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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

SOME DATA ON USSR CROPS AND HARVESTS, AS OF JULY 1951

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

USSR

Harvesting was in progress in half the kolkhozes in Armenian SSR by the end of the first few days in July. Kolkhozes of the republic had harvested four times the area, and delivered to the state six times as much grain as by the same date in 1950. Selective harvesting of winter grains was in progress in Piteriskiy, Krasnokutskiy, Sovetskiy, and other rayons of Saratov Oblast. A high yield of kok-sagyz seed was reported from Volyn Oblast.(1)

5 July. The harvest of grains has begun in the forest-steppe rayons of the Ukraine. Kolkhozes of the southern rayons of Voronezh Oblast are carrying out selective harvesting of grains. Harvest of grains is in progress in Aktyubinsk, Dzhambul, and Kyzyl-Orda oblasts of Kazakh SSR. Winter rye has attained waxy maturity in Saratov, Kursk, and Kuybyshev oblasts, and the harvest has begun there. Rye has attained waxy maturity in Tatar, Chuvash, Bashkir, and Mordov ASSR. Rye has flowered in the North, in Komi ASSR, and in Arkhangel'sk Oblast.

Weather conditions continue favorable for crops in the southern Ukraine, in Crimea, and in Stavropol' Kray. In the western and central regions of the country the hot, dry weather gave way this week to cool weather accompanied by high humidity and rain. It rained from Omsk to Lake Baykal in West Siberia. Sowings in this area are developing on schedule. Rye is already ripening. It has attained milky maturity in southern Novosibirsk Oblast.

Procurement of grain is better organized this year than previously in Krasnodar Kray and Crimean Oblast. Three times as much grain has been delivered to the state as by the same date in 1950.

The hay harvest is in full swing in Estonian SSR. Sown grasses were this year harvested from 40,000 hectares more than in 1950. The yield was much better than in 1950. Kolkhozes of Komi ASSR are cutting hay.(2)

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10 July. The harvest front is moving steadily north. During the first days in July, oblasts of the steppe zone of the Ukraine, and even those of the forest steppe zone (Poltava Oblast) began harvest work. Harvest totals have been adjudged good in the southern oblasts. Excellent yields of winter wheat and rye have been obtained in many rayons and even whole oblasts of the Ukraine, particularly in Kiev, Kar'kov, Odessa, Kherson, and Voroshilovgrad oblasts. Available evidence indicates that this year's harvest of winter barley was very good in the North Caucasus and the Crimea.

Harvest of grasses was in progress in almost all regions of the country at the end of June. On the whole, the tempo was somewhat more rapid than in 1950. The tempo must be speeded up in many of the forest steppe and central belt regions, however. This is the case in Kaluga, Kalinin, and Yaroslav oblasts. Cultivation of flax fields is lagging in Gor'kiy and Kaluga oblasts, and in Lithuanian SSR.(3)

11 July. Grains are being harvested in the foothill areas of Stavropol' Kray. Harvesting has begun in the eastern rayons of Orlov Oblast, and in most rayons of Vinnitsa Oblast. Harvesting of winter rye is under way in the steppe rayons of Kuybyshev Oblast.(4)

12 July. The extent of the area in which grains have ripened has reached the central districts of the country. The harvesting of winter crops has begun in Kursk, Tambov, Voronezh, Kuybyshev, and Orlov oblasts. Harvest of winter grains is under way in seven oblasts of Kazakh SSR. Winter wheat has attained milky maturity in Gor'kiy Oblast and Udmurt ASSR. Winter rye has attained milky maturity in Lithuanian SSR and Bashkir ASSR.

In the Ukraine, two thirds of the reaped grain has been threshed. In Odessa Oblast, grain deliveries to the state total 250,000 pud more than by the same date in 1950. In Uzbek SSR, and in the southern rayons of Ukrainian SSR, summer planting of potatoes is under way. This work has been completed in Odessa Oblast on an area 1.5 times that of 1950. In Uzbek SSR summer planting of potatoes was done on an area three times that of 1950. The fourth cultivation of cotton is under way in Stavropol' Kray. Cotton there is flowering, and in places has attained the height of 30 centimeters. Cotton in Azerbaydzhan SSR has begun to form bolls.

