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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

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

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

USSR

In 1928, cotton production in the USSR exceeded the 1913 level by 100,000 pud. In 1932, the 1913 level was exceeded by 70 percent, and in 1941 cotton production was more than 300 percent of 1913. By 1949, the pre-war production level had been surpassed by a wide margin, and in 1950 the crop was up 40 percent over the previous year.(1)

Estonian SSR

Perennial rye is a quick-sprouting plant which will grow in relatively low temperatures, and yield grain from 3 to 7 years running. Although primarily a food grain, perennial rye may also serve as a source of fodder greens for livestock. In Estonian SSR climatic conditions, two harvests may be obtained annually from perennial rye -- one for grain, and one for hay or silage.(2)

Latvian SSR

MTS of the republic are to harvest 14,000 hectares of flax in 1951.(3)

Lithuanian SSR

The area sown to winter wheat in the republic in 1955 is to be 84 percent greater than the area sown to this crop in 1950.(4)

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Belorussian SSR

Kolkhozes of Mogilev Oblast sowed perennial grasses to 23,904 more hectares in 1951 than in 1950.(5)

Approximately 23 percent of the entire territory of the Belorussian SSR is either swampland or marshland.(6)

According to the 1951 plan, sowing of winter crops in the republic was to be completed by 10 September. As of that date, Bobruysk Oblast had completed only 50 percent of the plan. Half of the sowing was done by hand, and not enough organic or mineral fertilizer was applied to the fields.(7)

Percentage fulfillment of the 1951 plan is shown in the following tables.  
 [It would appear that the entire republic was behind schedule for sowing of winter crops.]

Oblast	Reaping of Grains (% of 1951 plan)			Threshing of Grains (% of 1951 plan)		
	1 Sep(8)	10 Sep(9)	15 Sep(5)	1 Sep(8)	10 Sep(9)	15 Sep(5)
Baranovichi	90.5	96.1	97.6	30.4	37.0	41.4
Bobruysk	89.8	96.2	97.8	51.5	59.2	63.3
Brest	92.0	96.8	97.9	42.1	46.5	48.1
Gomel'	84.8	93.1	95.3	61.9	69.3	72.9
Grodno	90.5	95.6	97.2	30.8	35.5	38.2
Minsk	77.9	90.9	95.9	54.3	60.5	62.6
Mogilev	75.9	89.4	93.6	57.6	64.2	68.6
Molodechno	85.7	95.4	97.6	32.2	39.7	42.3
Pinsk	92.7	97.2	98.2	38.4	45.2	48.3
Polesa	86.3	93.1	96.2	57.7	62.4	64.7
Polotsk	73.8	90.1	95.1	60.6	66.7	68.1
Vitebsk	67.7	83.9	90.5	57.9	64.7	66.0

Oblast	Pulling of Flax (% of 1951 plan)			Sowing of Winter Crops (% of 1951 plan)			
	1 Sep (8)	10 Sep (9)	15 Sep (5)	5 Sep (10)	10 Sep (9)	15 Sep (11)	20 Sep (12)
Baranovichi	86.4	96.3	98.4	9.5	19.3	33.3	47.7
Bobruysk	84.3	97.4	98.8	26.2	41.2	57.0	71.4
Brest	80.1	91.8	94.3	9.6	21.3	35.6	53.4
Gomel'	84.4	93.8	96.6	41.7	54.4	67.0	79.3
Grodno	85.3	97.9	100.0	7.6	18.8	39.7	58.2
Minsk	68.1	85.9	92.0	30.7	42.2	54.7	66.9
Mogilev	82.3	96.7	99.2	45.0	60.0	71.9	82.7
Molodechno	63.8	86.1	92.2	11.2	18.7	31.1	50.9
Pinsk	93.5	98.6	99.8	8.8	18.0	34.5	52.7
Polesa	94.8	98.6	99.2	38.7	53.0	66.7	78.2
Polotsk	66.1	90.0	94.9	26.8	41.0	55.9	69.0
Vitebsk	71.2	89.9	95.2	38.8	49.6	61.2	71.5

Ukrainian SSR

The capacity of the Ukrainian tractor park has increased considerably over prewar. The number of combines increased 2.1 times during the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the number of tractor seeders 2.6 times, the number of tractor plows 2.1 times, and the number of tractor cultivators 2.5 times.(13)

