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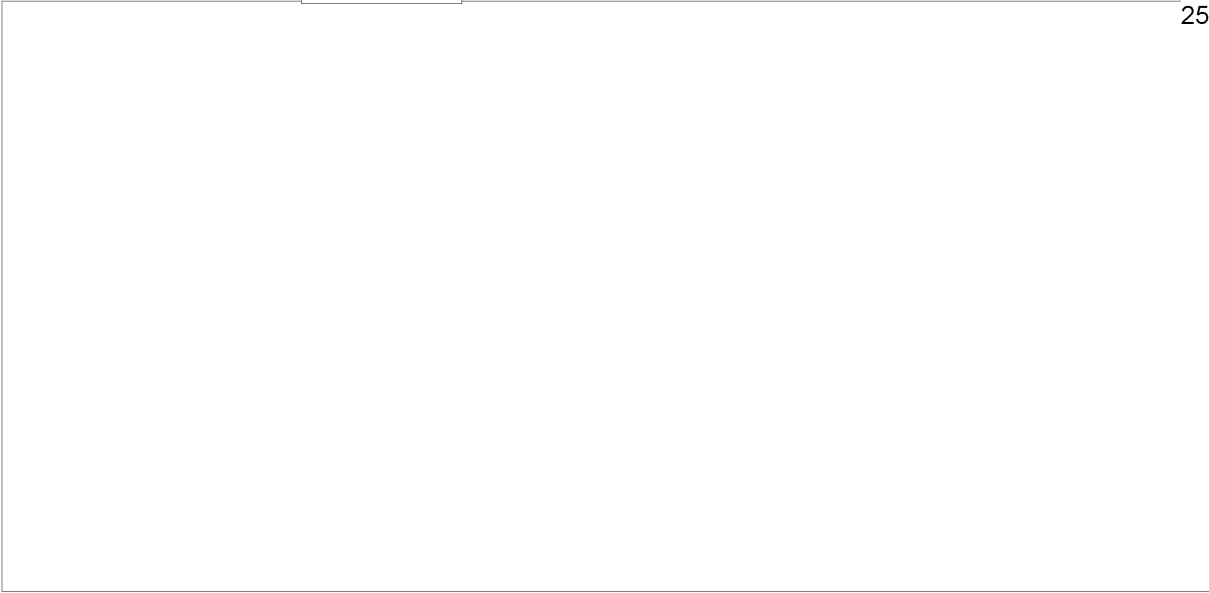
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General characteristics of Czechoslovakia's agriculture.

The area of the Czechoslovak Republic comprises 12,648,000 hectares
Land area (1948).
 Land area: 12,517,000 ha
 Arable land and orchards: 5,512,000 ha
 Permanent meadows and pastures: 2,027,000 ha
 Forests and woodlands: 4,066,000 ha
 Unused land: 600,000 ha
 Built-on area, wasteland, and other: 1,043,000 ha

The share of these areas per inhabitant equals:
 1,005 ha out of the total area of Czechoslovakia.
 0,615 ha cultivated land
 0,439 ha tilled land
 0,331 ha forest land.

Relations of crops in % of the total area:

Crops	Bohemia and Moravia	Slovakia	Czechoslovakia.
Arable land	46.16	33.40	41.27
permanent meadows	9.52	7.66	8.80
pastures	3.32	11.81	6.57
gardens	1.18	0.44	0.99
vineyards	0.09	0.26	0.16
willows	0.02	0.10	0.06
agricultural land	60.29	53.67	57.76
forests	29.54	33.61	31.89
ponds and other waters	1.04	0.87	0.98
parks	5.23	7.71	6.38
unexplored areas	3.90	4.14	3.99
Total area	100.00	100.00	100.00

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Population:

1937: 14,432,000 *)
1948: 12,339,000

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIALAgricultural population:

Year	Total population	Agricultural population	% agricultural
1930	13,998,000 *)	4,621,000	33%
1947	12,164,000	3,396,000	28%

*) without Ruthenia. Ruthenia = 12,100 km², 725,357 inhabitants. See next page.

Year	Both sexes		males		% agricult. (both sexes)	% agricult. (males)
	all occup.	agr. occup.	all occ.	agr.		
1930 (Dec.)	6,719,000	2,484,000	4,475,000	1,447,000	37%	32%
1947 (May)	5,673,000	2,183,000	3,646,000	1,120,000	38%	31%

Agricultural production and national income.

Agricultural production in Czechoslovakia constitutes 17.6% of the total national income while the industrial production makes up 50% of the national income. According to the Five Year Plan the national income has to be increased during the years 1948 - 1953 by 48%. As far as consumption per head is concerned it has to be increased by 35% as compared with the year 1948. The industrial production has to be increased during the five years by 58%; the agricultural production has to be increased by 16% as compared with the production before the war. The investments during the five year will amount to the sum of 336.2 billion crowns (Kcs). This sum will be distributed as follows:

industry 131.9 billion Kcs
agriculture 26.8 billion Kcs
building 4.6 billion Kcs.

Further, 47.1 billion Kcs will be used for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, hydrotechnical projects and other public works. In addition the investment program comprises allocations to social and other services and institutions. For commerce and tourist traffic and travel will be spent 5 billion Kcs, on housing 39.3 bil., on social welfare 8.1 bil., on health services 10.3 bil., on cultural facilities 10.2 bil. The annual total investments have to amount to 67 bil. Kcs.

Structural changes in agricultural production.

One of the fundamental changes in Czechoslovak agriculture are structural changes in production, i.e. the change concerning the change of plant and animal production in the total agricultural production. In 1948 crop production amounted to 65%, and livestock production to 35% of the total agricultural production. In 1953, that is at the end of the Five Year Plan,

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share of crop production will drop to 52%, and that of livestock production will increase to 48%, i.e. the rough value of crop and livestock production will be approximately equal. By readjusting agricultural production in this manner the requirements of national economy will be met by limiting the imports of expensive animal products and importing fodder instead. This transformation of production also means a change in the composition of plant production itself. The sowing area of bread grain is being limited, and areas of feeding grain, potatoes, sugar beet, and forage are being increased.

PART I. PRODUCTION.**Index numbers of agricultural production.**

Pre-war (1934 - 1938) = 100

Food			All commodities		
1946/47	1947/48	1948/49	1946/47	1947/48	1948/49
84	67	78	84	67	78

This index is based on the estimates of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. Food index relates to the gross production of crops and livestock products for human consumption. Feed-stuffs used in livestock production are deducted to avoid double counting. All commodities index includes, in addition to the food index, non-food agricultural commodities such as fibers, tobacco, and industrial oils.

Crops.

During the war and in the immediately post-war years the area under cereal crops increased at the expense of roots. It is realized that for well balanced crop rotations the relation of the cereal crop to other agricultural crops should not exceed 50%. In Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia cereals covered in the year 1937 57% of the arable land. In 1948 the area of cereal crops dropped to 49.2% and in 1949 it covered only 48.8%. In 1953 the sowing area of wheat will be decreased by 5% as compared to 1948, that of rye and wheat, and rye mixture by 20%, whilst the area of barley will be increased by 11%, oats by 4.5%, potatoes by 6%, and forage by 5.2%.

Average yields per hectare (1948).

Wheat	17.6	quintals
rye	16.8	"
barley	17.6	"
oats	17.3	"
corn	22.5	"
early potatoes	100.0	"
second early potatoes	140.0	"
late potatoes	133.3	"
sugar beet	253.6	"
oil seeds	6.0	"

According to the official report of Czechoslovak government all these yields are under the average of the years 1935-1937 with the exception of corn, oil seeds, and sugar beet. In 1953 these yields are to be increased in comparison with pre-war years as follows: wheat 14.6%, rye by 11%, barley by 8.8%, oats by 14.1%, potatoes by 13.0%, sugar beet by 2.0%.

