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OBLAST POLITICAL
AND
POPULATION SURVEY NO. 51

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KURGANSKAYA OBLAST

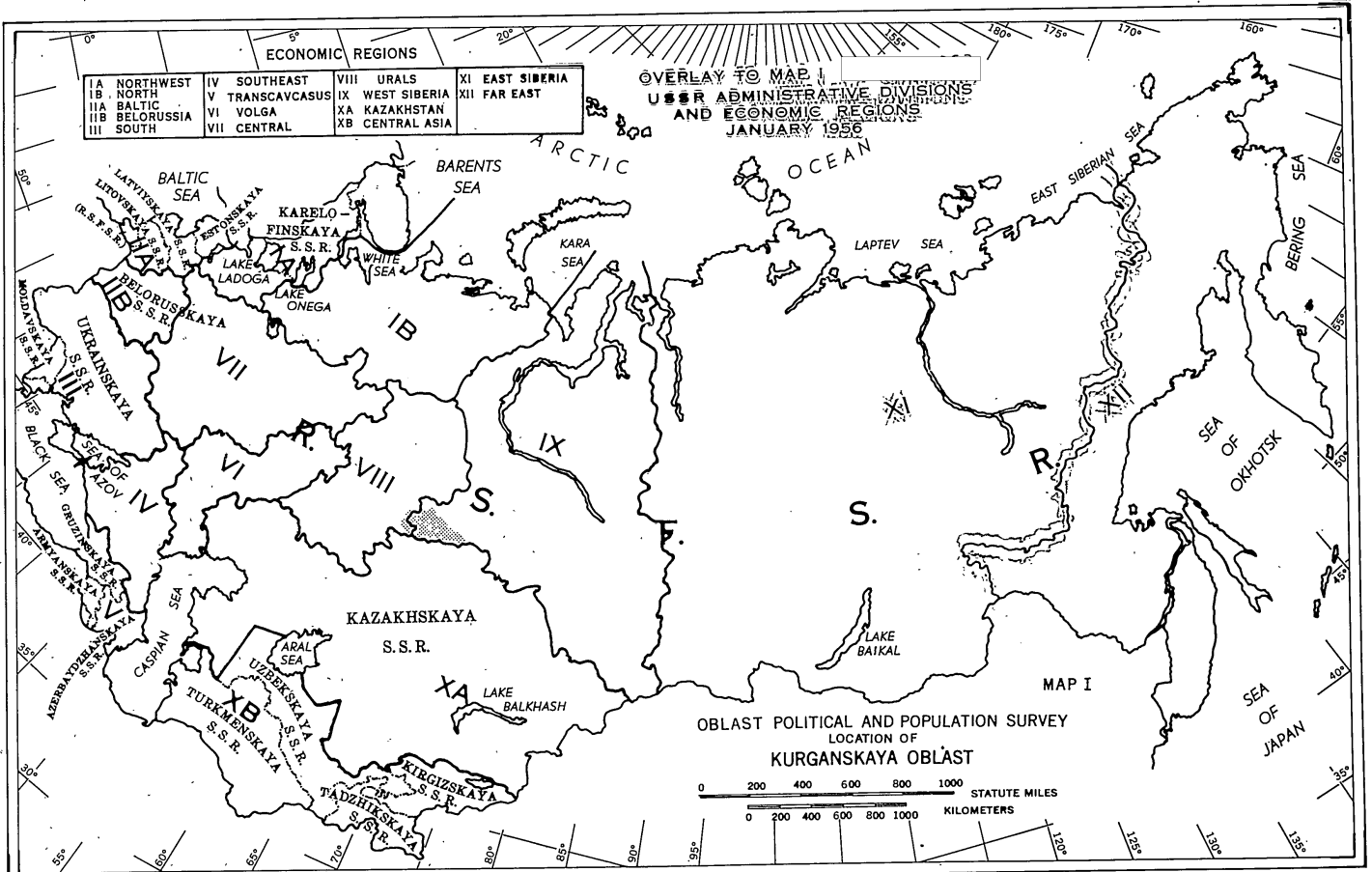
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Political and Population Survey

No. 51

K U R G A N S K A Y A O B L A S T

Prepared by

Air Research Division
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1 March 1958

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NOTICE

1. The estimates appearing in this study result from an accelerated survey of available data. All figures accompanied by an asterisk (*) are the best possible estimates to be derived from accessible information and are to be regarded as an indication of an order of magnitude. Information which might correct or supplement these estimates should be forwarded to AFCIN-3X3, Room 1324.
2. Population estimates and administrative-territorial boundaries as of 1 January 1958.

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1 March 1958

KURGANSKAYA OBLAST

Statistics

Area in Sq. Miles.....	27,460
Total Est. 1958 Pop.....	1,025,000
Urban Pop.....	292,000
Rural Pop.....	733,000
Cities.....	2
Towns.....	6
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I. Government ControlsA. General

Kurganskaya Oblast, a territory of 27,460 square miles, is located E of the Urals in the extreme southwestern part of Western Siberia. The Trans-Siberian Railroad runs through the oblast from NE to SW, and the N-flowing Tobol River, an important transportation artery, runs S-N through the central part of the oblast. The oblast was formed in 1943 from a part of Chelyabinskaya Oblast. In 1944 its size was somewhat reduced when 4 rayons (Armizonskiy, Berdyuzhskiy, Isetskiy, Uporovski) were detached and added to the newly formed Tyumenskaya Oblast. There have been no territorial changes since.

The oblast is called "the gateway to Siberia" because the Trans-Siberian rail routes running E from Chelyabinsk (W) and Sverdlovsk (NW) merge here. It is important primarily for its agricultural economy, based on grain and cattle raising, and for its virgin and waste land development program. Its industrial economy

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is based mainly on old established food and light industries and a machine-building industry developed largely during the past 10 to 15 years.

Kurgan, an important rail junction and the oblast capital, supplies up to 40 per cent of the total heavy-industry production of the oblast. These products include agricultural machinery, machine tools, road machinery, and equipment for electrical and chemical industries. Meat processing, flour milling, dairying, tanning, and garment making are important light industries.

B. Control Groups

1. Communist Party and Komsomol

Communist Party membership in the oblast is estimated to total 31,000; of this number approximately 1,800 or 5.8 per cent, are in the Party control force (full time, paid Party employees). The incidence of 29 Party members per 1,000 total population in the oblast is much lower than for the RSFSR as a whole (42 per 1,000).

This is probably due to the fact that 75 per cent of the actual labor force is engaged in agricultural work, where fewer Party members are required for maintenance of Party control.

The Komsomols in the oblast are organized into youth brigades to promote more efficient work operations in the plants and factories. The number of members in each brigade varies according to the size of the projects to which they are attached. There are about 100 of these brigades in the industrial installations of Kurgan, the capital. The Komsomols also work on various construction projects throughout the oblast, such as the construction of the rail line running southwards from Utyak to Peski, Kokchetavskaya Oblast, Kazakhskaya SSR (see Map IV, Transportation, Resources, and Military Control). Of the 3,000 construction workers on this project about

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2,800 or 93 per cent were reported to be Komsomol members from Kurganskaya Oblast. The total number in the oblast is unknown.

2. Military

Although Kurganskaya Oblast is geographically located in the western part of Siberia it is within the jurisdiction of the South Urals Military District.^{1/} There are an estimated 1,500* Air Force personnel stationed in the oblast, controlled by district headquarters located in Orenburg (Orenburgskaya Oblast). There are indications that some Army and MVD troops are stationed in the oblast but their number is unknown. Shadrinsk Military Training School (Target 0156-0435) is the only such school in the oblast. The number of personnel and type of training are undetermined.

There are 2 known airfields in the oblast. Kurgan Airfield (Target 0164-0135), a Class 5 installation, is a joint civil-military field. Shadrinsk Airfield (Target 0156-0428), a Class 5 installation, is a military field.

3. Government

The government control force, totaling an estimated 40,050 (see Table I), includes employees of administrative and nonadministrative agencies of the RSFSR and of Kurganskaya Oblast at all levels of control down to the rural Soviet. The primary control force, totaling an estimated 6,260 or 1.5 per cent of the adult population (age 18 and over), comprises the employees of the governmental and judicial agencies. The remaining 33,790, constituting 5.6 per cent of the adult population, are members of the secondary control force which staffs government nonadministrative agencies engaged in such activities as health, education, and social service.

