

MAR 1952 51-4C

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR

DATE OF INFORMATION 1940 - 1953

SUBJECT Economic - Agriculture, crops, mechanization, fertilization

DATE DIST. 4 Jan 1954

HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers, monthly periodical

WHERE PUBLISHED USSR

NO. OF PAGES 17

DATE PUBLISHED 1 - 31 Jul 1953

LANGUAGE Russian

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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SURVEY OF AGRICULTURAL DATA FOR THE USSR, JULY 1953

This report presents information, from July 1953 Soviet newspapers and a periodical, on agriculture in the USSR as a whole and in 12 union republics. Progress and statistical data are given on the following: sown area, crops, mechanization, and fertilization.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources. 7

USSR

An article by Academician I. Yakushkin, entitled "On the Fields of the Country," contained the following information on 1953 crop development and grain-harvest progress in the USSR up to 25 July:

The second half of July is the period during which most of the grain harvesting is carried out in the USSR. Up to 15 July, it was in progress in the southern part of the country, but had begun farther northward only as far as Khar'kov and Belgorod.

The harvest began on 16 and 17 July in the Volga Region, the Tatarskaya ASSR, and the Mariyskaya ASSR, where ripening of spiced grain crops is usually delayed to some extent by the forests found there. On those 2 days, harvesting of rye began in Penzenskaya and Tambovskaya Oblasts. The harvest began in Orlovskaya Oblast on 19 July and in southern Kirovskaya Oblast on 20 July.

By 20 July, grain crops were also fully ripe in the mountainous areas of Zekarpatskaya Oblast and were being harvested in Kaliningradskaya Oblast. During the following days, harvesting began in many parts of the central zone.

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About 20 July, harvesting of flax was begun in Kiyevskaya, Zhitomirskaya, and Chernigovskaya oblasts of the Ukraine and in the southern portion of Kalininskaya Oblast.

Tea leaves were being gathered along the Black Sea, and watermelons in Astrakhanskaya Oblast. Grapes, berries, and tomatoes were ripe in the Uzbek SSR. Tobacco leaves were being cut on the tobacco plantations of the southern Kazakh SSR.

Reports of good yields of winter wheat were being received from many places: 23-25 quintals in the Oneshty Sovkhoz in the Moldavian SSR, 23 quintals in the Kolkhoz imeni Malenkov in Khar'kovskaya Oblast, and 25 quintals in the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin in the Azerbaydzhan SSR.

As a result of heavy rains, grain crops were lodging on considerable areas. To harvest these areas without losses would require the use of special equipment. In the central zone, where harvesting was in progress or beginning, it is necessary to use simple machines in addition to combines, especially for rye.

In the central zone, rye is the principal winter grain crop and oats the principal spring grain crop. Oats ripen 8 to 10 and sometimes 12 days later than rye. During this period, it should be possible not only to cut all of the rye but also to thresh that portion reaped with simple machines. To speed up threshing of this grain, it may be threshed directly from the shock; however, stacking should not be delayed, since unstacked grain is not considered harvested.(1)

According to plan, 81 percent of all grain crops in the USSR are to be harvested by combine in 1953. In the southern part of the USSR, the proportion of combine harvesting is to be higher than this figure.(2)

Estonian SSR

Mechanization of agricultural work in kolkhozes of the republic has risen to a level four times as great as at the beginning of the fifth Five-Year Plan; it is now twice as great in plowing, 15 times as great in sowing of spring crops, 9 times as great in sowing of winter crops, and 13 times as great in planting of potatoes.

In 1953, self-propelled combines are to harvest an area 18 times as great as in 1950. These machines will replace the labor of about 25,000 kolkhoz workers during the harvest season.

The republic received much agricultural equipment from other republics. By the beginning of the 1953 harvest, MTS of the republic had received 350 self-propelled S-4 combines from plants in the RSFSR. They received powerful DT-54 diesel tractors and KhTZ-7 tractors from Ukrainian plants. Tractor-drawn plows were received from the Rubtsovsk Altaysel'mash Plant, the Rostov-on-Don Rostsel'mash Plant, and the Odessa Plant imeni Oktyabr'skaya Revolyutsiya. Shallow plows reached the republic from Penzenskaya Oblast plants and tractor cultivators from the Ukraine and Rostovskaya Oblast. Other types of machinery came from Belorussia and Lithuania and from the faraway Kirgiz and Uzbek SSRs.(3)

More than 700 combines will operate on the fields of the republic during the 1953 harvest.(4)

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At present, there are 12 times as many tractors in the republic as in 1946. The level of field work mechanization has risen 10 percent over 1952.(5)

Latvian SSR

Experimental growing of Jerusalem artichokes is being carried out on plots of the Krimuldskaia Experimental Station of the Institute of Zootechnics and Zoogenetics, Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR. A perennial plant, the Jerusalem artichoke is propagated from tubers; it stands the Baltic winter well and in spring produces vigorous green shoots.

Experiments have shown that it is possible to cut annually, per hectare, 700-800 quintals of green tops, which are converted into ensilage, and to dig 200-250 quintals of tubers, which are a highly nutritive feed and may successfully be used to replace feed potatoes. It has been calculated that the total amount of green tops and tubers harvested from one hectare is equivalent in feed value to 120 quintals of oats.

