

STAT

Page Denied

STAT

PARTY SECRETARY'S REPORT AND PARTY DECREE ON AGRICULTURE IN THE KIRGIZ SSR

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

SECRETARY RAZZAKOV'S REPORT

[The following information was taken from a summary of the report by I. R. Razzakov, Secretary, Central Committee of the Communist Party, Kirgiz SSR, to the Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Kirgiz SSR, in session on 9-10 October 1953, pursuant to the decree of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU "On Measures for the Further Development of Agriculture in the USSR."]

Because of the aid of party and government, agriculture in the republic has reached a high level of mechanization. In 1952, this level was as follows in kolkhozes of the republic: sowing of grain crops, 76 percent; harvesting of grain crops by combine, 75 percent; plowing of summer fallow, 99 percent; plowing of winter fallow, 98 percent; sowing of cotton, 99 percent; and sowing of sugar beets, 100 percent.

Productivity and production for the market have increased considerably. Production of grain for the market in kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic was 1.6 times as great in 1952 as in 1939; meat, almost two times as great; and milk, 2.3 times as great. State procurement of cotton was more than 1.2 times as great in 1952 as in 1939. Considerable successes were achieved in the production of tobacco and bast, volatile-oil, and medicinal crops.

The indivisible funds of kolkhozes were 2.4 times as great in 1952 as in 1940.

But the shortcomings in the development of agriculture disclosed at the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU apply fully to the work of party, state, and agricultural organs of the republic.

From July 1945 to July 1953, progress made in the animal-husbandry branch of agriculture included an increase of 189.5 percent in the number of head of cattle, 215 percent in the number of sheep and goats, 186.5 percent in the number of horses, and a threefold increase in the number of hogs.

The quality of collectivized livestock herds has also been improved; 28.2 percent of the cattle herds are now composed of purebred or improved cattle, and 76.7 percent of the sheep are fine-wooled or crossbreeds. Many leading sovkhoses and kolkhozes have made outstanding progress in increasing livestock productivity. But the development of animal husbandry throughout the republic as a whole cannot be considered entirely satisfactory.

Output of all types of animal products has exceeded the 1916 volume but is far behind the level attained in 1929, at which time there was a record number of livestock in the republic. During the last 3 years, kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic sustained heavy losses as a result of inadequate winter quartering of livestock. The consequence was a virtual standstill in the growth of livestock herds and in animal productivity.

STAT

The factors contributing to the extremely slow development of collectivized animal husbandry are associated with barrenness in livestock and with a dearth of females; cows make up only 21.4 percent of the cattle herds. Kolkhozes of Issyk-Kul'skaya and Dzhahalal-Abad'skaya oblasts are considerably understocked with cows. Livestock barrenness in kolkhozes in 1952 extended to 30.2 percent for cows, 26-28 percent for sheep and goats, and 48.7 percent for mares. The number of animal births in 1953 has been extremely low; up to 1 September, for every 100 females, 66 calves were dropped, 77 lambs, 75 kids, and 57 foals. If offspring had issued from all of the females, and if these had lived, the 1953 plan for the development of animal husbandry would have been fulfilled.

Animal-husbandry productivity in the collectivized sector of the republic is also completely inadequate. Improper care and feeding of livestock has resulted in extremely low milk yields and wool clips. Although the republic is one of the greatest milk producers in the USSR, the average yield per cow in 1952 was only 681 liters of milk.

Despite an eightfold increase in the number of fine-wooled and semifine-wooled sheep, as compared with 1939, the average wool clip has decreased and is especially low in kolkhozes of Dzhahalal-Abad'skaya and Oshskaya oblasts.

Many sovkhoses have demonstrated the value of crossbreeding, which produces sheep yielding from 600 to 800 grams of wool when only one year old.

The unfavorable situation regarding development of animal husbandry in the republic is caused above all by serious lags in production and procurement of fodder. Neglect of the fodder base in many rayons and kolkhozes is utterly intolerable.

Fodder procurement plans are not fulfilled year after year. More than 25 percent of the kolkhozes accumulate less than one half of the fodder necessary to cover their needs.