Kolkhozes of Kotovskiy, Kodymskiy, and Krasnooknyanskiy rayons of Odessa Oblast completed a fourth inter-row cultivation of sugar beets, and a second round of supplemental fertilization with mineral fertilizer before the beginning of the grain harvest in this area. Maize has tasseled in Crimea, the Kuban, and the southern Ukraine; it has developed panicles in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast. The harvest of fruits is in full swing in Moldavian SSR and the Transcaucasus. Fruit is being delivered to the canning plants of Georgian SSR.(5)

14 July. Combines and simple harvesters have reaped three quarters of the area sown to winter and spring grains in Tomakovskiy, Nikopol'skiy, and Krivorozhskiy rayons of Dnepropetrovsk Oblast. Winter grains are being harvested in 30 rayons of Tambov Oblast. The grain is being cut with reaping machines.(6)

17 July. Almost 70 percent of winter and spring crops have been harvested in Moldavian SSR. In some rayons up to 90 percent of the harvest work has been mechanized. Kolkhozes of the republic have given the state much more grain than they had by the same date in 1950. The harvest of grains is in full swing in the southern rayons of Kursk Oblast. Kolkhozes of Ryazhskiy, Lebedyanskiy, Skopinskiy, and other southern rayons of Ryazan' Oblast have begun the harvest of an abundant rye crop. In Kherson Oblast two thirds of the harvest has been reaped.(7)

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28 July. The 1951 grain-procurement plan was fulfilled 16 days earlier than in 1950 in Kursk Rayon of Stavropol' Kray. Winter grains have ripened on the fields of kolkhozes in the southwest rayons of Latvian SSR. Favorable weather conditions have hastened the ripening of winter rye in Sverdlovsk Oblast. Harvesting of this crop is now under way in Krasnoufimskiy, Achitskiy, Pyshiminskiy, and other rayons of the oblast.(8)

31 July. The MTS of Kiev and Zhitomir oblasts have fulfilled the plan for mechanized harvesting of flax fiber ahead of time. Flax pullers and flax combines have harvested twice as much flax as by the same date in 1950. Throughout the Ukraine as a whole, 62 percent of the flax sown area has been harvested -- 12,400 hectares more than by this date in 1950. Warm weather in Novgorod Oblast has hastened the ripening of grains. Kolkhozes of the southern rayons of the oblast have begun selective harvesting of rye. Harvesting of winter grains and sown grasses has begun in Omsk Oblast.(9)

More than 3,000 ponds and reservoirs have been built this year by kolkhozes of the steppe and forest steppe districts of European USSR. This labor-consuming work has been mechanized in most districts. Forestry and MTS stations, equipped with special machines such as excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and graders, have aided the kolkhozes in this construction work. The majority of the ponds were built by kolkhozes of Krasnodar Kray and Saratov, Chkalov, and Crimean oblasts. Large reservoirs with a surface area of from 10 to 15 hectares each have been built in Stavropol' Kray, Krasnodar Kray, and Rostov Oblast.(10)

Estonian SSR

The Stalin plan for the transformation of nature in Estonian SSR anticipates land-improvement work on an area of one million hectares in the coming years.(11)

Latvian SSR

Pledged crop yields for 1951 are as follows: winter wheat, 20 centners per hectare; winter rye 19; spring wheat 19; sugar beets 250; flax fiber 4.5; and potatoes 190.(12)

Lithuanian SSR

There are 120 MTS in Lithuanian SSR.(13)

Belorussian SSR

In 1951, kolkhozes of the republic applied 12,460,000 tons of manure and peat to fields sown to spring crops. This figure represents a total increase of 42 percent over 1950. The 1951 plan for the application of manure to fields sown to spring crops was fulfilled 103 percent, but the plan for applying peat was fulfilled only 31.8 percent.

