

**SECRET**

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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

SOME DATA ON USSR CROPS AND HARVESTS.  
AS OF FEBRUARY - MARCH 1951

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Armenian SSR

The cropped area in the Armenian SSR did not increase during 1949 - 1950, but the area sown with fodder grasses increased 49.1 percent, and the area sown with technical crops increased 3.6 percent over previous years. These increases were made possible by curtailing the area sown with grains.

In 1950 Armenia produced only 30 percent of the grain necessary for republic needs. The other 70 percent was imported from other republics. In 1951 it is planned to increase the area sown with grains by 40,000 hectares.

In 1950, 5,274 hectares of rye were sowed in Sisianskiy Rayon, while the plan called for 1,500 hectares. The other land was to have been planted in wheat, but the change was made without authorization by Ayrapetyan, secretary of the Rayon Committee, and Meloyan, chairman of the Rayon Executive Committee. In Martuninskiy Rayon, 1,682 hectares were sowed in rye which were to have been sown with wheat. This was done without authorization on the initiative of Gevorkyan, secretary of the Rayon Committee, and Oganesyan, chairman of the Rayon Executive Committee. The 1950 wheat sowing plan was not fulfilled by Bayazetskiy, Idzhevanskiy, Noyemberyanskiy, and Shamshadinskiy rayons. In these rayons the wheat area was curtailed in favor of barley. The 1950 wheat sowing plan was also not fulfilled by Azizbekovskiyy, Gukasyanskiy, and Kafanskiy rayons. (1)

Azərbaydzhan SSR

In 1950 the area sown with winter wheat in Azerbaydzhan SSR was 66,700 hectares above plan, and 153,300 hectares more than the area sown with this crop in 1949. (2) Astrakhan-Bazarskiy Rayon is the largest grain-producing rayon in the republic. The 1950 wheat harvest in this rayon was double the 1940 harvest, and the 1950 grain-procurement plan was fulfilled 137 percent. (3)

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To be eligible to participate in the 1951 All-Union Agricultural Exhibition, kolkhozes in Azerbaydzhan must have attained the following minimum yields in 1950 (in centners per hectare): all grains 18, winter wheat 19, spring wheat 17, barley 19, oats 18, millet 25, rice 45, corn (irrigated) 55, cotton 26, sunflowers 18, and potatoes 290.(4)

Belorussian SSR

A report from Minsk states that a new fertilizer called AMB has been developed by the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Agricultural Microbiology. The new preparation was tested in 1950 on kolkhozes of the Belorussian SSR, and excellent results were obtained. Potato yields were increased by 30 centners per hectare, and grain yields by 2-4 centners per hectare. The new fertilizer is made from peat mass into which a heavy concentration of useful bacteria is introduced. Preparation of AMB is very simple, and may be done by the kolkhoz workers themselves.(5)

In 1950 the Belorussian SSR cropped area was 94.4 percent of the prewar area (6), and the area sown with buckwheat was up 61 percent over the prewar figure (7)

Pledged 1951 crop yields for the Belorussian SSR in centners per hectare are as follows (8)

<u>Oblast</u>	<u>Crop</u>				
	<u>Grains</u>	<u>Potatoes</u>	<u>Flax Fiber</u>	<u>Flax- seed</u>	<u>Kok-Sagyz Root</u>
Barenovich	15	175	4.5	4.5	--
Bobruysk	15	180	4.5	4.5	30
Brest	15.5	170	4.5	4.5	--
Gomel	16	180	5	4.5	40
Gródno	17	180	4.5	4.5	--
Minsk	14.5	175	4.5	4.5	30
Mogilev	15	175	4.5	4.5	28
Molodechno	14.5	180	5	4.5	30
Pinsk	16	180	4.75	4.75	30
Polesa	15	180	4.5	3.5	30
Polotsk	14	165	4.5	4.5	--
Vitebsk	15	170	4.75	4.75	--

Estonian SSR

To be eligible to participate in the 1951 All-Union Agricultural Exhibition, kolkhozes in the Estonian SSR must have attained the following minimum yields in 1950 (in centners per hectare): all grains 18, winter wheat 16, spring wheat 16, rye 17, barley 18, oats 18, flax fiber 4.5, flaxseed 3.5, sugar beets 250, potatoes 290, and fodder root crops 400.(9)

Georgian SSR

In autumn 1950 kolkhozes in the Georgian SSR sowed 80,000 hectares more winter wheat than in autumn 1949.(10) By 1 March 1951, 49,517 hectares had been plowed for sowing with spring crops. This is 19.5 percent of the 1951 plan for the republic.(11)