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TABLE I.1. CROPS.

Categories and Crops.	AREA				PRODUCTION.			
	Average 1934-36	1947	1948	1949	1934-36	1947	1948	1949
..... 1,000 hectares 1,000 metric tons			
Oats	748	590	612	689	1,232	724	908	1,107
Wheat	882	637	669	796	1,503	854	1,398	1,573
Malts	82	111	120	107	173	115	252	231
Barley	653	570	585	570	1,109	669	923	1,116
Rye	978	709	727	708	1,568	988	1,124	1,339
Dry beans	5	5	4	10	6	4	6	6
Potatoes	715	600	551	584	9,635	4,678	6,578	6,263
Sugar beets	163	183	182	194	4,684	2,407	4,463	4,446
Sugar (Raw value)					633	360	651	
Hops	11.3	8.6	8.6	...	9.7	4.7	4.9	...
Fruits	...	34,686.6	40,000	...	474.8	474.8	450.0	...
		... (thousand trees) ...						

• Preliminary figures.

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TABLE 10.1 OILSEEDS. AREA AND PRODUCTION.

Category and Group	AREA					PRODUCTION				
	Average 1954-56	1947	1948	1949	1954-56	1947	1948	1949		
 1,000 hectares 1,000 metric tons				
Soybeans	1	...	2	...	1	...	2			
Linseed	15	19	25		6	5	10			
Kamposol	3	7	5	30	2.9	2.3	3.4			
Rapeseed	5	16	5		7	8	4			
Sunflower	28	7	7		6	4	7			
Other	28			10	..		9.3			

• Preliminary figures.

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CONFIDENTIALCommodity notes.**Wheat:**

It is planned to increase the consumption of wheat flour at the expense of rye flour. As the sowing area of wheat is decreased, the average yield per 1 hectare will have to be increased to 20 quintals. However, the production of bread cereals will not meet the consumption requirements, and wheat will have to be imported.

Rye:

With the reduced consumption of rye bread it will be possible to reduce further the sowing area of rye. The average yield per hectare will have to be increased to 18 quintals.

Barley:

The area of spring barley is going to be extended. The average yield per hectare is planned to 17.7 quintals. In the plant breeding plan barley seed breeding will cover 9,000 ha of land. Barley is grown not only for domestic consumption but also for exports (malt).

Oats:

The area of oats was somewhat larger in 1949 as compared with 1948 and further small increase is planned.

Corn (maize):

The area of maize will be increased in the Five Year Plan. The planned yield for 1949 was 23 quintals per hectare.

Roots:

The production of root crops will be increased in the Five Year Plan.

Potatoes:

The area of potatoes will be increased by 6%. Much attention is given to the cultivation of industrial potatoes. The area of industrial potatoes as compared with 1948 was almost doubled.

Sugar beets:

The production of sugar beet will be somewhat increased. At the end of the Five Year Plan the production of sugar beet will be increased by 17% over that in 1948. An increase of sugar exports is planned.

Oil crops:

All state farms, farms under communal administration as well as co-operative farms and church farms must use 10% of their arable land for the cultivation of oil seeds. Other farms farming more than 20 ha must sow oil seeds on 3% of their arable land. The area in oil seeds may be extended at the expense of any other crop. The areas for oil seeds were set for the year 1948/49 as follows:

winter rape	15,000 hectares
poppy	10,000 "
must rd	6,000 "

Flax:

The sowing area of flax was set in 1949 at 30,000 hectares.

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Fruit growing:

According to the official sources the present fruit harvest amounts to 450,000 tons. It is planned to increase it to 1,000,000 tons in the next 10 years. Within the Five Year Plan it is expected that the average fruit harvest will reach 700,000 tons. To achieve this the number of fruit trees will have to be increased from the present 40 million to 60 million trees within the next 10 years.

CONFIDENTIAL**B. Livestock.**

The present agricultural plan in Czechoslovakia puts a special emphasis on the livestock production. The following increase in % as compared with 1948 is planned for 1953:

Cattle	28%
cows only	25%
swine Hogs	52%
sows only	41%
hens	42%

The increase is higher in pigs than in cattle. The numbers of poultry are expected to increase considerably. The numbers of horses will, according to the plan, be decreased as a result of the planned mechanization. In order to achieve these numbers it is necessary to increase the supply of feeding stuffs, particularly by imports of fish- and meatmeals. It is planned that the production of livestock products will increase within the Five Year Plan by 86%. According to the Plan the production of beef will be increased by 52%, the production of pork by 77%, the production of milk by 116%, and production of eggs by 114%. The increase in the numbers of calves is planned so that the 1948/49 number of calves (1,470,000) is to reach in 1953 about ~~1,645,800~~ 1,645,800 heads. The numbers of calves slaughtered will be increased from 613,000 to 724,000 heads.

Planned numbers and weight of slaughter animals.

The number of slaughter animals in 1,000 heads:

Cattle	1948	1953
pigs Hogs	603	856
	3,520	4,419

Slaughtering weight of animals in kilograms:

Cattle	1948	1953
pigs Hogs	400	427.5
	80	115

Meat production in 1,000 tons of live weight:

Beef	1948	1953
Fork	241.2	365.9
	281.6	497.5

Milk production in hl

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egg production in million pieces

920.00	1,967.5
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Improvement in milk supply has to be achieved by the increase of the numbers of milk cows and by increase of milk yields, which is to go up

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The 1953 meat production target of 290 thousand tons in excess of 1948, or a total of about 615 thousand tons is probably exaggerated. Even if this goal includes poultry meat it would mean an increase of about 25 to 30% over the prewar volume, and it is doubtful that it can be reached. In an attempt to meet the goal the Czechoslovak government plans to increase indigenous feed production. Coarse grains alone are to be raised by 35% over the prewar level. An increase of this magnitude will, not, of course, permit the projected expansion of meat production unless there are heavy imports of feedstuffs. This is particularly true in view of the fact that the target for 1953 milk production is set at a figure somewhat higher than the prewar average.

Pig fattening stations/Giants/.

To increase speedily the production of pork, large pig fattening stations are organized. These are usually attached to state farms, various types of co-operatives, etc. According to plan these stations will fatten in 1950 300,000 - 380,000 pigs.

These large fattening stations were sharply criticised by agricultural experts who recently escaped from Czechoslovakia. They maintain that these stations (called giants) are highly uneconomical. The production cost of 1 kg live weight in such a station will amount to 52.-Kcs (more than \$ 1.-). On a privately owned farm the production cost of 1 kg live weight is considerably lower and averages 30.Kcs for 1 kg. It is very uneconomical if feedstuffs and pigs will have to be transported on long distances.

The agricultural experts believe, however, that the economic aspect of this question is rather secondary, because the system of these large feeding stations was dictated primarily by military considerations, and has to assure a flowing supply for the military in the case of war.

The largest of these feeding stations was built in Smirice in the regional district of Hradec Kralove. Its yearly production is now about 30,000 heads. It is planned an increase within a short time to 90,000 - 100,000 heads a year. For the time being only one third of the planned giant stations was already built. The giant feeding stations are being complemented by the construction of plants for canned meat. It is worth mentioning that these large feeding stations were planned already before the Five Year Plan, and, thus, before the February coup in 1948. They are to be considered as a part of the intended economic and military integration of Czechoslovakia into the Soviet sphere which has been going on since 1945.

Livestock numbers

see Table II.