This situation is caused above all by inadequate sowing of grasses and by low yields of both sown perennial and annual grasses and of the natural hay meadows. Plans for sowing of perennial grasses are not fulfilled year after year; this failure, in turn, is caused entirely by the neglected state of seed growing in the republic.

Fodder production is especially low in kolkhozes of Tyan'-Shan'skaya, Issyk-Kul'skaya, and Talasskaya oblasts, where livestock is kept mainly on pasture.

To correct the situation, it is necessary to improve the growing of perennial-grass seed, expand the area sown to fodder crops, and sharply increase their yield; it is also necessary to build silos of sufficient capacity to assure storage of 5-6 metric tons of ensilage per cow in every kolkhoz and sovkhos.

No potatoes at all are produced in the republic for use as livestock feed, although kolkhozes of Issyk-Kul'skaya, Tyan'-Shan'skaya, and other oblasts possess the ability to increase potato production for this purpose.

There are 450,000 hectares of natural-hay meadows in the republic. But because of failure to carry out measures for improvement, irrigation, and protection from overgrazing, yield from these meadows does not exceed 16 metric quintals per hectare.

STAT

Available summer and winter pastures have been unsatisfactorily utilized in the past. In recent years, kolkhozes have built roads and trails for driving livestock to the main summer pastures, located on the Syrty Plateau, in the valley of the Susamyr River, and around Son-Kul' Lake. However, no real progress has been made toward full utilization of these pastures, and it is now necessary to make all remote summer pastures accessible. For full utilization of summer and winter pastures, it is necessary to build cultural centers there, including schools, medical-aid stations, bathhouses, stores, veterinarian stations, as well as livestock shelters.

Mechanization in the production of fodder is lagging seriously in the republic. MTS are not coping with their tasks. Hay mowing has been mechanized only 26 percent; raking, 20 percent; stacking, 3 percent; and ensilage storage, 40.5 percent. Electric milking and automatic watering is practiced in only seven kolkhozes. Water supply for livestock is unsatisfactory in many kolkhozes.

Many serious shortcomings are also tolerated in the procurement of animal products. The hectare principle, which has completely justified itself, is violated in the assignment of quotas among kolkhozes and in the procurement of animal products. Such practices militate against the development of larger livestock herds and greater animal productivity.

The hectare principle must be applied to the obligatory delivery of animal products on the basis of identical quotas for a given administrative region, to be executed wherever feasible and altered only where soils differ in quality.

The development of animal husbandry has been inhibited until recently by insufficient personal interest on the part of kolkhozes and kolkhoz workers, who have not been encouraged by the financial prospects held out by that branch of agriculture. That abnormal situation, however, has now been rectified.

The interest of kolkhozes and kolkhoz workers in animal husbandry has been stimulated by the recent hike in procurement and purchase prices paid for animal products. Kolkhozes of the republic will receive no less than 31 million rubles of additional income in 1953 from the sale of milk and meat at the higher prices.

In view of such help provided by party and state, kolkhozes are obligated to reciprocate with a sharp boost in the output of animal products and a fulfillment of procurement and purchase plans.

The status of sovkhos animal husbandry in the republic is constantly improving, but all sovkhos have by no means become models of high productivity. Low output of animal products and poor agricultural harvests are typical of many of them. Sovkhos also sell animal products to the state at prices higher than those set for kolkhozes. Kirgiz sovkhos should be made to show a profit within the next 2 or 3 years and to operate without state grants.

Potato and vegetable growing is the most neglected branch of agriculture in the republic. In recent years, the area planted to potatoes and vegetables, yields, and gross harvests have systematically declined. Consequently, the republic has not fulfilled, year after year, even the small state plans for procurement of potatoes and vegetables assigned to it. In the past, one reason for these failures has been the lack of incentive for kolkhozes and kolkhoz workers to grow these crops. Now, the decree of the Council of Ministers USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU has created the necessary economic stimulus for increased production of potatoes and vegetables: lower norms and higher prices for obligatory deliveries to the state, higher prices for purchases by the state, and dispensations regarding grain deliveries for those

STAT

kolkhozes planting a large proportion of their sown area to potatoes and vegetables. Now, higher production of potatoes and vegetables will depend entirely on the quality of supervision provided by party, state, and agricultural organs.