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In 1951, the Ukraine delivered 87,85,000 more pud of wheat to the state than in 1950, and 111 million more than in 1940. The total volume of tractor work performed in the republic in 1951 was 2.5 times that performed in 1940.(14)

Kolkhozes of Vinnitsa Oblast this year harvested on the average 21 more quintals of sugar beets per hectare than in 1950. In Zhitomir Oblast this figure was 53 quintals, and in Kamenets-Podol'sk Oblast 75 quintals. This was accomplished despite a limited amount of rain during the growing season. However, as of 20 September only 10 of 15 beet-growing rayons of Odessa Oblast had begun digging beets, and the 1951 plan was only 60.3 percent complete, although this work must be terminated by 25 October. As of 20 September, the 1951 beet-digging plan was only 67 percent complete in Sumy Oblast, 50 percent complete in Chernigov Oblast, and 73 percent complete in Kiev Oblast. Poor utilization of machinery is delaying harvest work, and careless harvesting is causing unnecessary losses throughout the republic.(15)

Progress in various phases of agriculture for the Ukrainian SSR as a whole was as follows (in percent of the 1951 plan):

Type of Work	5 Sep (16)	15 Sep (17)	20 Sep (18)	25 Sep (19)
Reaping of grains	96.6	97.9	90.7*	91.2*
Harvesting of maize	--	--	16.6	22.3
Threshing of grains	86.8	89.8	90.8	91.6
Harvest of sugar beets	--	--	20.2	28.8
"Zyab" plowed**	10.3	17.2	21.9	26.2
Winter crops sown	55.0	78.9	85.0	89.9
Coarse fodder procured	55.6	62.6	--	67.3
Coarse fodder stored	43.0	46.3	--	51.4

\* Including maize

\*\* Land plowed in fall for sowing the following spring

Moldavian SSR

As of 20 September, Moldavian SSR had completed the 1951 agricultural plan as follows: sowing of winter crops 47.6 percent, plowing of zyab 32.8 percent, and plowing of pary /land left fallow during the summer and sown with winter crops in fall/ 13.9 percent.(20)

Winter barley is a high-yielding crop, but not particularly winter-resistant. Therefore, it is sown principally in the southern districts of the USSR. In 1950, the Zguritskiy Selection Station sowed winter barley on chernozem soil after a sunflower crop. The sowing was made at the end of September. Due to insufficient moisture content in the soil, sprouting did not occur until the end of October, and at the beginning of winter the sowings had not fully bushed. In spring 1951 a supplementary bushing occurred. The 1950 - 1951 winter was not altogether favorable; there were warm spells, and in the spring several nocturnal frosts occurred which damaged the sowings somewhat. The best showing was made by the Tsenader-395 variety of winter barley. The harvest was made at the end of June, and this variety yielded 39 quintals per hectare on experimental plots.(21)

Armerian SSR

The area sown to grains in the republic in 1951 was 12 percent greater than in 1950.

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Seventy percent of the republic's kolkhozes have been electrified.(22)

As of 29 September, the 1951 plan for cotton procurement in Armenian SSR had been fulfilled 25.53 percent.(23)

RSFSR

Kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Moscow Oblast had completed the 1951 plan for sowing winter crops by 5 September. The plan for sowing winter wheat was fulfilled 118.5 percent by kolkhozes of the oblast.(24)

Uzbek SSR

A new variety of winter wheat named Grekum-56, has been developed in Uzbek SSR by Agronomist I. Zhiberin, working on the Tara-Uruk Sovkhoz. In 1951, Grekum-56 was sown to 80 hectares on the fields of this sovkhos, and the average yield was 17 quintals per hectare. Grekum-56 is not susceptible to fungus diseases, and has an absolute weight of 42 grams per 1,000 grains. Other local varieties have absolute weights of from 32 to 35 grams. Tara-Uruk Sovkhoz has delivered a supply of Grekum-56 seed to Glavzagotsortzerno (Main Administration for Procurement of Selected Seed) for distribution to kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and selection stations.(25)