The 4 metric tons of tubers harvested in 1952 were distributed to kolkhozes of the republic for planting, so as to introduce this valuable fodder crop into agricultural practice. In 1953, several hectares of Jerusalem artichokes were again planted at the experimental station; almost the entire yield of tubers will again be distributed to kolkhozes so as to increase the area planted to this crop in Latvia.(6)

During the last 2 years, the sown area in kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic increased by more than 200,000 hectares.(5)

Belorussian SSR

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of 1953 plans for harvesting of grain crops and pulling of fiber flax in kolkhozes of the republic:

Oblast	20 Jul (7)			25 Jul (8)			
	Grain Crops Reaped	Grain Crops Threshed	Fiber Flax Pulled	Grain Crops Reaped	Including Crops by Combine	Grain Crops Threshed	Fiber Flax Pulled
Baranovichskaya	--	--	--	35.5	1.1	1.2	30.9
Bobruyskaya	1.2	1.6	6.9	22.7	10.3	10.4	31.5
Brest'skaya	23.7	5.0	0.9	68.1	10.8	11.6	8.0
Gomel'skaya	5.0	36.9	--	36.5	31.2	31.8	3.5
Grodzenskaya	9.9	0.3	--	65.1	2.5	2.9	3.1
Minskaya	--	--	--	3.3	3.1	3.2	4.1
Mogilevskaya	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Molodechnenskaya	--	--	--	8.2	2.1	2.1	0.2
Pinskaya	29.4	0.6	20.4	71.2	4.1	4.7	29.6
Poles'skaya	24.8	12.2	8.7	61.2	17.3	20.9	21.8
Polotskaya	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	0.3
Vitebskaya	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1953 plan for fodder procurement in kolkhozes of the republic:

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Oblast	5 Jul (9)			10 Jul (10)		
	Natural Grasses Mowed	Hay Stacked or Hauled Unstacked	Ensilage Stored	Natural Grasses Mowed	Hay Stacked or Hauled Unstacked	Ensilage Stored
Baranovichskaya	52.7	63.4	34.3	76	76	37
Bobruyskaya	43.3	73.5	20.9	57	82	26
Brestskaya	74.7	74.2	37.6	89	81	40
Gomel'skaya	37.0	53.8	53.1	60	70	58
Grodnenskaya	55.6	64.7	23.7	76	77	32
Minskaya	48.7	73.3	21.2	64	76	28
Mogilevskaya	26.2	44.8	36.2	45	59	41
Molodechnenskaya	37.8	48.6	30.6	60	67	36
Pinskaya	77.0	75.8	42.2	92	81	47
Poleskaya	39.0	69.0	31.5	52	78	39
Polotskaya	32.0	53.1	58.3	46	57	61
Vitebskaya	28.8	50.9	67.5	40	56	74

15 Jul (11)

Oblast	15 Jul (11)			20 Jul (7)		
	Natural Grasses Mowed	Hay Stacked or Hauled Unstacked	Ensilage Stored	Natural Grasses Mowed	Hay Stacked or Hauled Unstacked	Ensilage Stored
Baranovichskaya	90.1	82.2	39.6	99.3	88.8	42.8
Bobruyskaya	68.8	85.7	32.3	78.3	88.6	38.2
Brestskaya	97.9	86.2	43.2	101.9	90.9	45.2
Gomel'skaya	75.9	76.5	61.7	86.2	83.0	74.2
Grodnenskaya	87.6	84.4	35.0	96.2	89.4	41.3
Minskaya	76.8	80.9	35.0	87.4	86.0	41.1
Mogilevskaya	60.4	67.9	45.3	75.5	76.0	49.2
Molodechnenskaya	77.9	78.0	39.2	90.6	84.5	42.9
Pinskaya	102.6	86.7	53.1	109.2	88.5	56.5
Poleskaya	62.2	82.2	45.0	71.3	85.6	51.8
Polotskaya	57.7	67.4	64.3	68.0	75.5	67.3
Vitebskaya	48.6	64.3	80.9	57.4	74.2	91.0

25 Jul (8)

Oblast	Natural Grasses Mowed	Hay Stacked or Hauled Unstacked	Ensilage Stored
Baranovichskaya	102.4	96.4	45.0
Bobruyskaya	84.6	93.9	43.8
Brestskaya	106.1	95.4	46.7
Gomel'skaya	92.5	89.4	65.1
Grodnenskaya	102.6	93.9	44.9
Minskaya	93.9	91.4	46.9
Mogilevskaya	87.6	83.8	52.6
Molodechnenskaya	100.4	91.0	46.1
Pinskaya	112.5	93.3	60.1
Poleskaya	78.6	89.8	55.1
Polotskaya	78.1	86.0	68.7
Vitebskaya	67.4	84.3	94.7

Kolkhozes of Pinskaya Oblast had fulfilled the plan for delivery of hay to the state 101 percent by 14 July, 2 weeks earlier than in 1952. They were completing hay harvesting and ensilage storage and were preparing for the grain harvest.(12)

Kolkhozes of Molodechnenskaya Oblast had fulfilled the 1953 plan for hay mowing 100.3 percent and that for delivery of hay to the state 100.4 percent by 30 July.(13)

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The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1953 plan for combine repair in MTS of the republic, as of 5 July (9):

