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REPORT [Redacted Box]
CD NO.

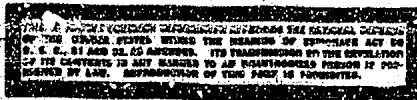
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COUNTRY USSR
SUBJECT Economic - Agriculture, sowing
HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers; monthly periodical
WHERE PUBLISHED USSR
DATE PUBLISHED 1 - 31 May 1952
LANGUAGE Russian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1952
DATE DIST. 23 Aug 1952

NO. OF PAGES 12

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.



THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers and periodical as indicated.

COMPLETION OF SOWING PROGRAM AND
PREPARATIONS FOR HARVEST BY USSR AGRICULTURE

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

USSR

In the postwar period, about 300,000 hectares of new orchards and berry patches have been planted in kolkhozes, sovkhoses, individual holdings, and near schools and buildings of organizations in the USSR. They have been established in the southern, central, and northern regions, the Urals, Siberia, and Far East. Considerable effort has also been made to grow subtropical plants in new northern areas. More than 30 million fruit trees and large numbers of berry bushes have been planted.(1)

From 1945 to 1951, inclusive, MTS of the USSR received more than 514,000 tractors (in terms of 15-horsepower units), about 117,000 combines (including 58,000 self-propelled), and several million other machines and pieces of equipment (including 316,000 tractor plows, 285,600 cultivators, 320,500 seeders, and 52,900 threshers).

In 1951, MTS performed more than two thirds of all work in kolkhozes, including almost all plowing, 72 percent of all spring crop sowing, and 82 percent of all winter crop sowing; they harvested with combines 63 percent of the grain crops and sunflowers and 60 percent of the grass seed.(2)

USSR Crop Progress Report Dated 11 May 1952

Selective sowing of spring crops has begun in Yakut ASSR and Arkhangal'sk Oblast. Sowing of spiked grains is in general progress in Kraenoyarsk Kray and Omsk, West Kazakhstan, and Kuybyshev oblasts.

- 1 -

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In the Ukrainian SSR, sowing of grain crops has been completed. The plan for sowing of spring wheat was exceeded by 17 percent. In the southern portion of the republic, spring grains are entering the bushing stage. Sowing of kok-sagyz has also been completed in the Ukraine.

Spring wheat has entered the bushing stage in the Kuban' and Crimea, is sprouting in the central chernozem zone, and is heading in Tashkent Oblast and southern Turkmenia.

The 1952 plan calls for mechanized sowing of 78 percent of all spring crops in the USSR. Volume of tractor work by MTS in kolkhozes is to be 38 million hectares greater than in 1951.

Sowing of rice is now in progress in Stavropol' Kray.

Cotton is now being cultivated in Tadzhikistan, Turkmenia, and Uzbekistan. It is being thinned and cultivated in Kazakh SSR; cultivation there is fully mechanized. A rainy spring in southern Kazakhstan has supplied the fields there with adequate moisture.

Sowing of sugar beets is nearing completion in L'vov Oblast, where combination seed-fertilizer drills are being used widely in kolkhozes. Sowing of beets was completed by 1 May in Khar'kov Oblast, and they are sprouting in the southern portion of the oblast.

Kolkhozes in Belorussia are completing sowing of early spring crops and have begun planting of early potatoes. Potatoes are also being planted in Stavropol' Kray and southern Khabarovsk Kray.

Winter grains have entered the tube stage in the Ukraine, Northern Caucasus, and Rostov Oblast, are heading in Azerbaydzhan SSR, and are flowering in Tashkent Oblast.(3)

USSR Crop Progress Report Dated 28 May 1952

Despite the late spring and unfavorable weather conditions in some areas of the USSR, spring sowing is being completed at a rapid rate. The Ukrainian, Belorussian, Moldavian, Kirgiz, and Uzbek republics, Krasnodar, Stavropol', and Primorskiy Krays, and Voronezh, Chelyabinsk, Ul'yanovsk, Chkalov, Orel, Tula, Ryazan', Penza, and many other oblasts have successfully met the 1952 plan for sowing of spiked grain crops. Sowing of grain crops is continuing in the northern and eastern USSR, Siberia, Urals, and other regions.