^{1/} The South Urals Military District includes Kurganskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Orenburgskaya, Zapadno-Kazakhskaya, Aktyubinskaya and Guryevskaya Oblasts, and Bashkirskaya ASSR.

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Under Party direction, the Oblast Executive Committee supervises the agencies responsible for providing the civilian population with food, most housing, consumers' goods, local transportation, and other municipal services.

TABLE I
ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT CONTROL FORCE

Administrative Category	Total Control Force ^{1/}	Primary Control Force	
		Number	Per Cent of Total
Republic Govt.	5,770	200	3.5
Oblast Govt.	31,660	3,440	10.9
Militia	2,620	2,620	100.0
Total	40,050	6,260	15.6

^{1/} Not included in this total are professional workers of the Communist Party, the officer and NCO components of the armed forces, and supervisory and managerial economic personnel.

The predominance of the Great Russians as an ethnic group in the government is indicated in a breakdown of the composition of the Deputies to the Rural Soviets in the oblast in 1954. At that time the Great Russian representation was about 94.5 per cent of the total number of 7,646 Deputies. The breakdown showed 7,224 Great Russians, 139 Tatars, 86 Ukrainians, 14 Belorussians, 14 Kazakhs, 6 Mordvinians, 3 Chuvash, and others. This indicates that despite the large Great Russian majority the minor ethnic groups have some representation in the government.

The basic form of state control over industry and construction in the oblast is the Council of the National Economy (Sovnarkhoz) which manages many enterprises, organizations, and

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institutes. A specific listing of these for Kurganskaya Oblast is not available at this writing. The Sovnarkhoz is directly subordinate to the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR. It also reports to the Executive Committee (Ispolkom) of the Oblast Soviet of Workers Deputies. The Sovnarkhoz coordinates activity between the enterprises and organizations subordinate to it and those of Union, Republic, and local subordination.

Presumably an attempt has been made to draw the workers into the management of the economy through the instrument of Technical and Economic Councils attached to the Sovnarkhoz. These councils are made up of scientists, specialists of all types, and leaders of Party, Soviet, Economic, Trade Union, Komsomol, and other organizations. The actual role of management and important decision making however, still rests with the Sovnarkhoz members. Trade Union organizations reportedly participate in the decision making of the Sovnarkhoz, although in practice they act more in a consultative capacity rather than in the actual formulation of final decisions. Final recommendations on major economic problems and implementation of economic plans at enterprises and organizations are submitted to the RSFSR Council of Ministers only by the Kurganskaya Oblast Sovnarkhoz.

The oblast Sovnarkhoz directs the scientific and research institutes, the planning and construction institutes and organizations, as well as many educational institutes. Within its jurisdiction are included the questions of selection and placement of cadres, organization of the training of specialists, their distribution throughout the industry and control over their utilization.

The Sovnarkhoz has a tight control over the financial purse strings of the oblast. It finances the enterprises, organizations and institutes subordinate to it. It does this through long-term

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deposits to the State Bank of the USSR and other banks to cover the needed credit by those enterprises subordinate to it. It also controls the distribution of wage funds and current fund outlays. It has the authority to redistribute capital investments among new construction projects within the limits of one branch of industry or construction, and between the branches by agreement of the State Planning Board of the USSR.

The rights of the Sovnarkhoz are broad in scope; on questions not covered by the Statute on Sovnarkhozes it enjoys the rights extended to the USSR Ministries. Some of its rights even extend to enterprises and organizations not subordinate to it, and it can accept orders from them for the production of products not called for in the State Plan and made of materials supplied by the same enterprises and organizations. Its rights have limitations, too; it cannot construct and place into operation new power plants.

The machine-tractor stations (MTS's), heretofore acting as rural tax-collecting agencies and agricultural machinery storage and rental stations, are apparently to be abolished in the near future. Stations for technical repair will be established to continue many of the repair and maintenance functions formerly carried out by the MTS's. Presumably the impracticability of not having agricultural machinery immediately accessible in the collective farms (Kolkhoz), the duplication of management functions, and the cheaper production of agricultural products by the state farms (Sovkhoz) operating independently has resulted in a de-emphasis of the MTS's as efficient, practical operating agencies.

The change-over of personnel and equipment from the MTS's to the Kolkhozes will probably take place on a planned basis according to the existing local problems of each individual administrative-territorial or economic area. The number of technical repair stations

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established will depend on the number of Kolkhozes they will serve in a given area, and there will be fewer of them than there were MTS's.

Since 1950 the collective farms have been amalgamating and their number as a result, is considerably lower than in the past. At the same time the Party has been increasing its control over them by staffing them with Party members, particularly in the posts of Kolkhoz chairmen. Thus, during the period 1954-1958 the number of Communists in collective farms throughout the USSR increased by 230,000; the total increase for the oblast alone is unknown.

II. Population, Labor Force, and Ethnic Composition

The principal characteristics of the 1958 population estimates of Kurganskaya Oblast are summarized in Table II.

TABLE II

SUMMARY OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: KURGANSKAYA OBLAST, 1958

Total population.....	1,025,000
Urban population.....	292,000
Urban proportion of total population.....	28.5 per cent
Population density (persons per square mile).....	37
Population in working ages (16-59 years).....	634,000
Proportion of population in working ages.....	61.9 per cent
Males per 100 females in working ages.....	86
Military personnel.....	1,500*
Forced Laborers.....	na
Proportion of Slavs to total population.....	93 per cent
Per cent of USSR population.....	.50
Per cent of RSFSR population.....	.88

Prior to World War II Kurganskaya Oblast had an agricultural economy (including cattle-raising) with light industries based on processing agricultural products; heavy industry began to develop during the war period.

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In 1926 the oblast had a total population of about 1,048,000; only 5.5 per cent of these were urban (see Table III). Since that time the urban population has been consistently increasing. In 1929 it comprised 6.6 per cent of the total population, in 1939, 9.9 per cent, and at the present time it exceeds 25 per cent. During the period 1926-1939 the oblast's total population decreased by almost 10 per cent because of out-migrations primarily into the Ural area where rapid industrialization was taking place. The out-migrations continued even after the war; as a result, the increase in the total population between 1939 and 1956 was a negligible .006 per cent. Since 1956 there has been a slow growth in the total population. At the present time the growing industry of the oblast will probably absorb the indigenous labor reserves which formerly migrated to areas such as the Urals.

TABLE III

POPULATION CHANGES: 1926-1958
(Numbers in Thousands)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Urban Population</u>	<u>Per Cent Urban</u>	<u>Rural Population</u>	<u>Per Cent Rural</u>
1926	1,048	57	5.5	990	94.5
1939/40	976	96	9.9	879	90.1
1956	982	277	28.2	705	71.8
1958	1,025	292	28.4	733	71.5

During the period 1926-1958 there has been a slow but steady movement of rural inhabitants into urban areas within the oblast. This movement was accelerated during World War II when the industrial development of the oblast received its greatest impetus and heavy industry was introduced. Thus, from 1926 to 1958 the rural population

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declined by about 23 per cent, while the urban population increased by practically the same percentage. The growth of the urban population is further indicated by the increase in the number of workers and employees^{1/} in the oblast: 1940 - 123,000; 1950 - 172,000; 1955 - 250,000; 1956 - 260,000. It will be noted from this that since 1950 their number has increased by 88,000 or 51 per cent. Despite the increase in urbanization the oblast is still the least urbanized part of West Siberia. Urbanization in the oblast is concentrated almost wholly along the rail lines, particularly the Trans-Siberian.

The rural population has in the past also been distributed unequally, but the recent opening of new lands in the southern rayons where large grain and cattle-raising state farms have been established has resulted in a more equalized distribution of the rural population. There are still some differentiations in population density among the rayons; some in the E and the extreme SW, with little arable land, have a rural density of less than 18 persons per square mile, while in the valley of the Central Iset river its population density is about 52 persons per square mile. Rural population density for the oblast as a whole is 27 persons per square mile.