<u>Oblast</u>	<u>Fulfillment</u>	<u>Oblast</u>	<u>Fulfillment</u>
Baranovichskaya	78.0	Mogilevskaya	70.0
Bobruyskaya	84.9	Molodechnenskaya	81.7
Brestskaya	92.1	Pinskaya	67.2
Gomel'skaya	82.2	Polesskaya	71.4
Grodnenskaya	86.4	Polotskaya	83.9
Minskaya	76.8	Vitebskaya	62.4

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1953 plan for application of local fertilizers to kolkhoz fields of the republic:

<u>Oblast</u>	<u>5 Jul (9)</u>	<u>10 Jul (10)</u>		<u>15 Jul (11)</u>	<u>20 Jul (7)</u>		<u>25 Jul (8)</u>
	<u>Manure</u>	<u>Manure</u>	<u>Peat</u>	<u>Manure</u>	<u>Manure</u>	<u>Peat</u>	<u>Manure</u>
Baranovichskaya	98.1	98	56	98.6	98.6	57.4	98.6
Bobruyskaya	71.6	71	31	72.0	72.4	31.5	73.2
Brestskaya	89.7	89	21	90.8	94.6	22.2	91.3
Gomel'skaya	67.4	67	27	67.8	67.8	28.0	67.8
Grodnenskaya	109.3	109	43	110.2	110.5	44.5	110.7
Minskaya	67.0	67	19	67.6	68.2	19.6	68.6
Mogilevskaya	82.6	83	6	84.6	84.8	6.9	84.9
Molodechnenskaya	101.5	102	45	103.4	103.4	45.1	103.5
Pinskaya	71.9	71	21	72.9	74.0	25.0	74.1
Polesskaya	71.9	72	20	72.1	72.2	20.9	72.3
Polotskaya	78.7	80	25	81.4	82.4	26.3	83.1
Vitebskaya	55.3	57	4	58.8	60.5	4.7	61.5

Ukrainian SSR

In 1953, kolkhozes of the Ukrainian SSR planted 110,000 more hectares to potatoes than in 1952.(14)

In 1953, kolkhozes of Zhitomirskaya Oblast face the task of harvesting 6,000 more hectares of flax than in 1952. The number of flax pullers in MTS of the oblast has risen to 300 machines; scores of flax combines are also available.(15)

Kolkhozes of Zhitomirskaya, Kiyevskaya, Volynskaya, Chernigovskaya, and other oblasts of the republic had begun harvesting fiber flax by 17 July. Threshing and retting of flax had begun in Kiyevskaya Oblast. A good crop was grown everywhere this year. By the time the harvest began, MTS of the republic had received additional numbers of flax-harvesting and flax-processing machines. These will permit mechanized harvesting of almost 80 percent and mechanized processing of 60 percent of the crop.(16)

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The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1953 plan for harvesting of grain crops [in kolkhozes of the republic ?]:

Oblast	10 Jul (17)			15 Jul (18)		
	All Grain Crops Reaped	Spiked Grain Crops Reaped	Reaped by Combine	All Grain Crops Reaped	Spiked Grain Crops Reaped	Reaped by Combine
Chernigovskaya	--	--	--	3.5	4.6	1.3
Chernovitskaya	2.2	2.8	0.8	13.2	16.5	6.3
Dnepropetrovskaya	9.5	11.5	10.6	21.0	25.4	24.4
Drogobychskaya	--	--	--	2.2	2.4	--
Izmail'skaya	13.0	17.8	16.2	20.7	28.3	25.9
Kamenets-Podol'skaya	0.6	0.8	0.1	9.3	12.0	3.1
Khar'kovskaya	1.0	1.2	0.6	9.5	11.6	7.9
Khersonskaya	26.2	29.5	27.6	42.9	48.3	45.4
Kiyevskaya	3.3	4.3	0.6	16.0	20.7	8.5
Kirovogradskaya	3.9	4.8	3.0	15.3	18.8	13.2
L'vovskaya	--	--	--	10.3	11.5	1.9
Nikolayevskaya	7.9	8.9	8.6	20.0	22.3	21.9
Odesskaya	5.8	7.1	5.3	18.5	22.6	19.1
Poltavskaya	4.5	5.5	1.8	17.9	22.0	12.0
Rovenskaya	3.4	3.8	0.4	16.1	18.2	4.5
Stalinskaya	10.1	11.9	12.0	21.5	25.3	25.5
Stanislavskaya	0.7	0.8	--	7.6	8.6	1.1
Sumskaya	--	--	--	0.5	0.6	0.5
Ternopol'skaya	--	--	--	8.1	9.5	1.5
Vinnitskaya	2.1	2.6	0.4	11.5	14.5	4.8
Volynskaya	3.1	3.4	0.1	16.2	18.1	1.5
Voroshilovgradskaya	6.1	7.6	7.1	18.3	22.8	21.7
Zakarpatskaya	21.3	28.6	10.0	34.2	45.9	20.0
Zaporozhskaya	17.5	19.9	18.8	29.3	33.5	32.0
Zhitomirskaya	1.3	1.7	0.2	10.0	12.6	3.6
Republic as a whole	5.7	6.9	6.3	15.9	19.4	15.4