It is necessary to increase the areas planted to potatoes and vegetables and to raise yields to 135 metric quintals per hectare for potatoes and 140-175 metric quintals per hectare for vegetables, with the result that gross harvests of these crops be 5-6 times as great 2 years hence as now. The checkrow planting method should be widely employed so as to permit mechanized cultivation and harvesting. Planning should be improved so as not to permit mechanical, indiscriminate assignment of potato-and-vegetable-area quotas to all rayons and kolkhozes; the crops should be concentrated in rayons with the most favorable soil and climatic conditions, with special emphasis on kolkhozes near cities and industrial centers.

Grain-and-oleaginous-crop, cotton, sugar-beet, tobacco, and bast-crop production levels reached cannot be considered satisfactory; yields of these crops obtained in kolkhozes are low and unstable. Reasons for low yields are poorly performed agrotechniques, including failure to fulfill plans for plowing of winter and summer fallow, and delayed sowing, especially of winter grain crops.

Cotton production in the republic is now greater than in the prewar period. But the growth has been slow. The state plan for cotton procurement has not been fulfilled in the last 7 years.

Sugar-beet production in kolkhozes of Frunzenskaya Oblast has declined. Despite the fact that the area devoted to sugar beets is now almost 1.5 times as great as in 1940, the gross harvest has become smaller and yield has fallen to almost one half the 1940 level. Reasons are poor performance of agrotechniques, including almost no application of mineral and local fertilizers to the fields, delayed sowing and thinning, inadequate supplemental fertilization, poor cultivation, and insufficient irrigation.

MIS play an organizational role in agriculture and are the most important bases of kolkhoz supervision by the socialist state. Therefore, further development of all branches of kolkhoz production depends above all on the MIS. Yet, despite their decisive role, there are great shortcomings in MIS activity, the greatest of which are unsatisfactory utilization of machinery and low quality of work performed.

MIS cadres are of low quality. Most tractor drivers and combine operators are poorly trained; 44 percent of the former and 33 percent of the latter have less than 3 years' experience. Cadre turnover is as high as 46.5 percent.

Most MIS of the republic have no standard repair shops, fuel bases, sheds, garages, clubs, dining rooms, or bathhouses. The state allots funds for construction of these facilities in MIS. But in 1952, the construction plan was fulfilled only 53 percent. As of 1 September, the 1953 construction plan had been fulfilled only 33 percent in the republic as a whole, only 23 percent in Dzhahal-Abadskaya Oblast, and a mere 17 percent in Talasskaya Oblast.

A most important task is to strengthen the MIS with qualified supervisory cadres. At present, only 14 percent of the MIS directors and 21 percent of the MIS chief engineers have higher education. Almost all repair-shop chiefs have only elementary education.

The work of the Kirgiz SSR Construction-Assembly Trust of Sel'elektro (Rural Electrification) has been unsatisfactory; during the last 5 years, it built only 46 kolkhoz and interkolkhoz GES, instead of the 109 planned. Rural electrification has made especially poor progress in Dzhahal-Abadskaya Oblast, where there are only six GES, and only 13 kolkhozes have been electrified.

STAT

To assure that all kolkhozes are served by specialists, it is necessary to send to MTS 900 agronomists and zootechnicians by spring 1954 and an additional 400 during the period July-September 1954 so that, by the end of 1954, a total of 1,625 of these types of specialists will be working in kolkhozes of the republic.

The principal shortcoming in the work of the rayon party committees and rayon executive committees is that they do not delve deeply into the situation prevailing in each kolkhoz, MTS, and sovkhov but use a superficial, bureaucratic approach in supervising kolkhozes, sovkhoves, and MTS. Supervisory responsibility is not definitely fixed.

The state of affairs may be illustrated by describing the situation in Kalininskiy Rayon, Frunzenskaya Oblast. In all rayon organizations of Kalininskiy Rayon, there are 210 supervisory workers, including 72 agricultural specialists. In the rayon, there are 14 kolkhozes and two MTS. Thus, there are 15 supervisory workers, including five agricultural specialists, per kolkhoz. Of the 14 kolkhozes, four are organizationally and economically backward. But none of the supervisory workers of the rayon party and rayon executive committees is definitely responsible for any of the kolkhozes.