Great Russians form the predominant ethnic group in the oblast, both urban and rural (see Table IV). The second largest group is the Ukrainians, many of whom are descendants of early settlers in the area; others were deported to the oblast after World War II. Kazakhs and Tatars are included in the Turkic language speaking group. The Tatars who are concentrated in Almenevskiy and Safakulevskiy Rayons have their own language newspapers.

^{1/} This is a Soviet category and should not be confused with the total labor force. As it includes skilled industrial labor, it is felt that these figures are indicative of the urbanization and industrialization which took place.

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TABLE IV

ESTIMATED ETHNIC COMPOSITION
OF TOTAL POPULATION

Ethnic Group	Total Population (in Thousands)	Per Cent	Urban		Rural	
			No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Great Russians	922.5	90	262.8	90.0	659.7	90.0
Ukrainians	30.7	3	10.3	3.5	20.5	2.8
Turkic Language Speaking Groups	20.5	2	—	—	20.5	2.8
Others	<u>51.3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>18.9</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>32.3</u>	<u>4.4</u>
Total	1,025.0	100	292.0	100.0	733.0	100.0

The over-all sex ratio of 86 males to every 100 females is a little lower than the USSR ratio of 88 males to every 100 females. Out-migration and slow industrialization have tended to make the female sex ratio higher in this oblast. The male deficit is probably less pronounced in urban areas, although the exact ratio is not known.

TABLE V

ESTIMATED AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION
OF TOTAL POPULATION
(Numbers in Thousands)

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Per Cent
0-15	156	156	312	30
16-59	285	349	634	62
60 and over	<u>33</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>8</u>
Total	474	551	1,025	100

Kurganskaya Oblast has an estimated labor force of 634,000 (see Table VI). The urban labor force constitutes only about 29 per cent of the total labor force, reflecting the agricultural nature of the oblast's economy. By contrast, the highly industrialized Kemerovskaya Oblast, also in West Siberia, has an urban labor force

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comprising 73 per cent of the total. Over 55 per cent of the population of Kurganskaya Oblast are engaged in agricultural work. The number of forced laborers or penal laborers is unknown.

TABLE VI

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL LABOR FORCE

<u>Category</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Labor Force by Population Category</u>	<u>Per Cent Labor Force of Population Category</u>
Total	1,025,000	634,000	62
Urban	292,000	159,000	54
Rural	733,000	475,000	65

TABLE VII

ESTIMATED OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION
OF URBAN LABOR FORCE
(Numbers in Thousands)

<u>Category of Occupation</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Food Processing and Light Industries	47	30
Manufacturing	40	25
Health, Education, and Welfare	27	17
Transportation and Communications	12	8
Commerce (Credit, Trade, Public Dining)	8	5
Construction	8	5
Government	7	4
Agriculture	5	3
Other	5	3
Total	159	100

The estimated population density within the oblast is 37 persons per square mile (see Table VIII and refer to Map III), the second highest in West Siberia, and is considerable higher than the USSR average of 25 and the RSFSR average of 17 persons per square mile.

TABLE VIII
ESTIMATED POPULATION AND DENSITY BY ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS

Administrative-Territorial Division	Area (Sq. Miles)	Population			Density (Persons per Sq. Mile)	
		Urban	Rural	Total	Rural	Over-all
Kurganskaya Oblast	27,460	292,000	733,000	1,025,000	26.7	37.3
Rayons:						
Almenevskiy	1,000	—	16,000	16,000	16.0	16.0
Belozerskiy	1,120	—	22,400	22,400	20.0	20.0
Chashinskiy	620	—	22,400	22,400	36.1	36.1
Chastoozerskiy	730	—	14,400	14,400	19.7	19.7
Dalmatovskiy	650	19,000	24,000	43,000	36.9	66.1
Galkinskiy	750	—	22,400	22,400	29.8	29.8
Glyadyanskiy	840	—	22,400	22,400	26.6	26.6
Kargapolskiy	540	—	20,800	20,800	38.5	38.5
Katayskiy	810	9,000	22,400	31,400	27.6	38.7
Ketovskiy	450	—	17,600	17,600	39.1	39.1
Kirovskiy	560	—	22,400	22,400	40.0	40.0
Kurganskiy	830	—	17,600	17,600	21.2	21.2
Kurtamyshskiy	1,190	13,000	30,400	43,400	25.5	36.4
Lebyazhyevskiy	890	8,000	27,200	35,200	30.5	39.5
Lopatinskiy	820	—	22,400	22,400	27.3	27.3
Makushinskiy	1,080	9,000	28,800	37,800	26.6	35.0
Mekhonskiy	400	—	17,600	17,600	44.0	44.0
Mishkinskiy	720	8,000	20,800	28,800	28.8	40.0
Mokrousovskiy	940	—	24,000	24,000	25.5	25.5
Mostovskiy	700	—	14,400	14,400	20.5	20.5
Olkhovskiy	820	—	19,200	19,200	23.4	23.4
Petukhovskiy	1,120	16,000	22,400	38,400	20.0	34.2
Polovinskiy	780	—	17,600	17,600	22.5	22.5
Safakulevskiy	790	—	90,800	20,800	26.3	26.3

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TABLE VIII (Continued)

Administrative-Territorial Division	Area (Sq. Miles)	Population			Density (Persons per Sq. Mile)	
		Urban	Rural	Total	Rural	Over-all
Shadrinskiy	1,130	48,000	40,000	88,000	35.4	77.8
Shatrovskiy	1,010	—	27,200	27,200	26.9	26.9
Shchuchanskiy	840	8,000	20,800	28,800	24.7	34.2
Shumikhinskiy	670	14,000	22,400	36,400	33.4	54.3
Uksyanskiy	530	—	20,800	20,800	39.2	39.2
Ust-Iyskiy	1,230	—	25,800	25,800	21.0	21.0
Vargashinskiy	730	6,000	19,200	25,200	26.3	34.5
Yurgamyshskiy	980	8,000	25,600	33,600	26.1	34.3
Zverinogolovskiy	1,120	—	17,600	17,600	15.7	15.7
Administrative Area "A" Subordinate to the Kurgan City Executive Committee	70	126,000	3,200	129,200	45.7	184.6

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III. Psychological and Sociological FactorsA. Political and Social Tensions

There is currently no evidence of overt resistance to the regime in Kurganskaya Oblast.

The most widespread dissatisfaction undoubtedly arises from the difficulties of everyday living: housing in most urban areas is substandard, utility services are usually poor, and the supply of consumers' goods, at best, is inadequate. Freedom of action in general has been increased in recent years; one may now change his job without official permission but he continues to pay a penalty in the form of loss of seniority. Although the standard of living has risen since the war years, it remains below the level of the late 1930s; prices are higher and wages are not commensurate. Consumers' goods are more plentiful, but the quality is poor. Opportunities for education and advancement and for improving the standard of living are more readily available in more highly industrialized oblasts, such as Sverdlovskaya. The industrialization in Kurganskaya Oblast is not advanced enough to provide such opportunity. Occasional improvements stimulate optimism: a new cinema is opened; a hydroelectric plant increases slightly the local supply of electricity; roads are improved; or trolley buses are installed in some urban area. By western standards, however, the standard of living remains low.

Minor class tensions in the agricultural areas are reported between bureaucracy personnel and members of the state and collective farms. One recurring complaint is that the agricultural economists spend far too much time in the city planning offices and not enough in the farm areas where their guidance is urgently needed. Intra-organizational quarrels are also reported within Party agencies at the rayon level. In Yurgamyshskiy Rayon, Party members have been accused

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of lack of Party responsibility and of poor management of the agricultural programs; they have also been condemned for not criticizing the inadequacies of Party organization. Poor agricultural management by Party members was alleged in a charge to the effect that although an increase in milk production was emphasized, they concentrated only on efforts to increase productivity of the cows and had made no effort to increase their number.

The lack of a social welfare plan for the collective farmers in this oblast has led to disaffection. The Pension Plan passed in July 1956 accrued primarily to industrial workers and other State employees. At the present time collective farmers must rely on the resources of their collective farms in old age, disability, or loss of the wage earner; however, very few farms are able to subsidize their own individual social welfare plan. Reportedly, some collective farms have attempted to incorporate pension provisions in individual farm charters; as a result the state has made official announcements condemning this practice, citing the inadequate financial reserves in the collectives with which to carry out such provisions.