	20 Jul (19)			25 Jul (20)		
	All Grain Crops Reaped	Spiked Grain Crops Reaped	Reaped by Combine	All Grain Crops Reaped	Spiked Grain Crops Reaped	Reaped by Combine
Chernigovskaya	13.8	18.0	6.2	28.2	36.8	21.1
Chernovitskaya	34.5	43.1	21.4	51.8	64.7	35.8
Dnepropetrovskaya	32.2	38.9	37.9	46.0	55.7	54.6
Drogobychskaya	12.3	13.3	1.7	32.7	35.4	6.3
Izmail'skaya	31.3	42.8	39.5	41.6	57.0	52.2
Kamenets-Podol'skaya	29.2	37.6	15.2	47.2	60.8	27.6
Khar'kovskaya	20.3	24.8	18.1	34.3	41.8	32.8
Khersonskaya	60.9	68.5	64.5	78.7	88.5	83.3
Kiyevskaya	31.5	40.7	21.3	46.8	60.6	35.2
Kirovogradskaya	27.9	34.3	26.2	41.1	50.5	40.7
L'vovskaya	28.6	31.9	9.4	46.6	51.8	18.5
Nikolayevskaya	33.6	37.6	37.0	50.3	56.2	55.4
Odesskaya	31.9	39.0	34.4	46.2	56.6	51.7
Poltavskaya	30.1	37.1	21.4	42.8	52.8	36.0
Rovenskaya	36.6	41.2	15.0	55.3	62.3	26.5
Stalinskaya	32.7	38.6	38.9	49.5	58.3	58.9
Stanislavskaya	25.8	29.1	10.9	44.6	50.2	20.9
Sumskaya	12.3	15.5	6.3	28.0	35.2	18.9
Ternopol'skaya	25.1	29.3	9.4	44.2	51.6	19.7
Vinnitskaya	29.1	36.9	18.1	46.8	59.4	34.4
Volynskaya	34.5	38.6	9.1	55.3	61.8	20.4
Voroshilovgradskaya	27.3	34.1	32.4	41.8	52.2	49.8
Zakarpatskaya	45.6	61.3	35.0	55.3	74.4	45.0

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Oblast	20 Jul (19)			25 Jul (20)		
	All Grain Crops Reaped	Spiked Grain Crops Reaped	Reaped by Combine	All Grain Crops Reaped	Spiked Grain Crops Reaped	Reaped by Combine
Zaporozhskaya	43.6	49.7	47.9	61.2	69.9	67.8
Zhitomirskaya	26.5	33.6	14.2	42.5	53.8	26.9
Republic as a whole	30.0	36.6	27.7	45.8	55.8	43.2

About one million hectares of spiked grain crops had been harvested in the republic by 14 July 1953; this was four times as many hectares as had been harvested by 14 July 1952.(21)

In 1952, the area sown to winter wheat in kolkhozes of Kiyevskaya Oblast was expanded by 25,000 hectares. In 1953, the area sown to this crop is being expanded by an additional 40,000 hectares. By 28 July, kolkhozes of the oblast had plowed 62,000 more hectares for winter crops than by the same date in 1952.(22)

In 1953, kolkhozes of Kiyevskaya, Vinnitskaya, Kamenets-Podol'skaya, Sumskaya, Drobychskaya, Stanislavskaya, and Khar'kovskaya oblasts pledged to obtain a yield of 230-240 quintals of sugar beets per hectare; those of Odesskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Poltavskaya, Volynskaya, Rovenskaya, Ternopol'skaya, and Chernovitskaya oblasts pledged to obtain a yield of 245-265 quintals per hectare. Engaged in competition for meeting these goals were 417 rayons, 686 MTS, 7,999 kolkhozes, about 25,000 brigades, and about 141,000 squads.

Most kolkhozes of the republic sowed sugar beets at the proper times and on well-prepared soil.(23)

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1953 plan for fodder procurement in kolkhozes of the republic:

Oblast	5 Jul (24)			10 Jul (17)		
	Natural Grasses Mowed	Sown Grasses Mowed	Ensilage Stored	Natural Grasses Mowed	Sown Grasses Mowed	Ensilage Stored
Chernigovskaya	46.5	66.8	43.1	65.6	76.0	52.2
Chernovitskaya	28.0	74.6	18.4	53.3	81.7	22.8
Dnepropetrovskaya	114.3	58.1	33.9	120.0	63.8	37.5
Drobychskaya	50.0	30.2	27.0	62.7	37.3	28.8
Izmail'skaya	114.0	63.9	65.0	120.0	68.1	68.3
Kamenets-Podol'skaya	96.2	82.2	10.8	103.2	88.5	12.9
Khar'kovskaya	96.1	83.0	44.4	98.9	94.4	44.4
Khersonskaya	83.0	65.0	63.1	94.0	71.5	66.3
Kiyevskaya	73.4	85.3	28.5	84.0	91.1	31.2
Kirovogradskaya	68.5	99.7	40.4	71.5	107.8	46.8
L'vovskaya	83.0	42.8	45.9	87.7	50.9	52.5
Nikolayevskaya	82.9	82.4	74.4	82.9	89.5	80.7
Odesskaya	95.0	74.0	35.3	97.8	85.1	38.8
Poltavskaya	63.5	60.1	22.6	70.0	94.7	28.0
Rovenskaya	93.8	68.9	75.5	104.5	73.7	84.5
Stalinskaya	85.8	64.1	24.5	91.7	71.9	30.3
Stanislavskaya	42.2	58.2	30.8	50.5	66.1	35.1
Sumskaya	57.6	67.3	51.0	67.4	76.2	58.7
Ternopol'skaya	98.4	58.1	29.5	102.0	65.7	33.1
Vinnitskaya	100.0	85.3	5.3	100.0	88.9	6.0
Volynskaya	83.0	74.5	69.3	95.0	80.8	71.8
Voroshilovgradskaya	74.3	61.6	37.9	81.7	68.4	43.1
Zakarpatskaya	29.8	50.0	42.6	47.5	56.8	45.5
Zaporozhskaya	100.8	71.9	56.3	100.8	75.3	60.9
Zhitomirskaya	68.8	68.9	63.7	82.8	75.9	68.3
Republic as a whole	68.1	74.2	39.3	79.4	81.0	43.5

