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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

SOME DATA ON USSR CROPS AND HARVESTS,
AS OF JANUARY - FEBRUARY 1951

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.

USSR

In 1950, there were more than 8,400 MTS servicing kolkhozes in the USSR. Tractor production in the USSR in 1950 was four times that of 1940, production of combines 3.8 times, and production of tractor seeders almost six times.(1) In 1950, kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the USSR received 180,000 tractors (in terms of the standard 15-horsepower unit), 46,000 combines, and 82,000 trucks.(2) The USSR produced more than three times as many tractor cultivators in 1950 as in 1940.(3) During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, USSR agriculture received more than 325,000 tractors (these were much more powerful units than those manufactured before the war; expressed in terms of 15-horsepower units they were equivalent to more than 700,000 tractors), and 175,000 combines.(4)

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, all MTS and sovkhoses and 70,000 kolkhozes in the USSR were electrified.(4)

The total sown area for all crops in the USSR in 1950 was extended 6.6 million hectares over 1949.(5) Assigned crop yields for the USSR in 1951 are as follows: grains 15.5-17.7 quintals per hectare, spring wheat 14.5-16.5, flax fiber 4.4-4.8, and sugar beets 210-250.(6)

In spring 1951, 10.5 million hectares sown to winter crops in fall 1950 will be harrowed and provided with supplemental fertilization, and artificial pollination will be carried out on 15 million hectares of rye, maize, sunflowers, buckwheat, and alfalfa.(7)

Karelo-Finnish SSR

There are 30 MTS in the republic.(8)

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Estonian SSR

In 1950, there were 56 MTS in the republic.(3) The volume of work performed by MTS in the republic in 1950 was 13.7 times that performed in 1945.(9)

In 1950, the population of Estonia received 74 percent more meat products, more than 3.7 times the amount of animal fats, and 124 percent more milk products than in 1949.(10)

During the period 1945 - 1950 the sown area in the republic was extended 116,000 hectares. During 1950 alone, the sown area in kolkhozes increased 22.1 percent, of which grains accounted for 16.4 percent and fodder crops 30.4 percent.(11) More than 90 percent of the peasant households in the republic have been taken into kolkhozes. After the consolidation of kolkhozes which took place in 1950, their number decreased from 1,217 to 502. The average amount of plowland per kolkhoz was 191 hectares until consolidation, and 443 hectares after consolidation.(12) [Note that, according to these figures, the total amount of plowland available to Estonian SSR kolkhozes decreased with consolidation from 232,447 to 222,386 hectares.]

Latvian SSR

By the end of 1950, there were 88 MTS in the republic, and 12 more will be set up before spring 1951. The 1950 capacity of the republic tractor park was seven times that of 1945, and the volume of tractor work performed increased 14 times over the same period.(13) At the end of 1950 there were 1,827 kolkhozes in the republic; before consolidation there were 4,118.(14)

The area sown to grains in the republic in 1949 was 15 percent larger than in 1945, the area sown to flax 73 percent larger, and the area sown to sugar beets and potatoes 54 percent larger.(15)

Lithuania SSR

There are 113 MTS in the republic.(16) In 1950, the republic received 1,800 tractors.(17)

Approximately 60 percent of the land favorable for agriculture in the republic needs land improvement work.(18) During 1951, 240,000 tons of various mineral fertilizers will be provided kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic. Mechanization of field work increased 12.75 times from 1947 to 1950, the number of tractors increased 8.35 times, and the number of tractor seeders increased 13.42 times. In 1950, kolkhozes of the republic used 64 percent more mineral fertilizer than in 1949.(19)

More than 90 percent of peasant households in the republic have been taken into kolkhozes. At the beginning of 1951 there were 1,560 consolidated kolkhozes in Lithuanian SSR.