In Kurganskaya Oblast, as elsewhere in the USSR, the elite have priorities on housing and consumers' goods. Although these groups are harassed by too much control of their activities, their prestige and material rewards make them the regime's strongest adherents.

The small size of the ethnic minority groups, who constitute only 10 per cent of the total population, suggests that these groups represent no potential for overt resistance. The dissatisfactions of the ethnic minorities are probably commensurate with their low socio-economic status, and any improvements, particularly in regard to consumers' goods and medical and educational services would probably aid greatly in reducing their antipathy toward the regime. Forced laborers

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constitute no problem of disaffection, for the only known group within the oblast, employed in the lumber camps near Shadrinsk, is small.

B. Civil Defense

A number of different agencies in the oblast are engaged in civil defense operations and training programs. Among the most important are the MPVO (Local Anti-Air Defense) and its components, the DOSAAF (Society for Cooperation with Army, Air Force, and Navy), and the Red Cross.

The central body of the civil defense system within the oblast is a staff corps of specialized personnel called Local Anti-Air Defense (MPVO). This body is under the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) and functions in Kurganskaya Oblast as in other administrative-territorial subdivisions of the Soviet Union. It is administered from Moskva by the MVD Main Administration of Local Anti-Air Defense (GUMPVO). MPVO under the direction of the MVD and their headquarters at the city and urban rayon level who are directly responsible for civil defense preparations, is expected to provide some specialized civil defense training. The civil defense responsibilities of a chief of MPVO and his staff are as follows: 1) formulation of local plans, 2) training of staffs and units, 3) organization and mobilization of crews and detachments for local air defense, 4) organization of training programs for specialized personnel and the general population, 5) preparation and coordination of a financial and materials-procurement plan, and 6) supervision of all these activities through timely controls. To exercise these responsibilities the city or rayon MPVO would organize and control the following services: 1) fire defense, 2) emergency engineering, 3) medical service, 4) sanitary processing of personnel and decontamination of clothing, 5) decontamination of areas and structures,

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6) maintenance of order and security, 7) warning and communications, 8) shelter and cover, 9) blackout, 10) veterinary service, 11) evacuation, and 12) transport.

The groups of self-defense* are the most widely dispersed formations. These are composed of men of age 16 to 60 and women of age 18 to 50. Their commanders are trained by workers of Anti-Air Defense (PVO) schools, DOSAAF committees, the local fire and police departments of the MVD, medical personnel, and other specialists. Air-raid warning and all-clear signals have reportedly been installed, and the public has been instructed in the conduct required before, during, and after an attack. Any citizen in these age brackets who does not have another MPVO assignment may be required to serve. At least one self-defense group is established in every dwelling, institution, school, farm, or enterprise having 300 or more people. Large apartment blocks may have several groups, one for each 500 to 700 persons. Where dwellings house less than 300 people, groups are formed cooperatively with those of other buildings; and in rural areas, small communities have "unitary links" or "divisional posts" to cooperate with self-defense groups of neighboring communities. This in essence is the plan; the extent to which it is implemented in Kurganskaya Oblast is unknown. Such activities should receive more notice in the press than has been observed to date.

*Each self-defense group consists of a small staff (chief, assistant chief for political work, property manager, and messenger or communications manager) and 5 to 8 teams. One team of 6 persons is charged with giving warning of an impending air and gas attack, enforcing blackout regulations, maintaining order, and protecting property. The fire-fighting team of 7 persons must look after its own fire-fighting equipment and aid fire brigades when necessary. Another team of 7 is responsible for antichemical defense. A 6-man damage-control and emergency-aid team effects simple repairs.

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DOSA AF (Society for Cooperation with Army, Air Force, and Navy) is especially important in the civil defense program. Although supervised by the USSR Ministry of Defense, it is not formally an agency of the government; it is a "public volunteer organization." The Komsomol and trade unions assist in recruiting members for DOSAAF programs, which include premilitary and paramilitary training for youths; refresher courses for ex-servicemen; military instruction for Soviet women; and the training of aircraft observers, radio and radar technicians, and other civil defense specialists. The particular importance of DOSAAF is that it has the responsibility for receiving instructions on new defense programs, such as Anti-Atomic Defense, and then disseminating this information to the entire adult population of the oblast. DOSAAF organizations of the oblast are currently disseminating information to the adult population on defense plans against fire, atomic and biological warfare.

Other important agencies which assist in the civil defense program are the Red Cross which offers first-aid instruction and the Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge which publishes civil defense information to the general populace.

The rail facilities of Kurganskaya Oblast (see Map IV, Transportation, Resources, and Military Control) are so situated that a quick exit could be provided for the inhabitants to the E, SE, SW and southwards. The lack of rail facilities in the NE and extreme northern part would throw the burden on any transport in this direction on road vehicles. The location of every urban area but one, Kurtamysh, along the railroad lines would further facilitate the implementation of evacuation plans for people residing in urban areas. The highway network which is well integrated with the rail lines is adequate to provide effective movement in almost all directions from

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the oblast; however, weather conditions could seriously interfere with travel, particularly rain which makes quagmires of many of the roads in the oblast.

The food supply of the oblast would be more than adequate to supply the needs of not only the inhabitants of the oblast for an emergency period but also those of contiguous areas. The drought spells which strike the area periodically could affect the food reserves supply sufficiently so that only the oblast inhabitants could be provided for.

C. Medical Facilities

As in many other areas of the USSR, Kurganskaya Oblast lacks the proper medical facilities and trained personnel needed to serve the population of the area.

In 1956 the oblast was reported as having 734 doctors, excluding military doctors, or 7 per every 10,000 of the population (the RSFSR average is 17 per 10,000). The number of hospital beds, excluding military, was 5,110 or about 50 per 10,000 population (the RSFSR average is 70 per 10,000). The medical personnel and facilities, moreover, are not equitably distributed throughout the oblast. Most of them are concentrated in Kurgan, the oblast center, or in larger urban areas such as Shadrinsk. Yet some improvements of medical service have been made in the oblast; in 1940 there was a total of 200 doctors. Recent reports indicate that 30 of the present 33 rayons had hospital facilities and about 32 rural dispensaries were opened up in rural areas. In addition about 200 medical and maternity centers have been established in rural areas.

Despite these improvements in medical service many serious shortcomings still exist. The majority of rural rayon hospitals are still not adequately staffed with qualified doctors or trained medical

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specialists; 17 of the existing 33 rayon hospitals have no qualified physicians whatsoever, while many of the medical centers in rural areas do not have qualified medical attendants to handle relatively simple cases requiring medical attention. A large number of the inhabitants of rural areas are forced to visit the larger urban areas of the oblast capital for competent treatment.

About 600 of the 2,000 lakes in the oblast are salt water lakes. Many of these are particularly valuable because of their medicinal properties, and health resorts have been established utilizing their mineral waters.

D. Educational and Cultural Facilities

The educational system in the oblast is well developed; education to the 10-year level (complete middle) is offered universally; incomplete middle (7-year) education is compulsory. The oblast as a whole has 15 higher education and secondary vocational training institutions with a total enrollment of 4,600. Almost all of them are concentrated in Kurgan, which also has an agricultural institute with a current enrollment of over 700 students. The teachers' institute and the agricultural institute in Kurgan together graduate between 300 and 400 specialists annually.

Data indicate that the educational level of Kurganskaya Oblast is probably lower than in the 6 other districts* which made up what was known as the West Siberian Economic Region before the introduction of the Sovnarkhozy. In July 1955 of a total number of 92,700 specialists with a higher education, 6,000 or 6.5 per cent were in Kurganskaya Oblast. This is the lowest percentage in the old Region. Also, the oblast's percentage of specialists (technicians, veterinarians, forestry workers, agronomists) with a secondary specialized education

*Omskaya, Tomskaya, Tyumenskaya, Kemerovskaya, Novosibirskaya Oblasts and Altayskiy Kray.