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Oblast	15 Jul (18)		20 Jul (19)		25 Jul (20)	
	Hay Procured	Ensilage Stored	Hay Procured	Ensilage Stored	Hay Procured	Ensilage Stored
Chernigovskaya	32.6	56.5	40.4	61.2	49.4	64.4
Chernovitskaya	37.2	24.9	39.7	27.9	39.7	36.2
Dnepropetrovskaya	50.4	40.1	56.0	43.5	61.4	47.3
Drogobychskaya	31.6	30.8	41.1	31.7	49.0	33.2
Izmail'skaya	116.5	74.5	120.2	80.9	127.8	90.7
Kamenets-Podol'skaya	43.7	14.8	46.4	14.8	48.3	15.0
Khar'kovskaya	49.0	45.5	52.9	49.1	57.6	51.9
Khersonskaya	38.1	68.5	44.1	71.7	50.7	76.7
Kiyevskaya	52.1	32.3	56.2	34.8	60.3	36.1
Kirovogradskaya	81.8	49.9	87.6	53.5	92.0	56.4
L'vovskaya	42.5	55.3	49.8	56.5	51.5	57.6
Nikolayevskaya	54.0	83.8	59.9	87.3	68.5	90.6
Odesskaya	69.3	40.9	76.6	42.8	82.1	45.1
Poltavskaya	50.6	31.0	54.4	33.3	58.4	37.0
Rovensskaya	56.7	85.5	60.7	88.0	64.8	88.9
Stalinskaya	28.4	32.8	32.5	37.4	35.5	39.2
Stanislavskaya	31.3	38.9	39.9	41.2	47.5	43.3
Sumskaya	36.2	62.6	41.4	66.8	43.0	69.4
Ternopol'skaya	43.6	35.2	47.1	37.4	48.8	39.1
Vinnitskaya	49.6	6.5	52.8	9.2	55.7	11.1
Volynskaya	43.4	72.4	45.5	73.4	46.6	73.9
Voroshilovgradskaya	30.5	45.5	32.1	47.5	33.8	50.5
Zakarpatskaya	25.3	48.6	31.5	51.6	37.0	57.7
Zaporozhskaya	39.1	63.3	45.2	66.0	55.6	70.3
Zhitomirskaya	31.9	70.6	37.4	72.3	40.0	73.2
Republic as a whole	43.9	45.9	48.9	48.7	53.3	51.5

Zakarpatskaya, L'vovskaya, and Volynskaya oblasts had fulfilled the 1953 plan for delivery of hay to the state by 21 July, which was ahead of schedule. They fulfilled the plan 106.5 percent, 104.7 percent, and 101.2 percent, respectively.(25)

Kolkhozes of Stanislavskaya Oblast had fulfilled the 1953 plan for delivery of hay to the state 102.7 percent by 20 July. Delivery of hay in payment for MTS work was continuing.

Chernovitskaya Oblast had fulfilled the 1953 plan for delivery of hay to the state 103.2 percent by 29 July; 15.4 percent more hay had been delivered to procurement points of the oblast than by the same date in 1952. Delivery of hay in payment for MTS work was continuing.(26)

Moldavian SSR

Harvesting of grain crops had begun on kolkhoz and sovkhoz fields of the republic by 1 July. Weather conditions this year have been such that ripening of grain crops was delayed. At the same time, fields have ripened in an uneven manner; when some portions of fields of barley, rye, and wheat had reached the waxy maturity stage, other portions had not yet reached the flowering stage.

Experience gained through the years proved that under such conditions harvesting should not be delayed but should be carried out selectively in a given field; simple harvesting equipment should be used if it is not expedient to use combines. Leading kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and MTS of the republic were approaching the harvest in this manner.(27)

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In 1953, more than 60 percent of the grain crops in the republic are to be harvested by combine.

Kolkhozes of the republic had harvested about 200,000 hectares of grain crops by 25 July. However, progress of the harvest in the republic as a whole could not be considered satisfactory. One of the reasons for the slow progress made was the inadequate amount of aid given the kolkhozes by the MTS.(28)

Azerbaijdzhan SSR

In 1952, as compared with 1940, the area sown to winter grain crops in Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast increased by 11,000 hectares and the yield of grain crops more than doubled.