The Kolkhoz imeni Voroshilov is one of the worst laggards in the rayon; it regularly fails to fulfill state delivery plans, has very low monetary income, and does not distribute money or products to its workers for their work-days.

Tyurekanov, rayon party secretary, and Vedeneyev, chairman of the rayon executive committee, often visit the kolkhoz but do not stay long. For example, on 25 September, the former came but was interested in only how much cotton the kolkhoz had delivered the previous day. Given the answer, he departed. He has never attended a single party conference and has never found time to speak to the secretary of the kolkhoz party organization or the Communists of the kolkhoz. None of the rayon supervisory workers has ever seriously discussed the work of the kolkhoz with its chairman or shown any interest in his difficulties or needs.

It is necessary militantly to carry out the measures of party and government for the further development of agriculture in the Kirgiz SSR.(1)

DECREE ON AGRICULTURE

[The decree on further development of agriculture in the Kirgiz SSR, issued on 10 October 1953 by the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Kirgiz SSR, contained the following information not fully identical with that given in the foregoing report by I. R. Razzakov.]

On the Present State of Agriculture in the Republic

The indivisible funds of kolkhozes rose from 46.7 million rubles in 1940 to 112.3 million rubles in 1952, or were 2.4 times as great in 1952 as in 1940.

During the period from 1939 through 1952, production for the market in kolkhozes and sovkhoves of the republic rose as follows: grain, from 193,000 to 317,300 metric tons; meat, from 24,000 to 47,700 metric tons; and milk, from 18,600 to 43,600 metric tons. Thus, production of grain for the market in kolkhozes and sovkhoves of the republic was 1.6 times

STAT

as great in 1952 as in 1940; meat, almost 2 times as great; and milk, 2.3 times as great. Delivery of raw cotton to the state was 1.2 times as great in 1952 as in 1939. Yields and gross harvests of tobacco and bast, volatile-oil, and medicinal poppy crops became greater during this period.

Livestock increases in the republic from July 1945 to July 1953 included the following: cattle, 212,000; sheep and goats, 2,644,000; horses, 230,000.

Progress in animal husbandry as a whole, however, is extremely slow. The shortage of female livestock is one of the greatest detriments to the normal development of animal husbandry; the percentage of cows in cattle herds of the republic is only 22 percent.

Low levels of productivity in animal husbandry stem from inadequate care and feeding of livestock. Milk yields and wool clips have decreased in recent years. In 1952, the milk yield per foraging cow decreased 57 liters, as compared with 1940; and the wool clip per sheep fell off half a kilogram. Factors responsible for such decreases are an inadequate fodder base, insufficient mechanization of labor-consuming operations, and ineffective construction of animal shelters.

Too little grass is sown in the republic. The area sown to grasses in kolkhozes represents only 20 percent of the total sown area. The yield of sown perennial grasses does not exceed 36 metric quintals per hectare, and that of the natural hay meadows is not greater than 15 metric quintals per hectare.

Growing of fodder-root and fodder-cucurbit crops is in a neglected state. Very little maize and very few sunflowers are grown for ensilage. No potatoes are produced for use as livestock feed.

Fodder production lags sharply behind the increase in the number of head of livestock, with the result that the quantity of fodder procured per head of livestock in kolkhozes of the republic has become less in recent years.

Measures for the development of animal husbandry were not adopted in full in 1953, with the result that, as of 1 October, only the plans for increasing the number of head of cattle and horses were fulfilled; the plan for increasing the number of head of sheep was 97.1 percent completed; hogs, 90.1 percent; and mature poultry, 92.7 percent. In Issyk-Kul'skaya and Talasskaya oblasts, the number of head of cattle and hogs decreased; in Tyan'-Shan'skaya Oblast, there was a decrease in the size of cattle herds.

As of 5 October, the 1953 plan for procurement of coarse fodder had been fulfilled only 71.7 percent in the republic and that for storage of ensilage, 83.6 percent. Fodder procurement was going especially badly in Issyk-Kul'skaya, Tyan'-Shan'skaya, and Talasskaya oblasts and ensilage storage, in Frunzenskaya Oblast.