Despite earlier unstable weather conditions, kolkhozes of Altay Kray have finished sowing of spring wheat and are now plowing fallow. Most kolkhozes of southern Kamchatka Oblast have finished sowing of grain crops and are preparing to plant potatoes and vegetables.

Field work in flax-growing regions of the USSR is progressing rapidly. Kolkhozes of Velikiye Luki Oblast sowed their flax quickly; MTS performed 50 percent more work there than in 1951. Kolkhozes of Kalinin Oblast have completed sowing of fiber flax, and supplemental fertilization has begun. Some rayons of Novgorod Oblast have also completed sowing of fiber flax.

Sovkhozes of the Ministry of State Farms Latvian SSR have finished sowing of grain crops. The area sown to grains increased. Sowing was done only on winter fallow and only with high-yielding varieties of seed. Lithuanian SSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes have met the plan for sowing of spiked grain crops.

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

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50X1-HUM

In Voronezh Oblast, 93,000 more hectares of fallow were plowed during the first 15 days of May than during the corresponding period in 1951. Kolkhozes of Smolensk, Kursk, and other oblasts have begun to plow fallow.

In Kazakhstan, care of cotton fields is in full swing. Sprouting of cotton took place a month earlier than in 1951.

On the Black Sea shore of Adzhar ASSR, such citrus fruits as lemons, oranges, and tangerines are blooming. The citrus growers of Adzhar ASSR have pledged to raise production by not less than 25 percent.

The southern republics, krays, and oblasts are preparing for the grain harvest and delivery of grain to the state. Harvest prospects are good.

In southern Armenia, barley has headed and the stand of spring wheat is thick. Harvest preparations are well advanced in Kabarda ASSR. In the Kuban', the grain stand is thick.

Grains are heading in the Ukraine, with the harvest due to begin in a few weeks. More than 70 percent of the area sown to spikd crops is to be harvested with combines. The number of combines in MTS of the republic has increased considerably.

A big harvest is ripening in Moldavia. Despite the late spring, cutting of spikd grains may begin earlier than in 1951.

Grain procurement has begun in Uzbek SSR. Most procurement points in the republic have completed preparations for receiving grain. Loading and unloading work at the points will be fully mechanized; the points have also been provided with mobile electric power plants to drive cleaning and sorting machines.

Collection of tea leaves has begun on the tea plantations of Georgia and Azerbaydzhan.(4)

Estonian SSR

As of 1 May, kolkhozes of the republic had met the plan for sowing of spring crops only 5 percent, that for spring plowing less than 33 percent. Supplemental fertilization of winter crops and perennial grasses was also proceeding slowly.(5)

To stimulate interest in fiber flax growing and increase the quality of flax grown in kolkhozes of the republic, the Council of Ministers Estonian SSR has decreed the following:

Beginning with the 1952 harvest, conversion coefficients will be introduced so that 4.5 quintals of No 0.5 and 0.75 quality retted flax straw will equal one quintal of fiber, and 4 quintals of No 1 and higher quality retted flax straw will equal one quintal of fiber.

For kolkhozes in which the area sown to fiber flax is at least 10 percent of the entire sown area, the following schedule for meeting compulsory grain delivery plans is established: 20 percent in September, 30 in October, 30 in November, and 20 in December.

Beginning 1 April 1952, procurement prices for fiber, retted straw, and dried straw are increased by an average of 80 percent.

Beginning with the 1952 harvest, existing rates for payment in kind to MTS will be cut 50 percent for work performed on fiber flax fields.(6)

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

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50X1-HUM

Latvian SSR

Although the ideal time for sowing of wheat, kok-sagyz, sugar beets, flax, perennial grasses, and fodder root crops is passing, sowing of these crops and care of winter sowings is proceeding very slowly in the republic as a whole. From the very beginning of the sowing campaign, an irresponsible attitude toward machine utilization has prevailed in many MBS of the republic.(7)

Sovkhozos of the Ministry of State Farms Latvian SSR had met the 1952 plan for sowing of spring grain crops by 16 May. More than 95 percent of the area was tractor sown. Sowing was carried out only on winter fallow, and 40 percent more organic and mineral fertilizer was applied to the soil than in 1951. A considerable portion of the area sown to spring grains was sown by the close-row and crisscross methods.(8)

