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SOURCE Sotsialisticheskoye Sel'skoye Khozyaystvo.

MISCELLANEOUS USSR AGRICULTURAL DATA, 1943 - 1947

AREAS SOWN TO BARLEY AND OATS IN CENTRAL CHERNOZEM REGION -- Sotsialisticheskoye Sel'skoye Khozyaystvo, No 9, Sep 43

The area sown to barley in oblasts of the central chernozem region constitutes less than one third of the entire area sown to fodder grains in this region. In Kuybyshev Oblast, the area sown to oats is 3.5 times that sown to barley. In Stalingrad Oblast, the area sown to oats is 0.4 times that sown to barley.

[Data apparently is for current year (1943). This article is principally concerned with relative yields of oats and barley. The argument presented is for conversion to the higher yielding crop in any given region. The need for more fodder grain is stressed.]

AREA SOWN TO GRAINS IN KAZAKH SSR -- Sotsialisticheskoye Sel'skoye Khozyaystvo, No 1, Jan 44

The following table shows the area sown to grains in the Kazakh SSR:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area (1,000 ha)</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Area (1,000 ha)</u>
1913	3,913	1939	5,513
1928	3,827	1940	5,834
1932	4,496	1941	6,263
1937	5,155	1942	6,869

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In 1913, the Kazakh SSR sowed 4.1 percent of the total area sown to grains in Russia and produced 2.8 percent of the total grain harvest for that year. In 1938, the Kazakh SSR sowed 5.2 percent of the total area sown to grains in the USSR and produced 6.5 percent of the total grain harvest for that year.

The following table represents the distribution of the area sown to grains in the Kazakh SSR:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percent of Total Area Sown to Grains</u>			
	<u>Winter Grains</u>	<u>Spring Wheat</u>	<u>Millet</u>	<u>Fodder Grains</u> (Barley, oats, and maize)
1913	6.7	61.5	11.7	18.3
1940	8.9	55.1	15.3	20.2
1942	11.2	51.6	15.9	20.8
1938 (USSR)	35.6	26.3	3.8	31.6

KOLKHOZES INCREASE SOWN AREA -- Sotsialisticheskoye Sel'skoye Khozyaystvo, No 4, Apr 44

The total sown area in kolkhozes of the USSR in 1944 is to increase 7,550,000 hectares over 1943, including an increase of 5,440,000 hectares in the area sown to grains.

In 1943, the area sown to vegetables in kolkhozes of Moscow Oblast was 116.4 percent of 1941. In Ivanovo Oblast, this figure was 150 percent; in Gor'kiy Oblast, 105.4 percent; in Yaroslavl' Oblast, 130.9 percent; in Sverdlovsk Oblast, 157.9 percent; in Chelyabinsk and Kurgan oblasts, 114.7 percent; in Novosibirsk and Kemerovo oblasts, 138.2 percent; and in Omsk Oblast 119.7 percent.

INCREASE AREA SOWN TO OLEAGINOUS CROPS -- Sotsialisticheskoye Sel'skoye Khozyaystvo, No 5-6, May - Jun 44

Before the war, oleaginous crops occupied 3.4 percent of the total sown area in the USSR, and 42 percent of the area sown to industrial crops. In the prewar period, almost 71 percent of the area sown to oleaginous crops was devoted to sunflowers; in 1942, this figure decreased to 58 percent.

In the period 1940 - 1942, the area sown to sunflowers in Altay Krai increased by 13,600 hectares; in Novosibirsk Oblast, this figure was 6,900 hectares; in Kazakh SSR, 23,400 hectares; and in the Georgian SSR, 1,700 hectares. In 1942, 84 percent of the area sown to false flax (ryzhik) in the USSR was located in Altay and Krasnodar krays, Novosibirsk, Omsk, and Irkutsk oblasts, and the Kazakh SSR. In 1940 - 1942, 45 percent of the area planted to peanuts was located in Uzbek SSR and 44 percent in the Georgian SSR. In 1942, 97.3 percent of the area sown to soybeans was located in Primorskiy and Khabarovsk krays. In 1942, 99 percent of the area sown to sesame was located in Uzbek, Tadzhik, Turkmen, Azerbaydzhan, and Kazakh SSRs.