The plan for the construction of animal shelters is far behind schedule. By 1 September, the 1953 plan for building shelters for horses was completed 18.6 percent; for cows, 30.5 percent; calves, 35.7 percent; hogs, 12.3 percent; sheep, 13.6 percent; and poultry, 35 percent.

The plan for the obligatory delivery of animal products to the state is also lagging. By 1 October, procurement of milk, meat, and wool was fulfilled 71.5 percent, 63.5 percent, and 70.1 percent, respectively.

Party organizations are not sufficiently concerned about the matter of appointing qualified supervisory cadres. Out of a total of 711 kolkhoz-board chairmen, only 12 are specialists with higher education and only 100 have secondary education.

STAT

On Further Development of Animal Husbandry

To fulfill successfully the decree of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Kirgiz SSR, decrees and instructs the appropriate party, state, and agricultural organs of the republic, its oblasts, and its rayons:

1. To overcome the lag in the development of animal husbandry and to create a stable fodder base; to provide adequate shelter for livestock and poultry; to make determined efforts to increase livestock productivity; to increase the size of livestock herds and, within 2 or 3 years, to produce an outstanding quantity of animal products.
2. To provide practical measures for every individual rayon, sovkhov, and kolkhoz, by means of which the following achievements can be realized within 2 or 3 years: larger livestock herds, increased livestock productivity, greater reserves of fodder, adequate shelter for livestock and poultry, and better breeds of cattle.
3. To increase, by 1 October 1954, the number of head of livestock to the following levels: cows, 240,000, of which 110,000 will be in kolkhozes; 667,000 cattle, 410,000 in kolkhozes; 5,117,000 sheep and goats, 4,400,000 in kolkhozes; 114,000 hogs, 60,000 in kolkhozes; and 550,000 head of poultry.
4. To make a significant increase in the gross sale of milk products. To increase the proportion of cows to no less than 50 percent in cattle herds of the valley and foothill regions, and to a minimum of 40 percent in kolkhozes of Tyan'-Shan'skaya Oblast and in Tonskiy and Balykchinskiy rayons of Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast; and in the mountainous areas of Oshskaya, Dzhahalal-Abadskaya, and Talasskaya oblasts.
5. To fulfill state plans for the development of animal husbandry by eliminating barrenness in animals and by improving breeding practices to assure an animal birth rate in 1954 of the following births per 100 females: 90 calves, 105 lambs and kids, 75 foals, and 1,200 pigs.
6. To establish, by 1 October 1955, kolkhoz poultry farms with a minimum of 100-200 laying hens for each 100 hectares sown to grain crops; to raise ducks, geese, and turkeys in greater numbers; and to expand pond fish hatcheries.
7. To set up the following minimum quotas for 1954: average milk yield per cow, 900 kilograms; wool clip per fine-wooled sheep, 3.7 kilograms and for semifine-wooled sheep, 3 kilograms; semicourse-wooled sheep, 2.7 kilograms; coarse-wooled sheep, 2 kilograms. Also, to assure the feeding and fattening of 45,000 head of cattle, 500,000 sheep and goats, 25,000 hogs, and to raise the live weight of meat-producing cattle by an average of 350 kilograms per head, and the live weight of sheep by 45-50 kilograms.
8. To perfect the breeds of "Alntauskaya" and "Auliyeatinskaya" cattle, and to increase the former to 185,000 head by 1954 and the latter, to 31,000 head; to increase, in 1955, the former breed to 224,000 and the latter, to 38,000 head; and to sell 1,200 purebred breeding bulls and 1,000 purebred heifers to kolkhozes of the republic.
9. To increase in 1954, the number of head of fine, semifine-wooled, and semicourse-wooled sheep to 3,750,000 in kolkhozes of the republic.
10. To set the 1954 plan for procurement of coarse fodder in kolkhozes and sovkhovs of the republic at 2,600,000 metric tons, including 1,800,000 metric tons of hay, and that for procurement of succulent fodder at 660,000 metric tons, including 510,000 metric tons of ensilage and 150,000 metric tons of fodder-root crops.