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is very low. Of the 161,800 such specialists reported in the Region in July 1955, about 13,700 or 8.5 per cent were in Kurganskaya Oblast; only Tomskaya Oblast had a lower percentage of such specialists. Despite the low rating of the oblast in specialists with secondary and higher education, it ranked fourth in the Region in the annual output of trained mechanic cadres (tractor drivers, combine operators, combine mechanics) for 1955. In that year it trained 5,500 or about 10 per cent of the Region's total of 56,600.

There is one oblast newspaper, the Krasnyy Kurgan, a Party daily published in Kurgan, with a circulation of about 60,000 copies daily. The circulation of the city newspapers totals 5,800, appearing 3 times weekly; of the 37 rayon newspapers, 41,000. Two rayons, Almenevskiy and Safakulevskiy, have newspapers printed in the Tatar language, total circulation about 500. One great problem in the oblast regarding publications is the need for a better retail distribution system. In some rural areas retail facilities are very poorly developed; in some rayons they do not exist. Sometimes they are forced to share quarters with other governmental organs. The actual lack of the physical sites where the retail distributing organizations may operate remains a problem.

At present the educational and training institutes of the oblast are attempting to coordinate a special program with industry. This program will provide for an exchange of ideas and experience between mechanics, tractor drivers, combine operators, and agricultural specialists on the one hand and the industrial workers actually producing the agricultural machinery on the other. Specific details on implementation of this program have not been announced.

The tables below give a statistical breakdown on the cultural and educational institutions of the oblast.

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TABLE IX
GENERAL SCHOOLS

	<u>1950/51</u>	<u>1955/56</u>
<u>No. of Schools</u>		
Primary (1 through 4)	1,265	1,081
Incomplete Middle (1 through 7)	335	357
Complete Middle (1 through 10)	42	95
Total Teachers	7,570	8,290

TABLE X
ENROLLMENT IN THE SCHOOLS
OF THE KURGANSKAYA OBLAST

	<u>1950/51</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1955/56</u>
General Schools			
Grades 1 through 4	110,738	na	66,975
Grades 5 through 7	55,463	na	44,540
Grades 8 through 10	4,390	na	22,711
Specialized Secondary Schools	5,800	6,400	6,200
Higher Educational Institutes	1,800	2,700	4,200

TABLE XI
OTHER EDUCATIONAL/CULTURAL FACILITIES

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1955</u>
Libraries	747	1,014	1,205
Books	1,338,000	2,359,000	3,275,000
Clubs	891	860	861
Theaters	2	2	2
Movie Projectors	320	429	518
Museums	2	2	2

E. Communications

The communications system of Kurganskaya Oblast is very antiquated and inadequate to serve the needs of the oblast; this

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applies to both urban and rural areas. The telephone lines, except in Kurgan, still use the manual system of switching and most of the telephone exchanges operate only a part of the day. Kurgan has had an automatic system only since 1953. It is designed to serve only 2,000 subscribers in a city which had a population at the time of nearly 100,000 inhabitants.

Communications between Kurganskaya Oblast and the centers of governmental control in Western USSR are made principally by radio because telephone and telegraph wires are expensive due to the long distances and maintenance problems involved.

Recent Soviet reports have strongly indicated that the new Economic Decentralization Program decided on at the February 1957 Plenary Session of the Central Committee may necessitate radical changes in the existing radial* system of communications. It has been suggested that the radial system be abandoned in favor of a point-to-point system. To do this it will be necessary to increase the number of cable and radio relay lines. At the present time, Soviet estimates indicate that up to 90 per cent of the traffic goes from the intra-rayon stations to the oblast center. The economic controlling agencies, the Councils of the National Economy, reportedly consider this system unsuitable for their requirements.

In rural areas of the oblast as in Western Siberia and Kazakhstan as a whole, a communications system has been established

*Under this system the oblast centers do not have direct communications with each other except via large zonal stations and in some cases via Moskva. This situation also exists on the rayon level where the rayon centers are linked only through the oblast centers.

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on the basis of an intra-oblast radio network using the radio receiving and sending set, the "Urozhay-1."* Soviet sources indicate that much of this oblast's rural area has been equipped with this dispatcher means of communication which provides an efficient and rapid means of communication throughout the rural areas. A further useful feature is that it can readily be connected up with the regular telephone system. If the machine tractor stations are abolished, their communications equipment can be transferred to key collective farms in order to maintain the existing efficiency in the communications.

IV. Socio-Economic FactorsA. Housing

A serious housing shortage exists in both urban and rural areas of the oblast and the present rate of residential construction falls short of meeting the demand. During the 3-year period (1954-1956) about 7 million sq. ft. of housing were built for workers throughout the oblast. Housing is poor by USSR and RSFSR legal standards, and although the housing hygienic-norm established by law for populated places of the RSFSR is 96.8 sq. ft. per person, the majority of urban areas in the oblast do not meet this standard.

The bulk of housing in urban centers consists of single-story wood structures, including many log cabins; multistory apartment houses are found along the main streets of the major cities. In rural

*This system operates as follows: The Directorate of Agriculture maintains dispatcher radio communications with a single station (formerly an MTS) having a more powerful unit; this unit acts as a transmitting and receiving point for 10 to 15 different stations. Such stations combined are known as a communications group. Each individual station in turn has its own "Urozhay-1" radio-receiving and sending set which maintains contact with various brigades working in the field. The average sending distance of this set is effective over a distance of from 25 to 35 miles; a booster "Urozhay" set is used to extend the sending distances. The radio industry plants of the USSR reportedly produced about 70,000 of these sets over a period of several years.

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areas, particularly in collective farm villages, log cabins are most common. Except in the larger cities, basic utilities such as sewerage and water systems are either inadequate or nonexistent. The problem of providing additional housing, however, is probably most critical in the larger cities of Kurgan and Shadrinsk. Reportedly, construction of about 50 multistory buildings is underway at present in Kurgan.

The state has adopted some measures to encourage residential construction. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1951-1955) about 130 multi-apartment houses and 1,000 private houses were provided for the inhabitants of Kurgan through grants extended by the government. In anticipation of future needs, the RSFSR Ministry of Building Materials Industry has established a wall block plant in Kurgan which, when completed, will reportedly have an output of 3,531,000 cu. ft. of blocks per year.

The state has also recently encouraged the construction of housing by individuals by granting loans as provided by the Law on Extending Credit for Individual Housing Construction through Communal Banks and Agricultural Bank Institutions, dated 16 May 1955. As shown below, however, this law provides preferential treatment for certain classes:

<u>Group</u>	<u>Amount of Loan (Rubles)</u>	<u>Period of Loan (Years)</u>
Laborers, engineering and technical workers, and civil employees	7,000	7
Teachers and doctors (urban areas)	10,000	7
Teachers (rural areas)	10,000	10
Doctors (rural areas)	12,000	10
Officers retired from Soviet Army and Navy after 14 April 1953	10,000	10

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A similar law providing for construction of houses by individuals allows each builder a plot of ground 3,200-6,500 sq. ft. in urban areas and 7,500-12,900 sq. ft. in rural areas, the exact size of the plot determined by the executive committees of the kray, oblast, city, or rayon soviet. Under this law the size of the house is limited to 2 stories and the number of rooms to 5. The maximum number of rooms remains at 5, even though several individuals may build a house together.

A third, new approach to the housing problem in urban areas is that of "cooperative" apartment construction. Under this system the enterprise which employs the individuals concerned arranges through the state bank for loans and materials needed in construction. All the labor is furnished by the applicants for the apartments, although when it is completed the building becomes the property of the particular enterprise sponsoring the construction.

Other problems related to housing construction include the availability of building supplies and materials and inefficient planning by the ministries. The oblast has abundant building materials such as clay and limestone but these resources have not been sufficiently exploited to keep up with the need for materials, and limestone is actually brought into the oblast from other places. At the same time the need for materials has been so acute in rural areas that an intensive program for using cane (kamysh) pressed into panels is under way.

B. Food Supplies

With almost 75 per cent of Kurganskaya's working population engaged in agriculture and with an expanding virgin and waste lands program, the level of food production in the oblast is high. The oblast produces an abundance of grain, dairy products, and cattle, which in normal years is more than adequate for the subsistence of its population.

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At such times the surplus is delivered to contiguous more industrialized oblasts.