Meat production

see Table III.

Production of fats

see Table IV.

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Production of milk etc. *T. 10. 17*

Classification	1937/38	1945/46	1946/47	1947/48	1948/49	Plan 1953
Horses	(Jan. 1937) 662,000	(Jan. 1946) 649,000	683,000	630,000	640,000	
Mules and Asses	(Jan. 1939) 1,000	4,000	2,000	2,000		
Cattle	(Jan. 1939) 4,286,000	3,812,033	4,142,867	3,974,851	3,274,967	4,400,000
Cows only	(1934-38) 2,374,000	2,002,670	2,058,628	1,846,139	1,887,000	2,350,000
Sheep	(Jan. 1939) 519,000	510,319	490,505	386,250	(Jan. 1949) 458,693
Pigs	(Jan. 1938) 3,538,000	2,125,754	2,362,151	2,944,447	(Jan. 1949) 3,242,000	4,050,000
Goats	(Jan. 1937) 1,046,000	1,595,000	1,310,700	1,115,106	922,333	
Chickens	(1934-1938) 15,584,000	(Jan. 1946) 15,766,983	(Jan. 1947) 10,699,144	(Jan. 1948) 13,000,000	(Jan. 1949) 13,736,000	18,500,000
Poultry	(July 1937) 32,098,000	(February 46) 22,436,000	(July 1947) 26,136,000	(Jan. 1948) 13,374,000	(July 1948) 26,281,000	

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S A M P L E III. 1 M E A S . P R O D U C T I O N .

Classification	Present	1947	1948	Plan 1953
..... Standard weights tons				
Beef and veal	211	241	118	365.900)
Pork	218	172	139	497.500)
Mutton and Lamb	4	4	1
Total meats)	433	420	258	

e) Total meat production includes beef and veal, pork, mutton, lamb and goat meat in terms of carcasses or dressed weight. Carcass weight refers to the weight following the normal dressing and chilling of the carcass.

oo) Live weight.

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TABLE IV. : P A R T S and O I L S . PRODUCTION.

Types of fats and oils	Present	
	1933-1937	1948
	Thousand metric tons oil equivalent	
Total	145	90
Butter	70	35
Pig fat	53	35
Other slaughter fats	12	8
Soybeans	1	-
Flax seed	1	2
Other vegetable seed (Poppy, rape, sunflower, mustard, hemp.)	8	10

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TABLE *V* MILK and EGGS - PRODUCTION.

L./ M I L K (Thousand metric tons).

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
				I-VI	VII
				VII	VIII
				VIII	IX
				IX	X
				X	XI
				XI	XII
				XII	...

D. / E G G S .

In 1947 approximately 390 million eggs were delivered and approximately 31 million eggs were imported. It is estimated that in 1948 (including imports) approximately 490 million eggs were available.

The planned egg production for 1953 in million pieces is 1,967.5.

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TABLE 1: COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS - PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

1,000 metric tons

Category	P R O D U C T I O N				C O N S U M P T I O N			
	1938	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1938	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
Phosphoric Acid	47.3	44.9	53.6	61.4	44.9	44.9	55.2	58.2
Potash Fertilizers	-	-	-	-	28.9	70.3	59.5	24.5
Nitrogenous Fertilizers	24.5*	21.9	27.1	30.0	20.4	26.8	27.1	30.0

* / 1937/1938.

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CONFIDENTIALMechanization in agriculture.

It is estimated that there were approximately 19,000 tractors used in Czechoslovak agriculture in 1948. According to official Czechoslovak reports the agriculture received during the Two Year Plan the following agricultural machines:

Tractors	10,000
tractor ploughs	12,700
mowers	19,000
binders	5,000
milking machines and others	9,000.

At the beginning of 1949 about 22,000 tractors already worked in the agriculture, together with 2,000 tractor ploughs, 110,000 mowers 25,000 binders, and 9,000 milking machines. Czechoslovakia produces at present about 1,000 tractors a month 40% of which are exported.

During the Five Year Plan the annual allocation of agricultural machines will be smaller than in the Two Year Plan. All heavy and medium size machines will be supplied with priority to State tractor stations, State farms, and united agricultural co-operatives. During the Five Year Plan the agriculture is going to be supplied with further 30,000 tractors so that in 1953 the Czechoslovak agriculture will have 40,000 - 45,000 tractors. The ratio of tractors to arable land will be 1 tractor for 125 hectares of arable land or 172 hectares of agricultural land. Besides tractors 26,700 trailers will be supplied, 35,000 sets of cultivation equipment, 106,250 harvesting equipment out of which 20,000 are tractor drawn binders a 10,000 horse drawn binders, 20,000 milking machines, 750,000 electromotors and various other equipment in the value of 40 million Kcs.

Agricultural machinery stations.

Much importance was attached to setting up new agricultural machinery stations; in the year 1947 about 78 such stations were set up. Now, - according to recent reports of refugees from Czechoslovakia - these machinery stations are being set up in all districts. All private tractors above 20 HP were confiscated, and are being concentrated in these machinery stations. The agricultural experts believe that this is another kind of military preparation the purpose of which is to assure a speedy mobilization of all available tractors. Every district machinery station has about 200 tractors at its disposal. The number of the local machinery stations will reach during the Five Year Plan 7,500.

State Agricultural Machinery Stations:

Czechoslovakia has at present (1948/49) 234 State agricultural machinery stations. Further stations are planned during the Five Year Plan. The task of these stations is to help everywhere where through the shortage of machinery or labor help is needed. They help, primarily, the local machinery co-operatives. The state agricultural machinery stations are equipped with repair shops.

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CONFIDENTIALCritical examination of the production figures.

The agricultural production in Czechoslovakia is -according to the tables I, Ia, II, III, and IV- approximately by 25% lower than in the pre-war years. The index numbers for 1946/49 are 78 for production of food as well for other agricultural commodities (prewar 1934-1938 = 100). It may be assumed that the real figures are still lower because there was in Czechoslovakia since 1945 a visible trend to exaggerate the successes of a "people's democracy" even in the economic field. The decline in agricultural productivity is due only partly to the general dislocation of economy during World War II. In Czechoslovakia there were several other factors which affected the economy and wrought a considerable amount of damage to the agriculture. In the following paragraphs I mentioned some of the most important causes of the decline in the agricultural production:

1.) The wholesale transfer of the German population from Czechoslovakia in 1945 left about 1.5 million hectares of farm land without cultivators. It was practically impossible to find the necessary manpower to replace the expelled farmers and agricultural workers. This is particularly true in view of the fact that most of the agricultural area inhabited by the Germans was difficult to cultivate because of the mountainous character of the land. People who moved into these areas had no familiarity with the soil and mostly rough climate and soon left work. There are still thousands and thousands of abandoned farms in the border region of Czechoslovakia resembling to ghost villages with dilapidated houses and farm buildings, broken and rusty farm machines, ~~overgrown~~ fields overgrown with weed etc. Many thousands of hectares of farm land in this region were turned into pastures under co-operative system regardless of the loss caused to the national economy.

2.) Lack of man-power. For several decades before the last war the migration of country people into the towns was increasing, and particularly after May 1945 further tens of thousands of workers left our agriculture. The majority of agricultural workers settled down in the border districts in profitable professions or left for other more agreeable jobs. It was impossible to find among the depleted numbers of agricultural workers persons who would be willing to work cultivate the 1.5 million hectares of the former German farm land. Some steps have been taken to overcome this difficult situation. In the course of the year 1947 nearly 80,000 workers from home sources and primarily from abroad were enrolled into agriculture. These foreign workers were, however, of merely a temporary assistance. In 1948 the demand for farm workers was extremely high, especially the shortage of permanent farm labourers is most serious. The farmers and their wives are overloaded with work, and they hardly can fulfill the compulsory deliveries fixed purposely so high as to make the private farming impossible. The mechanization of agriculture is far from satisfactory. (I am dealing with the mechanization of agriculture in a special paragraph.) The lack of seasonal agricultural labourers has to be overcome by brigades the purpose of which is, however, political and not economic.