The following increases in sown area over 1950 are planned by the end of 1955: wheat 84 percent, fiber flax 45, and sugar beets 25.(20)

Belorussian SSR

There are 387 MTS in the republic.(21) The MTS tractor park increased 50 percent during 1950.(22) The capacity of the republic MTS tractor park in 1950 was four times that of 1945, and 35 percent more than prewar.(23)

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By the end of February 1951, 85 percent of all peasant households in the republic were kolkhozes.(24)

In 1950, the sown area in kolkhozes of the republic exceeded the prewar level by 16.7 percent.(25) The area sown to flax by kolkhozes of the republic in 1950 was extended 76,000 hectares over 1949.(26) During the Fourth Five-Year Plan the sown area in the republic increased 32.5 percent, and the area sown to industrial crops increased three times.(24)

Procurement of flax in the republic during January and February 1951 (in percent of the 1950 plan) is shown in the following table:

Oblast	1 Jan (27)	15 Jan (28)	1 Feb (29)	15 Feb (30)
Mogilev	59.6	62.4	64.1	65.0
Minsk	57.2	60.7	63.9	65.8
Gomel'	55.3	57.1	58.1	58.5
Poles'ye	53.4	56.8	58.9	59.5
Molodechno	51.9	57.4	61.1	63.2
Bobruysk	51.3	53.2	54.9	55.1
Brest	50.2	54.2	58.6	60.2
Polotsk	43.1	49.4	55.6	60.4
Grodno	34.9	39.6	42.8	46.8
Vitebsk	34.5	39.6	43.6	46.2
Pinsk	33.5	35.3	35.9	35.9
Baranovich	30.0	33.2	36.0	38.1

Ukrainian SSR

There are approximately 1,300 MTS in the republic.(31)

In 1950 in Kiev Oblast winter crops were shown to 55,800 more hectares than in 1949.(32)

The sown area in kolkhozes of the republic increased 7.3 percent in 1950 as the result of utilization of new land and completion of collectivization of peasant households in the western oblasts. Appreciable changes occurred in the structure of the sown area. The area sown to winter wheat was greatly increased in comparison with 1949, the area sown to maize was increased 2.8 times, the area sown to cotton three times, and the area sown to fodder crops by more than one million hectares.(33)

In 1950, the republic delivered 32.2 million more quintals of sugar beets to sugar plants and sugar-beet procurement points than in 1949. Kolkhozes of Chernovitsy Oblast had an average sugar-beet yield of 247.5 quintals per hectare in 1950, kolkhozes of Odessa Oblast 234.5, and kolkhozes of Kirovograd Oblast 207. (34)

Moldavian SSR

The 1950 sugar-beet harvest in the republic was 1,100,000 quintals more than in 1949.(35) The area sown to cotton in the republic increased ten times in 1950.(36) In 1950, kolkhozes of the republic threshed 1.5 times the amount of grain they did in 1949. The area planted to fruits and vegetables in the republic increased 5,800 hectares in 1950.(37)

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Georgian SSR

The gross grain and legumes harvest for the republic in 1950 was 65 percent above 1940.(38) In 1950, kolkhozes of the republic plowed 14 percent more "zyab" land ploughed in the fall for sowing the following spring than in fall 1949, and sowed winter crops to an area 28 percent greater than in 1949, including a 35-percent increase in winter wheat acreage.(2)

At the beginning of 1950, citrus plantations occupied 27,331 hectares in the republic. In 1948, the republic gave the state 43,207 tons of grapes, and in 1949, 56,200 tons. The 1940 crop totaled 36,200 tons. In 1949, the area occupied by short-stem vineyards (nizkostvol'nyye vinogradniki) was 52,000 hectares. In 1950, the republic harvested 83,700 tons of green tea leaves.(39)

Armenian SSR

There are 46 MTS in Armenian SSR at present, and 60 percent of the kolkhozes in the republic have been electrified.(4) In 1950, the republic gave the state 19,174 more quintals of cotton than in 1949.(40)

As compared with 1940, republic production was up as follows in 1949: cotton 135 percent, tobacco 240 percent, sugar beets 274 percent, and potatoes 321 percent. In 1950, the republic gave the state 320,000 more pud of grain than in 1949.(41)

Azerbaijdzhan SSR

The 1949 cotton crop in the republic was 37,000 metric tons larger than prewar. The cotton crop doubled between 1946 and 1949.(42)

RSFSR

During 1950, MTS carried out 15 percent more work in kolkhozes of the republic than in 1949. RSFSR kolkhozes used combines to reap more than 50 percent of the area sown to grains.(43) During 1950, the number of combines available to MTS of Leningrad Oblast tripled.(1) There are 1,541 kolkhozes in Moscow Oblast.(44)

The area sown to all crops in the RSFSR in 1950 was 5.8 million hectares larger than in 1949.(45)

Leningrad Oblast has pledged the following crop yields for 1951: grains 15 quintals per hectare, potatoes 16 metric tons per hectare, and vegetables 25 metric tons per hectare.(46)

Kazakh SSR

In 1950 the total sown area in the republic was almost one million hectares more than in 1940. The republic delivered 22.9 million more pud of grain in 1950 than in 1949, and 44.3 million more pud than in 1940.

