weight per animal was 230 kilograms (dressed weight). 372/
u. Production is on a trimmed-meat basis, that is, carcass weight minus fat cuts. [redacted] In order to secure trimmed-meat production the following factors were used: 100 percent of numbers per year were slaughtered. 376/ In China the trimmed meat was 55 kilograms per carcass, and in Manchuria the trimmed meat was 50 kilograms per carcass. 377/
v. [redacted] In order to secure meat production the following factors were used: 45 percent of number per year were slaughtered, and the carcass weight per animal was 15 kilograms. 381/
w. Poultry meat includes ducks, geese, and chickens. For both China and Manchuria, 75 percent of numbers per year were slaughtered. 383/ For Manchuria, a yield of 1.9 kilograms of meat was assumed against poultry numbers without a breakdown into classifications. 384/ For China, chickens were assumed to yield 1 kilogram, ducks 2 kilograms, and geese 3 kilograms of meat. 385/ Production is shown on a dressed basis.
x. In shell egg equivalent. Chickens -- China, 80 percent layers and 70 eggs per layer, with the average weight per egg being 40 grams. 387/ In Manchuria the same factors were applied against all poultry. 388/ China -- ducks and geese, 70 percent layers, 50 eggs per layer, and average weight per egg, 52 grams. 389/
y. This is an estimate of total catch in contradistinction to fishery production.
z. Oilseeds going for oil are shown as a deduction from oilseeds under the industrial column. The various proportions of the different kinds of oilseeds were multiplied by the appropriate extraction rates to get vegetable oil production. The extraction rates are as follows in percentages: 392/ China -- soybeans 10.4, peanuts 25, rapeseed 28, sesame 37, and cottonseed 10. Manchuria -- soybeans 10.5, and peanuts 40.
aa. Pork fat, fat cuts, and bacon. 394/ Methodology the same as shown in footnote u.

50X1
50X1
50X1

Table 37

China: Estimate of Food Supplies a/*
Consumption Year 1952-53 b/
(Population: 480,000,000)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Utilization									
	Supply				Nonfood Uses				Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade c/ (+Import) (-Export) 397/	Changes in Stocks d/	Total Supply e/	Seed and Waste f/	Feed g/	Industrial h/	Total i/	Total Gross j/	Extraction Rate 414/ (Percent) k/	Total Net Food l/	Kilograms per Year m/	Calories per Day n/	Calories o/ per Kilogram 416/
Grains														
Wheat	22,481 417/	- 100		22,381	3,256	217	482	3,955	18,426	85	15,662	32.63	312	3,490
Other Grains														
Barley	6,997 418/			6,997	881	2,449	490	3,820	3,177	80	2,542	5.30	48	3,320
Oats	814 419/			814	107	204		311	503	50	252	0.52	5	3,850
Corn	10,783 420/	- 220		10,563	886	791	1,431	3,108	7,455	100	7,455	15.53	151	3,560
Millet	9,964 421/	- 200		9,764	579	622	744	1,945	7,819	90	7,037	14.66	138	3,430
Proso-Millet	1,392 422/			1,392	103	125	97	325	1,067	90	960	2.00	19	3,380
Kaoliang	10,730 423/	- 200		10,530	771	902	1,571	3,244	7,286	90	6,557	13.66	128	3,430
Miscellaneous Grains	1,300 424/ p/			1,300	144		780	924	376	80	301	0.63	6	3,440
Subtotal Other Grains	41,980	- 620		41,360	3,471	5,093	5,113	13,677	27,683		25,104	52.30	495	
Rice														
Rice (Nonglutenous)	45,207 425/	- 570		44,637	2,770		445	3,215	41,422	74	30,652	63.86	628	3,590
Rice (Glutenous)	2,519 426/			2,519	154		151	305	2,214	70	1,550	3.23	32	3,590
Subtotal Rice	47,726	- 570		47,156	2,924		596	3,520	43,636		32,202	67.09	660	
Total Grains	112,187	-1,290		110,897	9,650	5,310	6,191	21,151	89,746		72,969	152.02	1,467	

* Footnotes for Table 37 follow on p.118.

Table 37

China: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1952-53 b/
(Population: 480,000,000)
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization: Nonfood Uses				Utilization: Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade c/ (+Import) (-Export) 397/	Changes in Stocks d/	Total Supply e/	Seed and Waste f/	Feed g/	Industrial h/	Total i/	Total Gross j/	Extraction Rate 414/ (Percent) k/	Total Net Food l/	Kilograms per Year m/	Calories per Day n/	Calories o/ per Kilogram 416/
Potatoes														
Sweet Potatoes	31,859 427/			31,859	5,097	6,372	1,593	13,062	18,797		18,797	39.16	104	970
White Potatoes	2,362 431/ q/			2,362	614	165	142	921	1,441		1,441	3.00	6	700
Total Potatoes	34,221			34,221	5,711	6,537	1,735	13,983	20,238		20,238	42.16	110	
Cane Sugar	375 432/	+ 66 r/		441					441		441	0.92	10	3,870
Pulses and Oilseeds														
Vegetable Oilseeds	16,475 s/	-1,200 t/		15,275	1,955	534	7,693	10,182	5,093		5,093	10.61	110	3,630
Broad Beans	3,478 u/			3,478	468		70	538	2,940		2,940	6.12	58	3,450
Field Peas	2,972 437/			2,972	381	743	178	1,302	1,640		1,670	3.48	33	3,450
Fruits and Vegetables 438/ v/												55.00	35	230
Meat 441/ w/														
Beef and Veal	624 x/	- 5		619					619		619	1.30	6	1,590
Buffalo	355 y/			355					355		355	0.74	3	1,590
Pork	3,500 z/	- 73 z/		3,427					3,427		3,427	7.14	41	2,080
Mutton and Lamb	131 aa/	- 4		127					127		127	0.26	1	1,800
Goat	122 aa/			122					122		122	0.25	1	1,230
Poultry	285 bb/	- 7		278					278		278	0.58	3	2,050
Total Meat	5,017	- 89		4,928					4,928		4,928	10.27	55	

Table 37

China: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1952-53 b/
(Population: 480,000,000)
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization: Nonfood Uses				Utilization: Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade c/ (+Import) (-Export) 397/	Changes in Stocks d/	Total Supply e/	Seed and Waste f/	Feed g/	Industrial h/	Total i/	Total Gross j/	Extraction Rate 414/ (Percent) k/	Total Net Food l/	Kilograms per Year m/	Calories per Day n/	Calories o/ per Kilogram 416/
Eggs	645 cc/	- 50		595					595		595	1.24	5	1,510
Fish	4,000 444/ dd/	- 9		3,991					3,991		3,991	8.31	14	620
Fats and Oils														
Vegetable Oils	1,542 ee/	- 86 ff/		1,456			220	220	1,236		1,236	2.57	62	8,840
Pork Fat	908 gg/			908					908		908	1.89	42	8,160
Total Fats and Oils	2,450	- 86		2,364			220	220	2,144		2,144	4.47	104	
Total Calories per Day													1,996	

a. Alcoholic beverages are not included.
b. In order to achieve a practical degree of inter-year comparability between the various food balances, certain procedures were followed in working out the postwar balances. No additional commodities were added to the postwar balances. Where there were little or no data on commodities which appeared in the prewar balance, the postwar food balance matrix was filled by the prewar statistics. This procedure, in effect, assumes constants for unknowns and allows changes in known data to be reflected in the balance. Particular cases of procedure are specifically noted in the methodology as they occur.
c. The precise breakdown of China's exports is an extremely difficult problem. Certain general safeguards as to total volume can be utilized. Although individual items are noted subsequently, the supporting evidence per item is not as strong as the total. It is believed that while knowledge of the facts might change the individual components making up the total agricultural exports, the level of the total would not be materially affected. In terms of an accurate food balance, this fact is significant. This can be illustrated by a hypothetical example. Assume that a million tons of corn were shipped instead of a million tons of wheat. What, then, in terms of calories per day per capita would this assumed error in the type of commodity exported mean in the food balance? The answer to this question is shown in the following calculation:

Table 37

China: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1952-53 b/
(Population: 480,000,000)
(Continued)

Commodity	Quantity	Total Calories
Corn	1 Million Tons	3,560 x 10^9
Wheat	1 Million Tons	3,490 x 10^9
	Total Difference	70 x 10^9

Difference per capita per year = $\frac{70 \times 10^9}{480 \times 10^6}$ = 145.8 calories

Difference per capita per day = 0.4 calorie

At a food intake of 2,000 calories per capita per day the above hypothetical error in the composition of exports would amount to an error of 0.0002 percent in the daily food intake. The physical volume of exports is estimated to be between 3.85 million and 4.85 million tons. 395/ Food exports for 1952-53 as shown on the food balance amount to 2.72 million tons. Prima facie these data appear unexceptionable in relation to the maximum total when nonfood agricultural products, minerals, and coal are to be added. 396/ [redacted] 50X1 50X1

d. See footnote c, Table 36.
e. Production plus or minus net trade.
f. Allocation for seed based on 1953-54 acreages where available; where 1953-54 acreages were not available, 1952-53 acreages were used.

Commodity	Hectares (Thousand)	Seeding Rate (Kilograms per Hectare) 398/	Seed Allowance
Wheat	25,126 399/	105	2,638
Barley	6,390 400/	105	671
Oats	978 401/	85	83
Corn	8,042 402/	70	563
Millet	8,247 403/	35	288
Proso-Millet	1,522 404/	40	61
Kaoliang	8,167 405/	55	449
Rice (Nonglutenous)	18,851 406/	75	1,414
Rice (Glutenous)	1,120 407/	70	78
Broad Beans	3,467 408/	105	364
Field Peas	3,248 409/	90	292
Vegetable Oilseeds 410/			
Soybeans	8,850	100	885
Peanuts	1,500	90	135
Rapeseed	6,000	30	180
Sesame	1,000	35	35
Miscellaneous	N.A.	N.A.	1
Cottonseed	3,900	50	195
Total			1,431

Table 37

China: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1952-53 b/
(Population: 480,000,000)
(Continued)

Miscellaneous grains, 121,000 tons allowed for seed and waste. 411/ Potatoes, seed, and waste are taken as a ratio of total production. This ratio is roughly 16 percent. 412/ Wastes for the grains are taken as ratios of total production. For the commodities listed above, this ratio is 3 percent. 413/

g. See footnote f, Table 36.
h. See footnote g, Table 36.
i. See footnote h, Table 36.
j. See footnote i, Table 36.

[redacted]

50X1

l. See footnote j, Table 36.
m. See footnote k, Table 36.
n. See footnote l, Table 36.
o. See footnote m, Table 36, with the following exceptions:

Oilseeds Weighted Average 1952-53

Calories per Kilogram	Type	Weight 415/	Calories	Product
380	Soybeans	4,000	335	1,340,000
	Peanuts	1,000	546	546,000
	Sesame	80	574	45,920
	Miscellaneous	13	284	3,692
	Total	5,093		1,935,612

Weight average = $\frac{1,935,612}{5,093}$ = 380

p. This is based on production levels of 1950 and 1951. Data for the 1952-53 year on this classification are not available, so the latest known estimate is carried.