In 1953, the area sown to cotton in the oblast increased 42.9 percent over 1952.(29)

RSFSR

Kolkhozes of Chalyubinskaya Oblast had begun harvesting of grain crops by 27 July. MTS of the oblast had received 200 new combines by the time harvesting began. It has been generally noted that the grain crop is better than it was in 1952.(30) Almost the entire harvest in kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast is to be carried out by combine.(31)

After several successive days of heavy rain, hot, dry weather with cloudless skies prevailed in the Kuban' on 6 July. The heavy rains caused much anxiety among the grain growers of the region. At many places, the rains brought the tall grain to the ground and reduced it to a tangled condition. To cope with these added difficulties, special devices were attached to combines for harvesting the lodged grain. By 6 July, mass harvesting of the new crop was in progress in Krasnodarskiy Kray with thousands of combines in the fields.(15)

In mid-July, kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Krasnodarskiy Kray were gathering a rich grain harvest. From the first days of the harvest, a continuous flow of grain was reaching the procurement points of Zagotzerno (All-Union Combine for Grain Procurement). On 12 July, kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the kray delivered 6,800,000 pud of wheat to the state.

In most kolkhozes, all grain harvested by combine was being cleaned at the threshing floor and delivered to state storehouses on the same day that it was harvested. This became possible as a result of extensive mechanization; at almost all kolkhoz and sovkhos threshing floors, weighing, grading, and loading had been fully mechanized. Through socialist competition, every effort was being made to fulfill the plan for delivery of grain to the state in July.(32)

Many kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the main grain-growing regions of the Kuban' have been harvesting 25-30 quintals of winter wheat per hectare in 1953.(33)

In 1953, kolkhozes of Kuybyshevskaya Oblast planted 7,500 more hectares to potatoes than in 1952, kolkhozes of Udmurtskaya ASSR planted 8,000 more hectares, and kolkhozes of Tatarskaya ASSR 13,200 more hectares.(14)

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Kolkhozes of Mariyskaya ASSR exceeded the 1953 plan for sowing of spring crops. Areas sown to wheat and legumes were greater than in 1952.(34)

In 1953, about 70 percent of the grain crops in Mariyskaya ASSR are to be harvested by combine.(35)

The newest MTS in Novosibirskaya Oblast is the Kaminskaya MTS, located on the bank of a river in Kuybyshevskiy Rayon; it was the 135th MTS to be established in the oblast.(36)

Harvesting of winter grain crops had begun by 28 July in Pskovskaya Oblast; 70 percent of all winter grain crops in the oblast are to be harvested by combine.(22)

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Saratovskaya Oblast increased the areas sown to grain and industrial crops in 1953; 98 percent of the area sown to grain crops is to be harvested by combine.(2)

The 1953 plan for sowing of spring crops was fulfilled 101.1 percent and that for sowing of spring wheat 102.8 percent by kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Stalingradskaya Oblast. More than 80 percent of all spring crops were sown on winter fallow; almost all spring wheat, sunflowers, sugar beets, and mustard were sown on either winter or summer fallow.(37)

By 30 July, 85 percent of all grain crops had been harvested in kolkhozes of Stavropol'skiy Kray; this was more than 2.5 times as large an area as had been harvested by the same date in 1952. More than 1.5 million pud of grain were being hauled to procurement points and elevators daily.(38)

In 1953, kolkhozes of Sverdlovskaya Oblast planted 5,500 more hectares to potatoes than in 1952; they completed planting by 5 June, as compared with 20 June in 1952. Since no frosts occurred after the potatoes had sprouted, their condition in mid-July was satisfactory and, in some areas, good.(39)

At present, 80.4 percent of the sown area in kolkhozes of the Udmurtskaya ASSR is devoted to grain crops; the remaining 19.6 percent is devoted to industrial crops, fodder root crops, perennial grasses, vegetables, and potatoes.(40)

In 1953, the area sown to flax in the Udmurtskaya ASSR was 1½ times as great as in 1952. Mass harvesting of the crop had begun by 23 July; 600 flax pullers and 100 flax combines were to be used; 80 percent of the crop was to be harvested by mechanical means.(41)

By 30 July, 7,000 more hectares of grain had been cut in kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Ul'yanovskaya Oblast than by the same date in 1952.(38)

In 1953, there is a bountiful supply of grasses in Vologodskaya Oblast; there is an adequate supply of manpower and an adequate supply of machines. However, the plan for ensilage storage had been fulfilled only 25 percent in the oblast as of 30 June. The principal reason for this low percentage fulfillment of the plan was that up to this date the Vologodskaya Oblast Administration of Agriculture and Agricultural Procurement had not decided who was to be in charge of supervising fodder procurement. Almost 20 days had passed since the kolkhozes of the oblast had begun to store ensilage, but during that time no one from the oblast administration had come to MTS and kolkhozes to check on how the work was progressing. Consequently, Kharchenko, chief of the oblast administration, did not know how ensilage storage was being carried out in kolkhozes of the oblast and had taken no measures to speed up the work.(42)