3.) As far as the yield pro hectare is concerned it is necessary to note that the soil was considerably exhausted during the war and after the war. The supply of farm-produced fertilizers has suffered

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through the fall in cattle numbers, and through the shortage of feed-stuffs, which has reduced the quality of the animal manure. Furthermore, the emphasis on crops for direct human consumption has caused a reduction in green crops for manuring. The supply of commercial fertilisers is still insufficient, and their distribution is mostly used for political purposes. I have included a special table showing the production and consumption of the most important commercial fertilisers.

4.) The agricultural production was seriously affected by the negative attitude of peasants towards the Communist dominated regime which seized power in Czechoslovakia in May 1945 under the name of the National Front. Like in all countries behind the Iron Curtain, the government of the National Front in Czechoslovakia from the very first days tended to break the peasantry as a political factor, and thus paved the way for the complete subjugation of the country by Soviet Russia. The peasants this rule by steadily increasing sabotage which is maintaining these days as the answer to the gradual collectivisation. There is a great probability that the output of agriculture would be considerably higher, if the peasants could be induced to collaborate with the regime.

5.) The unfavorable weather conditions in 1947 affected both the crops and particularly the livestock program. According to an official report of the Czechoslovak government, the harvest of bread cereals amounted only to 67%, feeding cereals to 73%, potatoes to 48%, and sugar beet to 50% of the planned amounts. The sowing for 1948 harvest was carried out with difficulties caused by the dry year 1947. The effects of the 1947 drought affected badly the livestock numbers. On July 1, 1948 the numbers of cattle as compared with the plan were 11% lower, cows by 10% lower, pigs by 24%. The production of beef in the first half of the year 1948 amounted only to 46,327 tons instead of the planned 80,000 tons, in other words to mere 58%. Production of ham pork to 71,382 instead of 133,000 tons or to 54%; of milk to 10 million instead of 16 million hectolitres, or 62%. We must not overestimate the consequences of the 1947 drought, which are to accuse the failure of the Communist planned economy. Nevertheless, a certain -surely not negligible- amount of trouble was undoubtedly caused by the unfavorable weather conditions in 1947. The official estimate of the damage in agriculture caused by the bad year 1947 is approximately 15 billion Kcs.

6.) All data on Czechoslovakia in the crop and livestock tables (even for the prewar period) pertain to present boundaries. They therefore exclude Ruthenia (12,100 km²) which was ceded to Soviet Russia in 1945. I included a special table showing area and production data on principal crops as well a table with figures on livestock numbers. If we take in consideration the prewar boundaries of Czechoslovakia the absolute figures of agricultural production before the war are considerably higher.

Despite the fact that the present figures of the agricultural production are lower than those from before the war, it is to be presumed that they are still sufficient for the home consumption, and that there is a great probability that considerable amounts of food are be-

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ing set apart and stockpiled. The present standard of living is so low as compared with the prewar figures that it cannot be explained by the lower production in agriculture. The official explanation that only the standard of living of a certain class has declined, and that there are, on the average, more people, particularly the workers, better off now than before the war, is untenable. This argument which seems to be believed in certain circles even here in the United States, is absolutely false. Whoever knows the situation in Czechoslovakia - I mean the present one as the one before the war - is aware of the fact that even the workers were considerably better off before the war than now. In the chapter about the food consumption I will show that in the estimate of the Food and Agricultural Organization that the available food supply is not lower, and that, on the contrary, in certain cases is higher than before the war. Therefore, it must be assumed that this food supply is vanishing somewhere, and that - in my opinion - there are only two possible explanations of this phenomenon. (The only exception is the fat supply which the shortage of which seems to be genuine.)

of
fats

Production targets for 1953.

In the preceding paragraphs I mentioned the targets of the Five Year Plan in agriculture. I do not believe it will be possible to attain the targets set forth in the plan. The collectivization of agriculture that is speedily going on will hardly raise the present level of the agricultural production. On the other hand, the present output will not be - in my opinion - considerably affected, and I do not think that some sudden collapse of the economic system is to be expected. It is true that in Soviet Russia the forcible collectivization of agriculture led to a disaster. The methods used in Czechoslovakia, however, are much cleverer than they were in Russia, and therefore they are much more dangerous. The Communists use in agriculture the same methods as in other branches of the economic life, and these consist in a gradual socialization of economy. The Czechoslovak industry was socialized already in 1945, the wholesale trade was socialized in 1947 (at least in the main commodities), the first ~~monopolizations~~ monopolizations of imports were carried out in 1947, etc. The agriculture was affected already before February 1948 by a ~~wholesale~~ land-reform which confiscated all farms above 50 hectares. After February the limit was set up to 15 hectares. The collectivization is gradual and is being carried out by forming "voluntary" agricultural co-operatives or State farms. By a series of ingenious measures of making it more difficult, and even impossible, to carry on as individual farmers, the government seeks to make them abandon their properties which are being then included in the state farms or co-operatives. This method is gradual as to avoid serious repercussions on the country's economy. Without any doubt the food supply in Czechoslovakia will remain very low, but will probably be sufficient for the meagre diet of the population as it is in other countries in the Soviet orbit, where the economy had been converted towards the production of war material.

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CONFIDENTIALCrops and livestock figures.

The following table shows a comparison between the official statistics (published by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, Czechoslovak government, National Bank of Czechoslovakia, U.S. Department of Agriculture etc.) with the confidential data in my possession. It is very interesting to note that these figures are nearly identical, and that there are only slight differences which can be easily explained by the differences of time when these statistics were taken. As there can be hardly any doubt as far as the reliability of figures in the confidential documents is concerned, it is to be assumed that also the other official production figures supplied by official sources do not considerably differ from the reality. A very important conclusion, therefore, can be drawn from the comparison of the consumption figures where the difference between official and confidential figures is striking. I shall deal with this matter later. The table shows the production in the economic year 1948/49.

TABLE : C r o p s (Production in metric tons.)
/1948-49/

Classification	Official figures	Confidential figures
Wheat	1,413,000	1,545,610
Rye	1,339,000	1,227,230
Barley	1,116,000	1,021,010
Oats	1,167,000	1,131,950
Corn (maize)	231,000	257,420
Sugar beet	4,446,000	3,732,505*)

*) Refers only to Bohemia and Moravia - without Slovakia!

TABLE : L i v e s t o c k n u m b e r s (heads)
/1948-49/

Classification	Official figures	Confidential figures
Horses	610,000	620,000
Pigs (incl. sows)	3,212,000	3,874,563
Cattle	3,274,000	3,600,000
Sheep	458,693	520,000
Goats	922,333	1,092,000
Poultry	26,281,000 *)	34,450,000 **)

*) Chickens

**) All poultry.

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CONFIDENTIALPART II. CONSUMPTION.

The most controversial issue of the food situation in Czechoslovakia is the consumption. The abandonment of the principle of equality in the provision of the population with food, and the introduction of privileged rationing of food, many different categories of consumers, the incessant changes in food rations, the political purposes of official statistics, etc, make a reliable estimate of the average food consumption in Czechoslovakia extremely difficult.

C
Categories of consumers in Czechoslovakia.