Table 37

China: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1952-53 b/
(Population: 480,000,000)
(Continued)

q. As reported. 428/ The figure is that for sweet potatoes in Manchuria. Prewar food balances show only potatoes for Manchuria. 429/ It is known, however, that white potatoes are grown in China. The amount of white potatoes reported for China and potatoes for Manchuria in the prewar period is roughly approximate to the reported sweet potato production in Manchuria. 430/ Therefore, the Manchurian sweet potato production has been credited as white potatoes as a rough approximation of the proportion of white potatoes to total potato production.

s. Major classification of oilseeds. 434/ Includes soybeans, peanuts, rapeseed, sesame, cottonseed, and miscellaneous oil grains (sunflower and mustard).
t. Oil-processing year (end of first quarter 1952 to end of first quarter 1953). Total exports are an estimate based on known shipments expanded to allow for shipments not reported
u. Data for China are the most recent available. 436/ This is added to the prewar Manchurian production, as in Manchuria the prewar data are the only data available.
v. FAO data for China and Manchuria are averaged to secure estimate of per capita consumption. No postwar estimates of fruit and vegetable consumption are known, so these data are carried into the 1952-53 food balance.
w. All meat classifications are estimated by the same general methodology. Livestock numbers for prewar form basis for present numbers estimates. 439/ 1952-53 estimates of numbers are adjustments of base figures made on evaluations of general statements of changes, claims for certain areas, and trends in previous years. 440/
x. For percent slaughter and carcass weights, China and Manchuria, respectively, see Table 36.
y. Trimmed meat basis. Percent slaughter and carcass weight, see footnote u, Table 36.
z. No adjustment made for differences between trimmed-meat production figure and carcass weight with fat for export.
aa. For percent slaughter and carcass weights, see footnote v, Table 36.
bb. For percent slaughter and carcass weights of the various poultry classifications, see footnote w, Table 36.
cc. For percent layers and number of eggs per layer, see footnote x, Table 36.
dd. This is an estimate of total catch in contradistinction to fishery production.

ee. This is a derivative production figure from the industrial utilization (Column 7) of vegetable oilseeds. Establishment of the allocation of oilseeds to industrial utilization rests on the relevant methodology The various proportions of the different kinds of oilseeds that are included under the industrial utilization column were multiplied by the appropriate extraction rates to get vegetable oil production. These extraction rates and the proportions making up the data under oilseeds for industrial use are as follows:

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50X1

Table 37

China: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1952-53 b/
(Population: 480,000,000)
(Continued)

Type	Supply for Oil	Extraction Rate (Percent) 445/	Oil Production
Soybeans			
China	1,580	10	158
Manchuria	759	10.5	80
Peanuts			
China	834.5	25	209
Manchuria	11.5	40	5
Rapeseed	2,667	28	741
Sesame	611	37	226
Cottonseed	1,230	10	123
Total	7,693		1,542
7,693 shown in industrial column for oilseeds			1,542 derivative data shown as vegetable oils

ff. Based on cumulative totals given [redacted] on processing capacity existing in Manchuria. 446/
gg. For methodology and appropriate weight factors, see footnote aa, Table 36.

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Table 38

China: Estimate of Food Supplies a/*
Consumption Year 1953-54 b/
(Population: 480,000,000)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization: Nonfood Uses				Utilization: Food Availabilities			Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade c/ (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks d/	Total Supply e/	Seed and Waste f/	Feed g/	Industrial h/	Total i/	Total Gross j/	Extraction Rate k/ (Percent) l/	Total Net Food j/	Kilograms per Year m/	Calories per Day n/	Calories o/ per Kilogram k/
Grains														
Wheat	22,325 k/	- 100		22,225	3,308	217	479	4,004	18,221	85	15,488	32.27	309	3,490
Other Grains														
Barley	6,646 p/			6,646	870	2,326	465	3,661	2,985	80	2,388	4.97	45	3,320
Oats	814 q/			814	107	204		311	503	50	252	0.52	5	3,850
Corn	9,892 r/	- 100		9,792	860	726	1,313	2,899	6,893	100	6,893	14.36	140	3,560
Millet	9,142 s/	- 100		9,042	563	585	709	1,857	7,185	90	6,466	13.47	127	3,430
Proso-Millet	1,392 t/			1,392	103	125	97	325	1,067	90	960	2.00	19	3,380
Kaoliang	10,150 u/	- 100		10,050	753	853	1,486	3,092	6,958	90	6,262	13.05	123	3,430
Miscellaneous Grains	1,300 v/			1,300	144		780	924	376	80	301	0.63	6	3,440
Subtotal Other Grains	39,336	- 300 v/		39,036	3,400	4,819	4,850	13,069	25,967		23,522	49.00	465	
Rice														
Rice (Nonglutenous)	45,663 k/66/	- 680		44,983	2,784		451	3,235	41,748	74	30,894	64.36	633	3,590
Rice (Glutenous)	2,536			2,536	154		152	306	2,230	70	1,561	3.25	32	3,590
Subtotal Rice	48,199 k/67/	- 680		47,519	2,938		603	3,541	43,978		32,455	67.61	665	
Total Grains	109,860	-1,080		108,780	9,646	5,036	5,932	20,614	88,166		71,465	148.89	1,439	
Potatoes														
Sweet Potatoes	32,475 w/			32,475	5,196	6,495	1,624	13,315	19,160		19,160	39.92	106	970
White Potatoes	2,362 x/			2,362	614	165	124	921	1,441		1,441	3.00	6	700
Total Potatoes	34,837			34,837	5,810	6,660	1,766	14,236	20,601		20,601	42.92	112	

* Footnotes for Table 38 follow on p. 125.

Table 38

China: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1953-54 b/
(Population: 480,000,000)
(Continued)

Thousand Metric Tons (Except Where Noted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Supply				Utilization									
					Nonfood Uses				Food Availabilities					
												Per Capita (Net)		
Commodity	Production	Net Trade c/ (+Import) (-Export)	Changes in Stocks d/	Total Supply e/	Seed and Waste f/	Feed g/	Industrial h/	Total i/	Total Gross j/	Extraction Rate 454/ (Percent) k/	Total Net Food l/	Kilograms per Year m/	Calories per Day n/	Calories per Kilogram 456/
Cane Sugar	383 y/	+ 75 z/		458					458		458	0.95	10	3,870
Pulses and Oilseeds														
Vegetable Oilseeds	17,570 472/ aa/	-1,525 bb/		16,045	2,003	501	8,061	10,565	5,480		5,480	11.42	120	3,820
Broad Beans	3,478 cc/			3,478	468		70	538	2,940		2,940	6.12	58	3,450
Field Peas	2,972 dd/			2,972	381	743	178	1,302	1,670		1,670	3.48	33	3,450
Fruits and Vegetables ee/												55.00	35	230
Meat 475/ ff/														
Beef and Veal	637 gg/	- 5		632					632		632	1.32	6	1,590
Buffalo	360 gg/			360					360		360	0.75	3	1,590
Pork	3,570 hh/	- 90		3,480					3,480		3,480	7.25	41	2,080
Goat	124 ii/			124					124		124	0.26	1	1,230
Mutton and Lamb	134 ii/	- 5		129					129		129	0.27	1	1,800
Poultry Meat	290 jj/	- 7		283					283		283	0.59	3	2,050
Total Meat	5,115	- 107		5,008					5,008		5,008	10.43	55	
Eggs	658 kk/	- 50		608					608		608	1.27	5	1,510
Fish	4,000 ll/	- 9		3,991					3,991		3,991	8.31	14	620
Fats and Oils														
Vegetable Oils	1,575 mm/	- 162 nn/		1,413			140		1,273		1,273	2.65	64	8,840
Pork Fat	925 oo/			925					925		925	1.93	43	8,160
Total Fats and Oils	2,500	- 162		2,338			140		2,198		2,198	4.58	107	
Total Calories per Day													1,987	

Table 38

China: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1953-54 b/
(Population: 480,000,000)
(Continued)

a. Alcoholic beverages are not included.
b. See footnote b, Table 37.
c. The significance, as far as the food balance is concerned, of the total physical volume of trade as opposed to the precise composition of that volume has been shown. See footnote ee, Table 37. There is no known basis for assuming that China's total volume of trade in 1953-54 will change greatly. What indications are available point to Chinese efforts to increase the level of their trade. 447/ This is consistent with their known desire to proceed with industrialization as rapidly as possible. There are reasons to believe that the composition of exports has changed to a certain degree in the 1953-54 year as compared to the 1952-53 year. It appears in 1953-54 as if China were trying to increase its exports of higher value agricultural products in place of value-bulk commodities. A case in point would be increases in the shipment of pork and citrus fruits. 448/ This belief is reinforced by the knowledge that 1953 was a generally poorer year, crop-wise, than 1952. (See total all grain figure in Table 37.) On the basis of lack of positive evidence, and in accordance with the above reasons, the physical volume of exports is estimated to be between 3.85 million and 4.85 million tons, the same as the 1952-53 volume. 449/ Food exports for 1953-54 as shown on the food balance amount to 2.92 million tons, up slightly from 1952-53. [redacted] Composition of exports shows a decrease of grain exports and an increase in the exports of pork, oilseeds, and vegetable oils. This is consistent with the reasoning above [redacted] 50X1
d. See footnote c, Table 36.
e. Production plus or minus net trade.
f. Allocation for seed based on 1953-54 acreages where available; where 1953-54 acreages were not available, 1952-53 acreages were used. See z/, Appendix B, 1952-53 Food Balance for actual seed allowances for all crops except peanuts.

Commodity	Hectares (Thousand)	Seeding Rate (Kilograms per Hectare) 450/	Seed Allowance
Peanuts	1,650	90	149

The peanut acreage for China and Manchuria has been expanded 10 percent. This is the sole crop on the 1953-54 food balance for which such an assumption has been made. In the case of peanuts, three factors appeared to indicate strongly that acreage expansion was a likely prospect in 1954. First, the 1952 and 1953 acreages of peanuts were down from prewar and postwar levels. These lowered acreages of peanuts are expected to be expanded in 1954 to levels that appear "normal" in a historic sense. Second, shortages of peanut oil have appeared widespread throughout China in 1953. 451/ Extreme shortages should act to encourage the Chinese Communist government to attempt to increase production. Third, the recent Chinese-Soviet trade agreement specifically mentioned peanuts, which indicates emphasis on this crop as an export item. 452/
g. See footnote f, Table 36, for all feed factors except soybeans. Feed allowance for soybeans has been reduced to 5 percent in 1953-54 because of the generally poorer spring wheat crop. 453/ Since the wheat and soybean areas are, to a considerable extent, the same, it is assumed that some soybeans normally going to feed were used for human consumption.
h. See footnote g, Table 36.
i. See footnote h, Table 36.
j. See footnote i, Table 36.
k. For all notations [redacted] see Table 36. 50X1
l. See footnote j, Table 36.
m. See footnote k, Table 36.
n. See footnote l, Table 36.

Table 38

China: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1953-54 b/
(Population: 480,000,000)
(Continued)

o. See footnote m, Table 36, with the exception of the following:

Oilseeds Weighted Average 1952-53

Calories per Kilogram	Type	Weight 455/	Calories	Product
3,820	Soybeans	4,250	335	1,423,750
	Peanuts	1,175	546	641,550
	Sesame	50	574	28,700
	Miscellaneous	5	284	1,420
	Total	5,480		2,095,420

Weighted average = $\frac{2,095,420}{5,480} = 3,820$

p. Estimate. Latest available production figures 458/ adjusted to reflect 1953 crop conditions. Wheat yield was reported down about 6 percent in 1952. 459/ Therefore, barley yield was lowered 5 percent to reflect generally poorer crop conditions. Acreages were maintained at last known levels. 460/

q. Acreage, yield, and production carried at 1952 levels. 461/

r. Estimate. 1952 data 462/ adjusted to reflect 1953 crop conditions. Moderate to severe drought was indicated in 1953 for various corn-growing areas. Acreage was maintained at 1952 level for lack of basis to estimate changes, but yields were decreased by about 8 percent.

s. Estimate. 1952 data 463/ adjusted to reflect 1953 crop conditions. [redacted] general grain production in Northeast China was down about 7 percent, 1.4 million tons. 464/ This decrease was subtracted from millet and kaoliang on the basis of their relative 1952 output -- after the estimated corn output decrease for the northeast had been considered. The net decrease in the production of millet and kaoliang totaled 1.1 million tons.

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t. Acreage, yield, and production carried at 1952 levels. 465/

u. See footnote p, Table 37.

v. There was a paucity of information on actual quantities of other grains being exported from China in 1953-54. Because of increased exports of other items and the indications on the total level of China exports, the other grains credited as being exported were reduced about 50 percent from 1952-53.