Lithuanian SSR

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 spring sowing plan in kolkhozos of the republic:

<u>Oblast</u>	<u>5 May (9)</u>		<u>15 May (10)</u>		<u>25 May (11)</u>	
	<u>Spring Crops</u>	<u>Fiber</u>	<u>Spring Crops</u>	<u>Fiber</u>	<u>Spring Crops</u>	<u>Fiber</u>
Kaunas	37.9	4.5	57.7	27.4	87.0	66.3
Vil'nyus	37.7	2.1	68.2	23.0	81.1	51.7
Klaypeda	22.3	2.6	53.2	26.6	82.5	78.1
Shyauliyay	19.4	1.5	60.4	21.4	90.5	70.5

Kolkhozos of Kaunas Oblast had fully met the plan for sowing of sugar beets by 29 May.(12) Those of Shyauliyay Oblast had met the plan 74.3 percent as of 20 May.(13)

Belorussian SSR

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 plan for sowing of spring crops in kolkhozos of the republic:

<u>Oblast</u>	<u>All Crops</u>	<u>Spring Grains and Legumes</u>	<u>Early Spiked Spring Grains</u>		<u>Lupine and Serradella for Grain</u>	<u>Potatoes</u>	<u>Fiber Flax</u>
			<u>Grains</u>	<u>Wheat</u>			
<u>5 May (14)</u>							
Pinsk	56.1	65.4	101.8	89.3	52.0	31.8	73.0
Brest	57.3	76.8	113.2	89.8	44.2	13.5	65.7
Grodno	55.2	82.1	103.2	86.2	63.4	6.9	25.1
Bobruysk	52.3	61.0	98.2	98.8	59.9	23.4	47.2
Polas'ya	50.6	56.7	109.8	100.5	29.3	37.5	68.8
Gomel'	47.9	66.6	111.5	116.5	41.7	19.2	32.1
Baranovichi	49.5	67.4	89.7	83.5	40.7	7.2	43.9
Minsk	47.8	63.7	86.6	105.9	65.7	17.7	28.3
Molodechno	37.6	55.5	65.0	61.7	53.4	3.1	18.2
Polotsk	38.6	53.5	57.5	70.2	25.6	3.5	28.5
Vitebsk	34.4	45.6	50.5	82.7	15.9	4.8	34.7
Mogilev	34.4	48.1	68.7	87.1	57.5	9.2	29.6

- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL

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50X1-HUM

<u>Oblast</u>	<u>All Crops</u>	<u>Spring Grains and Legumes</u>	<u>Early Spilled Grains</u>	<u>Spring Wheat</u>	<u>Lupine and Serradella for Grain</u>	<u>Potatoes</u>	<u>Fiber Flax</u>
<u>15 May (15)</u>							
Pinsk	71.6	75.3	111.2	100.4	64.2	66.6	87.1
Brest	71.3	84.2	118.1	93.8	60.3	49.1	94.7
Grodno	77.7	94.7	114.1	95.2	86.0	32.5	62.1
Bobruyak	67.8	75.5	109.9	102.1	72.5	58.9	73.4
Poles'ye	64.5	62.2	114.0	101.9	36.6	80.2	88.2
Gomel'	66.2	77.1	123.5	121.1	51.1	57.4	86.0
Baranovichi	64.3	80.9	105.5	98.6	59.2	23.9	69.8
Minsk	72.2	87.0	117.1	121.2	75.9	52.2	99.1
Molodechno	63.3	82.9	95.5	84.4	69.7	22.9	53.0
Polotsk	70.2	85.1	91.9	101.7	35.1	25.7	75.6
Vitebsk	65.0	80.5	88.2	113.0	22.8	26.9	82.9
Mogilev	63.1	77.3	109.7	112.5	62.6	44.2	85.5