The total number of population registered for food rationing in Czechoslovakia ranged in 1947/48 between 12,170,000 and 12,325,000. The consumers are divided into four main age groups, from 0 to 6 years, from 6 to 12 years, from 12 to 20 years, and consumers over 20 years. Within the division of population into the age groups further differentiation of consumers is made taking in account whether they are producers of agricultural products, whether they are doing heavier work, whether the physiological character of the consumers requires special rations, etc. There is a special category of selfsuppliers, who produce their own grain, milk, butter, meat and fats, eggs and potatoes. Special rations are given to pregnant women and nursing mothers, to certain categories of sick people in ambulatory treatment (diabetes, tbc, etc.) Consumers engaged in heavy physical work or work dangerous to the health form priority groups of heavy workers, very heavy workers, miners and iron plant workers, workers working in heat and dust, auxiliary agricultural workers, short term working brigades, workers in food industries, those working with infectious diseases and poisons, nurses in tbc. hospitals, social workers, medical men and nurses in lung clinics, and blood donors.

Special allowances are granted to hospitals, nursing homes, health institutions etc., work canteens and camp kitchens. Small additional rations are allocated to hotels and restaurants.

Food rations.Bread cereals.

In 1948/49 the rations have been fixed so that children below six years were receiving 6,000 grams, children between six and twelve 10,500 gr., adolescents between twelve and twenty 14,500 gr, salary earners above twenty years of age 13,000 gr., and other persons 10,500 gr. a month.

Meat.

Meat rations in Czechoslovakia have been changed more often than the bread rations. The highest meat ration in 1948 was 700 gr, 1,400 gr, 2,000 gr, and 1,500 gr. This was however only for a very short time, and food rations were for the most part of the year considerably lower. In some periods a further part of meat rations was replaced with eggs.

Fats.

In September 1948 the total fat ration for children between six

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and twelve years was fixed at 1195g, for adolescents between twelve and twenty years at 1145g, for salary earners above twenty years at 880g, and for all others at 780 g a month.

Milk and milk products.

The milk rations in July 1947 were for the consumers group up to 6 years $3/4$ litre, for the group of 6 - 12 years $1/2$ litre, and for other consumers $1/8$ litre per day. But already in September the ration for adult consumers was reduced to $1/16$ l per day, and from December onwards no milk could be supplied to grown-up consumers. Since October 1947 a cheese ration of 100gr per month was introduced and was maintained only with exceptions. Cottage cheese was supplied only to children up to 6 years.

Eggs.

In 1947 the consumer group of 0 to 6 years received 124, the group of 6 to 12 years 100, the group of 12 to 20 years 51, and all other customers 41 eggs a year.

Sugar.

In 1948 the monthly sugar ration for adults was 1,200 gr.

Potatoes.

The monthly ration from October 1947 onwards was 6 kg per person.

Other rationed food.

In 1947 vegetable rationing was introduced. Ration coupons were introduced for garlic, onions, cabbage, and early potatoes. Only children under 6 years received small allocation of cocoa and chocolate. Fruits were distributed on ration coupons, too. Commodities like coffee and tea were distributed occasionally - for Christmas or Easter. The salt ration was 250gr per person a month. Very few foods were without ration tickets in 1948 in Czechoslovakia.

State food market.

In 1949 a state food market was introduced where it is possible to buy food at extremely high prices. I do not intend to deal in the frame of this study with price questions, and only for illustrative I should like to mention that according to an official CARE estimate a CARE food package in the value of \$10.00 would cost in Czechoslovakia on the free market about \$50 - 60. Only very limited number of customers can afford to buy food in the free market stores. However, certain categories of consumers were entirely excluded from the rationed food, and are forced to buy food in the state stores.

The National Food Plan.

According to the Five Year Plan the total increase of consumption per head will amount to 35% as compared with the year 1948. With regard to the calories, the plan provides for an increase of 7.15% so that in 1953 the consumption per capita would be approximately 20% higher than before the war. According to a Czechoslovak government estimate the per capita food consumption was approximately 2,800 calories in Bohemia and Moravia, and 2,400 calories in the year 1947. For 1949 this consumption was planned as 2,992 calories in the Czech provinces, and 2,917 calories in Slovakia.

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TABLE VII

Population: 15,800,000

1934-1938

Date: August 1938

(thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	Production	Exports	Imports	Avail- able supply	D i e t r i b u t i o n			Food gross	Food net	Per cap. Kilogr. per year	
					feed	seed	waste				
Grain											
wheat	1550	66	51	1565	79	163	10	45	1266	957	76
rye	1596	1	43	1640	232	200	20	50	1136	910	59
barley	1112	46		1066	639	120	250	30	27	19	1.3
oats	1236	20		1216	1032	150		36			
maize	269	1	neg.	400	360.5	15		12	12.5		10
millets	10			10	9	1					
Meat											
beef	10289	2	7	10280	4169	1570	500	1500	2415	2415	120
veal	4664			4664	510		4154				22.4
lamb	598	228		370					356	356	19
pork	27	1	6	26	9	7			19	19	1.1
Vegetables											
potatoes	720	3	58	717			10	140	625	625	46
fruits	620	5	131	484			10	100	636	636	42.1
Wool & offals											
wool	167		2	169					169	169	11.1
skins	39			39					39	39	2.6
hides	178		15	192					192	192	12.2
bones & other	6			6					6	6	0.4
penalty	5			5					5	5	0.3
offals	46			46					46	46	2.3
Other											
rice	110		5	115					115	115	7.4
oil	3		15	18					18	18	1.3
Fats & oils											
total											10.1
veg. oils (ind. seeds)	9.5			104.5					55	55	3.6
veg. oils (imp. seeds)				75.2					22	22	1.5
veg. oils (imp. seeds)				19.8					74	74	4.9
marine & whale oil				27.0					45	45	3.0
butter	74			75					74	74	4.9
lard	35			47					45	45	3.0
salol	10			12					11	11	0.7

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Population: 18,807,000
Date: Dec, 1948

TABLE 1. F. A. O. FOOD BALANCE SHEET / (supplied)

1948 - 1949

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	Production	Exports	Imports	Available supply	Distribution				Per cap. con- sumption		
					Food	Seed	waste	Food			
				available	for	for	for	for	per year		
Grains total	1397	-	350	2744	150	310	35	100	2149	1719	138.5
Wheat	1127	-	-	1127	436	130	307	27	10	6	0.5
Rye	907	5	30	893	726	112	20	35	-	-	-
Barley	893	-	20	117	107	5	-	5	-	-	-
Oats	117	-	18	15	15	2	-	1	-	-	-
Oats & Barley Mixture	18	-	350	636	590	30	6	10	-	-	-
Melons	306	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maize *	-	-	56	6516	2776	1100	290	590	1600	1600	145.1
Potatoes	4329	45	-	4329	-	-	4109	220	-	-	-
Sugarbeet	565	180	-	307	5	-	55	247	247	247	1919
Sugar (refined)	32	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	32	32	2.5
Pulses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables	642	-	-	642	-	-	5	70	567	567	45.7
Fruits	147	-	30	177	-	-	-	-	177	177	14.3
Meat & offals total	160	-	15	175	-	-	-	-	175	175	14.1
Beef & veal	3	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	0.3
Pork	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	0.4
Mutton & lamb	35	-	8	43	-	-	-	-	43	43	3.5
Rabbit & game	18	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	18	18	1.5
Poultry	69	-	6	75	-	-	-	-	75	75	6.0
Offals	5	-	48	53	-	-	-	-	53	53	4.3
Oils & Fats total	8.5	-	55	64	-	-	10	-	94	94	11.2
Vegetable oils	28	-	25	53	-	-	-	-	53	53	4.4
Butter	35	-	-	35	-	-	6	-	29	29	2.3
Lard	4	-	8	4	-	-	2	-	2	2	0.2
Tallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marine & whale oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* / Including pure and associate cultures.

