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SOURCE Kommunist Tadzhikistana.

REVIEW OF TADZHIK SSR AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS
AT REPUBLIC PARTY CONGRESS

The 19 September 1952 report by B. Gafurov, Secretary, TsK KP(b) of Tadzhikistan, to the Eighth Congress of the KP(b) of Tadzhikistan contained the following information on the progress of agriculture in the republic:

Tadzhikistan ranks second among USSR republics in cotton production. Despite the fact that two of the years (1949 and 1951) since the Seventh Congress, in December 1948, were most unfavorable for cotton, the cotton growers of the republic have achieved further expansion of the sown area, and increases in the yield and gross harvest of raw cotton.

However, it would not be correct to say that in 1949, 1950, and 1951 all possibilities for increasing the yield and gross harvest of raw cotton were utilized. In 1951, 17 rayons failed to fulfill not only their pledges but also the state plan. The main reasons were poor party supervision of kolkhozes, violation of agrotechniques, and superficial work on the part of rayon party committees in strengthening the kolkhozes economically and organizationally.

It is still difficult to estimate the 1952 gross cotton harvest, but it can definitely be stated that the crop on the fields will assure fulfillment of the republic's pledge to grow and deliver to the state 80,000 metric tons more of cotton than in 1951. Actual fulfillment of the pledge now depends on the ability to organize the harvest and delivery of cotton to the state. In kolkhozes of some rayons, the harvest and delivery are developing slowly, labor productivity is low, and party organizations are not carrying on the necessary political work, so as to set the necessary harvesting and delivery tempo from the very first days of the harvest. Fulfillment of the cotton delivery pledge is now the main task of party organizations in the republic; the task must be fulfilled at all costs.

In 1952 - 1953, the area sown to cotton must be increased considerably. In 1953, a further rise in yield must also be attained.

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During the period since the Seventh Congress, the party organization of the republic achieved a further increase in collectivized livestock numbers and improvement in livestock quality. However, the tasks set for this period were not fully met: the livestock development plan was not fulfilled by all kolkhozes and for all types of livestock, nor was the plan for increased livestock productivity, especially productivity of cows, fulfilled. Low livestock productivity is due partly to poor quality but primarily to poor care and feeding of livestock. Thus far, it has not been possible to overcome the anti-kolkhoz idea that livestock can be kept in pasture the year round. No shelters are available for considerable numbers of livestock. Little is done to improve pasture lands.

Grain and oleaginous crop yields have risen in some areas. In the republic as a whole, however, grain growing cannot be considered satisfactory. Kolkhozes of some mountain areas in Garmaskaya and Kulyabskaya oblasts obtain very low grain harvests; besides, much grain is lost in these areas during the harvesting period. Crop rotation is being introduced very slowly, and supplemental fertilization and other measures which promote higher yields are performed unsatisfactorily in the grain-growing areas.

During the last 3 years, the total area devoted to kolkhoz orchards increased 36.3 percent and that planted to vineyards 28.8 percent.

The plan for vegetable planting is not fulfilled year after year. As a result of poor care, potato harvests are small. Cucurbit yields fall from year to year.

There are serious shortcomings in the sphere of kolkhoz supervision. Labor discipline is slack, and there are many kolkhoz workers who do not fulfill the minimum obligation for workdays. This criticism is particularly true of kolkhozes in the mountainous areas of the republic.

A serious shortcoming is the occurrence of kolkhoz charter violations in kolkhozes of the republic. Many cases of embezzlement of kolkhoz property have been discovered; embezzlers are aided by the fact that accounting and accountability procedures are poorly organized in kolkhozes. An especially great amount of embezzlement is permitted through failure to record harvests of grain and oleaginous crops, vegetables, fruit, and animal products and failure to report the birth of young livestock. Investigation has also revealed the presence of rogues and scoundrels under the guise of supervisory kolkhoz personnel.

It is necessary that all of these shortcomings be corrected and that not a single lagging or weak kolkhoz remain in the republic in 1953.

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