Uzbek SSR

In 1950, the total number of agricultural machines available increased 45 percent over 1949. The total volume of tractor work increased 9.3 percent over 1949, although the 1950 plan for tractor work was fulfilled only 88.2 percent.

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Kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic received 246,000 more metric tons of mineral fertilizer in 1950 than in 1949.(48) In 1950 in Tashkent Oblast the average amount of nitrogen applied to one hectare of cotton land was 83 kilograms, and phosphorus 74 kilograms.(49)

The republic delivered 30 percent more raw cotton to the state in 1950 than in 1949. In 1950, 620 kolkhozes obtained cotton yields of more than 25 quintals per hectare (48), and 165 kolkhozes obtained cotton yields of 40 or more quintals per hectare.(50) However, 52 of 137 cotton-growing rayons did not fulfill the 1950 plan, and 9 of 19 sovkhoses. In Tashkent Oblast 162 of 388 kolkhozes did not fulfill the 1950 cotton-procurement plan, in Kara-Kalpak ASSR 105 of 206, in Khorezm Oblast 123 of 320, in Andizhan Oblast 119 of 354, and in Surkhan-Dar'ya Oblast almost half of the kolkhozes.(49) Bukhara Oblast was the only oblast in the republic which did not fulfill the 1950 plan.(51) Fergana Oblast fulfilled the plan 106.3 percent, but Kirovskiy, Kuvasayskiy, Tashlakskiy, Buadil'skiy, and Kuvinskiy rayons, and 112 kolkhozes did not fulfill the plan.(52) All rayons of Andizhan Oblast fulfilled the plan, but although Namangan Oblast fulfilled the plan as a whole, Chustskiy and Narynskiy rayons and 71 kolkhozes did not.(53) Samarkand Oblast fulfilled the plan, but 216 of its kolkhozes did not.(54)

The Kolkhoz imeni Stalin, Andizhanskiy Rayon, Andizhan Oblast, has had the following yields, in quintals per hectare, during the last 4 years:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Cotton	23.9	40.3	37.6	45.0
Uncleaned rice	35.2	56.7	46.0	49.0
Vegetables	75.0	87.0	88.9	88.0
Alfalfa	35.6	39.8	37.7	48.0 (55)

Turkmen SSR

Kolkhozes of the republic used 87,000 metric tons of mineral fertilizer for the 1950 crop; this was 75 percent more than in 1949.(56)

In 1950, the cotton-procurement plan for the republic was fulfilled 104.65 percent.(57) Kolkhozes of the republic gave the state 65,000 more metric tons of cotton in 1950 than in 1940. Yields averaged 3 quintals per hectare more than in 1949, and 4.3 more than in 1940. Ashkhabad Oblast fulfilled the 1950 plan 176.6 percent, Tashauz Oblast 111.9 percent, and Chardzhou Oblast 102.9 percent.(56) In the republic as a whole, 16 rayons and 216 kolkhozes did not fulfill the 1950 plan. Many such kolkhozes were in Mary Oblast (58), although there are 113 millionaire kolkhozes in Mary Oblast.(59) Rayons not fulfilling the 1950 cotton-procurement plan were: Kaakhinskiy, Vekil'-Bazarskiy, Bayram-Aliyskiy, Turkmen-Kalinskiy, Sakar-Chaginskiy, Stalinskiy, Kuytyshevskiy, Takhta-Bazarskiy, Molotovskiy, Sakarskiy, Sayatskiy, Charchanginskiy, Khodzhabasskiy, Burdalykskiy, and Tashauzskiy.(56)

Both the area sown to vegetables and their yield decreased in the republic in 1950. The 1950 plan for planting vegetables was fulfilled only 56.82 percent, including potatoes only 36.7 percent. In Mary Oblast the plan for planting vegetables was fulfilled 57 percent, including late cabbages 25 percent, and potatoes 22 percent; 16 percent of the area actually planted to vegetables perished due to lack of care. The irrigated area occupied by vegetables in the republic has decreased by half during the last 8 years, and the area occupied by potatoes has decreased by one third.(60)

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Kirgiz SSR

The 1950 gross grain harvest in the republic exceeded that of 1940 by 25.2 percent; the 1950 cotton harvest was 27 percent larger than in 1940.(61)

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