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MECHANIZE AGRICULTURAL WORK; INCREASE YIELDS

ANALYZE PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL WORK AND PLANS FOR 1951 -- Sofia, Izrev, 28 Dec 50

During the debate on the state budget for 1951 currently under way in the National Assembly, Minister of Agriculture Titko Chernokolev emphasized the following points:

During 1950 the country's agricultural structure underwent a fundamental change and was converted to large-scale socialized work in cooperative enterprises.

A large part of the funds allocated under the new budget will go to agricultural construction: 500 million will be used for 20 new MTS, 40 hangars, 37 sheds, 15 fuel depots, etc. About 6.5 billion leva will be used for new machinery. The following machinery will be received from the USSR: 1,500 tractors, 550 combines, several hundred plows, drills, binders, mobile shops, etc. Shipments of Soviet agricultural machinery which are now being unloaded at Stalin and Burgas include the new Soviet DT-54 tractors. The MTS will be furnished with 500 threshing machines, 900 tractor plows, 2,500 disc plows (for shallow stubblefield plowing), 1,000 cultivators, 800 drills, harvesters, spare parts, etc.

Average operations for one 15-horsepower tractor will be raised from 2,169 decares of soft plowing in 1949, and 2,451 in 1950, to 3,200 in 1951, and the cost of one decare of soft plowing will be reduced from 227 to 205 leva.

The main objective of MTS in 1951 should be to train proficient tractor operators, fully familiar with the use of their machines and their utilization to fullest capacity.

Owing to mass enrollment in farm workers' cooperatives in 1950, 15 million decares of land were formed into cooperative blocks by surveyors of the Ministry of Agriculture. Under the new budget, 400 million leva will be assigned for further surveying, which will encompass 10 million decares. Parallel to these operations, about 4,452,993 decares of land in farm workers' cooperatives and 800,000 decares in state farms will be put on the crop-rotation system, provided with new roads, protective belts, etc. A program has been set up to provide a further 500,000 decares of land with new survey regulations, to increase the state's land fund by one million decares, etc.

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According to the plans of the Ministry of Agriculture and the decrees of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, training courses will be given to 5,000 new tractor operators, 1,100 combine operators, and 2,000 accountants. An educational campaign will also provide better training for 800 farm workers' cooperative chairmen, and 599 students will be graduated from intermediate agricultural schools, 521 from 2-year agricultural schools, and 1,525 from one-year agricultural schools; 1,760 young men and women will receive training in MTS schools, while 1,500 will be trained in one-month courses for MTS supervisors, and 6,200 for work in livestock and field brigades. A total of 14,600 persons will thus be trained in 1951 for agricultural work. The budget provides 900 million leva for this purpose.

Since 1944, the Ministry of Agriculture has established 30 new scientific institutes, experimental fields, and stations. As an outcome of the biological conference of 1949, the scientific institutes of the ministry have abandoned the theories of Weismann and reorganized their work on the basis of the principles of Michurin, Lysenko, and Vil'yams. The results of scientific research during 1949 and 1950 have provided the nation's agriculture with five new varieties of wheat, one of rye, one of barley, two of oats, three of sunflowers, five of tobacco, two of cotton, one of hemp, five of tomatoes, and some others.

The production of graded seed increased from 38,452,000 kilograms in 1949 to 82,802,000 in 1950.

In 1950, 24 scientific workers went to the USSR for training, and the USSR sent to Bulgaria a few of its most outstanding agricultural scientists, among them Professors Dunin, Antipov-Karapayev, Gerasimov, Zhuravl'yev, Svintsov, Timofeyev, Krilov, Ishin, Isayev, Stoletov, Academy member Ushakova, and a group of noted agricultural workers specializing in yield increase. Stalin personally sent valuable seed material, including multiple-ear corn, soybeans, Sudan grass, foxtail millet, lemons, olives, tangerines, oranges, and eucalyptus, as well as sagacious suggestions for the development of Bulgarian agriculture. Under the 1951 budget, 800 million leva will be allocated for scientific research in agricultural institutes.

The solution of the grain problem will be the essential task of agricultural work in 1951. A final solution can be found only through a substantial increase of yield and successful harvesting. The plan for 1951 envisages the following average yields per decare: wheat 154 kilograms, corn 164, rice 380, sunflower seed 113, barley 167 kilograms, etc.

In addition to the expenditures previously mentioned, the following amounts will be allocated for agricultural projects:

About 500 million leva will be allocated for reclamation work in the Dobrudzha, to convert the area into a grain-producing center. Water mains will be installed in 44 villages, and by the end of 5 years the entire area will be supplied with water, including the Tolbukhin, Balchik, General Toshevo, Tervei, Tutrakan, Silistra, Isperrikh, Kubrat, and Dulovo okoliyas. About 2,285,000,000 leva will be allocated for irrigation. Through reclamation work in 1950, 280,000 decares have been acquired for cultivation, and an additional 450,000 decares will be reclaimed and put into cultivation in 1951. Construction work on the Rositsa dam and irrigation system will be actively pursued and should yield 400,000 decares of arable land.

Geological surveys and draft projects for further reclamation and hydraulic work will be continued and a 15-year plan established for the irrigation of the entire country. The plan will be drafted by the end of 1951.

The electrical installations furnished by the USSR for the Brushlyan area already allow 11 cubic meters of water per second to be drawn from the Danube.

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About 1,371,000,000 leva will be allocated for the mechanization of state farms. Livestock breeding will be allocated one billion leva. Special emphasis will be placed on fine-fleeced sheep, cross breeding, animal vaccines, and serums.

By fulfilling the budget provisions and plans for 1951, agricultural production will reach the goals scheduled for 1953 by the end of 1951. Thus, the Five-Year Plan for agriculture will be completed in 4 years.

FARMERS INCREASE YIELDS -- Sofia, Izgrev, 24 Dec 50

Farmers in farm workers' cooperatives in Pazardzhik Okoliya have obtained yields of 248 kilograms of Sadovka wheat per decare and 205 kilograms of sunflowers. In Glavitsa Village, Pazardzhik Okoliya, the cooperative distributed the following compensations in kind for one workday: 3.5 kilograms of wheat, 600 grams of sunflower seed, 600 grams of barley, etc.

The following yields have been received per decare in Veselinovo Village, Yambol Okoliya: 410 kilograms of barley, 302 kilograms of wheat, 253 kilograms of sunflowers, and 280 kilograms of corn.

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