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Wheat production in the Georgian SSR is to be increased so that by 1957 the republic will be self-sufficient in grains. However, present grain yields are low. Part of this problem can be solved by improving scientific agricultural techniques, but it is also necessary to find a variety of grain suited to local conditions in the republic. The Ukrainka variety, which kolkhozes sowed until the war, has a low yield. The spring wheat Dika Dzhavakhtskaya likewise has a low average yield. In recent years, kolkhozes of the republic have begun sowing the Dolis-Puri variety, which under equivalent conditions has given up to twice the yield of the above-mentioned varieties. Sowing of Dolis-Puri began in 1945. In 1950 the acreage under this variety was 8,236 hectares, and the average yield was 10 centners per hectare. By contrast, the average yield of Dika Dzhavakhtskaya in the last 6 years has never been above 6 centners per hectare. If Dolis-Puri is sown at the proper time (25 August to 10 September), given plenty of mineral or organic fertilizer, and the best of care, yields of up to 25 to 30 centners per hectare may be obtained. This fall (1951) 12,000 hectares of Dolis-Puri will be sown in Georgia. (12)

In 1950 Georgian SSR tea-growing kolkhozes and sovkhoses delivered 83,724 tons of prime-quality green tea leaves to the state. This was 48,334 tons more than in 1940, and 64,970 tons more than in 1945. (13)

Karelo-Finnish SSR

The Karelo-Finnish SSR did not fulfill the 1950 plan for the development of agriculture, or the 1950 plan for procurement of agricultural products. (14)

The following 1951 crop yields in centners per hectare are pledged for the Karelo-Finnish SSR: all grains 13.5, potatoes 145, vegetables 140, and fodder root crops 135. (15)

Kazakh SSR

Akmolinsk Oblast is the largest grain-growing oblast in the Kazakh SSR; three fourths of its cropped area is sown in spring wheat. However, in 1950 only 5 percent of the area sown with wheat on kolkhozes, and 12 percent of the area sown with wheat on sovkhoses was sown in Durum wheat. (16)

During the postwar Five-Year Plan, the area sown with grain in Kokchetav Oblast increased 22.4 percent and 50.2 percent of the increased area was sown with spring wheat. In 1950 the oblast gave the state 10 million more pud of grain than in 1949. (17)

Kustanay Oblast exceeded the 1950 grain-procurement plan and gave the state 14 million pud of grain more than in 1949. (17)

Latvian SSR

In 1955 the area sown with flax in the Latvian SSR will be 46 percent greater than the area sown with that crop in 1950. By that year planned fiber yields will average 4.8 to 5.2 centners per hectare. In 1951 pledged yields run from 4.4 to 4.8 centners per hectare. (18)

Workers on kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Latvian SSR have pledged to raise grain yields to 22 centners per hectare, and to triple the number of cattle and double the number of swine in the republic during the next 5 year. (19)

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Lithuanian SSR

During 1950 airplanes of the Civil Air Fleet were used to spread fertilizer over a 2,450-hectare area. The fertilizer can be spread much more evenly this way than by hand and yields will be appreciably increased. In 1951 it is planned to fertilize an area 13 times greater than the above-mentioned figure by air. (20)

Moldavian SSR

To be eligible to participate in the 1951 All-Union Agricultural Exhibition, kolkhozes in Moldavia must have attained the following minimum yields in 1950 (in centners per hectare): grains (except corn and rice) 19, winter wheat 20, rye 20, spring wheat 18, barley 19, oats 19, millet 25, buckwheat 15, rice 45, corn (grain) 55 (irrigated) and 38 (unirrigated), cotton (irrigated) 26, cotton (unirrigated) 7, sugar beets (irrigated) 450, sugar beets (unirrigated) 300, sunflowers 18, hemp fiber 6, hemp seed 4.5, and potatoes 290. (21)

RSFSR

In Vengerovskiy Rayon, Novosibirsk Oblast, the cropped area has increased by 16,902 hectares, and the gross grain harvest has doubled since 1947. The 1950 grain harvest was up 76 percent over 1940. (22)

Tadzhik SSR

The "Ittifoq" Kolkhoz, Dangarinskiy Rayon, Kulyab Oblast, Tadzhik SSR, has 2,100 hectares of land, of which 1,064 hectares are cropped. In 1949, 564 hectares were sown with grain, and in 1950, 700 hectares. The 1951 pledge calls for 750 hectares to be sown with grain. The grain yield was 11.5 centners per hectare in 1949, 14.5 in 1950, and the 1951 pledge is 15.5. (23)

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