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Population (1976): 15,100,000.
 (1966): 12,407,000.

TABLE IV - CONSUMPTION
 (according to the Balance Sheets of the F.A.O.)

General notes: tons unless otherwise stated.

Commodity	Total consumption (mt)		Per capita consumption	
	1966	1976	1966	1976
Cereals total	1,924.0	1,750.0	127.4	115.9
Wheat & rye	1,577.0	1,719.0	104.4	114.5
Barley	19.0	6.0	1.3	0.5
Millets	12.5	-	0.8	-
Others	205.5	5.0	13.9	0.4
Potatoes	2,415.0	1,500.0	160.0	100.0
Sugars (refined)	376.0	267.0	24.9	17.7
Fats	19.0	32.0	1.3	2.1
Vegetables	629.0	-	42.0	0.0
Fruits	636.0	461.0	42.1	30.8
Meat total	489.0	424.0	32.0	28.1
Beef & veal	208.0	177.0	13.7	11.7
Pork	192.0	175.0	12.7	11.6
Mutton & lamb	6.0	4.0	0.4	0.3
Horse, game, other	5.0	5.0	0.3	0.3
Poultry	46.0	43.0	3.1	2.8
Offals	12.0	18.0	0.8	1.2
Eggs	115.0	72.0	7.6	4.8
Milk	18.0	52.0	1.2	3.4
Fats total	207.0	138.0	13.7	9.2
Vegetable fats	77.0	54.0	5.1	3.6
Butter	79.0	51.0	5.2	3.4
Lard	45.0	29.0	3.0	1.9
Tallow	11.0	2.0	0.7	0.1
Marine-whale oil	22.0	-	1.5	-

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Table X. Caloric level and supplies of major foodstuffs (kilogram per person per year)
Prewar and 1946 - 47.

Foodstuff	Y e a r	
	1934-38	1946-47
Bread grains	124.3	137.4
Rice	3.9	-
Coarse grains	2.0	-
Total all grains	130.2	137.4
Potatoes	160.0	153.6
Sugar	22.2	22.4
Fats & Oils	12.1	8.1
Meat	33.3	35.1
Milk	106.2	217.4
Cheese	3.0	1.2
Eggs	7.6	4.6
Fish	1.2	0.2

Calories per person
per day - total :

1934 - 38	2,608
1946 - 47	2,607

See F.A.O. publication:
European program of agricultural reconstruction and development.
Washington - Geneva, June 1948.

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CONFIDENTIAL**Table X : Estimated feed utilization.**

Feedstuffs	Quantities fed		
	1934/35 - 38/39	1946/47	1947/48
(..thousand metric tons ..)			
Concentrates			
bread grain	305	-	-
coarse grain	1,835	1,270	1,611
grain offals	541	300	384
oilcake	80	28	84
pulses	50	-	-
molasses	52	50	30
meatmeal, fish-meal etc.	20	12	12
Coarse fodder			
potatoes	1,170	2,955	1,500
sugarbeets	510	496	200
mangels	3,913	3,484	1,748
turnips, kohlrabi	198	212	74
carrots	58	32	12
hay	6,010	4,343	2,923
st raw	2,615	1,794	1,560
Milk and whey			
whole milk	422	300	241
skim milk	1,100	270	160
whey	20	75	70

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CONFIDENTIALCritical examination of the consumption figures.Meat.

According to the confidential sources the total meat consumption, that is meat consumption on ration cards + meat without ration cards was 255,000 tons in 1948, and the estimate for 1949 amounted to 280,280 tons. The FAO figures give the total consumption of meat in 1948/49 as 322,000 tons. This consumption refers, of course, to the economic year beginning July 1 to June 30. To facilitate comparison we must take the average of the confidential figures for 1948 and 1949.

255,000 tons
<u>280,280 tons</u>
535,280 tons

$535,280 : 2 = 267,640$ tons a year.

The difference between the FAO balance sheet figures and those contained in the confidential documents is therefore

322,000 tons
<u>- 267,640 tons</u>

54,360 tons or about one sixth.

The FAO figures are based on the assumption that all (or the most part) of the available food supply of meat was consumed. Consequently, what is set out here is not a picture of what was consumed or will be consumed, but it is a picture of available supply for human consumption. The confidential figures the reliability of which can hardly be doubted show that only 5/6 of the available meat supply were consumed.

Fats.

Consumption of fats in 1948 - according to the confidential sources was approximately 117,365 tons

Estimate for 1949 130,405

Average for 48/49 = $247,770 : 2 = 123,885$ tons a year.

The FAO estimate for the same period is 138,000 tons.

The difference between these figures is therefore

138,000
<u>-123,885</u>

14,115 tons, or about 10%.

Consequently, it is to be assumed that from the available supply of fats only 9/10 were consumed. The difference between the FAO figures and those from the confidential sources is not very high in this case, but we must realize that fat supplies continue to be a bottle-neck in the Czechoslovak food supply system.

Other commodities.

As far as other commodities are concerned I am convinced that the actual consumption is lower than given in the FAO figures, and therefore that the FAO estimates refer again to the potential consumption, in other words to the available supply of food which could be consumed. This is particularly obvious when we compare the prewar consumption with the present figures as given in the tables. In these tables the post war consumption is nearly as high - or often higher - than before the war. However, everyone who knows the real situation in Czechoslovakia must confess that the post-war standard of general consumption

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in Czechoslovakia is considerably lower than before the war. The Communist propaganda tries to explain this disagreeable fact with the assertion that more people, primarily workers, participate in the available food supply than before the war. That is, of course, not true. The actual consumption among workers is much lower than before the war. If we take the per capita consumption of meat for instance, we find in the FAO tables that it averaged to 34.1 kg per person per year, that is about 2.8 kg per month. We know that there are several categories of consumers in the Czechoslovak rationing system with the meat ration ranging between 700 - 2,000 gr. a month (with some addition for heavy and extra heavy workers.) It would be impossible to deduce from these figures that the average per caput meat consumption is 2.8 kg a month. Still more unprobable are these figures of the per capita consumption in other commodities like milk and eggs. (See paragraphs about milk and egg rations).

Conclusions.

Now, we have to deal with the question where is this food vanishing to?

There are three possible explanations for this phenomenon.

- 1.) This food serves to supply the state free market.
- 2.) The food was secretly exported.
- 3.) The food is being stockpiled.