The 1951 plan for sowing grains was fulfilled 102 percent, for legumes 118 percent, for buckwheat 135 percent, and for wheat 97.8 percent. The area sown to kok-sagyz, flax, and sugar beets was considerably increased in kolkhozes of the republic. The plan for sowing perennial grasses was fulfilled for the first time in the postwar period. Kolkhozes of the republic fell somewhat short of fulfilling the total sowing plan in 1951. In Vitebsk, Mogilev, Grodno, Baranovich, Polotsk, and Bobruysk oblasts the plan for sowing spring crops was somewhat short of fulfillment.

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Production norms were low for tractor parks and the majority of MTS. The reason for this was that local party organizations did not provide the necessary leadership, and did not insure maximum utilization of available machinery. These serious shortcomings could be offset to a considerable degree if sufficient attention were paid the fields while the crops are developing. However, local party leaders in Vitebsk, Mogilev, Minsk, Baranovichi, Molodechno, and Polotsk oblasts have not given these matters sufficient attention.

Proper utilization of available mechanical and human resources by MTS and kolkhozes would permit completion of winter crop harvest work in 7 to 10 days. The harvest of spring crops could be completed in August, despite the variation in their ripening periods.

During 1951 it is planned to clear bushes from 300,000 hectares, and rocks from 100,000 hectares in Belorussian SSR. As of the first week in July, 115,000 hectares had been cleared.

Kolkhozes of the republic must store one million tons of ensilage in 1951. (14)

Kolkhozes of Pinsk Oblast completed hay deliveries to the state on 15 July. Selective harvesting of winter grains was at that date under way in Grodno, Baranovichi, and Gomel' oblasts. (15)

Warm weather in Belorussian SSR hastened the ripening of grains. Harvest of winter grains had begun in the southern oblasts of the republic as of 19 July. Selective harvesting had begun in Brest Oblast. (16)

Ukrainian SSR

During the last 5 days in June, kolkhozes of the republic cut more than 500,000 hectares of grain, and more than 20,000 hectares of silage crops. (17)

Harvest work was under way in 16 oblasts of Ukrainian SSR as of 11 July. More than 2.5 times as much grain was reaped during the second 5 days of July as during the first 5 days. More than half the harvesting was being done by combines. In Izmail Oblast, almost 1.5 times as much grain had been delivered to state procurement points as by the same date in 1950. (18)

After reviewing harvest work by kolkhozes of the republic up to and including 10 July 1951, the Ministry of Agriculture Ukrainian SSR noted that in several oblasts the tempo of this work was completely unsatisfactory and far behind schedule. This was particularly the case in given southern oblasts where kolkhozes and MTS began harvest work earlier than elsewhere. For example, as of 10 July the reaping of grains was only 39 percent complete in Zaporozh'ye Oblast, 42.9 percent in Kirovograd Oblast, 44 percent in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, and 53 percent in Odessa and Nikolayev oblasts. Harvest work is progressing even more slowly in kolkhozes and MTS of Voroshilovgrad, Stalino, Khar'kov, Vinnitsa, and Kiev oblasts; in Kamenets-Podolsk Oblast only 2.4 percent of the grains had been harvested by this date.

The ministry considers that the chief cause of the slow tempo of harvest work in given oblasts is that oblast administrations, rayon agricultural divisions, and directors of MTS have not organized the full and efficient use of combines and other harvesting machinery. These people forget that prolongation of the harvest period will result in the stands of grain becoming overripe; this means large harvest losses.

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The ministry considers that the situation in Poltava Oblast is completely impossible, and that something must be done about it. Several MTS directors do not appreciate the significance of combines in getting in the harvest. For example, on 8 July, 1,500 combines in the oblast were idle, and by 10 July the plan for combine harvesting had been met by only 5.5 percent. The oblast agricultural administration and its chief Dolenko have not taken measures to counteract these shortcomings, and to insure full and efficient utilization of existing machinery, of which there is an adequate supply. If something is not done soon in this oblast, last year's errors will be repeated. At that time the plan for combine harvesting was nowhere fulfilled, with the result that threshing of the reaped grains was prolonged until this spring. As of 10 July, only 11.3 percent of the grain harvested by simple harvesters and by hand had been threshed, and only 2.6 percent of the straw had been stacked.