25 May (16)

Pinsk	81.4	82.1			83.5	84.1	90.0
Brest	83.7	91.3			73.1	75.2	100.0
Grodno	84.3	95.3			94.1	63.5	87.3
Bobruyak	78.0	80.4			90.3	84.9	82.1
Poles'ye	75.3	69.7			45.3	105.1	94.1
Gomel'	79.0	81.9			63.0	87.2	89.1
Baranovichi	76.2	84.9			86.7	56.8	85.4
Minsk	83.9	91.3			83.6	74.8	104.5
Molodechno	79.7	92.0			100.7	57.6	77.1
Polotsk	86.0	95.4			51.4	58.0	92.3
Vitebsk	84.7	96.3			44.0	58.1	96.4
Mogilev	81.7	86.2			93.8	81.9	102.7

In 1952, sowing of fodder crops is proceeding unsatisfactorily in the republic. As of 15 May, percentage fulfillment of the plans for sowing of various fodder crops in kolkhozes was as follows:

Minsk Oblast: perennial grasses under nurse crops, 74.5; annual grasses, 25.4; fodder root crops, 27; ensilage crops, 36.4.

Vitebsk Oblast: annual grasses, 10.3; fodder root crops, 7.1; ensilage crops, 10.5.

Molodechno Oblast: perennial grasses, 61.0; annual grasses, 20.8; fodder root crops, 12.8; ensilage crops, 9.

In 1951, percentage fulfillment of the plan for storage of ensilage was as follows in various oblasts: Brest, 37.5; Minsk, 49; Gomel', 51.8; and Poles'ye, 52.4. (17)

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 plan for tractor work by MTS of the republic:

- 5 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

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<u>Oblast</u>	<u>10 May (18)</u>	<u>20 May (17)</u>
Gomel'	23.3	29.9
Minsk	21.6	28.5
Mogilev	19.6	27.8
Polas'ye	19.5	25.9
Bobruysk	18.4	23.8
Polotsk	17.4	26.1
Brest	17.2	22.8
Vitebsk	17.1	25.9
Pinsk	16.6	22.1
Grodno	16.4	21.2
Baranovich	16.2	22.9
Molodechno	12.0	18.1

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 spring plan for application of local fertilizers to kolkhoz fields of the republic:

<u>Oblast</u>	<u>10 May (19)</u>		<u>20 May (20)</u>		<u>25 May (19)</u>
	<u>Manure</u>	<u>Peat</u>	<u>Manure</u>	<u>Peat</u>	<u>Manure</u>
Baranovich	81.2	126.7	81.2	126.7	81.2
Polotsk	80.7	123.4	80.8	124.4	81.8
Pinsk	76.0	111.2	84.6	112.7	87.1
Brest	71.5	77.8	77.8	78.1	87.1
Gomel'	64.1	91.1	73.4	91.6	81.4
Mogilev	62.8	56.3	72.5	57.2	74.2
Molodechno	60.8	85.7	67.2	86.8	70.3
Minsk	58.5	111.1	62.1	111.1	63.3
Bobruysk	58.4	92.0	60.9	92.0	62.3
Vitebsk	55.5	68.4	56.4	68.4	57.1
Grodno	53.6	121.6	57.7	122.0	67.0
Polas'ye	51.9	65.1	64.2	69.1	67.5

In 1950 and 1951, Belorussian agriculture received 3,000 combines, 7,100 drills, 1,800 threshing machines, 8,400 tractor plows, and thousands of other agricultural machines.(21)

Ukrainian SSR

As of 23 May, rain was falling in Stalino Oblast; locally, it had amounted to 32 millimeters. All agricultural crops were growing vigorously. In some areas, winter grains were already more than 40 centimeters tall. Spring crops were also growing rapidly.(22)

Sovkhozes of the Ministry of State Farms Ukrainian SSR had completed sowing of grains, seed legumes, ensilage crops, and fodder root crops by 31 May. Large areas were sown by the crisscross method; granulated fertilizers were applied simultaneously with sowing, on large areas. Manure was sown in all sovkhoses by the square-nest method; hybrid seed was used extensively.(1)

Cotton yield in the Ukrainian SSR was 24 percent greater in 1951 than in 1950; procurement was twice as great. Kolkhoz and sovkhaz income from cotton delivered to the state was 2.5 times as great in 1951 as in 1950.(23)

- 6 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

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In 1952, 70 percent of all spiked crops in the republic are to be harvested by combine, this figure compares with 55 percent in 1951.(24)