We have seen in the previous paragraphs that there was more food available in Czechoslovakia in 1948-49 than was actually consumed. ad 1.) This possibility does not apply for the year 1948 and the first months of 1949 with regard to the fact that the official free market was introduced not sooner than 1949.

ad 2.) There were many rumors in Czechoslovakia that the food was exported to Soviet Russia, or more accurately, to the Soviet zone of occupation in Germany. This possibility cannot be entirely discounted. Unfortunately, I am not in a position to give any reliable information to this effect. The Czechoslovak-Soviet foreign trade was entirely beyond reach of the officers of the Ministry of Foreign Trade in Prague. The former minister of foreign trade in Prague, Ripka, created in 1945 a special Office of the Plenipotentiary for the Soviet-Czechoslovak foreign trade which dealt exclusively with all commercial relations between Czechoslovakia and Soviet Russia. As head of this group was named in 1945 Jan Fierlinger, brother of the present vice-prime minister of Czechoslovakia. The Office of the Plenipotentiary was entirely exempted from the jurisdiction of the ministry of foreign trade and was directly subordinated to the minister Ripka. A special care was taken to get only reliable Communists and fellow travellers as administrative and economic staff for this unit. The headquarters of the Office were separated from the ministry of foreign trade and were located in an isolated villa next to the Soviet Embassy in Prague, in order to facilitate the closest and permanent contact with Soviet officials. The leading men in charge of economic affairs were some prominent Communist Party members, Mr. Pleva, Mr. Biller (who is Russian born and serves in the capacity of the commercial attache now in Rio de Janeiro), Mr. Kristufek. They all worked in close contact with

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with the economic section of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in Czechoslovakia, and particularly, with the head of the Soviet commercial mission in Prague (Torgpredstvo) Mr. Bakulin. It was practically impossible for anyone from the ministry to get any information about the activities of this secluded group that was granted a special status, considerable financial advantages, and reported exclusively to the minister of foreign trade. Therefore, it is possible that some exports - excluded from the regular statistics - were carried out through this unit. AS FAR AS I remember I found in the regular internal statistics during my work in the ministry only some quite negligible exports of agricultural products into Soviet Russia, for instance some cattle for breeding.

ad 3.) It is much more probable that some food in Czechoslovakia is being stockpiled. It seems to be obvious as far as meat is concerned, and very probably, vegetables. The total amount of these reserves could be estimated from the differences between the potential and actual consumption. (See previous paragraphs.) We must, of course, take in consideration that some special advantages are being granted to the important party officials and may-be some leading experts in the industrial field. However, these allowances were already included in the so called extra-ration card consumption about which I have already spoken.

The agriculture in Czechoslovakia is, of course, only a part of the total economic plan the purpose of which is the same as in other countries behind the Iron Curtain - the strengthening of the military potential of the Soviet orbit. In this light we must look at the present food difficulties in Czechoslovakia.

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PART III. Foreign Trade in Food.**CONFIDENTIAL**

The adverse balance of food imports and exports is a sore point of Czechoslovak Foreign Trade. In the 10-years average before World War II the imports of food formed approximately 18% of the total imports. If we assume that the total imports for 1949 were planned as 42 billion Kcs (crowns) the food imports should amount to 7.6 billion Kcs (if we do not take in account the change in the total population of Czechoslovakia which is now approximately 3 million less than before the war). The planned imports, however, amount for 1949 to 11,053 million. If we try to compare these imports by means of the indices of price we get the same figures. Imports in 1937 (of food) in 1937 amounted to 1.5 billion Kcs. The price index for 1949 is 467.8 (price index for 1937 = 100). According to the price indices the 1949 food imports should amount to 7 billion.

The planned exports for 1948 were given as 2,056 million Kcs. The export plan was, of course, fulfilled only by 48%. The food exports for 1949 were planned as 3,277 million Kcs.

The adverse balance in food is being explained by the insufficient deliveries of grains and other agricultural products, and further, by the structural changes of Czechoslovak economy in the post-war years when much more emphasis was put on investments.

The following tables show the statistics and estimates of food exports and imports in Czechoslovakia:

Tables X, XI and XII
Table I, II, and III. exports and imports of agricultural products covering the pre-war years and 1946 and 1947. These figures have been taken from official publications. (Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.)

Table XIV
Table IV. Food imports and exports in 1948 shows foreign trade with main agricultural commodities with foreign countries in 1948. These figures were taken from the official sources published by the Czechoslovak government.

Tables XV and XIII
Table V. Plan of food imports and exports for 1948 and 1949. shows confidential figures of the Czechoslovak plan of foreign trade for 1948 and 1949. The table contains figures of imports of food from the seven payment areas and exports into these areas. The payment areas of the Czechoslovak National Bank are as follows:

- I. USSR
- II. Slavic countries (Poland, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia)
- III. Other countries with the planned economy (Hungary, Rumania) and Austria.
- IVa. Germany - Soviet Zone of occupation.
- IVb. Germany - Western Germany.
- V. European clearing countries and Italy (Switzerland, France, Benelux, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Island)
- VI. Sterling area.
- VII. Dollar area.

All Czechoslovak foreign trade is planned with regard to these payment areas.

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Exchange rate per \$

1934: 1 = 23.69 Kc

1948: 1\$ = 50.00 Kcs

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TABLE XIII PLAN OF FOOD IMPORTS (in million Kcs).

Year	Total	I	II	III	IV	IVa	V	VI	VII
1948	11,063	1,930	1,897	1,816	7	-	2,961	720	1,732
1949	11,053	4,104	2,285	1,929	22	6	1,942	628	528

TABLE XIII PLAN OF FOOD IMPORTS (in million Kcs).

Year	Total	I	II	III	IV	IVa	V	VI	VII
1948	2,056	278	30	76	163	-	762	323	426
1949	3,277	545	25	182	52	27	1,570	470	406

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TABLE

XP

GRAIN, SMALL, FOREIGN REG. 1

EXPORTS - IMPORTS

Commodity	Exports in 1,000 metric tons					Imports in 1,000 metric tons				
	1971-74	1975	1976	1977	1978	1971-74	1975	1976	1977	1978
Wheat	55.9	56	-	-	-	50.2	144.5	-	67.8	-
Wheat Flour	10.9	-	-	-	-	0.6	46.1	-	16.5	-
Wheat & Wheat Flour	70.4	5.6	-	-	-	51.0	206.0	-	89.8	-
Rye and Rye Flour Total	0.2 0.5 0.9	-	-	-	-	43.0 0.1 43.1	32.1 5.0 36.7	-	-	-
Barley	46.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	6.0	-
Oats	20.6	-	-	0.5	-	0.2	11.0	-	-	-
Melons	2.0	-	-	-	-	111.9	9.1	-	33.0	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	59.0	0.9	-	2.1	-
Sugar	Raw Refined	1.4 211.2	- 102.5	- 194.6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Potatoes	1.7	518.9	104.1	-	-	6.9	0.1	-	25.2	-
Milled dry beans	0.9	0.1	3.6	-	-	6.1	1.1	-	-	-

All Tables XIN

See Tables XIN

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TABLE XV

LIVERPOOL AND LIVERPOOL PRODUCTS.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Commodity	1974-76	1976	1977	1978	1974-76	1976	1977	1978
	Exports in 1,000 heads				Imports in 1,000 heads			
Cattle	0.2	-	3.3	-	0.7	10.8	12.2	-
Pigs	2.8	-	0.7	-	20.5	0.1	0.6	-
	Exports in 1,000 metric tons				Imports in 1,000 metric tons			
Beef (Freshchilled & frozen)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pork (Fresh, chilled & frozen)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-
Prepared meats (Bacon, ham & salted pork fat)	0.2	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	-
Prepared meats (Other)	0.2	-	-	-	-	4.0	6.8	-
Canned meat (excluding corn, bacon & ham)	-	-	-	-	39.0	-	23.5	-
Milk: Fresh	138.0	-	-	-	116.0	-	-	-
Condensed & evaporated	2.0	-	3.0	-	94.0	8,145.0	1,833.0	-
Powdered	-	-	-	-	-	4,058.0	876.0	-
Butter	342.0	-	-	-	870.0	1,590.0	2,770.0	-
Cheese	866.0	11.0	63.0	-	1,228.0	842.0	582.0	-
Eggs	2.0	-	43.0	-	5,397.0	1,085.0	1,382.0	-
Liquid & powdered eggs	1.0	-	-	-	653.0	675.0	450.0	-

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TABLE XIV - OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS - EXPORTS - IMPORTS