Table 38

China: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1953-54 b/
(Population: 480,000,000)
(Continued)

w. Estimate. Linear projection of average increases in production over the past few years. 468/
x. Carried 1952 level. See footnote q, Table 37.
y. Estimate based on the assumption that the rebuilding of the industry and growth of processing capacity would continue. 469/ The Chinese Communist government has granted subsidies and placed emphasis on the production of cane. 470/

aa. Soybeans, peanuts, sesame, cottonseed, reported; the balance of the oilseeds adjusted to trend shown by known items. See Table 37.
bb. Oil processing year (end of first quarter 1952 to end of first quarter 1953). Based on cumulative totals [redacted] Total exports are an estimate based on known shipments expanded to allow for shipments not reported [redacted]
cc. See footnote u, Table 37.
dd. Carried the same as the 1952-53 Food Balance, as no more recent information is available. 474/
ee. See footnote v, Table 37.
ff. See footnote w, Table 37.
gg. For percent slaughter and carcass weights, China and Manchuria, see footnote v, Table 37.
hh. Trimmed meat basis. Percent slaughter and carcass weights, see footnote w, Table 37.
ii. For percent slaughter and carcass weights, see footnote x, Table 37.
jj. For percent slaughter and carcass weights of the various poultry classifications, see footnote y, Table 37.
kk. For percent layers and numbers of eggs per layer, see footnote aa, Table 37.
ll. Carried at the same level as 1952-53.
mm. This is a derivative production figure from the industrial utilization (Column 7) of vegetable oilseeds. Establishment of the allocation of oilseeds to industrial utilization rests on the relevant methodology [redacted] The various proportions of the different kinds of oilseeds that are included under the industrial utilization column were multiplied by the appropriate extraction rates to get vegetable oil production. These extraction rates and the proportions making up the data under oilseeds for industrial use are as follows:

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50X1
50X1

Type	Supply for Oil	Extraction Rate (Percent) 476/	Oil Production
Soybeans			
China	1,870	10.4 *	195
Manchuria	854.5	12.3 *	105
Peanuts			
China	740.5	25.0	185
Manchuria	10.5	40.0	4
Rapeseed	2,986	28.0	836
Sesame	329	37.0	122
Miscellaneous	3	33.0	1
Cottonseed	1,267.5	10.0	127
Total	8,061		1,575

8,061 shown in industrial column for oilseeds. 1,575 derivative figure shown as vegetable oils.

* In the 1952-53 year the extraction rates on soybeans for China and Manchuria were respectively 10.0 and 10.5 percent. Indications point to a higher level of commercial procurement which means the extraction rate should average higher in 1953-54.

Table 38

China: Estimate of Food Supplies a/
Consumption Year 1953-54 b/
(Population: 480,000,000)
(Continued)

nn. Based on [redacted] known shortages of cooking oils in China, 477/ and on processing capacity in Manchuria. 478/
oo. For methodology and appropriate weight factors, see footnote dd, Table 37.

50X1

APPENDIX B

METHODOLOGY

The basic data for this report were collected in the form of food balance sheets as a means of determining the food position of the various Soviet Bloc countries -- that is, a statement for each food of the total supplies combined with an analysis of the use made of the aggregate. The technique employed in the accompanying food balance tables is that developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Total supplies are derived as follows: production plus imports minus exports plus or minus change in stocks. In order to arrive at a figure of the net amount available for human consumption, all nonfood usage must be excluded. This generally falls into the categories of (1) livestock feed, (2) seed, (3) waste, and (4) industrial or manufacturing. Then the resultant total of nonfood uses subtracted from total supply equals gross food available for human consumption.

The following is a brief explanation of what each column of Tables 12 through 38 in Appendix A represents:

Production (Column 1) -- The figures in this column show the total national production of all foodstuffs, including estimates of home-grown supplies which do not enter commercial channels.

Net Trade (Column 2) -- These figures are added to or deducted from production to ascertain total supply (Column 4).

Changes in Stocks (Column 3) -- These figures pertain to releases or additions to state reserves. Unless allowed for, stock changes will overstate or understate the total available for consumption.

Total Supply (Column 4) -- These figures show the amount of food available for all purposes. They are derived by statistical calculation, from left to right, Columns 1 through 3.

Seed and Waste (Column 5) -- Quantities used for seed are based on customary seeding rates and the area sown. Waste data represent

estimated losses in marketing channels from the farm to the retail stage, but do not include household waste.

Feed (Column 6) -- This column shows the quantities fed to livestock, for the period under review, of all commodities which are usable as human food.

Industrial (Column 7) -- This column shows the amounts of foodstuffs, usable for human consumption, which are either processed for nonfood purposes or, as in the case of milk processed into butter, appear elsewhere in the food balance as processed products.

Total (Column 8) -- Total of Columns 5, 6, and 7.

Total Gross (Column 9) -- The figures recorded in this column are the balance of the available food supply shown in Column 4 after the figure appearing in Column 8 has been deducted. This represents the gross quantities of food available for human consumption.

Extraction Rate (Column 10) -- Extraction rates apply to cereals and are used to effect a conversion of grain to flour and paddy rice to milled rice.

Total Net Food (Column 11) -- This column represents the net quantities of food available for human consumption after the application of extraction rates.

Kilograms per Year (Column 12) -- This column gives the quantity (per capita average) of various foods that are available for consumption. It is derived by dividing Column 11 by the total population. It is not to be inferred that all the commodities represented are consumed in the indicated form; for example, flour is consumed as bread, noodles, and the like; sugar is used in processed foods; and oil may be partly or entirely consumed in the form of margarine.

Calories per Day (Column 13) -- This column represents the amount of energy in a given food and is derived as follows: calories per day = $\frac{\text{Column 14 x Column 12}}{\text{365 days}}$

Calories per Kilogram (Column 14) -- The factors used are those devised for international use by FAO.

The number of different factors, differing in some cases from year to year, used in the calculation of the food balances necessitates the inclusion of a section called "statistical notes." Statistical notes have been included for the USSR and the European Satellites, by country and year, as follows:

A. USSR, 1938-39.*

1. Grains.

a. Seed.

Crop	1938 Acreage (Million Hectares)	Seeding Rate (Centners per Hectare)	Total Seed (Million Metric Tons)
Wheat	43.7	1.4	6.1
Rye	24.4	1.4	3.4
Barley	10.7	1.2	1.3
Oats	19.8	1.6	3.2
Corn	3.8	0.5	0.2
Other	10.8	1.2	1.3
Total			15.5

b. Waste -- Calculated at 3 percent of total production for each grain.

c. Feed -- A feeding allocation of 20 million tons is derived. Jasny's investigations 479/ in reconstructing prewar grain utilization patterns give the best available analysis and are drawn upon for estimating adjusted estimates (postwar boundaries).

Jasny indicates a use of 18 million tons for calendar year 1938 for the prewar territory.

* See Table 12, p. 47, above.

This level of feeding indicated feeding rates at 93 percent of the 1925-28 rate, which, adjusted to postwar boundaries, gives a use of 21.7 million tons for calendar year 1938. Because the 1938 crop (prewar boundaries) was more than 20 percent less than the record high crop of 1937, feeding rates undoubtedly fell off during the second half of 1938 and the first half of 1939. It is estimated that feeding rates were not reduced accordingly but did fall off to the rate of 86 percent of the 1925-28 levels or for an adjusted total of 20 million tons.

d. Industrial -- Utilization of grain for industrial purposes is largely in the production of alcohol and beer. The production of ethyl alcohol in 1938 was 243.8 million gallons, of which 153.6 million gallons (63 percent) was produced from grain. One ton of corn will produce 32 decaliters of alcohol (2.642 gallons per decaliter). A use of 1.8 million tons of corn equivalent is indicated. Although other grains do not have as high a starch content, it is assumed here that rye and wheat for approximation purposes are equivalent. Thus, of 1.8 million tons, a million tons of corn is estimated as used and 400,000 tons of wheat and 400,000 tons of rye. Barley for malt (used with grains) is 8 percent of the weight of grain and 2.5 percent of the weight of potatoes. The use of barley for malt in production of alcohol was 177,000 tons. 480/

Barley for beer production in 1940 (11.2 million hectoliters 481/ at 35 hectoliters per ton of barley) is indicated to be 320,000 tons. Total industrial use of barley of 497,000 tons is rounded to 500,000 tons.

e. Food -- Estimated at 230 kilograms. Jasny has revised his 1938 (calendar year; prewar boundaries) estimate of per capita consumption from 245 to 235 kilograms. 482/ Because of the reduced crop of 1938 and because of a presumed awareness by Soviet officials that grain reserves were needed, the 1938-39 per capita consumption of grain is estimated at 230 kilograms. Adjusting to postwar boundaries may even tend to reduce it further because of the fact that the acquired territories were peopled by heavy potato eaters, implying a lower grain intake.

f. Extraction Rate -- The extraction rates used for the prewar balance may possibly be too low for rye and wheat. The same extraction rates are used for the postwar years. Whatever error there is, using the indicated extractions for 1938-39, will probably be relatively offset by using the same rates for the 2 postwar years.

2. Potatoes.

a. Production -- The average production of potatoes for 1933-37 was used in place of 1938 production. Because of poor weather conditions, potato yields in 1938 were unusually low; thus a more realistic base was used to represent prewar production.

b. Seed and Waste -- Seed calculated by using a seeding rate of 1,750 kilograms per hectare on an acreage of 8.9 million hectares (1938 acreage which is assumed for 1939). Total seed was 15,575,000 tons. Waste is estimated at 10 percent of production or 7,383,000 tons. Total seed and waste of 22,958,000 tons rounded to 23 million tons.

c. Feed -- Use of potatoes for livestock feeding during the late 1930's may have returned to the levels of 1924-28. The average feed for those years was approximately 28 percent of the crop. 483/ The evidence that a lower proportion of the crop may have been used for livestock feeding in the late 1930's (prewar boundaries) is balanced by a higher proportion of the crop used for feeding in the acquired territories. Assuming a 28-percent feeding rate, a use of 20.675 million tons is indicated (rounded to 21 million tons).

d. Industrial -- In 1937, 16 percent 484/ of the alcohol production came from the use of potatoes as raw materials. In 1940 the proportion was 15 percent. The 1938 production of ethyl alcohol was 243.8 million gallons. To manufacture the 36.6 million gallons of alcohol, 1.3 million tons of potatoes is required (1 ton of potatoes will produce 27.5 gallons of alcohol).

3. Meat.

The 1938 meat production (prewar boundaries) of 3.3 million tons 485/ was adjusted to postwar boundaries, giving a total meat production of nearly 4 million tons. Since slaughter fats are included under the fats and oils balance, a net meat production of 3.465 million tons is indicated.

4. Fish.

a. Production -- The 1938 catch of 1.6 million tons was arrived at by adding the catch of the three Baltic states, 40,000 tons, to the Soviet catch of 1.560 million tons. 486/

b. Waste -- A 62-percent yield of product weight from the total catch has been estimated.

5. Whole Milk.

a. Production -- the Soviet production of milk for 1938 of 26 million tons 487/ was adjusted for postwar boundaries for a total production of 34.102 million tons. Of this, 5.750 million tons were utilized for butter production (shown under fats and oils balance).

b. Feed and Waste -- An allowance of 7.5 percent of total production 488/ for feed and waste is assumed (2.558 million tons rounded to 2.6 million tons).

B. USSR, 1952-53.*

1. Grains.

a. Seed.

Crop	Acreage (Million Hectares)	Seeding Rate (Centners per Hectare)	Total Seed (Million Metric Tons)
Wheat	48.2	1.4	6.8
Rye	22.0	1.4	3.1
Barley	8.2	1.2	1.0
Oats	16.1	1.6	2.6
Corn	2.8	0.5	0.1
Other	9.3	1.2	1.1
Total			14.7

b. Waste -- Calculated at 3 percent of total production for each grain.

[redacted] 50X1

* See Table 13, p. 49, above.

Type of Livestock	Numbers (Million Head)	Annual Consumption (Kilograms per Head)	Total Consumption (Million Metric Tons)
Horses	15.3	502	7.7
Hogs	28.5	237	6.7
Cattle	56.6	61	3.5
Sheep and Goats	109.9	3	0.3
Poultry	265.0	2	0.5
Total			18.7

d. Industrial -- Utilization of grain for industrial purposes is primarily in the production of alcohol and beer. [redacted] 50X1 50X1

The composition of the 1.9 million tons (rounded from 1.880 million tons 491/ for general grains other than barley) is estimated as follows: corn, 1 million tons; wheat, 500,000 tons; rye, 500,000 tons.