In 1951, Rovno Oblast received 628 tractors and 233 combines.(25)

In 1952, 3,227 combines, including 551 self-propelled combines, will be in operation in kolkhozes of Dnepropetrovsk Oblast.(26)

Moldavian SSR

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 plan for planting of vegetables and tobacco in kolkhozes of the republic:

<u>Okrug</u>	<u>15 May (27)</u>		<u>20 May (28)</u>		<u>25 May (29)</u>	
	<u>Vegetables</u>	<u>Tobacco</u>	<u>Vegetables</u>	<u>Tobacco</u>	<u>Vegetables</u>	<u>Tobacco</u>
Tiraspol'	86.2	9.1	92.6	18.0	95.1	30.7
Bel'tsy	69.8	15.6	73.5	25.4	73.5	25.4
Kishinev	69.0	7.3	72.1	13.5	73.9	18.3
Ragul	68.5	--	68.5	--	68.5	--

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 plan for plowing of fallow in kolkhozes of the republic:

<u>Okrug</u>	<u>5 May (30)</u>	<u>15 May (27)</u>	<u>25 May (29)</u>
Tiraspol'	71.4	72.7	77.7
Bel'tsy	51.3	63.5	69.2
Ragul	45.6	67.3	72.4
Kishinev	41.3	50.1	59.3

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 plan for tractor work by MTS of the republic:

<u>Okrug</u>	<u>10 May (31)</u>	<u>20 May (28)</u>
Ragul	26.1	28.7
Tiraspol'	24.7	27.9
Bel'tsy	23.1	24.5
Kishinev	21.4	24.1

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 plan for repair of harvesting machinery in MTS of the republic:

<u>Okrug</u>	<u>10 May (31)</u>		<u>20 May (28)</u>			
	<u>Combines</u>	<u>Threshers</u>	<u>Combines</u>	<u>Threshers</u>	<u>Reapers</u>	<u>Hay Mowers</u>
Ragul	72.3	37.7	73.0	45.0	8.5	70.0
Bel'tsy	66.3	39.1	68.0	39.1	15.1	72.9
Tiraspol'	65.3	22.2	66.0	22.6	11.7	92.3
Kishinev	54.5	24.6	58.8	26.6	10.9	14.8

- 7 -

CONFIDENTIAL

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50X1-HUM

Georgian SSR

By 1957, the irrigated area in Georgian SSR is to have increased to 282,000 hectares.(32)

Armenian SSR

As of 20 May, the 1952 plan for sowing of all spring crops in kolkhozes of the republic had been met 75.4 percent and that for sowing of grain crops 76.7 percent. The plan for supplemental fertilization of winter crops by MIS of the republic had been met 64.2 percent and that for harrowing of winter crops 59.3 percent.(33)

As of 25 May, the plan for sowing of all spring crops in kolkhozes of the republic had been met 82.1 percent, grain crops 86, tobacco 49.5, and annual grasses 31.9. Sowing of sugar beets had been completed in the republic.(34)

RSFSR

Sowing of spring crops in kolkhozes of Leningrad Oblast was unsatisfactory and slow.(35, 36) Percentage fulfillment of the plan for sowing of spring crops in these kolkhozes was as follows:

All Crops	5 May (35)		All Crops	25 May (36)	
	Grains and Legumes	Spring Wheat		Grains and Legumes	Spring Wheat
3.7	6.0	4.2	27.4	42.5	43.0

The Nar'yan-Mar (Arkhangel'sk Oblast) Zonal Station of the Institute of Polar Agriculture has been doing good work in the development of tundra clericulture. As of 28 May, cabbages and tomatoes in hothouses were being thinned; vernalization of frost-resistant varieties of potatoes had been completed.