In a recent speech, A. I. Niyazov, chairman of the Tsk KP(b) Uzbek SSR, revealed the following facts concerning cotton growing and the cotton-ginning industry:

In 1950, the plan for fall plowing of land to be planted with cotton in spring 1951 was not fulfilled. The 1951 cotton harvest plan calls for harvest of 40 percent of the crop in September, 55 percent in October, and the remainder by the 34th Anniversary of the October Revolution. The Main Administration of Cotton-Ginning Industry of the Ministry of Cotton Growing Uzbek SSR, is directing the work of the cotton-ginning plants ineptly, and the plants are not yet prepared to handle this year's crop. Furthermore, a considerable portion of the buildings at the procurement points are not in condition to receive the raw cotton. The 1951 plan for repair of existing buildings and construction of new buildings has not been fulfilled.(26)

Procurement of cotton in the Uzbek SSR at various dates was as follows (in percent of 1951 plan):

Oblast	5 Sep (27)	10 Sep (28)	15 Sep (29)	20 Sep (30)	25 Sep (31)	29 Sep (32)
Andizhan	0.40	2.28	6.47	13.00	21.22	29.07
Bukhara	1.19	5.07	11.04	17.98	24.72	29.76
Fergana	0.04	1.72	7.33	15.40	23.71	30.73
Kara-Kalpak ASSR	0.69	2.92	6.02	10.03	14.28	18.05
Kashka-Dar'ya	0.50	4.16	12.80	22.32	32.59	40.65
Khorezm	2.97	7.38	12.61	18.81	24.43	29.05
Namangan	0.07	1.08	5.06	11.08	18.08	24.88
Samarkand	0.25	1.18	4.29	9.54	15.55	20.87
Surkhan-Dar'ya	1.42	5.12	9.99	15.93	22.57	28.35
Tashkent	0.03	0.66	2.64	6.17	10.65	15.42

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Turkmen SSR

Procurement of cotton in the Turkmen SSR during September was as follows (in percent of 1951 plan):

<u>Oblast</u>	<u>17 Sep (33)</u>	<u>20 Sep (34)</u>	<u>25 Sep (35)</u>	<u>29 Sep (36)</u>
Ashkhabad	19.32	24.37	33.35	40.93
Chardzhou	16.57	21.04	28.35	34.36
Mary	6.42	9.64	16.33	22.10
Tashauz	8.32	11.20	16.44	21.18

Tadzhik SSR

Sowing of winter crops is proceeding unsatisfactorily in Garm Oblast. As of 18 September, plowing of land to be sown to winter crops had scarcely begun in one rayon of the oblast, and only 45.1 percent of the seed had been prepared for sowing. Preparations for sowing winter crops were also behind schedule in Kulyab and Leninabad oblasts. (37)

In 1913, in the area now included in Tadzhik SSR 26,700 hectares were planted with cotton. By 1926 - 1927, the pre-World War I level of cotton production had been regained in Tadzhik SSR, and the sown area had increased twice over 1913. In 1947, the cotton crop in Tadzhik SSR was 4.7 times that of 1928, and in 1950, eight times that of 1928. The yield in 1950 was 22 percent higher than in 1948, and 39 percent higher than in 1940. In 1940, 53,407 tons of mineral fertilizer were applied to the cotton fields of Tadzhik SSR; in 1950, this figure was 119,500 tons, and in 1951, 178,300 tons. The 1953 plan calls for a gross harvest of 500,000 tons of cotton in the republic. The following table shows mechanization of cotton growing in Tadzhik SSR (in percent): (1)

<u>Type of Work</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>
Plowing	90.0	99.0
Planting	82.0	88.0
First cultivation	76.8	90.0
Second cultivation	69.7	75.8
Application of Fertilizer	3.0	54.0

Kirgiz SSR

The Council of Ministers Kirgiz SSR has decreed that deliveries of cotton to the state by the republic in 1951 shall proceed as follows (in percent of 1951 plan): (38)

<u>Oblast</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>
Osh	30	50	20
Dzhalal-Abad	30	50	20
Frunze	30	65	5

As of 29 September, actual deliveries of cotton to the state by these oblasts of the republic were as follows: Osh 9.82 percent, Dzhalal-Abad 14.09 percent, and Frunze 24.87 percent. (39)

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