Besides the use of 200,000 tons of barley (as a malt) for ethyl alcohol production (rounded from 192,700 tons) 492/ barley is used for beer production.

Beer production of 15.9 million hectoliters 493/ converted into barley (yield of 35 hectoliters of beer per ton of barley) gives a total of 454,000 tons of barley (rounded to 500,000 tons). This gives a total industrial use of barley of 700,000 tons.

e. Food -- It is estimated that the gross availability of grain for direct consumption by the population of 210.8 million was approximately 230 kilograms per capita (228.2 when calculated). Assuming the estimated annual increment to reserves of 2 million tons and feeding rates up to 1925-28 levels, the balance of 48.1 million tons is left for food (with seed, waste, and industrial use within narrow limits). Taking into account all factors (see grain methodology statement for 1953-54), it is believed utilization of grain for direct consumption was within the range of 225 to

240 kilograms per capita. If the higher consumption rate is used, it is believed that the adjustment in the balance of 2.5 million tons should come in allocation of grain for feeding livestock.

2. Sugar.

a. Production -- 1952 production of refined sugar (from the 1952 sugar beet crop) is estimated at 2.3 million tons. The following methodology was used:

Acreage (Million Hectares)	Yield (Centners per Hectares)	Production (Million Metric Tons)	Processed Production (Million Metric Tons)	Sugar Content (Percent)	Raw Sugar (Million Metric Tons)	Refined Sugar (Million Metric Tons)
1.50	147	22.0	20.8	12.5	2.6	2.3

N.S. Khrushchev gave beet production 494/ for 1952 as 22 million tons (believed to be a "barn," or net, production statistic). Sugar beet acreage in 1953 was "increased" 495/ an unknown amount over 1952. This increase is estimated to be no more than 50,000 to 100,000 hectares. (For derivation of 1953 acreage, see Table 3.*) A yield of 147 centners per hectare is indicated.

As a result of poor post-harvesting weather conditions, it is estimated that 10 percent of the beets were lost between the farm and processing factory. These same conditions delayed processing, thus reducing the sugar content to an estimated 12.5 percent.

The 20.8 million tons of beets actually processed produced 2.6 million tons of raw sugar. Refined sugar production of 2.3 million tons is 90 percent of raw production.

b. Changes in Stocks -- In with line with known re- policies of the USSR, a certain portion of the available supply was set aside as reserves. An estimated 200,000 tons, approximately 8 percent of the current year's supply, was thus allocated.

* P. 12, above.

3. Potatoes.

a. Production -- The figures on production of potatoes are based upon an acreage of 8.2 million hectares [redacted] 50X1 [redacted] and an estimated yield of 85 centners 50X1 per hectare.

b. Trade -- The 200,000 tons under trade represent the quantity allocated to Soviet occupation troops in East Germany from indigenous production.

c. Seed and Waste -- Seed is calculated from a seeding rate of 1.750 kilograms per hectare on an acreage of 8.3 million hectares of 14,525,000 tons. Waste is estimated at 10 percent of production, or 6,970,000 tons. (Total of 21,495,000 tons is rounded to 21.5 million tons.)

d. Feed -- Use of potatoes for livestock feed is estimated as 16 percent of production (11.152 million tons rounded to 11 million tons).

e. Industrial -- Potatoes account for an estimated 15 percent of industrial ethyl alcohol production. 497/ In 1952, out of total ethyl alcohol of 304 million gallons, potatoes were used as the raw material in the production of 45.6 million gallons. (One ton of potatoes will produce 27.5 gallons of alcohol.) 498/ The use of 1.7 million tons of potatoes is indicated.

4. Meat.

Production -- Estimates of meat production are made for each category of livestock. These estimates are based on number of animals slaughtered and average slaughter weights, with an allowance being made for slaughter fats, fat cuts, and bacon. (These are shown separately as slaughter fats.)

The estimates of livestock slaughter are generally arrived at on the basis of a balance sheet for livestock numbers. To obtain the total supply, the livestock numbers at the beginning of the period are added to the estimated crop of young animals. From this are subtracted the livestock numbers at the end of the period and the estimated death losses. The remaining numbers are the estimated total livestock slaughtered.

To arrive at the estimates of meat production in the manner explained above, available current information is used as well as information for the same country and for other countries for earlier periods.

5. Fish.

Waste -- A 62-percent yield of product from the total catch has been estimated. The resulting waste of 666,000 tons has been rounded to 670,000 tons.

6. Whole Milk.

a. Production -- Production of milk for 1952-53 is estimated at 18.3 million tons (excluding 7.7 million tons utilized for butter production). The total production of 26 million tons was estimated by assuming cow numbers to be 24.3 million with an average milk yield of 1,070 liters per cow.

b. Feed and Waste -- An allowance of 7.5 percent of total production 499/ for feed and waste is assumed.

C. USSR, 1953-54.*

1. Grains.

a. Changes in Stocks -- The 4.5-million-ton withdrawal from reserves is estimated on the basis of the relation of estimates of total gross supply for both nonfood and food uses to the estimate of production (see f, below). That reserves of grain exist in the USSR is an assumption based on known Soviet grain storage practices. Although no firm estimate of total reserves at the end of the 1952-53 consumption year can be made, it is probable that reserves were not less than 20 million tons.

* See Table 14, p. 51, above.

b. Seed.

Crop	Estimated 1954 Acreage (Million Hectares)	Seeding Rate (Centners per Hectare)	Total Seed (Million Metric Tons)
Wheat	50.5	1.4	7.1
Rye	22.0	1.4	3.1
Barley	10.0	1.2	1.2
Oats	16.1	1.6	2.6
Corn	3.8	0.5	0.2
Other	10.2	1.2	1.2
Total			15.4

c. Waste -- Calculated at 3 percent of total production for each grain.

d. Feed -- Feeding rates for individual categories of livestock were calculated at approximately 80 percent of actual feeding rates for 1925-28. 500/

Type of Livestock	Numbers (Million Head)	Annual Consumption (Kilograms per Head)	Total Consumption (Million Metric Tons)
Horses	15.5	400	6.2
Hogs	29.6	200	5.9
Cattle	57.7	50	2.9
Sheep and Goats	112.1	3	0.3
Poultry	275.0	2	0.6
Total			15.9

(Rounded to 16.0)

e. Industrial -- Utilization of grain for industrial purposes is primarily in the production of alcohol and beer.

[redacted] 50X1

Production of alcohol for 1953 is estimated in the referenced study to be 7 percent above 1952, or 326 million gallons. The estimated utilization of grain in 1952 (using the postwar input factor of 53 percent of alcohol produced from grain) is given as 1.88 million tons of grain (other than barley) and 193,000 tons of barley (used for malt). Adding 7 percent to these 1952 data provides estimates for 1953: 2.011 million tons of grain other than barley, (rounded to 2 million tons) and 206,000 tons of barley (rounded to 200,000 tons). The composition of the general grain category is estimated as follows: corn, 1 million tons; wheat, 500,000 tons; and rye, 500,000 tons.

Besides the use of 200,000 tons of barley for ethyl alcohol production, barley is used for beer production.

Beer production for 1953 was 18 million hectoliters. 502/ With an estimated yield of 35 hectoliters of beer per ton of barley, 514,000 tons (rounded to 500,000 tons) were used for the production of beer. This gives a total industrial use of barley of 700,000 tons.

f. Food -- The estimate of the gross availability of grain for direct consumption by a population of 214.2 million is based on the conclusion that the minimum per capita consumption of grain in 1953-54 is 215 kilograms. This figure is derived from Jasny's detailed studies of the historical production-consumption grain pattern in the USSR. 503/

Jasny has estimated direct grain consumption for a series of years from prerevolutionary to post-World War II periods. The Jasny series shows that the average annual per capita consumption of grain for food from the 1909-10 consumption year (1 August to 31 July) through the 1913-14 consumption year was 260 kilograms and that the per capita consumption during the 1927-28 year was 251 kilograms. His figure for the 1932 calendar year is 209 kilograms. It was in the latter half of 1932 that disastrous famine conditions began, and it is likely that per capita consumption during the 1932-33 consumption year dropped to about 200 kilograms. During the

period from 1933-34 through 1936-37, average annual per capita consumption was 230 kilograms. The Jasny per capita estimates for the calendar years 1938, 1950, and 1951 are 235, 225, and 225 kilograms, respectively.

Although the per capita consumption rates for years before 1928 are useful as bases of comparison and lend support to the generally accepted conclusion that national diet patterns change very slowly, the per capita consumption rates after the initiation of the Five Year Plans in 1928 are more useful in estimating current consumption. It is significant that in 1932, a year during half of which extreme famine conditions prevailed, the per capita consumption dropped no lower than 209 kilograms and that in 1938, a year of high availability of grain for food use, per capita consumption rose no higher than 235 kilograms. The relatively small difference between the extremes establishes fairly firmly the possible range of per capita consumption. The Jasny estimates of 225 kilograms for 1950 and 1951 are consistent with this range.

The historical pattern indicates that although per capita consumption is not specifically determined by production, there is a relationship -- lower production results in lower per capita consumption, but not in a mathematical ratio. Consequently, it can be assumed that because production of grain in 1953 was lower than it was in 1950 and 1951, per capita consumption could not have been higher than 225 kilograms.

The selection of a probable minimum 1953-54 per capita consumption figure of 215 kilograms was determined by a number of factors. The 1953-54 grain production slump was not great enough, certainly, to create famine conditions comparable to those of 1932 which reduced per capita consumption to 209 kilograms. It is logical to assume that the Soviet government, committed to a policy of consumer benefits, would not permit per capita consumption to drop below a reasonable minimum consistent with the historical diet of the Soviet people -- even though the maintenance of that minimum might require withdrawal from reserves.

Additional factors support the conclusion that the probable minimum is 215 kilograms. These factors include reports of Embassy Moscow observers and other non-Soviet observers of urban bread supplies and -- to a lesser extent -- of rural bread supplies; limited price reductions in bread products; scattered reports of

work-day payments in kind to the peasants; movement of population from rural to urban areas; the availability of other foods; and the new course policies adopted by the post-Stalin government -- the unlimited sale of wheat and rye flour to the public and a constant supply of bread to the urban populace.

Assuming the minimum estimate to be accurate, total gross grain availability for consumption as food is 46 million tons. Relation of this figure to the estimates of total nonfood uses, production, and net trade indicates that about 4.5 million tons of grain were withdrawn from reserves. Although the ranges of error in the estimates of production, trade, and nonfood uses of grain would make it possible that no grain whatever was withdrawn from reserves, the evidence indicates that the 4.5-million-ton withdrawal is a minimum. If the higher per capita availability of 225 kilograms were assumed, withdrawal from reserves would be about 6.6 million tons -- not considering ranges of error. Ranges of error could lower the figure to about 2 million tons or could raise it to about 10 million tons.

2. Sugar.

a. Production -- 1953 production of refined sugar (from the 1953 sugar beet crop) is estimated at 2.3 million tons. The following methodology was used:

Acreage (Million Hectares)	Yield (Centners per Hectare)	Production (Million Metric Tons)	Processed Production (Million Metric Tons)	Sugar Content (Percent)	Raw Sugar (Million Metric Tons)	Refined Sugar (Million Metric Tons)
1.57	142	22.3	21.6	13.0	2.8	2.5

The 1953 acreage was estimated on the basis of a 28-percent increase over 1940 given by N.S. Khrushchev. 504/ Acreage in 1940 was 1,225,000. 505/ An acreage of 1.57 million hectares is indicated for 1953 (rounded from 1,568,000). The annual plan fulfillment report issued by the Central Statistical Administration 506/ indicated an "increase" in the production of sugar beets for 1953. This increase is estimated to be minor (on the order of 0.3 million tons). (For the derivation of the 1952 base, see footnotes to Table 13.) A beet yield of 142 centners per hectare is indicated.