In 1952, more than 100 kinds of flowers will be grown in greenhouses; these include stocks (Matthiola), asters (Aster), nasturtiums (Tropaeolum), and pansies (Viola tricolor). Lemons and decorative plants are also being grown in the schools of the far north.(4)

Kolkhozes of Kaluga Oblast have exceeded the plan for sowing of spring wheat.(37)

Kolkhozes of Velikiye Luki Oblast have completed sowing of flax. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Chelyabinsk Oblast have met the plan for sowing of grain and legume crops. They have also completed sowing of annual and perennial grasses.(38)

Plentiful rainfall which has occurred generally in Kabarda ASSR is promoting the growth and development of winter crops. In the steppe areas of the republic, where rains have alternated with clear, sunny weather, the crops had reached a height of 22-25 centimeters and were entering the tube stage as of 14 May.(39)

Cotton was sprouting generally in Dagestan ASSR, as of 23 May, following copious rainfall during the month.(22)

- 8 -

CONFIDENTIAL

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50X1-HUM

Kolkhozes of Bashkir ASSR had met the plan for sowing of early grain crops by 31 May; spring wheat was sown on 55,000 hectares in excess of plan. More than 2,000 hectares were sown by the crisscross method.(40)

The area sown to agricultural crops in Altay Krai increased 43.8 percent during the 1946 - 1950 Five-Year Plan period. In 1951, tractor work by MTS in kolkhozes of the krai rose to a level 100 percent over 1945, combine harvesting 127 percent. Harvesting is now fully mechanized.

Sovkhozes and kolkhozes of the krai have pledged to harvest the following average per-hectare yields from areas as a whole sown to the various crops: grain crops, 100 pud; spring wheat, 105 pud; sugar beets, 170 quintals; potatoes, 140 quintals; fiber flax seed, 4.5 quintals; flax fiber, 4.4 quintals; and hemp, 4.5 quintals.(41)

Kazakh SSR

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 plans for spring plowing and sowing of spring crops in kolkhozes of the republic:

<u>Oblast</u>	<u>Spring Plowing</u>	<u>All Crops</u>	<u>Spring Wheat</u>	<u>Perennial Grasses</u>	<u>Fodder Root Crops</u>
<u>10 May (42)</u>					
Alma-Ata	103.7	91.7	105.4	64.3	73.4
Akmolinsk	23.3	41.3	47.9	25.9	27.4
Actyubinsk	34.8	40.9	58.6	13.0	2.1
East Kazakhstan	28.9	28.6	38.8	5.0	20.3
Gur'yev	36.7	16.4	63.2	10.8	2.7
Dzhambul	110.8	101.4	107.8	86.4	93.9
West Kazakhstan	16.6	35.1	52.5	14.2	0.1
Karakanda	27.0	30.9	40.8	12.8	8.5
Kyrl-Orda	164.2	48.8	108.4	82.1	36.0
Kokchetav	30.7	51.0	62.3	17.1	7.7
Kustanay	23.3	35.2	44.5	14.9	0.7
Pavlodar	41.2	32.0	41.1	8.9	6.5
North Kazakhstan	23.7	33.7	41.9	6.7	5.9
Semipalatinsk	50.0	43.1	58.6	18.6	12.0
Taldy-Kurgan	61.8	62.1	81.4	34.4	9.3
South Kazakhstan	25.4	98.4	115.5	84.5	101.6
Republic	42.1	45.8	55.4	23.9	20.9
<u>20 May (43)</u>					
Alma-Ata	107.4	95.5	106.2	66.4	86.3
Akmolinsk	57.0	83.9	92.5	34.2	64.0
Actyubinsk	69.3	87.2	104.3	29.1	21.8
East Kazakhstan	58.8	68.9	83.4	17.3	66.2
Gur'yev	44.0	22.4	69.1	14.8	7.3
Dzhambul	112.7	104.0	108.1	87.7	99.6
West Kazakhstan	53.7	81.5	102.3	38.8	11.4
Karakanda	51.3	81.7	103.7	39.1	44.4
Kyrl-Orda	192.8	61.9	110.7	84.6	44.5
Kokchetav	68.6	88.3	100.0	31.4	39.1
Kustanay	56.8	73.9	88.5	30.8	16.9
Pavlodar	68.8	69.2	82.9	14.1	32.9
North Kazakhstan	59.0	69.8	83.7	14.5	30.5
Semipalatinsk	81.2	83.9	101.0	30.2	40.4
Taldy-Kurgan	76.8	78.2	95.5	44.6	30.7
South Kazakhstan	126.7	99.3	116.8	84.8	101.6
Republic	69.0	80.7	94.4	35.4	46.2

- 9 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

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Despite unfavorable weather conditions, kolkhozes of South Kazakhstan Oblast had on 28 April met the 1952 plan for sowing of grain and legume crops 103.8 percent (wheat 109.8), cotton 100.7, annual grasses 113.2, and ensilage and fodder root crops 101. Perennial grasses had been sown on 21,555 more hectares than in 1951.(44)

Sovkhozes of the Ministry of State Farms Kazakh SSR have met the 1952 plan for sowing of spring crops. More than 70 percent of the land sown had been prepared the preceding fall. All sowing work was fully mechanized.