- 2 -

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50X1-HUM

The following table shows the distribution of the area sown to oleaginous crops in the USSR (in percent):

<u>Crop</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1942</u>
Sunflower	70.9	58.0
Castor	4.8	1.4
Oil flax	7.4	8.0
Mustard	6.3	12.0
False flax	2.2	10.6
Winter rape	1.5	--
Peanut	0.5	0.3
Soybean	4.5	7.1
Perilla	0.2	0.2
Sesame	1.7	2.4

1945 AREA SOWN TO OATS AND BARLEY -- Sotsialisticheskoye Sel'skoye Khozyaystvo, No 10, Oct 45

Approximately 300,000 hectares are sown to barley and 150,000 hectares to oats in the following regions: Vologda Oblast, the southwest part of the Komi ASSR, Molotov Oblast, the steppe regions of Altay Kray, Krasnoyarsk Kray, North Kazakhstan Oblast, and Alma-Ata Oblast. There are 700,000 hectares sown to barley in the following regions: Gor'kiy, Molotov, Chelyabinsk, Kurgan, Omsk, Novosibirsk, Kemerovo, Chita, Kustanay, North Kazakhstan, and Pavlodar oblasts; Mari, Bashkir, and Dagestan ASSRs; and Altay and Krasnoyarsk Krays. [Data is apparently for the year 1945.]

LARGE AMOUNT OF FALLOW AVAILABLE TO USSR AGRICULTURE -- Sotsialisticheskoye Sel'skoye Khozyaystvo, No 10-11 Oct - Nov 46

Fallow occupies a considerable portion of the land in Siberia, the Kazakh SSR, the Volga region, and several other zones. According to data of the Land Management Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture USSR, such fallow totals 45 million hectares. That portion which was last plowed more than 5 years ago totals at least 10 million hectares.

UKRAINIAN SSR REPORTS INCREASES IN SOWN AREA, LIVESTOCK NUMBERS -- Sotsialisticheskoye Sel'skoye Khozyaystvo, No 11, Nov 47

In 1920, the total sown area in the Ukrainian SSR was 70 percent of 1913, the number of horses was 39 percent, cattle 32 percent, and hogs 60 percent.

There were 27,742 kolkhozes, 875 sovkhoses, and 1,225 MTS in the Ukraine in 1940. They possessed 90,570 tractors, 31,150 combines, and more than 50,000 motor vehicles.

The Soviets gave kolkhozes of the Ukraine more than 35 million hectares of land. By 1938, the total sown area was 3 million hectares greater than in 1913. In 1913, the distribution of the sown area was as follows: grains, 90.5 percent; industrial crops, 3.5 percent; and fodder crops, 2.2 percent. In the first years of the Third Five-Year Plan, the sown area was broken down as follows: grains, less than 70 percent; industrial crops, 9.4 percent; fodder crops, 12.8 percent; and vegetables and cucurbits, 8.2 percent. The gross grain harvest increased during this period, and the area sown to winter crops almost tripled. The areas sown to legumes, buckwheat, and maize increased.

- 3 -

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The area planted to sugar beets rose from 533,600 hectares in 1913 to 805,600 hectares in 1938, and the total area sown to industrial crops tripled. During the same period, the area sown to fodder crops increased from 501,900 hectares to 3,299,600 hectares, including a considerable increase in sown fodder grasses. In 1940, the average grain yield for the Ukraine was 14.6 quintals per hectare.

As of 1 January 1941, there were 10,593,000 cattle and 9,003,000 hogs in the Ukrainian SSR. In 1945, livestock on kolkhozes increased as follows: cattle, 33 percent; sheep and goats, 50 percent; and hogs more than doubled. During 1944 - 1945, cattle on kolkhozes increased more than during the 10 years preceding 1939.

In 1945, the prewar level of sowings was exceeded as indicated for the following crops: sunflowers, 25 percent; millet, 21 percent; maize, 6 percent; and beans more than doubled. In 1944, the area planted to sugar beets was 35 percent of prewar, and in 1945, it was 52 percent of prewar. In 1946, the total area in the Ukraine was 81.2 percent of prewar, and kolkhozes had 60 percent of their prewar number of cattle, 23 percent of hogs, 29 percent of sheep and goats, and 32 percent of horses.

In spring of 1947, the plan for sowing grain was exceeded. Spring wheat was sown to an area of 839,400 hectares, which was 235,000 hectares more than in 1946, and 39,400 hectares above the plan. In 1947, the area planted to sugar beets was 639,000 hectares, which was 112,000 hectares more than in 1946.

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- 4 -

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