Because of favorable harvesting and post-harvesting weather conditions, a loss of only 3 percent is estimated to have occurred between the farm and processing plants. Also because of favorable conditions, the sugar content of the beets at the time of processing is estimated at 13 percent. Refined sugar production is 90 percent of raw production.

b. Changes in Stocks -- In line with known reserve policies of the USSR, a certain portion of the available supply was set aside as reserves. An estimated 200,000 tons, approximately 7 percent of the current year's supply, was thus allocated.

3. Potatoes.

a. Production -- Production of potatoes is based upon an acreage of 8.3 million hectares. [redacted] 50X1

[redacted] 50X1

b. Trade -- The 200,000 tons under trade represents the quantity allocated to Soviet occupation troops in East Germany from indigenous production.

c. Seed and Waste -- Seed is calculated on a seeding rate of 1,750 kilograms per hectare on an acreage of 8.3 million hectares -- 14,525 million tons. Waste is estimated at 10 percent of production, 6.64 million tons. The total of 21.165 million tons is rounded to 21.2 million tons.

d. Feed -- Use of potatoes for livestock feed is estimated as 14 percent of production (rounded to 9.5 million tons). The last series of known data pertaining to feed use of potatoes (1925-28) showed a feed utilization averaging 28 percent of production. 508/ Because of priority in allocation which would mean human consumption needs would be first fulfilled, it is estimated that livestock feeding allocations have been reduced proportionately.

[redacted] the quantity of potatoes fed to livestock had decreased by 50 percent per head in comparison with 1940. Since the heavy potato-consuming categories, such as hogs, are only slightly above prewar (1 January 1941) and the other potato-consuming category, cattle, is only slightly above 1940, it is estimated that total feed utilization for 1953-54 was 9.5 million tons, about 45 percent of 1938-39 allocations. 50X1

e. Industrial -- Potatoes account for an estimated 15 percent of the industrial ethyl alcohol production. 510/

In 1953, out of total ethyl production of 326 million gallons, potatoes were used as the raw material in the production of 48.9 million gallons. (One ton of potatoes will produce 27.5 gallons of alcohol.) The use of 1.8 million tons of potatoes is indicated.

4. Meat.*

5. Fish.

a. Production -- The fish catch is assumed to have increased in proportion to the reported increase (3 percent) in industrial production of fish. 511/

b. Waste -- A 62 percent yield of product weight from the total catch has been estimated. The resulting 686,000 tons has been rounded to 690,000 tons.

6. Whole Milk.

a. Production -- Production of milk (other than utilized for butter production) for 1953-54 is estimated at 18.5 million tons. The estimate is arrived at by assuming cow numbers to be 24.8 million and an average milk yield of 1,070 liters per cow (production of 26.536 million tons rounded to 26.5 million tons). Milk utilized for butter production (8 million tons of milk) has been removed from total milk production of 26.5 million tons. This part of milk production appears as butter under "Edible Fats and Oils" in the balance.

b. Feed and Waste -- An allowance of 7.5 percent of total production 512/ for feed and waste is assumed (1.988 million tons rounded to 2 million tons).

* See 1952-53 methodology for Table 13, p. 137, above.

D. Albania, 1933-37 (Grains and Potatoes).*

1. Seed and Waste.

a. Seed.

Crop	Acreage (Thousand Hectares) 513/	Seeding Rate (Kilograms per Hectare)	Total Seed (Thousand Metric Tons)
Wheat	39.4	180	7.1
Rye	3.1	180	0.6
Barley	5.2	155	0.8
Oats	9.9	155	1.5
Corn	86.9	40	3.5
Rice	Negligible	160	Negligible
Potatoes	0.35	1,500	0.5

b. Waste.

Crop	Production (Thousand Metric Tons)	Waste (Percent)	Amount (Thousand Metric Tons)
Wheat	45.0	3	1.3
Rye	4.0	3	0.1
Barley	6.0	3	0.2
Oats	10.0	3	0.3
Corn	127.0	3	3.8
Potatoes	2.0	10	0.2

* See Table 15, p. 53, above.

c. Seed and Waste.

Crop	Seed	Waste	Total
	(Thousand Metric Tons)		
Wheat	7.1	1.3	8.4
Rye	0.6	0.1	0.7
Barley	0.8	0.2	1.0
Oats	1.5	0.3	1.8
Corn	3.5	3.8	7.3
Potatoes	0.5	0.2	0.7

2. Feed.

Very little grain is used for fodder in Albania -- probably 10 percent of corn and 90 percent of barley and oats. 514/ Approximately 1 percent of wheat and rye are also shown.

3. Industrial.

None.

4. Food.

Residuals.

5. Changes in Stocks.

None.

E. Albania, 1952-53 (Grains).*

1. Seed and Waste.

a. Seed.

Crop	Acreage (Thousand Hectares) 515/	Seeding Rate (Kilograms per Hectare)	Total Seed (Thousand Metric Tons)
Wheat	98.0	180	17.6
Rye	4.0	180	0.7
Barley	12.0	155	1.9
Oats	12.0	155	1.9
Corn	97.0	40	3.9
Rice	2.3	160	0.4

b. Waste.

Crop	Production (Thousand Metric Tons) 516/	Waste (Percent)	Amount (Thousand Metric Tons)
Wheat	71.0	3	2.1
Rye	3.0	3	0.1
Barley	7.0	3	0.2
Oats	9.0	3	0.3
Corn	95.0	3	2.9
Rice	3.0	3	0.1

* See Table 16, p. 56, above.

c. Seed and Waste.

Crop	Seed	Waste	Total
	(Thousand Metric Tons)		
Wheat	17.6	2.1	19.1
Rye	0.7	0.1	0.8
Barley	1.9	0.2	2.1
Oats	1.9	0.3	2.2
Corn	3.9	2.9	6.8
Rice	0.4	0.1	0.5

2. Feed.

Very little grain is used for fodder in Albania -- probably 10 percent of corn and 90 percent of barley and oats. 517/ Approximately 1 percent of wheat and rye is also shown.

3. Industrial.

None except for slaughter fats and vegetable oils.

4. Food.

Residual for all grains but wheat.

5. Changes in Stocks.

Wheat is residual.

F. Albania, 1953-54 (Grains).*

1. Seed and Waste.

a. Seed.

Crop	Acreage (Thousand Hectares) 518/	Seeding Rate (Kilograms per Hectare)	Total Seed (Thousand Metric Tons)
Wheat	98.0	180	17.6
Rye	4.0	180	0.7
Barley	12.0	155	1.9
Oats	12.0	155	1.9
Corn	97.0	40	3.9
Rice	2.3	160	0.4

b. Waste.

Crop	Production (Thousand Metric Tons) 519/	Waste (Percent)	Amount (Thousand Metric Tons)
Wheat	103.0	3	3.1
Rye	3.3	3	0.1
Barley	8.5	3	0.3
Oats	9.5	3	0.3
Corn	125.0	3	3.8
Rice	4.0	3	0.1

* See Table 17, p. 61, above.

c. Seed and Waste.

Crop	Seed	Waste	Total
	(Thousand Metric Tons)		
Wheat	17.6	3.1	20.7
Rye	0.7	0.1	0.8
Barley	1.9	0.3	2.2
Oats	1.9	0.3	2.2
Corn	3.9	3.8	7.7
Rice	0.4	0.1	0.5

2. Feed.

Very little grain is used for fodder in Albania -- probably 10 percent of total corn production and 90 percent of barley and oats. 520/ Approximately 1 percent of wheat and rye production is also shown.

3. Industrial.

None except for slaughter fats and vegetable oils.

4. Food.

Residual for all grains except wheat. The total net wheat available for food is taken to be the same as in 1952-53 balance.

5. Changes in Stocks.

Wheat is residual.

G. Bulgaria, 1952-53 (Grains).*

1. Seed and Waste.

a. Seed.

Crop	Acreage (Thousand Hectares)	Seeding Rate (Kilograms per Hectare)	Total Seed (Thousand Metric Tons)
Wheat	1,500	175	262.5
Rye	240	175	42.0
Barley	295	150	44.2
Oats	155	150	23.2
Corn	800	40	32.0
Other	60	160	9.6
Rice	10	185	1.8

b. Waste.

Crop	Production (Thousand Metric Tons)	Waste (Percent)	Amount (Thousand Metric Tons)
Wheat	1,755	3	52.7
Rye	238	3	7.1
Barley	342	3	10.3
Oats	104	3	3.1
Corn	440	3	13.2
Other	59	3	1.8
Rice	23	3	0.7

* See Table 19, p. 66, above.

c. Seed and Waste.

Crop	Seed	Waste	Total
	(Thousand Metric Tons)		
Wheat	262.5	52.7	315.2
Rye	42.0	7.1	49.1
Barley	44.2	10.3	54.5
Oats	23.2	3.1	26.3
Corn	32.0	13.2	45.2
Other	9.6	1.8	11.4
Rice	1.8	0.7	2.5

2. Feed.

a. Wheat and Rye -- Same percent of production as that found in the prewar food balance of Bulgaria.

b. Barley, Oats, Corn, and Other -- Residual.

3. Industrial.

For all categories of cereals -- same percent of production as that found in the prewar food balance of Bulgaria.

4. Food.

a. Wheat, Rye, and Rice -- Residual.

[redacted]

5. Changes in Stocks. 50X1

None.

H. Bulgaria, 1953-54 (Grains).*

1. Seed and Waste.

a. Seed.

Crop	Acreage (Thousand Hectares) 522/	Seeding Rate (Kilograms per Hectare)	Total Seed (Thousand Metric Tons)
Wheat	1,500	175	262.5
Rye	240	175	42.0
Barley	295	150	44.2
Oats	155	150	23.2
Corn	800	40	32.0
Other	60	160	9.6
Rice	10	185	1.8

b. Waste.

Crop	Production (Thousand Metric Tons) 523/	Waste (Percent)	Amount (Thousand Metric Tons)
Wheat	1,905	3	57.2
Rye	252	3	7.6
Barley	401	3	12.0
Oats	124	3	3.7
Corn	744	3	22.3
Other	60	3	1.8
Rice	24	3	0.7

* See Table 20, p. 69, above.

c. Seed and Waste.

Crop	Seed	Waste	Total
	(Thousand Metric Tons)		
Wheat	262.5	57.2	319.7
Rye	42.0	7.6	49.6
Barley	44.2	12.0	56.2
Oats	23.2	3.7	26.9
Corn	32.0	22.3	54.3
Other	9.6	1.8	11.4
Rice	1.8	0.7	2.5

2. Feed.

a. Wheat and Rye -- Same percent of production as that found in the prewar food balance.

b. Barley, Oats, and Corn -- Residual.

c. Other -- Same as 1952-53 food balance.

3. Industrial.

a. Wheat and Rye -- Same percent of production as that found in the prewar food balance.

b. Barley, Oats, Corn and Other -- Same as 1952-53 food balance.

4. Food.

a. Wheat and Rye -- Residual.

b. Barley and Oats -- Same as prewar food balance.

c. Corn and Other -- Same as 1948-49 food balance. 524/

5. Changes in Stocks.

None.

I. Czechoslovakia, 1952-53.*

1. Grains and Potatoes.

a. Seed and Waste.

(1) Seed.

Crop	Acreage (Thousand Hectares)	Seeding Rate (Kilograms per Hectare)	Total Seed (Metric Tons)
Wheat	780	180	140,400
Rye	645	180	116,100
Barley	645	150	96,750
Oats	610	150	91,500
Corn and Mixtures	135	60	8,100
Potatoes	577	2,100	1,211,700

(2) Waste.

Crop	Production (Thousand Metric Tons)	Waste (Percent)	Amount (Thousand Metric Tons)
Wheat	1,416	3	41.4
Rye	1,131	3	33.7
Barley	1,067	3	33.9
Oats	960	3	30.4
Other	224	3	6.6
Potatoes	4,506	10	450.6

b. Feed.

Wheat -- Carried the same as prewar, 196,000 tons. Large imports of wheat probably account for less government pressure on peasants for compulsory deliveries. With less fodder grains for livestock feed, it is believed that more wheat was fed on the farms than in previous years. (See prewar balance.**)

* See Table 22, p. 74, above.
** See Table 21, p. 72, above.