In Kiev Oblast by the same date 8.7 percent of the reaped grain had been threshed, and 5.5 percent of the straw stacked. In kolkhozes of Odessa, Dnepropetrovsk, and Nikolayev oblasts, only 25-29 percent of the straw left on the fields by the combines had been stacked, and in Kherson Oblast less than 15 percent. Only 0.7 percent of the land to be sown to winter crops this fall had been plowed in kolkhozes of Kherson Oblast by 10 July; in Nikolayev Oblast this figure was 2.2 percent, and in Zaporozh'ye Oblast 3.3 percent. Kolkhozes and MTS have not yet begun shallow plowing of stubble in Khar'kov, Poltava, and Kiev oblasts.(19)

According to data issued by the Ministry of Agriculture Ukrainian SSR, as of 15 July kolkhozes of Izmail Oblast had harvested 84.4 percent of the total area sown to grains. In Kherson Oblast, this figure was 77.8 percent, in Nikolayev Oblast 73.8 percent, and in Odessa Oblast 72.7 percent. The republic as a whole had completed the harvest of grains 41.1 percent. Combines had harvested 55.7 percent of the grain reaped, as against 36 percent last year by the same date. Combine harvesting is going particularly well in Kherson, Izmail, and Nikolayev oblasts. Of the grain reaped thus far, the percentages threshed in oblasts are as follows: Kherson 95.2, Nikolayev 91.5, and in Voroshilovgrad, Stalino, Odessa, Dnepropetrovsk, and Izmail oblasts more than 80 percent. For the republic as a whole, the percent of reaped grain which has been threshed is 59.3, as compared with 41.9 percent last year by this date.(20)

According to data issued by the Ministry of Agriculture Ukrainian SSR, as of 20 July kolkhozes of the Ukraine had completed the harvest of grains by 60 percent. More than 53 percent of the grain was reaped with combines, and of the reaped grain 59.7 percent had been threshed.(21)

28 July. The harvest of grain crops is drawing to a close in the southern Ukraine. Kolkhozes of Kherson Oblast were first in the republic to complete the harvest of grains. Reaping of early-maturing grains is drawing to a close in Izmail, Nikolayev, and Odessa oblasts. Throughout the Ukraine almost 75 percent of the grain crop has been harvested. Large-scale reaping of winter crops has gotten under way in Orlov Oblast after continuous rains which delayed the harvest work. More than 1,000 combines are at work on the fields of the oblast. Kolkhozes of Ryazan' Oblast have already harvested more than half of the area sown to winter grains.(22)

Moldavian SSR

Sovkhozes of the Moldavian Grain Sovkhoz Trust have completed the harvest of grains, and grain deliveries to the state, ahead of schedule. Approximately 96 percent of the sown area harvested by sovkhozes was reaped with combines.(23)

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Georgian SSR

According to data issued by the Ministry of Agriculture Georgian SSR, as of 20 July 49.2 percent of the grain crop had been harvested, as compared with 35.3 percent by that date in 1950. Of the grain harvested thus far, combines have been used to reap 84.7 percent. As of 15 July, 75.7 percent of the reaped grain had been threshed.(24)

24 July. Kolkhozes of the republic have harvested half the total area sown to grains -- 68,000 hectares more than by the same date in 1950. Combines have been used to harvest the grain from 130,000 hectares, almost twice the area serviced by combines in 1950. Kolkhozes of 16 rayons of the republic have completed the harvest of grains.(25)

Armenian SSR

As of 25 July, 15.5 percent of the republic grain crop had been harvested. Of the grain reaped thus far, 66.4 percent had been stacked, and 40.2 percent threshed.(26)