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Oblast	Kolkhozes			Sovkhozes		
	Area Mowed	Hay Procured	Ensilage Stored	Area Mowed	Hay Procured	Ensilage Stored
<u>15 Jul (46)</u>						
Akmolinskaya	54.7	19.7	15.1			
Aktyubinskaya	45.4	27.5	25.0			
Alma-Atinskaya	51.2	18.1	32.4			
Dzhambul'skaya	70.3	24.5	44.1			
Gur'yevskaya	34.6	18.5	--			
Karagandinskaya	36.9	13.2	2.8			
Kokchetav'skaya	55.7	21.9	12.2			
Kustanayskaya	45.5	25.3	22.8			
Kzyl-Ordinskaya	42.6	18.0	10.5			
Pavlodarskaya	52.4	9.9	1.7			
Semipalatinskaya	41.0	9.5	14.0			
Severo-Kazakhstanskaya	48.8	20.0	11.8			
Taldy-Kurganskaya	51.1	20.3	35.9			
Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya	38.9	11.7	21.2			
Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya	64.0	25.7	45.3			
Zapadno-Kazakhstanskaya	46.4	32.2	12.0			
<u>20 Jul (47)</u>						
Akmolinskaya	62.6	24.2	21.9	51.7	23.4	2.8
Aktyubinskaya	51.4	32.1	28.0	33.7	13.4	12.1
Alma-Atinskaya	56.4	21.3	36.2	28.3	22.2	85.1
Dzhambul'skaya	74.4	26.5	49.2	49.3	45.2	88.0
Gur'yevskaya	40.1	21.9	--	--	--	--
Karagandinskaya	40.0	16.8	5.7	43.7	22.5	1.4
Kokchetav'skaya	64.5	27.3	18.5	56.5	28.7	--
Kustanayskaya	52.4	31.0	27.4	44.6	23.5	3.8
Kzyl-Ordinskaya	47.9	21.8	18.0	28.6	16.2	18.0
Pavlodarskaya	62.4	12.7	7.3	55.1	14.5	14.6
Semipalatinskaya	46.8	13.2	23.8	46.3	26.4	14.6
Severo-Kazakhstanskaya	56.0	23.3	15.6	70.1	29.7	5.5
Taldy-Kurganskaya	58.4	23.6	42.6	36.9	26.1	29.2
Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya	46.3	15.3	29.8	--	--	--
Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya	67.4	27.6	46.7	58.9	53.8	89.0
Zapadno-Kazakhstanskaya	51.0	39.2	13.2	--	--	--
<u>25 Jul (48)</u>						
Akmolinskaya	67.7	27.3	28.4	55.9	26.5	5.5
Aktyubinskaya	56.5	36.4	31.3	37.5	15.9	13.2
Alma-Atinskaya	61.4	24.7	39.5	54.8	26.5	87.7
Dzhambul'skaya	79.3	29.5	51.3	54.2	49.3	62.3*
Gur'yevskaya	44.8	25.1	2.0	--	--	--
Karagandinskaya	50.7	22.9	15.6	49.3	26.5	4.1
Kokchetav'skaya	67.7	29.4	22.0	63.4	34.9	--
Kustanayskaya	56.6	36.2	31.1	48.4	26.4	4.8
Kzyl-Ordinskaya	54.9	27.2	25.0	28.6	16.2	18.1
Pavlodarskaya	69.7	15.5	19.5	62.1	19.8	20.3
Semipalatinskaya	52.4	16.0	34.8	51.9	30.1	18.9
Severo-Kazakhstanskaya	60.1	26.4	19.5	75.3	33.8	14.4
Taldy-Kurganskaya	63.8	27.6	48.7	40.1	29.9	31.4
Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya	53.1	19.3	37.9	--	--	--
Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya	72.2	30.6	48.8	63.6	57.2	96.3
Zapadno-Kazakhstanskaya	56.1	45.3	15.4	--	--	--

* Corrected figure (48)

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By 20 July, there was reason for serious alarm with regard to the fodder procurement situation in the republic. Despite failure to fulfill the plan, many kolkhozes, MTS, and MZHS (mechanized animal husbandry stations) in the southwestern part of the republic were ceasing to mow hay and taking their tractor-drawn and horse-drawn mowers out of operation. Between 16 and 20 July, the hay procurement rate fell sharply in kolkhozes of Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Dzhambulskaya, Aktyubinskaya, and Zapadno-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts.

In some oblasts, measures were not being taken to speed up stacking of hay. In Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast, for example, one half of the hay was lying on the ground; in this respect, the situation was no better in Karagandinskaya, Aktyubinskaya, and Pavlodarskaya oblasts.

Kolkhozes of the republic fulfilled the 5-day plan for storage of ensilage only 25.6 percent. As shown by the table, this work had not yet begun in Gur'yevskaya Oblast. Ensilage storage was also going badly in Pavlodarskaya, Karagandinskaya, Zapadno-Kazakhstanskaya, and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts. (47)

By 25 July, work on the meadows was declining in some oblasts of the republic. Kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and MZHS of Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, for example, can mow 125,000 hectares of grasses every 5-day period; but from 21 to 25 July, they actually mowed only 39,400 hectares. Kolkhozes of Kokchetavskaya Oblast mowed a total of 47,500 hectares, only about one third the number scheduled. (48)

On 21 July 1953, MTS of the cotton-growing regions of the republic received over 50 of the latest models of cotton-harvesting machines from Tashkent and Taganrog. Among them were self-propelled SKM-48 machines. More than 300 self-propelled machines made in Taganrog will be in operation on the cotton fields of Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya, Dzhambulskaya, and Kzyl-Ordinskaya oblasts.