Food processing centers within a large number of the urban areas include large flour mills, meat canning plants, and dairies. Thus, the urban areas are well supplied with food products. The delivery of agricultural products is greatly facilitated by the location of all the urban areas, except Kurtamysh, along the rail lines. The general pattern of distribution of dairy and cattle-raising units such as the sovkhozes further facilitates the distribution of the food supply. The dairy, livestock, and hog-raising sovkhozes are located primarily in the northwest and also in the river valley between the Tobol and Iset. The grain sovkhozes are located mainly in the eastern part of the oblast, while the sheep-raising sovkhozes are located in the extreme south. All these areas are well served by rail.

Because of cyclical droughts agricultural production fluctuates markedly; any severe drought nullifies the importance of the oblast as a surplus agricultural producer and even affects the food-stores level maintained for consumers within the oblast.

C. Transportation

1. General

The transportation network within Kurganskaya Oblast is adequately developed for the oblast's needs; all urban areas with the exception of Kurtamysh are rail served, and the highway system is fairly extensive and under continuing development. River transportation, however, is extremely limited.

2. Rail

The Chelyabinsk-Petropavlovsk double-track section of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, extending W-E (through Kurgan) serves the central part of the oblast. The northern section is served by a

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single-track branch line, extending from Kurgan to Sverdlovsk, which is an important link with the industrial Urals region. This branch is reportedly being double-tracked. A single-track branch* leading S from Utyak (5 miles E of Kurgan) to Peski (Kokchetavskaya Oblast, Kazakhskaya SSR) serves the SE section of the oblast and provides access to the Kazakhskaya SSR (refer to Map IV, Transportation, Resources, and Military Control). Electrification** of the Shumikha-Kurgan section of the Trans-Siberian Railroad was reportedly completed in December 1957 and electrification of this line as far E as Makushino is nearly completed. Electrification is of particular importance since the freight-carrying capacity of the lines and the speed of the trains will be increased and a considerable savings in fuel will result. The existing rail lines allow a free flow of materials between the Urals region, West Siberia, and the Kazakhskaya SSR. Freight includes prefabricated houses, steel, stone, lumber, and other building materials moving from the Urals region and contiguous areas into Kazakhstan and grain from Kazakhstan shipped N towards the Urals. Some of these products, of course, are delivered in Kurganskaya Oblast.

A greater use of the rail transport facilities in the oblast has been made since 1940, particularly in the volume of freight moving into the oblast from other areas. The quantities of freight going out of the oblast annually did not increase markedly between 1940 and 1955; this figure was 2,035,000 metric tons in the first year, and 2,504,000 in the latter (23 per cent increase). However, the quantities entering the oblast annually increased by 220 per cent in the 16-year period; 1,772,000 metric tons in the first year and

*Initially narrow gauge, this line was converted to broad gauge in 1956-1957.

**Reportedly, electrification was completed on the railroad line between Chelyabinsk and Kurgan in November 1957.

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5,700,000 in the latter. It would be interesting if these figures were broken down, for the type of commodities being brought in would be good proof that the oblast is being developed industrially. The new rail line to the Kazakhskaya SSR and the double-tracking of the line running NW to Sverdlovsk mentioned above will expand the capacity of the few existing lines.

3. Pipeline

A 20-inch petroleum pipeline extends from the Tuymazy fields in Bashkirskaya ASSR through the oblast eastwards beyond Omsk to Tatarsk (Novosibirskaya Oblast) paralleling the Trans-Siberian rail line. A second pipeline (reportedly about 28 inches in diameter) is under construction. It will follow essentially the same route as the first and will be linked to the first by a series of looped connections. To date construction has reportedly been completed to Chumlyak in Kurganskaya Oblast (see Map IV - Transportation, Resources, and Military Control). Crude oil and gasoline are reportedly moving through these lines at present. When completed the lines, it is claimed, will run as far eastwards as Irkutsk, Irkutskaya Oblast. Principal points along the route are said to be Ufa, Chelyabinsk, Kurgan, Petropavlovsk, Omsk, Novosibirsk, and Irkutsk. The lines are already proving a valuable supplement to the transportation system and when completed will allow a rapid flow of fuel between such major regions as the Urals, West Siberia, East Siberia, and the Kazakhskaya SSR.

4. Highway

Although the highway network is fairly extensive, the quality of the roads on the whole is poor. The majority have dirt surfaces and are almost impassable under adverse weather conditions. Two recently completed roads have greatly improved highway transportation in the oblast; the first runs northwards from Kustanayskaya

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Oblast through Ust-Uyskiy to Shumikha and will serve grain-producing rayons in the oblast; the second runs northwards from Zverinogolovskoye to Kurgan and will probably be extended into the Urals. Traffic on both includes shipments of agricultural produce, chemical fertilizers, and building materials flowing southwards through the oblast towards the Kazakhskaya SSR.

5. Water

The river system of the oblast is not well developed, particularly in the Eastern part of the oblast. The main artery, the Tobol, flows 290 miles through the oblast; first from W to E and then northwards from the village of Zverinogolovskoye (southern part of the oblast) to Rechkin in the north. It is used as a source of water supply for industry. Freight (mainly grain) is shipped in small barges. The 2 other principal rivers, the Iset and Miass, have minor transport significance.

D. Utilities

Reportedly, in 1957 the power installations in Kurgan were connected to the Ural Power System, if so, an uninterrupted supply of electricity to the city and the Kurgan-Makushino and Kurgan-Shumikha railway sectors is available.

One of the principal power installations located in the oblast is Kurgan Heat and Power Plant TETS (Target 0164-0201), with a capacity of 75,000 kilowatts.

Since Kurganskaya Oblast's economy is essentially agricultural, a large number of the power facilities are in rural areas. These consist principally of hydroelectric power plants distributed throughout the rural areas; about 153 (possibly not all hydroelectric) were constructed between 1946 and 1953. They are generally small, and service only the immediate needs of the surrounding community. A

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typical plant of this type is one in Kargopolskiy rayon, which supplies power to 7 collective farms, the rayon center, state farms, and a number of industrial enterprises within the rayon.

There are several plans underway for developing the power resources of the oblast. One calls for utilization of the water power of the Tobol through construction of 5 to 7 dams on the Zverinogolovsk-Rechkino sector of the river; this will improve navigation and at the same time will eliminate the flooding of populated places and arable land. Another plan is to develop the hydroelectric potential of the Iset and Miass rivers.

The oblast contains many fuel supplies which form a stable base for its power industry. Existing fuel reserves include, among others, a large area of turf peat deposits which extend from Mishkino to Shumikha, roughly 30 miles. These are utilized by the collective farms' electric power plants and local industrial enterprises. The peat is made into briquets to which have been added coal particles from coal obtained in the neighboring Chelyabinsk basin. Another important source of fuel is the fuel pipeline running through the entire oblast (see Map IV - Transportation, Resources, and Military Control; also Sec. IV, C, - Transportation) through which crude oil and some refined fuels such as gasoline are flowing today. Bulk stations within the oblast along the line tap the required petroleum products needed for the use of the oblast.

The water supply of the oblast is more than adequate. There are about 2,000 lakes in the oblast; of these 1,400 are fresh water lakes and are utilized by rural populated places and many of the urban areas.

Public utilities such as trolley-busses were introduced in Kurgan in about 1954; however such service is lacking in many urban

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areas in the oblast. Workers are transported to their jobs in trucks. Sewerage facilities exist in the larger cities and are being expanded and rebuilt.

E. Economic Characteristics

The economy of Kurganskaya Oblast is based upon agriculture and related light industry. Some heavy industry has developed since 1940, and although its growth has played a major role in increasing industrial production in the oblast by 400 per cent in the period 1940-1956, such production remains relatively unimportant when compared to the production of more highly industrialized oblasts in West Siberia.

The smallest oblast in the West Siberian Region, Kurganskaya has the highest proportion of utilizable land and sown acreage. Almost two-thirds of the land area of the oblast, or 11.12 million acres, comprises utilizable land, and of this 65 per cent, or 7,413,000 acres, is under cultivation. By comparison, only 4,127,000 of a total of 10,305,000 acres of utilizable land in Tyumenskaya Oblast, the largest area in the region, are under cultivation.