Azerbaijdzhan SSR

Up to 40 percent of the combines of MTS in Marazinskiy, Shemakhinskiy, Kutkashenskiy, Nukhinskiy, Ismailinskiy, Nakhichevanskiy, Agdzhabedinskiy, Geokchayskiy, and other rayons are not fulfilling their work norms. Much grain is thereby being lost, and the tasks of clearing the fields, threshing, and plowing for fall sowing are thus being delayed.(27)

RSFSR

Kolkhozes of Crimean Oblast had harvested over half the area sown to grains as of 14 July. Kolkhozes of Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon had delivered eight times as much grain to the state, and of Dzhankovskiy Rayon six times as much as by the same date last year.(28) As of 13 July, 30 rayons of Tambov Oblast were harvesting winter grains.(29) Kolkhozes of 80 rayons of Voronezh Oblast had completed grain deliveries to the state by 16 July.(30) Kolkhozes of Grodekovski and Molotovskiy rayons of Primorskiy Krai had begun selective harvesting of barley as of 27 July. The harvest of winter rye was then under way in Spasskiy, Chernigovskiy, and Shmakovskiy rayons of the krai. Kolkhozes of Veliki Luki Oblast had begun selective harvesting of grains by 27 July. According to available data, the harvest there is considerably better than in 1950. The area harvested by machinery in the oblast will be three times larger than in 1950. Flax had ripened on the fields of Smolensk Oblast by 27 July. Selective pulling was under way, aided by twice the amount of mechanical equipment available in 1950. Large scale harvesting of an abundant tobacco crop was in progress in Abkhaz ASSR.(23) Hot weather in Tomsk Oblast has caused the grain to ripen considerably earlier than in 1950.(31)

Kazakh SSR

4 July. Large-scale harvesting of winter wheat and barley has begun in the southern rayons of Dzhambul Oblast. The hot weather has hastened the ripening of grains. Many agricultural artels of Dzhurunskiy, Temirskiy, Klyuchevskiy, Khobdinskiy, and Rodnikovskiy rayons have begun selective harvesting of barley and winter rye.(32)

5 July. Selective harvesting of winter rye has begun in West Kazakhstan Oblast.(33)

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7 July. Harvest of winter wheat is under way in Alma-Atinskiy, Iliyskiy, Chilikskiy, Enbekshi-Kazakhskiy, Kaskelenskiy, and Dzhambulskiy rayons of Alma-Ata Oblast.(34)

20 July. Harvest of winter rye and barley has begun in the southern rayons of Kustanai Oblast.(35)

28 July. Hot weather has caused the grain in Kustanai Oblast to ripen early this year. Local agricultural officials had planned to begin selective harvesting of winter grains at the end of July. Many rayons were caught unprepared when the grain ripened earlier than usual. Oblast agricultural officials have not taken adequate or sufficiently energetic measures to get in the harvest quickly.
(36)

29 July. Harvest of grains has begun in North Kazakhstan Oblast. First returns indicate a good yield. Harvest work is now in progress in all 16 oblasts of the republic. More than 80 percent of the harvesting is being done by combines.(37)

Kirgiz SSR

The Council of Ministers Kirgiz SSR has noted that harvest work and grain deliveries to the state are proceeding slowly and in a disorganized fashion in kolkhozes of the republic. Grain had ripened in 337 kolkhozes as of 22 July, but harvest work had been begun in only 229 kolkhozes. Harvest work is being carried out in a particularly unsatisfactory manner in Oshskiy, Tuleykenskiy, Aravanskiy, and Karasuyskiy rayons of Osh Oblast, and in Suzakskiy and Leninskiy rayons of Dzhahalal-Abad Oblast. Grain crops have ripened on large areas in kolkhozes of Ala-Bukinskiy, Bazarkurganskiy, Karavanskiy, and Dzhangi-Dzhol'skiy rayons of Dzhahalal-Abad Oblast, and Iyaylyakskiy and Uzgenchskiy rayons of Osh Oblast, but harvest work has not begun as yet. Available mechanical equipment has not been adequately repaired, nor is that portion of it currently in use being utilized efficiently.(38)

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