Commodity	Exports in 1,000 metric tons		Imports in 1,000 metric tons	
	1934-36	1946	1934-36	1946
Soybeans	-	-	-	-
Soybean oil	7.0	-	8.8	-
Ground nuts	-	-	2,523.0	-
Ground nut oil	-	-	42.4	0.8
Copra	9.0	-	1,677.0	1,065.0
Cocunut oil	-	-	46.1	2.7
Palm kernels	14.0	-	5,622.0	-
Palm kernel oil	-	-	22.4	0.3
Palm oil	12.0	-	4,567.0	-
Cotton seed	3.0	-	3,497.0	310.0
Cottonseed oil	-	-	-	-
Linseed	-	-	133.0	-
Linseed oil	-	-	24.2	-
Hempseed	304.0	-	26.0	784.0
Mustard	-	-	0.7	-
Mustard oil	-	0.1	2.1	-
Sesame	27.0	513.0	12.0	-
Sesame oil	-	-	0.7	-
Sunflower seed	-	-	68.0	-
Sunflower oil	0.3	-	12.8	-
Caster beans	-	-	42.0	-
Caster oil	-	-	-	1,152.0
Oilseed cakes & meal	14.7	-	1,123.0	294.0
Olive oil	-	-	16.1	4.9
	-	-	640.0	3.0

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TABLE X : Foreign Trade in 1948

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Commodity	Imports & exports country	Quantity in q	Value in 1000 Kcs
<u>Wheat</u>	Import - total	2,228,022	1,455,581
	USSR	1,985,057	1,210,885
	Argentina	160,151	181,643
	Yugoslavia	76,557	56,270
	Canada	6,245	6,776
	Hungary	12	7
	(Average price per lq of imported wheat = 653 Kcs)		
Export: Italy	49,843	36,884	
(Average price per lq of exported wheat = 740 Kcs)			
<u>Rye</u>	Import - total	1,615,349	1,053,378
	USSR	1,497,667	940,384
	Canada	117,682	112,994
(Average price = 652 Kcs)			
<u>Barley</u>	Import: USSR	234,069	119,551
	Export - total	26,253	22,333
	Hungary	21,798	18,418
	Yugoslavia	4,300	3,779
	Italy	155	136
(Import price = 511, export price = 851 Kcs)			
<u>Oats</u>	Import: USSR (Price = 515 Kcs)	197,084	101,508
<u>Corn (maize)</u>	Import - total	3,619,462	2,113,447
	USSR	1,084,525	629,764
	Yugoslavia	1,052,800	619,368
	Rumania	885,545	506,090
	Hungary	432,000	253,586
	Bulgaria	144,667	92,667
	Brazil	19,925	11,972
(Price = 584 Kcs)			
<u>Barley</u>	Import: Netherlands (Price = 1,018 Kcs)	797	811
<u>Indian millet</u>	Import - total	2,377	2,349
	Rumania	995	800
	Netherlands	882	874
	Hungary	500	675
(Price = 988 Kcs)			
<u>Millet</u>	Import: Turkey (Price = 761 Kcs)	5,661	4,308
<u>Lentils</u>	Import: USSR (Price = 1,350 Kcs)	18,806	25,388

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TABLE X : Foreign Trade **CONFIDENTIAL** continued.

Commodity	Imports & exports country	Quantity in q	Value in 1000 Kcs
<u>Peas</u>	Import - total	117,186	132,330
	Netherlands	63,889	86,915
	USSR	28,890	24,556
	Turkey	19,727	15,076
	Great Britain	3,671	4,541
	Belgium	1,000	1,220
	Denmark	6	16
	France	3	6
	(Price = 1,129Kcs)		
	Export - total	97	76
	Denmark	97	75
	Germany (Soviet z.)	0	1
(Price = 784Kcs)			
<u>Beans</u>	Import - total	29	130
	Netherlands	19	80
	Hungary	10	50
	(Price = 4,483 Kcs)		
	Export - total	474	777
	Italy	272	228
	Germany (Soviet z.)	154	474
Denmark	48	75	
(Price = 1,639 Kcs)			
<u>Vetches</u>	Imported - total	47,643	72,866
	USSR	26,009	47,748
	Turkey	16,819	16,704
	Great Britain	4,815	8,414
	(Price = 1,529 Kcs)		
<u>Rice</u>	Import - total	51,185	70,812
	Hungary	6	30
	Brazil	14,618	18,138
	Italy	13,787	22,604
	Great Britain	12,810	14,220
	Bulgaria	9,970	15,850
	(Price = 1,383 Kcs)		

Besides the above products a certain amount of livestock products was imported, meat and bacon from Poland and Hungary, butter from USSR. Imports of cereals will be effectuated mostly from USSR and countries with planned economy, oil seed from overseas. Major export commodities: sugar, hops, malting barley, and some seeds, especially potatoes, clover and grass seeds.

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CONFIDENTIALExplanatory notes.Source of figures.

Figures included in the tables were taken from my private notes, official publications and reports, publications of the international specialized agencies, of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, Czechoslovak government publications, publications and reports of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia, publications of the International Agricultural Institute in Rome, etc. In cases where conflicting figures were available, preference has been given to the more recent source of information. As far as possible, figures have been reconciled in order to avoid publication of differing sets of figures.

Time reference.

For most crops, the crop year has been considered as the 12 months from July 1 to June 30, and exceptions to this usage have been noted. In the table headings, however, the crop year is shown as a single year: e.g. the 1947/48 year is shown as 1947.

In the tables on livestock numbers the year indicated in the column headings refer to the 12 months beginning 1 October and continuing through 30 September. For livestock products, the figures in the tables refer to calendar years unless otherwise indicated. The balance sheets refer to the year beginning August 1 and ending July 30.

Conversion factors.

1 hectare (ha)	= 2.47109 acres	
1 square kilometer (km ²)	= 0.38610 square mile	= 100 hectares
1 kilogram (kg)	= 2.20463 pounds	
1 quintal (q)	= 100 kg	
	220.463 pounds	
	0.9842 long ton	
	0.11023 short ton	
1 metric ton	= 10 quintals	
	1,000 kilograms	
	2,204.63 pounds	
	0.98421 long ton	
	1.1023 short tons	
1 hectoliter (hl)	= 26.41778 gallons	
1 liter (l)	0.26417 gallons	

Boundaries.

All data have been adjusted to present boundaries, unless otherwise specifically stated. They therefore exclude Ruthenia (Subcarpathians Russia) which have been ceded to the USSR in 1945. Ruthenia see the following table.

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TABLE XVIII: RUTHENIA.

Area = 12,100 km²
 Population (1937) = 725,357

Following are average 1934-38 area and production data on principal crops for this region and their percentage relationship to the figures for total prewar Czechoslovakia.

Crop	Area		Production	
	1000 hectares	Percentage of total	1000 hectares	Percentage of total
Wheat	35	3.8	42	2.7
Rye	27	2.7	30	1.9
Barley	3	0.5	3	0.3
Oats	29	3.8	26	2.1
Corn (maize)				
grown alone	10	10.6	14	7.3
with other crops	40	54.7	51	49.4

Figures on livestock numbers for Ruthenia as of January 1, 1938 follow:

Species	Numbers	Percentage of total
	1000 head	Percent
Cattle	344	5.3
Pigs	93	2.3
Sheep	110	17.1
Goats	27	2.4

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Table X X X : Agricultural production in Czechoslovakia
in percentage of world production (1937-38)

Commodity	Percentage of world production
Wheat	1.1
corn	0.3
oats	1.9
barley	3.0
rye	3.5
sugar beets	4.7
tobacco	0.6
rapeseed	0.7
flax fiber	1.4
hemp fiber	1.2

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