The area sown to spring crops in sovkhozes was 50,000 hectares greater than in 1951. Sowings of spring wheat increased 47,000 hectares, ensilage crops one third, fodder root crops and cucurbits 4,000 hectares. More than 130,000 hectares of grasses were sown as field and fodder rotation crops.

As of 28 May, winter wheat was flowering in the southern portion of the republic; condition of the grain was good. In the northern portion, sprouts were appearing on the fields.(45)

Sovkhozes of West Kazakhstan Oblast had exceeded the plan for sowing of spring grain crops by 22 May. Almost 10,000 more hectares of spring wheat were sown than last year.(46)

Kolkhozes of Kazakhstan have met the plan for estuarine irrigation (limannoye or abaniye) of meadows and pastures. By constructing more than 3,000 dams and dikes over and along mountain and steppe rivers, they were able to retain sufficient flood water to irrigate more than 1,200,000 hectares of meadows and pastures, almost four times more than in 1951. Kolkhozes of West Kazakhstan Oblast exceeded the plan by 34 percent, Kzyl-Orda 24, Sempalatinak 20, and Gur'yev 14; however, those of North Kazakhstan Oblast failed to meet the plan.(42)

Uzbek SSR

Uzbek SSR produced and delivered more cotton in 1951 than in 1950. Andishan, Namangan, Kashka-Dar'ya, and Surkhan-Dar'ya oblasts exceeded the 1951 procurement plan, while Bukhara, Fergana, Samarkand, Khorezm, and Tashkent oblasts and Karakalpak ASSR failed to meet it.

In 1952, the republic is pledged to grow and deliver 400,000 tons of cotton more than in 1951.

Kolkhozes of the republic have pledged to produce the following average per-hectare yields from the total areas sown to the various crops: stalk gamba hemp (kenaf), 50 quintals; jute, 40 quintals; rice, 165 pud; alfalfa hay, 70 quintals; and alfalfa seed, 1.5-2 quintals.(41)

Turkmen SSR

During the last three years, cotton production has more than doubled in Turkmen SSR.

In 1952, oblasts of the republic have pledged to grow and deliver to procurement points not later than 1 December 1952 the following average per-hectare yields from the entire areas sown to cotton: Ashkhabad, 30 centners; Mary, 21; Chardzhou, 22; and Tashauz, 22.(47)

Kirgiz SSR

The following table shows 1952 harvest average per-hectare yield pledges given by kolkhozes of the republic:

- 10 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Crop	Unit	Republic	Oblast				
			Frunze	Osh	Dzhalal-Abad	Issyk-Kul'	Talas
Winter wheat	Pud	95	110	74	73	115	100
Spring wheat	"	90	100	76	67	106	82
Oats	"	95	106	86	81	98	98
Barley	"	90	103	75	69	100	92
Maize	"	110	112	117	117	--	90
Millet	"	50	67	55	55	74	55
Rice	"	165	177	160	160	--	--
Raw cotton	Quintals	20.3	--	23	22	--	--
Sugar beets	"	400	400	--	--	--	--
Stalk hemp	"	45	45	--	--	--	--
Garbo hemp (kenaf)	"	50	50	--	--	--	--
Jute	"	38	38	--	--	--	--
Tobacco	"	11.5	--	12.5	11.5	--	12

Sovkhoses of the republic have pledged the following 1952 harvest average per-hectare yields for the republic as a whole: grain crops, 90 pud; fodder root crops, 400 quintals; and ensilage crops, 150 quintals.(48)

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- 11 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL



50X1-HUM

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- E N D -

- 12 -

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