Mechanized harvesting of cotton will be considerably greater in 1953 than in 1952. About 1,500 machines, 1.5 times as many as in 1952, will take part in harvesting the cotton crop of the republic. This number of machines frees about 40,000 kolkhoz workers from manual cotton picking.

The number of machines for processing unopened cotton bolls is increasing considerably. MTS have already received the first scores of UPKn-1.5 machines; each machine has a productivity of 1.5 metric tons per hour, and each frees three to four workers for other work.

Defoliation of cotton and drying of cotton fiber are becoming widely mechanized. (49)

Uzbek SSR

As of 20 July, only the first mowing of alfalfa had been completed in all kolkhozes of Samarkandskaya Oblast; as of this date, only one half of the area devoted to alfalfa had been mowed for the second time. The plan for mowing of natural grasses had been fulfilled only 48.5 percent.

One reason for this slow rate of progress was unsatisfactory utilization of tractor-drawn and horse-drawn mowers. According to data of the oblast administration of agriculture and agricultural procurement, only 404 of a total 1,003 horse-drawn mowers in the oblast were in actual operation. A second reason was that, while 35,400 kolkhoz workers should have been occupied with fodder harvesting, actually only 16,200 workers were so occupied. (49)

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The second mowing of alfalfa to obtain seed had begun in the republic by 30 July. In the Stalingrad Kolkhoz in Namanganskiy Rayon, where alfalfa was being combined, 3 quintals of seed were being obtained per hectare.(38)

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1953 plan for procurement of hay in kolkhozes of the republic:

Oblast	10 Jul (50)		20 Jul (49)	
	Alfalfa	Natural Grasses	Alfalfa	Natural Grasses
Andizhanskaya	21.7	0.1	39.6	1.5
Bukharskaya	18.8	1.8	34.0	7.5
Ferganskaya	21.3	3.5	27.4	10.0
Kara-Kalpakskaya ASSR	6.0	0.8	10.0	3.1
Kashka-Dar 'inskaya	43.9	32.2	48.3	38.8
Khorezmskaya	17.5	--	32.9	3.1
Namanganskaya	19.9	1.5	25.0	2.9
Samarqandskaya	33.2	27.4	40.3	33.4
Surkhan-Dar 'inskaya	33.6	15.8	43.6	20.6
Tashkentskaya	36.8	26.1	43.1	31.1

In Uzbekistan, production of bast crops is concentrated in Verkhne-Chirchikskiy, Nizhne-Chirchikskiy, Dzhambayskiy, and Chimbayskiy rayons. In 1952, the first two rayons exceeded the plan for delivery of kenaf and jute stalks to the state, but the last two rayons fulfilled the plan less than 50 percent. As a result, the republic remained in arrears with regard to its obligation for delivery of these two crops. In 1953, the situation did not improve but became worse. The plan for sowing of jute was not fulfilled, with the result that the area sown to bast crops in the republic was considerably less than planned.(51)

Tadzhik SSR

As of mid-July, only about 20 percent of the grain and legume crops and very little seed flax had been harvested in the republic as a whole. In some oblasts of the republic, harvesting progress was slower than in 1952.(52)

Kirgiz SSR

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of 1953 plans for fodder procurement and grain harvesting in kolkhozes of the republic:

Oblast	5 Jul (53)					
	Natural Grasses Mowed	Sown 1st Time	Grasses Mowed 2d Time	Ensilage Stored	All Grain Crops Reaped	Reaped by Combine
Dzhatal-Abadskaya	53.7	78.9		44.1		
Frunzenskaya	21.5	102.1		16.0		
Issyk-Kul'skaya	0.7	51.4		12.0		
Oshskaya	41.5	70.0		58.8		
Talasskaya	15.8	85.1		11.0		
Tyan'-Shan'skaya	0.2	1.0		11.0		

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Oblast	10 Jul (54)					
	Natural Grasses Mowed	Sown Grasses 1st Time	Mowed 2d Time	Ensilage Stored	All Grain Crops Reaped	Reaped by Combine
Dzhalal-Abadskaya	70.5	80.6		47.9	3.7	6.7
Frunzenskaya	30.2	103.5		19.5	11.0	12.2
Issyk-Kul'skaya	3.4	64.9		24.0	--	--
Oshskaya	57.2	72.0		59.0	1.7	1.4
Talasskaya	27.7	91.0		18.7	2.6	2.9
Tyan'-Shan'skaya	1.0	10.2		16.7	--	--

Oblast	15 Jul (55)					
	Natural Grasses Mowed	Sown Grasses 1st Time	Mowed 2d Time	Ensilage Stored	All Grain Crops Reaped	Reaped by Combine
Dzhalal-Abadskaya	100.9		5.95	59.3	23.3	37.6
Frunzenskaya	60.0		12.92	24.4	41.3	45.4
Issyk-Kul'skaya	23.3		--	56.8	--	--
Oshskaya	110.9		6.71	90.3	13.4	22.3
Talasskaya	77.3		2.11	37.7	22.2	27.2
Tyan'-Shan'skaya	30.0		--	73.1	--	--

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