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5. The main Turkmen canal begins at Takhia-Tasha 160 km from the Aral Sea. Here the Amu-Darya River (160 miles from the mouth of the Aral Sea) is blocked by a dam forming a reservoir. At the dam a hydroelectric station, the energy of which will be used for pumping the water of the Amu-Darya into the canal, will be constructed. The canal will go west from Takhia-Tasha. At 400 miles from its beginning, the canal will go along the dried-up bed of the ancient Uzboi River and will follow this riverbed for 700 km. It is calculated that 400-650 cubic cm of water will be pumped from the Amu-Darya into the canal. The canal, when it is made navigable, will flow into the Caspian Sea in the district of Krasnovodsk.
6. In the upper part of the Kara Kum desert, which is blocked by two dams with hydroelectric stations, there are two big reservoirs. From these reservoirs, from other parts of the canal and from the Takhia-Tasha dam on all sides stretch the irrigation and water supply canals reaching out for a distance of 1200 km and a network of pipelines totaling 1000 km in length. The irrigation system is responsible for two districts:
- (a) Kara-Kalpak province, the uninhabited parts of the Amu-Darya delta and, below this, the northern district of Turkmen, sometimes called Khoryezmum. Here it is calculated to irrigate 800 thousand hectares mainly for medium-fibrous cotton and its companion in crop rotation, alfalfa (its appearance will bring about the possibility of an increase per head in livestock production).
- (b) The Pre-Caspian plain of southwestern Turkmen. On the west this region is bounded by the Caspian Sea, on the north by the Bol'shoy and Maly Balkhan Mountains, on the east by the Kyuren-Dag Mountains and on the south by the Atrek River and the Iranian frontier. A large canal branching off from the main Turkmen canal will go thru this district. On the right side of this district, protected by the Kyuren-Dag Mountains from the Kara-Kum dry summer winds and the cold eastern winter wind, 500 thousand hectares will be irrigated. The climate of the locality plus the availability of water makes it highly favorable for agriculture. Counting the 500 thousand hectares of land which will be irrigated and the land which is already under irrigation, it may well be that not less than one million hectares of land will be planted to cotton in this area. This makes up nearly 60% of all the cotton acreage at the present time in the USSR. In this way the construction of the Main Turkmen Canal will make possible the irrigation of 1,300,000 hectares of land and with the help of the resurrected Uzboi River nearly seven million hectares of the Kara-Kum desert will be supplied with water. Along both sides of the Main Turkmen canal, its irrigation and drainage canals, along the edges of cases, around the industrial centers and the population points will run a protective wooded covering. These protective wooded strips will have a width of at least two kilometers. The canal is not able, apparently, to exert any considerable influence on the rise of the level of the Caspian Sea since most of the water is destined for irrigation and water supply in the dry districts exclusively. Besides this, one must take into account the great amount of evaporation of water in the canal and in the Caspian Sea.

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