Rye -- Carried the same as 1948-49 food balance, 100,000 tons. 525/ There is an indication that with the shift from rye to wheat as the main grain in the diet, a larger amount of rye is being fed to livestock than prewar. This will likely continue until the adjustment in acreage and production of wheat and rye is affected.

Barley, Oats, Other Grains, and Potatoes -- Residual. Total supply minus seed and waste and industrial uses equals feed.

c. Industrial.

Wheat and Rye -- Carried the same as prewar (see prewar balance).

Barley -- Carried as 20 percent of production. In a normal year, approximately 25 percent of the barley is used for industrial uses (see prewar and 1953-54 food balance, J, 1, c, below). It is estimated that probably 5 percent more barley was diverted into feed channels because of fodder shortages.

Oats -- No known industrial uses.

Other (Corn and Mixtures) -- Carried as 5,000 tons. 526/

Potatoes -- 270,000 tons based on 6 percent of production, the same as prewar (see prewar balance).

d. Food. 527/

e. Changes in Stocks.

Changes in stocks for wheat and rye represent a residual and are assumed to have been channeled into stockpile reserves.

2. Sugar.

a. Net Trade.*

* See Table 22, p. 75, footnote e, above.

b. Changes in Stocks.

With production, trade, and per capita consumption given, changes in stocks are a calculated residual.

c. Consumption.*

3. Meat.

(See J, 4, below.)

4. Fats and Oils.

a. Butter -- Production and per capita consumption revised in accordance with source cited.

b. Vegetable Oils -- Production and per capita consumption revised in accordance with source cited.

c. Slaughter Fats -- (See J, 4, below.)

5. Fish.

[redacted] per capita consumption of fish and fishery products has been increasing since the war. During 1948, per capita consumption amounted to 4.2 kilograms, compared to a prewar level of 1.4 kilograms. Increased consumption was made possible by increased production and larger imports. At the rate of increase of fish from prewar to 1948, plus increased imports, it is estimated that during 1952-53 production amounted to 5,000 tons and imports accounted for an additional 50,000 tons. This is in contrast to the 4,500 tons of fish produced in 1948 and approximately 47,000 tons imported in 1948, according to source 529/. This assumes increased population and substitution of fish for meat. A waste factor of 5 percent is used to obtain waste of landed catch.

50X1

6. Milk.

During 1952-53, 2 million milk cows producing an average of 1,450 kilograms of milk produced 2.9 million tons of milk, which was utilized as follows:

* See Table 22, p. 75, footnote i, above.

For feed (13 percent, [redacted]	377,000 tons	50X1
For butter at 22 kilograms of milk per kilogram of butter	1,386,000 tons	
Consumed as fluid milk	1,136,000 tons	
Total	2,900,000 tons	

J. Czechoslovakia, 1953-54.*

1. Grains.

a. Seed and Waste.

(1) Seed.

Crop	Acreage a/ (Thousand Hectares)	Seeding Rate (Kilograms per Hectare)	Total Seed (Metric Tons)
Wheat	800 b/	180	144,000
Rye	645	180	116,100
Barley	645	150	96,750
Oats	610	150	91,500
Corn and Mixtures	135	60	8,100

a. Area carried the same in 1953-54 as in 1952-53, except wheat.
b. In line with governmental announced increases in the wheat area, estimated wheat acreage is increased from 780,000 hectares in 1953 to 800,000 hectares in 1953-54. This puts the area in line with the estimated area for 1950-51 and 1951-52. [redacted] 50X1
[redacted] 50X1

(2) Waste.

Crop	Production (Thousand Metric Tons)	Waste (Percent)	Amount (Thousand Metric Tons)
Wheat	1,380	3	41.4
Rye	1,122	3	33.7
Barley	1,129	3	33.9
Oats	1,013	3	30.4
Corn and Mixtures	215	3	6.6

* See Table 23, p. 76, above.

b. Feed.

Wheat -- In view of continued large imports of wheat during 1953 and larger amounts scheduled for import in 1954, the amount used for feeding is estimated to remain about the same as 1952-53 -- 196,000 tons.

Rye, Barley, Oats, and Other -- Residual. 1953-54 feed grain situation was slightly better than in 1952-53. This resulted from increased production of barley and oats. This increased production more than compensated for the drop in rye and "other grains" used for feed.

c. Industrial.

Wheat and Rye -- Carried same as 1952-53 food balance.

Barley -- Barley production for 1953 was more nearly normal providing more fodder grains as well as being adequate to permit channeling of 25 percent (average for normal crop) into industrial channels.

Oats -- No known industrial uses.

Other (Corn and Mixtures) -- Carried the same as 1952-53 food balance.

d. Food -- Per capita consumption of bread grains and coarse grains is carried the same as for the 1952-53 food balance. Allowance for population increase is reflected in a larger consumption of wheat and rye, with only minor increases in consumption of the coarse grains. With an estimated smaller production of wheat and rye in 1953 than 1952, accompanied by smaller imports than the previous year, some of the imported wheat was channeled into consumption, leaving less for stockpiling. A comparison of trade (Column 2) and changes in stocks (Column 3) for 1952-53 and 1953-54 food balances indicates a less favorable over-all wheat situation in Czechoslovakia in 1953-54 than 1952-53. This situation is admitted by inference by J. Duris, Minister of Finance, in announcing the 1954 budget. He said that "In 1954 we intend to import 25 percent more grain than in 1953." Wheat is the predominant grain import. There does not appear to be sufficient evidence to indicate any significant increase in the consumption of wheat and rye during the latter half of 1953. Pronouncements of increased consumer goods under the new course have had little effect on increased food consumption, as availability of food, especially breadgrains, has depended on domestic production. Furthermore, there is a question of how much consumption of breadgrains

would increase in Czechoslovakia if the people could have all the wheat and rye they wanted. In short, there seems to be a saturation point beyond which wheat and rye consumption would not increase, especially if with this increase, or as a result of this increase, supplemental dietal elements could be consumed. Historically, as now, cereal grains have constituted about 50 percent of the diet. A blanket promise, therefore, of increasing consumer goods would tend more toward an increased consumption of supplemental foods in preference to cereals. On the other hand, a total decrease in available food would see cereal consumption varying less than the supplemental food items.

2. Sugar.

a. Production -- Sugar beet production was 17 percent above that of 1952. 532/ Thus, 117 percent of 3.648 million tons (1952 production) gives 1953 production as 4.268 million tons. Sugar content (extraction rate) for 1953 was 20 percent above the 1952 extraction rate, 533/ which was 13.2 percent; thus, the 1953 extraction rate is 15.8. 15.8 percent of 4.268 million tons equals 674,344 tons of raw sugar. Refined sugar is 90 percent of raw sugar; thus, refined sugar production for 1953 is 606,910 tons. This production is considerably above that of 1952 but somewhat smaller than that of 1951 and is slightly larger than the prewar production.

b. Trade -- Trade data [redacted] indicate exports amounting to 176,000 tons to date. Under the International Sugar Conference, Czechoslovakia was allocated 250,000 tons (refined sugar) (275,000 tons raw sugar) to the world market. 534/ Intra-Soviet Bloc trade, however, is not included in this figure. Czechoslovakia has exported 85,000 tons to the USSR. This, added to 250,000 tons, equals 335,000 tons marked for export from the 1953 crop. The amount assigned to stocks is 159,000 tons, which is the difference between the amount granted for export by the International Sugar Agreement and the amount already exported to the West (91,000 tons). 50X1

c. Consumption -- From a production of 607,000 tons and total exports of 176,000 and stocks of 159,000 tons, a residue of 272,000 tons is available for consumption. This amount is equal to 21.2 kilograms of sugar per capita.

3. Potatoes.

a. Production -- Potato acreage is estimated at 576,700 hectares for 1953. 535/ Yields for 1953 were announced to be 17 percent above those of 1952. 536/ Thus 75.1 centners per hectare (1952 yield) increased by 17 percent gives yields of 87.9 centners per hectare. Production, therefore, is 5,069,100 tons.

b. Trade.-- Czechoslovakia is not a heavy exporter of potatoes. Early fall exports (1953) amounted to 8,000 tons. 537/ In fact, there have been numerous references in the Czechoslovak press during the past winter to a potato shortage.

c. Nonfood Uses.

Seed and Waste -- It is anticipated that Czechoslovakia will attempt to regain 1952 acreage, which was 600,000 tons. Seeding rate is 2,100 kilograms per hectare; 600,000 x 2,100 = 1,260,000 tons. Waste is calculated at 10 percent of production, 506,900 tons. Total seed and waste is 1,767,000 tons.

Feed -- This figure is a residual which represents the amount left for feed after apportioning production to seed and waste and industrial and human consumption.

Industrial -- Uses are based on a prewar allocation of 6 percent of production: 5,069,000 times 0.06 equals 304,000 tons.

d. Food -- It is estimated that in spite of a substantial increase in production in 1953 and 1952, per capita potato consumption did not exceed that of 1952-53. It is possible that 1953-54 consumption of potatoes may not have been as high as the previous years. Numerous press announcements during the 1953-54 winter admitted a definite shortage of potatoes. Furthermore, compulsory delivery quotas were reduced 32 and 22 percent respectively, for cooperative and independent farmers. 538/ The government's program of bulk purchase of potatoes lagged considerably in the fall of 1953. Numerous appeals were made to farmers, both collective and independent. This situation, coupled with reduced quotas plus farmers' reluctance to part with potatoes in the light of a general fodder shortage, provides the conclusion that farmers may have consumed large amounts of potatoes, compared to the urban population. It was not until late spring of 1954 that farmers began placing their old stock of potatoes

on the market. The Czechoslovak government's program for increasing livestock has placed an even greater demand on potatoes for feed. Ordinarily, in years of normal production, the bulk of potatoes goes for livestock feed, but when a short crop occurs the amount set aside for human consumption has priority.

4. Meat.

Estimates of meat production are made for each category of livestock. These estimates are based on number of animals slaughtered and on average weights, with allowances being made for slaughter fats, fat cuts, and bacon, which are carried under the category of slaughter fats. Thus, estimated meat production is on a trimmed-carcass weight. The estimates of livestock slaughter are generally arrived at on the basis of a balance sheet for livestock numbers. To obtain the total supply, the livestock numbers at the beginning of the period are added to the estimated crop of young animals. From this figure are subtracted the livestock numbers at the end of the period and the estimated death losses. The remaining figure represents the estimated total slaughter. To arrive at the estimates of meat production in the manner explained above, available current information is used, as well as information for the same country and for other countries for earlier periods.

5. Fats and Oils.*

6. Milk.

Production is carried the same as 1952-53 food balance. Allocation for feed is the same as 1952-53. Amount used for butter, 22 kilograms milk per kilogram of butter, equals 1,210,000 tons. Feed equals 377,000 tons; fluid consumption -- 1.313 million tons; total -- 2.9 million tons.

* See Table 23, p. 77, above.

K. East Germany, 1952-53.*

1. Grains.

a. Seed.

Crop	Acreage (Thousand Hectares)	Seeding Rate (Kilograms per Hectare)	Total Seed (Thousand Metric Tons)
Wheat	275	180	50
Rye	1,200	170	204
Barley	272	150	41
Oats	709	140	99
Other	149	170	25

b. Waste -- Calculated at 3 percent of total production for each grain.

c. Industrial.

Wheat -- Equals prewar rounded.

Rye -- Equals prewar rounded.

Barley -- Equals 10 percent of production and is rounded to 60, based on source 539/.

Oats -- Equals 1948-49 data used. 540/

d. Feed.

Wheat -- Calculated from prewar balance at 3 percent of total production.

Rye -- Calculated from prewar balance at 23 percent and raised to 25 percent of total production in view of coarse grain shortage.

Barley, Oats, and Other -- Residual.

* See Table 25, p. 81, above.

2. Sugar.

Production estimate based upon an acreage of 218,000 hectares with a yield of 180.4 centners per hectare. Sugar beet production 3,932,700 tons. Sugar extraction rate of 13.7 percent applied and 90 percent of the raw value gives refined sugar production of 470,000 tons.