The raising of grain and cattle, the most important agricultural activities, support the dairy, flour milling, meat-processing, and tanning industries in the oblast. Wheat comprises two-thirds of the grain crop; rye, oats, sunflowers, and mustard seed are raised in smaller quantities. Corn is a relatively new and unimportant crop.

Heavy industry in Kurgan, the oblast center, includes the production of agricultural machinery, road construction machinery, passenger buses, and various metal products. Shadrinsk has a steel rolling mill, an aluminum plant, and a plant which produces printing machinery. Agricultural machinery and railroad equipment are produced in Petukhovo. Fire-fighting equipment is produced in several smaller urban areas.

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The food processing, tanning, and garment industries are the most important of the light industries.

The peat industry, timber and wood-processing industry, and the building materials industry are potentially important but are relatively undeveloped. Peat deposits within the oblast are extensive but have not been adequately exploited, and in 1956 the oblast ranked 6 out of 7 in the region in peat cutting. About 81.2 million cu. ft. of timber and lumber were cut in 1955, which compares favorably with the output of other oblasts in the region. Floods in the 1938-48 period, however, covered large forest reserves, seriously damaging large tracts of standing timber and made them unsuitable for processing. The lack of adequate surveys of mineral resources has curbed the growth of the building materials industry and to date, the only deposits surveyed have been along the rail lines. Although several building materials enterprises have been established, most building materials must still be supplied from other areas.

Kurganskaya's industrial importance in relation to the West Siberian Region as a whole is minor. In 1956 industrial output totaled 47.2 million units; by comparison, Kemerovskaya Oblast in the same year produced 522.1 million units. The over-all economy of the oblast, however, is closely related to the economy of the Urals Region, the West Siberian Region, and, in part, to that of the Kazakhskaya SSR. Food products (butter, meat, and flour) are shipped from Kurganskaya to these areas; some metal products are also shipped to the Central Region and to northwestern USSR.

Because of the oblast's small size its virgin and waste lands development program is dwarfed by those of other areas in West Siberia. In 1953 the oblast had a total of about 1.5 million acres of waste lands; the amount of virgin lands was negligible. In the period

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1954-1956, about 1.13 million acres of land were developed in Kurganskaya, as compared with 6.78 million acres in Altayskiy Kray and 2.8 million acres in Omskaya Oblast. Nevertheless, the land development program has opened up possibilities for increasing utilizable land in the oblast.

TABLE XII
ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL
URBAN POPULATION

<u>Population Range</u>	<u>Number of Urban Areas</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
100,000-500,000	1	126,000	43
50,000-100,000	—	—	—
20,000- 50,000	1	47,000	16
10,000- 20,000	5	64,000	22
Less than 10,000	7	55,000	19
Total	14	292,000	100

V. Urban Areas

The estimated 292,000 urban population in the oblast are located in 14 areas classified as urban. Forty-three per cent of the urban population is concentrated in the oblast capital, Kurgan. Six urban areas, containing 10,000 or more people but less than 100,000, have 38 per cent of the urban population. The remaining 7 (less than 10,000) contain 19 per cent of the urban population.

Kurganskaya Oblast contains the following urban areas:

Kurgan

55-26 N; 65-18 E.

Population: 126,000 (1958 est.).

Administration: City of oblast subordination; center of Kurganskaya Oblast and of Administrative Area A. Oblast Committee of Communist Party; City and Oblast Executive Committees; City Military Commissariat; City Housing Administration; Oblast Administration of Light Industry, Social Insurance, Industrial Construction; Council of the National

URBAN AREAS

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Kurgan
(Contd.)

Economy (Sovnarkhoz); Kurgan ZAGS (Civil Status Records) Office; Oblast Consumers' Cooperative; Administration of Agriculture; Oblast Military Hq., MVD, KGB; Oblast Administration of Labor Reserves; RSFSR Ministry of Culture Office.

Military: MVD Department of Local Anti-Aircraft Defense; Office of MVD Archives; Oblast MVD Militia Hq.; Oblast Society for Cooperation with Army, Air Force and Navy (DOSAAF); Oblast Red Cross/Red Crescent Society.

Airfields: One Class 5 (civil/military).

Transportation: Division Headquarters, Southern Urals Railroad System; engine depot, turnaround point for Shadrinsk, car repair shop, steam engine house.

Economic: Agricultural machinery (est. 0.7% of Soviet Bloc capacity); chemical equipment (est. 0.3% of Soviet Bloc capacity); machines for digging mine shafts; electric pumps; woodworking machine tools; buses; road construction equipment; dairy and fire-fighting equipment. Flour milling; meat canning; yeast and beer brewing. Petroleum storage; heat and power plant. Tanning industry. Building Materials Industry.

Educational: Agricultural and pedagogical institutes; agricultural and machine building tekhnikums, medical training school; railroad and handicrafts schools.

Shadrinsk

56-05 N; 63-38 E.

Population: 47,000 (1958 est.).

Administration: City of oblast subordination, center of Shadrinskiy Rayon.

Military: Military training school.

Airfields: One Class 5 (military).

Economic: Aluminum plant; motorcycles, automotive parts, printing equipment, footwear, garments, flour milling, distilling, sawmilling, meat canning, flax spinning, weaving, and steel rolling mill. Large grain elevator. Two thermal power plants. Tanning industry.

Transportation: Steam engine house; railroad station, yards, and shops.

Educational: Pedagogical institute, correspondence Division of Urals Polytechnic Institute; specialized educational institutes: mechanization of agriculture, trade cooperatives, medical, and music schools. Agricultural experimental station.

Petukhovo

55-03 N; 67-53 E.

Population: 17,000 (1958 est.).

Administration: Town of rayon subordination; center of Petukhovskiy Rayon.

Transportation: Railroad station.

Economic: Agricultural center, processing of dairy products, production of farm machinery and railroad equipment.

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Petukhovo Educational: Agricultural tekhnikum; teachers' training
(Contd.) institute.

Shumikha 55-14 N; 63-17 E.
Population: 14,000 (1958 est.).
Administration: Town of rayon subordination; center
of Shumikhinskiy Rayon.
Transportation: Turnaround point for Chelyabinsk,
steam engine house; railroad station, yards, and
shops.
Economic: Wheat, butter, flax, poultry; food proces-
sing plants. Bearing-repair plant.

Kurtamysh 54-55 N; 64-27 E.
Population: 13,000 (1958 est.).
Administration: Workers settlement; center of
Kurtamyshskiy Rayon.
Transportation: Railroad repair shops.
Economic: Flour milling.
Educational: Agricultural tekhnikum; teachers'
training school.

Makushino 55-13 N; 67-13 E.
Population: 10,000 (1958 est.).
Administration: Workers settlement; center of
Makushinskiy Rayon.
Transportation: Terminus of Omsk Railroad System and
Southern Urals Railroad System; turnaround point for
Petropavlovsk.
Economic: Flour milling; metalworking.
Educational: Zooveterinary tekhnikum.

Shchuchye 55-12 N; 62-46 E.
Population: 10,000 (1958 est.).
Administration: Town of rayon subordination; center
of Shchuchanskiy Rayon.
Economic: Agricultural center, flour milling; metal-
working; production of fire-fighting equipment.

Dalmatovo 56-17 N; 62-58 E.
Population: 9,000 (1958 est.).
Administration: Town of rayon subordination; center
of Dalmatovskiy Rayon.
Economic: Flour milling, dairying; dairy equipment
production.

Kataysk 56-18 N; 63-35 E.
Population: 9,000 (1958 est.).
Administration: Town of rayon subordination; center
of Katayskiy Rayon.
Economic: Flour milling, metalworking, pumps.
Educational: teacher training school.

Lebyazhye 55-17 N; 66-28 E.
Population: 9,000 (1958 est.).
Administration: Workers settlement; center of
Lebyazhevskiy Rayon.

S E C R E T

Lebyazhye
(Contd.)Economic: Flour milling, health resort.Mishkino

55-20 N; 63-55 E.

Population: 9,000 (1958 est.).Administration: Workers settlement; center of Myshkinskiy Rayon.Economic: Flour milling, dairying. Production of fire-fighting equipment.Educational: Teachers' training school; school for agronomists.Vargashi

55-23 N; 65-58 E.