STAT

11. To devote to fodder crops in kolkhozes and sovkhoses the following areas (hectares):

<u>Crop</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
Perennial grasses, to be mowed	170,000	220,000
Perennial grasses, to be sown (either under or without nurse crops)	140,000	150,000
Annual grasses	10,000	15,000
Fodder-root crops and fodder-cucurbit crops	12,000	15,000
Ensilage crops	25,000	30,000

12. To obtain the following fodder-crop yields (metric quintals per hectare):

<u>Crop</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
Perennial-grass hay	70	75
Annual-grass hay	30	35
Fodder-root and cucurbit crops	300	350
Ensilage crops	250	270
Including maize	300	330
Natural-meadow hay	18	20

13. To assure that each kolkhoz and sovkhos supply itself with grass seed of its own growing; to assure that kolkhozes harvest the following quantities of seed in 1954: alfalfa seed, 38,000 metric quintals; sainfoin seed, 6,000 metric quintals; and perennial gramineous-grass seed, 1,500 metric quintals.

14. To assure performance of the following meadow-and-pasture improvement work in kolkhozes of the republic on the indicated number of hectares:

<u>Type of Work</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
Supplemental fertilization of meadows	20,000	45,000
Flowing up of low-yield meadows and pastures and resowing to fodder crops	20,000	25,000
Including range pastures	13,000	17,000
Conversion of high-yield pastures into hay meadows	100,000	150,000

15. To increase mechanization of various fodder-procurement operations to the following levels in kolkhozes of the republic:

STAT

<u>Operation</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
Hay mowing, raking, and ricking	65	80
Hay stacking	55	85
Ensilage storage	65	75
Sowing and interrow cultivation of ensilage and fodder-root crops	75	95
Gathering and raking of straw from areas harvested by combine	80	90

16. For the purpose of improving water supply for livestock on the pastures, to construct 75 dug wells and 10 artesian wells in 1954 and 90 dug wells and 15 artesian wells in 1955.

17. To build in 1954, animal shelters in kolkhozes of the republic to accommodate the following: cattle and calves, 35,000; sheep, 600,000; hogs, 7,000; poultry, 90,000; chicks, 100,000; also, to build structures for the storage of 100,000 metric tons of ensilage.

18. To provide kolkhozes with the opportunity of purchasing 22 million bricks and 9 million units of tile.

19. To fulfill the 1954 plan for the mechanization of labor-consuming operations in the livestock section of kolkhoz agriculture.

20. To expand the operation of sovkhoses, so that by 1 October 1954, the number of head of livestock in sovkhoses of the republic is brought up to the following: cows, 9,500; sheep and goats, 360,000; hogs, 4,900; mature poultry, 27,000; also, to obtain a yield of 2,500 kilograms of milk per cow and a wool clip of 3.7 kilograms per sheep, and to insure the feeding and fattening of 6,000 head of cattle, 60,000 sheep, and 4,000 hogs.

On Raising the Yield of Grain and Industrial Crops and Increasing Production of Potatoes and Vegetables

The plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Kirgiz SSR, decrees and instructs the appropriate party, state, and agricultural organs of the republic, its oblasts, and its rayons:

1. To increase, in 1954, the area devoted to wheat in kolkhozes of the republic to 381,000 hectares.

2. To increase, in 1954, the area devoted to groats crops (rice, millet, and buckwheat) in kolkhozes to 15,000 hectares and that devoted to food legumes (peas and beans) in kolkhozes, to 3,000 hectares.

3. To set the 1954 plan for planting of maize in kolkhozes at 10,000 hectares and that for sowing of barley and oats in kolkhozes, at 160,700 hectares; to employ the checkrow method for planting maize in all kolkhozes.

4. To set the 1954 plan for sowing of cotton in kolkhozes at 79,000 hectares; to obtain a yield of 22 metric quintals per hectare.

5. To assure a further increase in the area devoted to cotton by putting to use currently unutilized land which is provided with an irrigation network.