3. Potatoes.

Seeding rate equals 1,800 kilograms per hectare; area sown equals 740,000 hectares. Seed equals 1,800 kilograms plus 740,000 hectares equals 1,332,000 metric tons. Waste equals estimated 25 percent of total production, greater than normal due to unseasonal snow and freezing weather in fall of 1952.

4. Meat and Slaughter Fats.

Estimates of meat production are made for each category of livestock. These estimates are based on number of animals slaughtered and average slaughter weights, with an allowance being made for slaughter fats, fat cuts, and bacon. (These are shown separately as slaughter fats.) The estimates of livestock slaughter are generally arrived at on the basis of a balance sheet for livestock numbers. To obtain the total supply, the livestock numbers at the beginning of the period are added to the estimated crop of young animals. From this are subtracted the livestock numbers at the end of the period and the estimated death losses. The remaining numbers are the estimated total livestock slaughtered. To arrive at the estimates of meat production in the manner explained above, available current information is used, as well as information for the same country and for other countries for earlier periods.

L. East Germany, 1953-54.*

1. Grains.

a. Seed and Waste.

Crop	Acreage a/ (Thousand Hectares)	Seeding Rate (Kilograms per Hectare)	Total Seed (Thousand Metric Tons)	Waste b/ (Thousand Metric Tons)	Total Seed and Waste (Thousand Metric Tons)
Wheat	450	180	81	19	100
Rye	1,300	170	221	58	279
Barley	264	150	40	18	58
Oats	553	140	77	39	116
Other	152	170	26	8	34

a. 1951-52 area used.
b. Calculated at 3 percent of total production for each grain.

b. Feed.

Wheat -- 3 percent of production.

c. Industrial.

Cereals -- Same as 1952-53.

Rye -- 10 percent of production reduced from 1952-53 level because of the short wheat and rye harvest and competition for bread use.

Barley -- Residual.

Oats -- Residual.

2. Potatoes.

a. Production -- 10.4 million tons. 740,000 hectares times 140 centners per hectare equals 10.4 million tons. Planted acreage

* See Table 26, p. 84, above.

in 1952 was 827,000 hectares and, according to source 541/, a shortage of seed potatoes to plant approximately 10 percent of the area, or approximately 83,000 hectares, yields the following figures: 827,000 hectares minus 83,000 hectares leaves 744,000 hectares as 1953 planted area; estimated 1953 harvested area is 740,000 hectares.

b. Yield -- 140 centners per hectare estimated on basis of source 542/.

c. Seed and Waste.

Seed -- 740,000 hectares times 1,800 kilograms per hectare equals 1.332 million tons.

Waste -- Calculated at 15 percent of production, or 1.560 million tons.

Seed and Waste -- Equals 2.892 million tons.

d. Feed -- Feeding rate for hogs is estimated at 800 kilograms per hog per year. Normal feeding rate is 1,000 kilograms, but because of the short crop, the rate is reduced. 1954 hog numbers are estimated at 5.25 million. Therefore, 5.25 million times 800 kilograms equals 4.2 million tons.

e. Industrial -- Estimated on the basis of the average for 1951-52 and 1952-53.

3. Meat.

Production.*

4. Fish.

Waste -- Assumed to be 5 percent of total supply.

5. Milk.

Production -- No change in numbers of cows over 1952-53; therefore, no change in milk production expected. Utilization -- same as 1952-53.

* See 1952-53 methodology, p. 164, above.

M. Hungary, 1952-53.*

1. Grains and Potatoes.

a. Seed.

Crop	Acreage (Thousand Hectares)	Seeding Rate (Kilograms per Hectare)	Total Seed (Metric Tons)
Wheat	1,302	175	227,850
Rye	482	175	84,350
Barley	445	150	66,750
Oats	230	150	34,500
Corn	1,105	40	44,200
Rice	16	180	2,560
Other	25	160	4,000
Potatoes	240	1,400	336,000

b. Waste.

Crop	Production (Thousand Metric Tons)	Waste (Percent)	Amount (Thousand Metric Tons)
Wheat	1,764	5	88.2
Rye	567	5	28.4
Barley	579	5	29.0
Oats	229	5	11.5
Corn	1,215	5	60.8
Rice	37	5	3.7
Other	22	5	1.1
Potatoes	982	5	98.2

* See Table 28, p. 89, above.

c. Feed.

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Corn, Other Grains, and Potatoes -- Residual. Hungary's subsistence agriculture and its industrialization are manifest in the nature of consumption of agricultural products. Except for the amount of grains set aside for seed, essentially all of it is consumed in the form of food for human consumption or is used for animal feed. During prewar years, when Hungary had a substantial surplus of grains, particularly wheat, very small amounts were diverted into industrial channels. The pattern of consumption has been man versus animal since prewar times, and despite Hungary's increased industrial advancement during the past few years, there does not appear to be sufficient evidence to indicate an appreciable change in the pattern of consumption. Percentagewise, it does not appear that the utilization of potatoes has varied appreciably since prewar.

d. Industrial -- On the basis of the statement above, industrial uses of grains for 1952-53 require such small amounts as to be insignificant when compared with other channels of consumption. In view of the lack of information suggesting any variation in the amount of wheat and barley used for industrial purposes, the prewar industrial use of 2,000 and 9,000 tons for wheat and barley, respectively, are carried for 1952-53. The amount of corn used for industrial purposes during 1948-49 shows a decline from prewar. In view of substantial reductions in the production of corn during the postwar period and the Hungarian government's program of increasing a fodder base to support a program of increasing livestock, it is reasonable to accept the lower postwar figure of 50,000 tons as the amount of corn allocated to industrial uses. [redacted] 50X1

[redacted] 50X1

e. Food.

Wheat, Rye, and Other Grains -- (Assumes a 5-percent increase in extraction rate) -- Revised production figures for wheat are based on official statistics of area in wheat. [redacted] 50X1

[redacted] 50X1

[redacted] The bulk of this difference is attributed to a 50X1

change in acreage of wheat. Wheat and rye make up essentially all the grains used in the Hungarian diet, and of the breadgrains, wheat constitutes 77 percent. Since prewar, the cleavage between wheat and rye as food has increased. Since prewar, rye consumption as food has been maintained at from 70 to 71 percent of total production. Wheat, on the other hand -- since the amount consumed as food has increased over the years while at the same time production has been declining -- has increased in importance as a food grain. Because of this, variations in production reflect more on the supply of wheat than on that of rye as a food item. Although some wheat may have been diverted from trade, and possibly feed channels, to food in 1952-53 (as a result of revised estimates), it is believed that available wheat amounted to only 95 percent of the annual per capita availabilities [redacted] Hence, per capita consumption is dropped from 127 kilograms to 120.6 kilograms. It is quite probable that the urban dwellers felt this cut in wheat consumption more than the farmers. Farmers probably consumed about as much wheat as in previous years, and it is anticipated that about the same proportion of wheat was fed to livestock, since there was a very short crop of corn produced in 1952. Although above-normal livestock slaughter occurred, there was not enough feed to fulfill adequately all demands. The government's continuous vigorous campaign during the summer and fall of 1952 to fulfill compulsory wheat delivery quotas further indicates the critical wheat shortage. Although sufficient data are not available to indicate any release from wheat stocks to bolster the short food supply, it is highly unlikely that any wheat went into storage (change in stocks) from the 1952 crop. In fact, [redacted] sizable quantities of wheat were lent to Hungary by the USSR. 546/ This amount is not reflected in any trade data, since Hungary appeared to be a net exporter of wheat during 1952-53. There was little, if any, change in the per capita availability of rye, and no change is justified for the yearly per capita consumption of other grains, except rice. With a reduced acreage of rice, the amount available for food was smaller -- but only to a very small extent.

50X1

50X1

50X1

2. Meat.

Estimates of meat production are made for each category of livestock. These estimates are based on number of animals slaughtered and on average weights with allowances being made for slaughter fats, fat cuts, and bacon, which are carried under the category of slaughter fats. Thus, estimated meat production is on a trimmed-carcass weight.

The estimates of livestock slaughter are generally arrived at on the basis of a balance sheet for livestock numbers. To obtain the total supply, the livestock numbers at the beginning of the period are added to the estimated crop of young animals. From this figure are subtracted the livestock numbers at the end of the period and the estimated death losses. The remaining figure represents the estimated total slaughter.

To arrive at the estimates of meat production in the manner explained above, available current information is used, as well as information for the same country and for other countries for earlier periods.

3. Milk.

During 1952-53, 875,000 milk cows producing an average of 1,250 kilograms of milk produced 1.1 million tons of milk, which was utilized as follows: 13 percent for feed [redacted], 143,000 tons; amount used for butter at 22 kilograms milk per kilogram of butter, 330,000 tons; total, 473,000 tons. Consumed as fluid milk and cheese in terms of fluid milk, 627,000 tons; total milk equals 1.1 million tons. 50X1 50X1

N. Hungary, 1953-54.*

1. Grains.

a. Seed.

Crop	Acreage (Thousand Hectares)	Seeding Rate (Kilograms per Hectare)	Total Seed (Metric Tons)
Wheat	1,468	175	256,900
Rye	490	175	85,750
Barley	450	150	67,500
Oats	230 (same as 1952-53)	150	34,500
Corn	1,105 (same as 1952-53)	40	44,200
Rice	20	180	3,600
Other	25 (same as 1952-53)	160	4,000

* See Table 29, p. 92, above.

b. Waste.

Crop	Production (Thousand Metric Tons)	Waste (Percent)	Amount (Thousand Metric Tons)
Wheat	1,862	5	93.1
Rye	569	5	28.5
Barley	587	5	29.4
Oats	276	5	13.8
Corn	1,768	5	88.4
Rice	37	5	1.9
Other	25	5	1.3

c. Feed.

Wheat and Rye -- Because of the similarity in production and utilization, the amount of these grains used for feed in 1953-54 is carried the same as 1952-53.

Barley, Corn, Oats, and Other -- The amount of each grain allocated to feed represents a residual which is left for feed after other higher priority ones have been satisfied. The supply of grains for feed was strengthened considerably by substantial shipments of barley and rye from Argentina during 1953-54. This activity bears out the government's plan of measuring its livestock base.

d. Industrial.

Wheat, Barley, and Corn -- There being no evidence of substantial changes in the industrial uses of these grains during 1952-53, their utilization is carried the same as for 1952-53. The other grains enumerated in the food balance had no significant industrial use during 1953-54.

e. Food -- With an exceptionally small food grain production in 1952, it was estimated that an increase of 5 percent in the extraction rate was necessary to obtain sufficient flour from grains utilized for food. Evidence of this action was apparent from the lower quality bread with accompanying discoloration. Shortly

after the announcement of the new course, white as well as lighter colored bread appeared on the market, a possible indication among other promises that more higher quality bread would be made available. For the 1953-54 food balance, therefore, the conventional extraction rate of 80 is used for wheat, rye, and "other grains." The extraction rates for corn and barley remain at 85 and 65 percent, respectively. A larger grain production in 1953-54 makes the change in extraction rate more realistic. Hungary allegedly owes substantial quantities of grain -- mostly wheat -- to the USSR, but to date there have been no indications of repayments. It does not appear as though the 1953-54 grain crop was sufficiently large to pay the bill from domestic production. Hungary has tried vigorously but in vain to obtain stocks of wheat from several Free World countries, including the US. It is believed, therefore, that Hungary was about self-sufficient in grains on about the same level as 1952-53, but below standard when compared to prewar. Barley and "other grains" are maintained at the same level of consumption as 1952-53. With increased yields of corn in 1953, and accompanying smaller consumption of wheat and rye, it appears as though the pattern of consumption of grains as food somewhat paralleled that of prewar. Corn consumption for food is carried about the same as prewar (the difference is in the rounding).