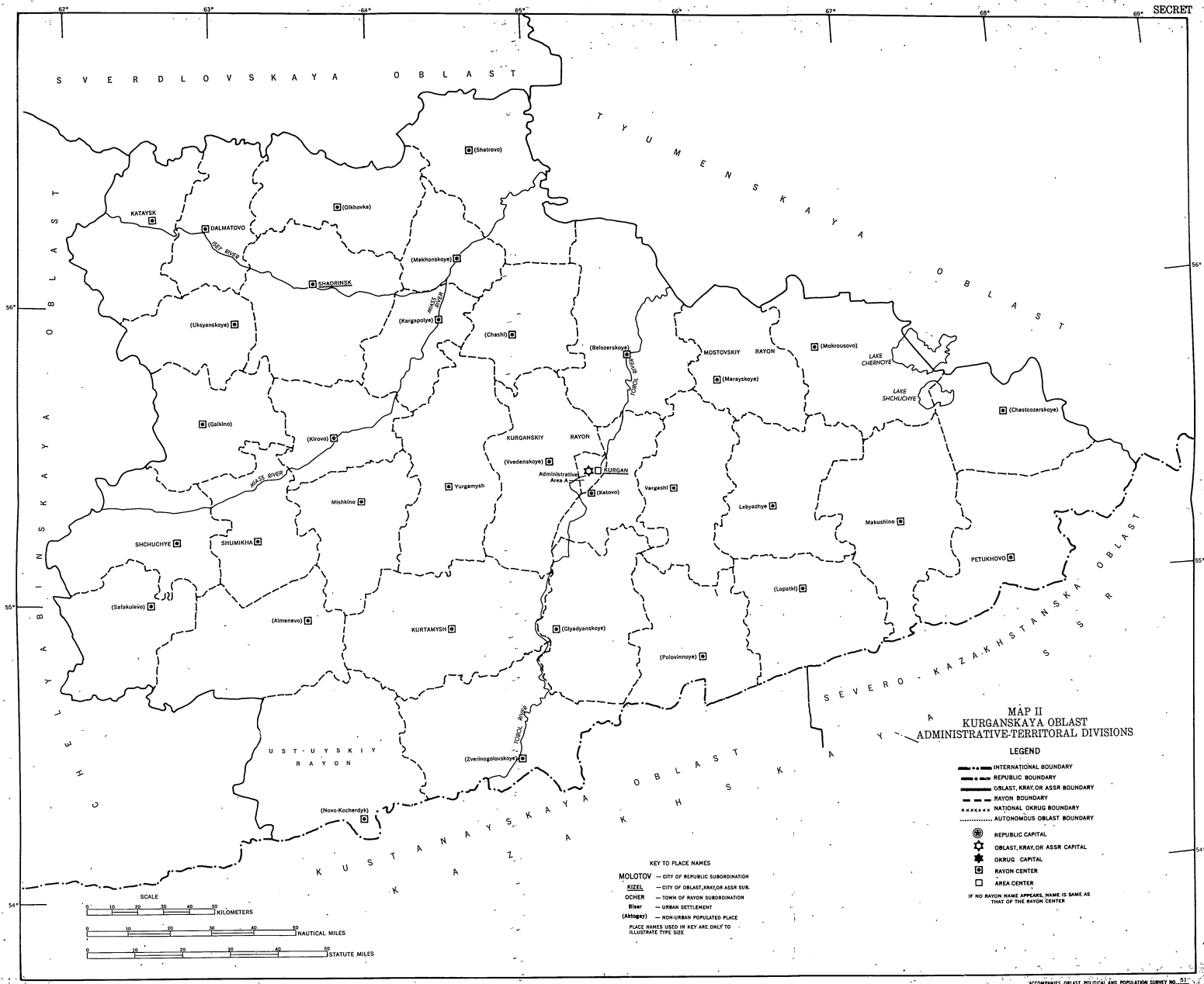
Population: 7,000 (1958 est.).Administration: Workers settlement; center of Vargashinskiy Rayon.Economic: Flour milling; production of fire-fighting equipment.Yurgamysh

55-21 N; 64-28 E.

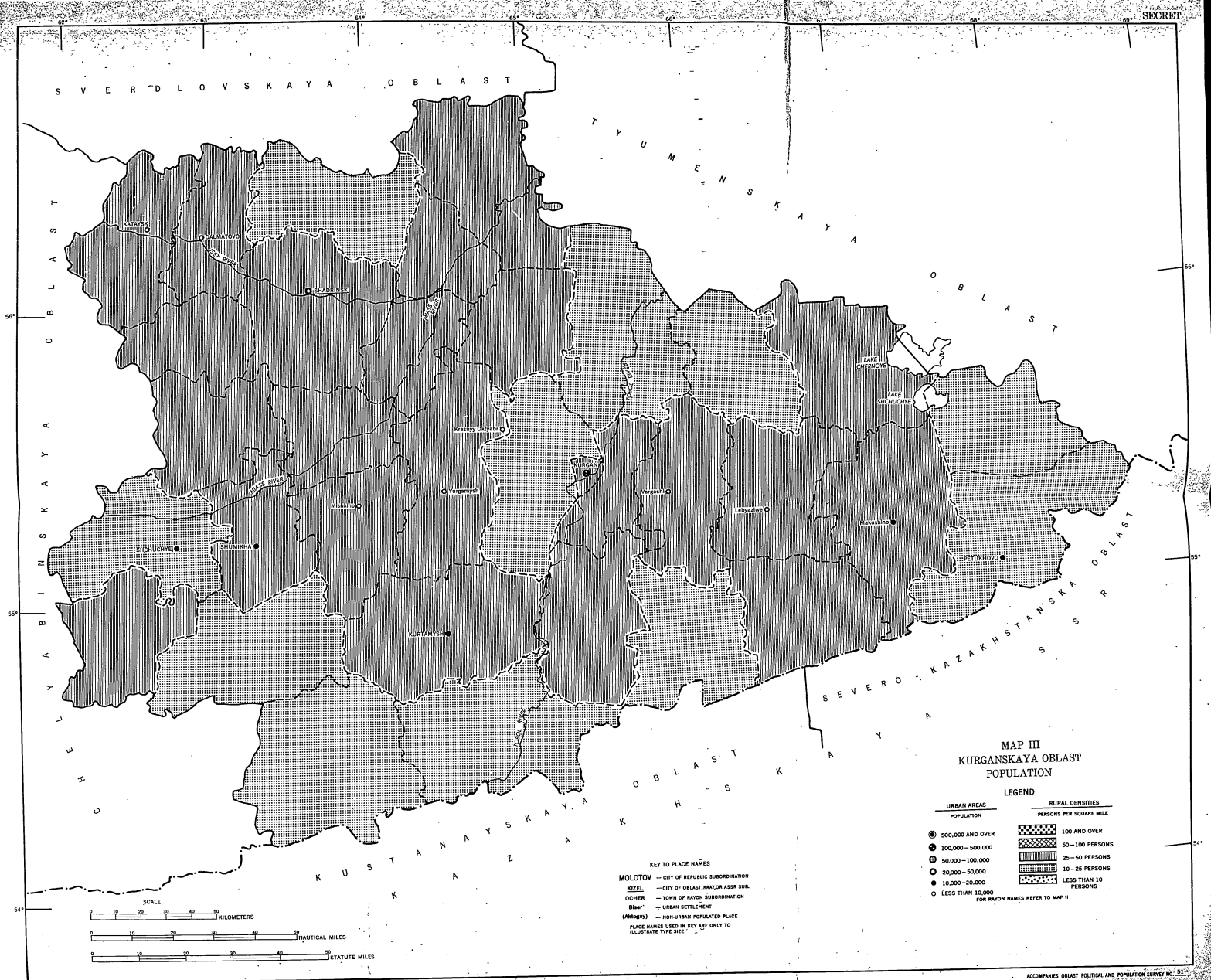
Population: 6,000 (1958 est.).Administration: Workers settlement; center of Yurgamyshskiy Rayon.Economic: Dairying.Krasnyy Oktyabr

55-37 N; 64-48 E.

Population: 6,000 (1958 est.).Administration: Workers settlement in Yurgamyshskiy Rayon.Economic: Creamery, lumber, woodworking industry, railroad tie impregnating plant.Educational: Factory-training school.



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