STAT

6. To consider it necessary to increase the area sown to cotton in kolkhozes in 1955 to 83,000 hectares; to obtain a yield of 25 metric quintals per hectare.
7. To assure a sugar-beet yield in kolkhozes of Frunzenskaya Oblast of 400 metric quintals per hectare in 1954 and of 425 metric quintals per hectare in 1955.
8. To increase, in 1954, the area devoted to tobacco in the republic to 6,500 hectares and that devoted to best crops, to 10,500 hectares; to obtain per-hectare yields in 1954 as follows: tobacco, 11.8 metric quintals; hemp stalks, 40 metric quintals; kenaf, 58 metric quintals; and hemp seed, 4.2 metric quintals.
9. To increase, in 1954, the area planted to potatoes in kolkhozes to 10,000 hectares and that planted to vegetables, to 7,500 hectares; to obtain metric quintal-per-hectare yields in 1954 as follows: potatoes, 135; cabbage, 160; cucumbers, 130; tomatoes, 175; onions, 135; carrots, 120; and beets, 140.
10. To raise, in 1954, the mechanization level for basic operations in growing and harvesting potatoes and vegetables to 40-60 percent in kolkhozes and 80-90 percent in sovkhoses; to raise, in 1955, the level to 80-90 percent in kolkhozes and 95 percent in sovkhoses.
11. To grow early vegetables, plant and carry out construction of new hotbed frames and hothouses in kolkhozes as follows: to plant, in 1954, to early vegetables 25,000 hotbed frames and construct 7,000 new frames; to plant, in 1955, to early vegetables 32,000 hotbed frames and construct 5,000 new frames; to plant, in 1954, to early vegetables 1,000 square meters of hothouses and construct 500 square meters of new hothouses. To plant, in 1955, to early vegetables 1,500 square meters of hothouses and construct 1,000 square meters of new hothouses.
12. To increase, in 1954, the area devoted to watermelons and muskmelons in kolkhozes to 3,000 hectares.
13. To set the 1954 plan for planting of new fruit orchards at 1,200 hectares and that for planting of new vineyards, at 500 hectares.
14. To set the 1954 plan for establishment of new mulberry plantations at 1,500 hectares; to plant 2,500,000 mulberry trees.
15. By the end of the next 2-3 years, to apply 1.5-2 times as much organic fertilizer to kolkhoz fields as in 1952.
16. To intensify the struggle against agricultural-plant pests and diseases in kolkhozes and sovkhoses.
17. To assure, by the end of 1955, putting into use 90,000 hectares of new land.

On Further Improvement in the Operation of MTS

The plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Kirgiz SSR, decrees and instructs the appropriate party, state, and agricultural organs of the republic, its oblasts, and its rayons:

1. To staff, by 1 December 1953, all MTS with permanent cadres.
2. To step up the training program for agricultural specialists.
3. To assure, in 1953, completion of construction of six repair shops and 33 machine sheds in MTS.

STAT

4. To assure, in 1954-1955, construction of and putting in operation in MTS 58 repair shops, 150 garages and sheds for tractor storage, 245 sheds for combine and agricultural-machine storage, 164 open-air concrete platforms for agricultural-machine storage, 10 fuel bases, 60 garages for automotive vehicles, and 80 depots for spare parts, as well as 100 homes, 60 dormitories, and 15 nurseries.

5. To assure completion of construction of the Frunze Repair Plant in 1954, and of the Osh and Dzhahal-Abad repair plants in 1956.

6. To build, in 1954-1955, 21 GES with a total capacity of 10,530 kilowatts.

On Improving Supervision of Agriculture

The plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Kirgiz SSR, decrees and instructs the appropriate party, state, and agricultural organs of the republic, its oblasts, and its rayons:

1. To send, in 1954, to MTS 27 persons qualified to serve as directors, 31 to become chief zootechnicians, 36 to become chief agronomists, 40 to become chief engineers, and 61 to become repair-shop chiefs.

2. To send, in 1953-1954, to MTS, so as to serve kolkhozes, 1,480 agronomists and zootechnicians, including 900 by spring 1954, from the ranks of specialists available as a result of reorganization of the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement, Kirgiz SSR, and its local organs; specialists working in other institutions and organizations; and young graduates of agricultural vuzes and tehnikums.(2)

SOURCES

1. Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 14 Oct 53
2. Ibid., 15 Oct 53

STAT