2. Potatoes.

a. Production -- [redacted] seed shortage for the 1953 planting 548/ of potatoes. On the basis of seed availability from 1952 of 336,000 tons at a seeding rate of 1,400 kilograms per hectare, 1953-54 acreage should be about 240,000 hectares. This acreage does not appear unreasonable in view of the government's new program to increase potato acreage to 250,300 hectares by 1956. 549/ The 1953-54 yield is estimated to be about the same as the postwar average (1947-51) of 60.2 centners per hectare; 240,000 hectares times 60.2 equals 1.445 million tons. 50X1

b. Trade -- The only available trade data to date 550/ indicate imports of 3,000 tons -- probably for seed.

c. Seed and Waste -- Seed requirements are based on seeding rate of 1,400 kilograms per hectare. 1953 acreage is estimated at 240,000 hectares; the 1956 plan is for 250,300 hectares. This increase in acreage, prorated over 3 years, equals 10,300 total increase -- 3,433 hectares per year beginning with 1954:

$$\text{1954 area} = \frac{240{,}000 + 3{,}433}{243{,}433} \times 1{,}400 = 340{,}806 \text{ tons of seed.}$$

1,445,000 tons x 10 percent waste = 144,500 tons.

Seed and Waste = 485,306 tons.

d. Feed -- Under average crop conditions, Hungary feeds from 20 to 25 percent of potato production to livestock. This was true prewar and, in instances of average or near production, in postwar years. Potatoes were a scarce item on the market during the 1953-54 winter -- primarily the result of four conditions: the new course decreased compulsory deliveries, peasant farmers were very reluctant to move their potatoes to market because of uncertainties following economic and political upheaval during the year, the government's renewed effort to increase livestock was taxing to the limit all available livestock feed, and the severe cold and long winter required more feed than usual for livestock. Considering these conditions, it appears reasonable that at least 20 percent of the total production of potatoes was utilized as livestock feed for 1953-54. This amounts to 290,000 tons.

e. Industrial -- Carried the same as 1952-53 -- 20,000 tons.

f. Food -- In line with factors discussed above under Feed, the amount of potatoes used for food is a residual amounting to 653,000 tons, providing a per capita consumption of 68.6 kilograms, which is an increase of 54.2 percent above 1952-53.

3. Meat.

Production -- See 1952-53 methodology statement.*

4. Milk.

Production -- Carried the same as 1952-53. 875,000 milk cows producing at the rate of 1,250 kilograms equals 1.1 million tons. Milk utilization:

* P. 169, above.

	Metric Tons	
13 percent for feed [redacted]		50X1
[redacted]	143,000	50X1
Amount used for butter at 22 kilograms milk per kilogram butter	308,000	
Consumed as fluid milk (including amount for cheese)	649,000	
Total	1,100,000	

O. Poland, 1952-53.*

1. Grains.

a. Seed.

Crop	Acreage (Thousand Hectares)	Seeding Rate (Kilograms per Hectare)	Total Seed (Metric Tons)
Wheat	1,400	180	252,000
Rye	4,600	170	782,000
Barley	900	150	135,000
Oats	1,730	150	259,000
Other	305	140	43,000 (rounded)

b. Waste -- Calculated at 5 percent of total production for each grain.

Wheat -- 81,500

Rye -- 286,500

Barley -- 61,000

Oats -- 118,900

Other -- 15,300

* See Table 31, p. 96, above.

c. Feed.

Wheat -- Estimated at 2 percent of production.

Rye -- Residual after deducting all other uses from total supply.

Barley -- Residual; prewar balance indicates 62 kilograms of barley per hog. It is believed that postwar feeding rate for barley has been less; because of the short potato crop, however, more barley was probably fed in 1952-53 than normally.

62 kilograms x 7,573,000 hogs = 469,000 tons (prewar base)
410,000 tons (residual), or 5 kilograms per head.

Oats -- Residual.

Other -- Residual.

d. Industrial.

Wheat and Rye -- Same as prewar.

Barley -- Prewar factor of 8 percent of total production used and result rounded to 1,000 tons.

Other -- Prewar quantity of 10,000 tons used.

2. Potatoes.

a. Seed and Waste -- Seeding rate 2,000 kilograms per hectare times 2.6 million hectares equals 5.2 million tons; waste -- 15 percent times total production equals 3.549 million tons; seed and waste -- 8.749 million tons.

b. Feed -- Residual.

c. Industrial -- Estimate, reduced from normal uses of 2 to 2.5 million tons because of the shortfall in potato production and the needs for human and livestock consumption.

3. Meat and Slaughter Fats.

Estimates of meat production are made for each category of livestock. These estimates are based on number of animals slaughtered and average slaughter weights, with an allowance being made for slaughter fats, fat cuts, and bacon. (These are shown separately as slaughter fats.) The estimates of livestock slaughter are generally arrived at on the basis of a balance sheet for livestock numbers. To obtain the total supply, the livestock numbers at the beginning of the period are added to the estimated crop of young animals. From this figure are subtracted the livestock numbers at the end of the period and the estimated death losses. The remaining numbers are the estimated total livestock slaughtered. To arrive at the estimates of meat production in the manner explained above, available current information is used, as well as information for the same country and for other countries for earlier periods.

4. Fish.

Waste -- Calculated at an estimated 5 percent of production and rounded.

5. Milk.

Number of Cows (1 January 1953) (Thousand Head)	Estimated Yield per Cow (Kilograms)	Total Production (Thousand Metric Tons)	Feed a/ (Thousand Metric Tons)	Butter (Thousand Metric Tons)
2,970	1,250	3,710	370	1,430

a. 10 percent of total production. 552/

P. Poland, 1953-54.*

1. Grains.

a. Seed.

Crop	Acreage (Thousand Hectares)	Seeding Rate (Kilograms per Hectare)	Total Seed (Metric Tons)
Wheat	1,400	180	252,000
Rye	4,600	170	782,000
Barley	900	150	135,000
Oats	1,730	150	295,000
Other	305	140	42,700

b. Waste -- Calculated at 5 percent of total production for each grain.

Wheat -- 58,000

Rye -- 264,000

Barley -- 59,000

Oats -- 105,000

Other -- 14,000

c. Feed.

Wheat -- Assumed to be 2 percent of total supply.

Rye -- Using 1952-53 food balance factor of 14 percent of total production. Prewar was 10 percent, and in view of land reform and shortage of both fodder grains and potatoes, it is likely that a larger percentage of rye production is now being fed to livestock.

Barley -- Residual, after deducting all other utilization from total supply.

Oats -- Residual, after deducting all other utilization from total supply.

* See Table 32, p. 98, above.

Other -- Residual, after deducting all other utilization from total supply.

d. Industrial.

Wheat -- Same as prewar balance.

Rye -- Same as prewar balance.

Barley -- 8 percent of total production (based on prewar balance).

Other -- Same as prewar.

2. Sugar.

[redacted] sugar beet production was 16 percent larger than 1952. This percentage was applied to last year's sugar beet estimate of 4.378 million tons and results in 5.079 million tons; applying an estimated sugar extraction rate of 16.7 to sugar beet production gives approximately 850,000 metric tons of raw sugar or 765,000 tons of refined sugar. 50X1

3. Potatoes.

a. Seed and Waste -- Seeding rate of 2,000 kilograms per hectare times 2.6 million hectares equals 5.2 million tons. Waste, estimated at 15 percent of total production, equals 4.08 million tons. Seed and waste equals 9.28 million tons.

b. Feed.

Normal feeding rate for swine is 1,000 to 1,500 kilograms per hog. 1 January 1954 numbers estimated at 6.82 million head times estimated feeding rate of 1,200 kilograms per hog equals 8.184 million tons.

c. Industrial.

Postwar average of 2 million tons used.

4. Meat and Slaughter Fats.*

5. Milk.

a. Production -- No change in numbers of cows as of 1 January 1954.*

b. Utilization (Thousand Metric Tons):

Feed	Butter	Ayailable Whole Milk	Total
370 a/	1,210 b/	2,130	3,710

a. Approximately 10 percent of production (FAO, 1947-48 balance).

b. [redacted] Factor -- 22 kilograms of milk equals 1 kilogram of butter. 50X1 50X1

6. Fish.

Waste -- Calculated at 5 percent of total production [redacted] 50X1 50X1

Q. Rumania, 1952-53 (Grains).**

1. Seed and Waste.

a. Seed.

Crop	Acreage (Thousand Hectares) 556/	Seeding Rate (Kilograms per Hectare)	Total Seed (Thousand Metric Tons)
Wheat	2,382	180	428.8
Rye	150	180	27.0
Barley	610	155	94.6
Oats	575	155	89.1
Corn	3,570	50	178.5
Other	60	160	9.6
Rice	9	185	1.7

* See 1952-53 methodology, p. 176, above.
** See Table 34, p. 102, above.

b. Waste.

Crop	Production (Thousand Metric Tons) 55/	Waste (Percent)	Amount (Thousand Metric Tons)
Wheat	1,966	3	58.9
Rye	106	3	3.2
Barley	259	3	7.8
Oats	301	3	9.0
Corn	2,088	3	62.6
Other	38	3	1.1
Rice	22	3	0.7

c. Seed and Waste.

Crop	Seed (Thousand Metric Tons)	Waste (Thousand Metric Tons)	Total (Thousand Metric Tons)
Wheat	428.8	58.9	487.7
Rye	27.0	3.2	30.2
Barley	94.6	7.8	172.4
Oats	89.1	9.0	98.1
Corn	178.5	62.6	241.1
Other	9.6	1.1	10.7
Rice	1.7	0.7	2.4

2. Feed.

Wheat -- One percent of production.

Rye -- None.

Barley, Oats, Corn, and Other -- Residual.

Rice -- None.

3. Industrial.

All grains are held at the same level as prewar balance for Rumania.

4. Food.

Wheat and Rye -- The 1952 harvest of breadgrains was hurt by drought. It is felt that per capita breadgrain consumption would certainly not be above prewar and should possibly be below. It is shown as prewar here. Rye is a residual figure. Wheat figure is found by subtracting rye from total breadgrain.

Barley, Oats, Corn, and Other. 558/

5. Changes in Stocks.

Wheat and corn -- These are residual figures, the amounts needed to provide a per capita figure at a prewar level. Since 1951-52 was an excellent year, it is felt that sufficient stocks were on hand to meet this need.

R. Rumania, 1953-54 (Grains).*

1. Seed and Waste.

a. Seed.

Crop	Acreage (Thousand Hectares) 559/	Seeding Rate (Kilograms per Hectare)	Total Seed (Thousand Metric Tons)
Wheat	2,382	180	428.8
Rye	150	180	27.0
Barley	610	155	94.6
Oats	575	155	89.1
Corn	3,570	50	178.5
Other	60	160	9.6
Rice	9	185	1.7

* See Table 35, p. 105, above.

b. Waste.

Crop	Production (Thousand Metric Tons) 560/	Waste (Percent)	Amount (Thousand Metric Tons)
Wheat	2,191	3	65.7
Rye	126	3	3.8
Barley	390	3	11.7
Oats	420	3	12.6
Corn	2,570	3	77.1
Other	43	3	1.3
Rice	26	3	0.8

c. Seed and Waste.

Crop	Seed	Waste	Total
	(Thousand Metric Tons)		
Wheat	428.8	65.7	494.5
Rye	27.0	3.8	30.8
Barley	94.6	11.7	106.3
Oats	89.1	12.6	101.7
Corn	178.5	77.1	255.6
Other	9.6	1.3	10.9
Rice	1.7	0.8	2.5

2. Feed.

Wheat and Rye -- Same percent of domestic production as that in prewar food balance (wheat, 1.1 percent; rye, 0.6 percent).

Barley, Oats, Corn and Other -- Residual.

Rice -- None.

3. Industrial.

Wheat and Rye -- Same percent of production as that found in the prewar food balance (wheat 0.6 percent; rye, none).

4. Food.

Wheat and Rye -- Residual.

Barley -- Same as prewar food balance.

Oats -- None.

Corn -- In view of the 20-percent increase in production over last year, it is felt that per capita consumption would increase relatively the same on the basis that less breadgrains were available than in 1952-53 and also that the Rumanians would eat their production rather than feed it to livestock.

Other -- Same figure as prewar food balance.

Rice -- Residual.

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