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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

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

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

USSR

By 25 July 1951 almost 4.5 million hectares more grain had been reaped in the USSR than by the same date in 1950. Almost 6 million more hectares had been reaped with combines than by this date in 1950. In the Ukrainian SSR more than 6,000 combines are working on hourly schedules, and as a result more than 50 Ukrainian MIS have already fulfilled the 1951 plan for combine harvesting. The harvesting and delivery of grain to the state in Khar'kov Oblast is better organized than in 1950. This has been made possible partly through the increased number of combines, tractors, and other motor vehicles, and mechanization of threshing points. Many agricultural artels of the oblast now possess from two to three times more machinery than before the war.

As of 30 July, kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Zaporozh'ye Oblast had delivered to the state 7.5 million pud more grain than by the same date in 1950. MIS of Kiev and Zhitomir oblasts have fulfilled the 1951 plan for mechanized harvesting of fiber flax ahead of time; as of 30 July, flax pullers and flax combines had harvested twice the amount of flax as by the same date in 1950. There is twice as much harvesting machinery available this year in kolkhozes of Belorussian SSR as in 1950. The number of flax pullers and flax combines has increased three times. Reaping is in progress in all oblasts of Kazakh SSR; more than 80 percent of harvest work is being done with combines. By the end of July kolkhozes of West Kazakhstan, Aktyubinsk, East Kazakhstan, Kokchetav, Kustanay, Semipalatinsk, and Akmolinsk oblasts had delivered to the state 1.5 million more pud of grain than by the same date in 1950. More than six times as much cotton harvesting machinery is available this year than in 1950 in Azerbaydzhan SSR.

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The harvest line has moved north to the central and northern regions of the country. The harvest of grains is now under way in Kaluga, Kostroma, Novgorod, Sverdlovsk, Omsk, Tomsk, Novosibirsk, Tyumen', and Kemerovo oblasts. (1)

3 August. Reaping has begun in Issyk-Kul' Oblast of Kirgiz SSR. More than 200 combines are in operation on the mountain fields of the oblast, where they have harvested 80 percent of the grain reaped to date. Selective harvesting is under way in the southern and central rayons of Krasnodar Kray. The number of combines available this year is 25 percent greater than in 1950. Combines will be used to harvest 90 percent of the 1951 grain harvest in Krasnodar Kray.

In Alma-Ata Oblast of Kazakh SSR large-scale harvesting of yellow tobacco is under way; 33 percent of the leaves have already been cut. Kolkhozes of Saratov Oblast have harvested more than half the area sown to grains and industrial crops. The August plan for grain deliveries to the state by kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast was almost fulfilled in July. Kolkhozes of the eastern rayons of Orel Oblast have finished the reaping of winter grains and begun the reaping of barley. Almost all rayons of Novgorod Oblast are carrying out selective harvesting of rye. Kolkhozes of the southern rayons are carrying out large-scale harvesting of winter grains, and have begun pulling flax. Kolkhozes of Mari ASSR began grain deliveries to the state 14 days earlier this year than in 1950. (2)

According to data issued by the Ministry of Agriculture USSR, as of 5 August 1951, grain had been harvested from 7 million more hectares than by the same date in 1950. In the Kuban and Stavropol' Kray 37,430,000 more pud of grain were harvested this year than in 1950. (3)

16 August. Spring grains have ripened in the northern rayons of Siberia. Many kolkhozes of the central belt of the European USSR have finished the harvest of winter grains, and are completing deliveries to the state. Combine operators and their machines have arrived in the central and eastern oblasts from the south. They are assisting in harvest work in the former areas. Recently, 250 combines arrived in Rязan' Oblast from the Don region, and 500 combines with their operators arrived in Rязan' Oblast from the Kuban. Sowing of winter crops is in progress in the Ukraine, in the central belt, in West Siberia, in the Don Region, and in places in Altay and Krasnodar krais. Plowing of "zyab" (land plowed in the fall for sowing the following spring, e.g., in this case for sowing in spring 1952) has begun in Odessa, Dnepropetrovsk, Izmail, West Kazakhstan, and other oblasts. In Kirov Oblast more than 60 percent of the 1951 flax crop will be pulled mechanically. The warm and dry weather in recent days in Central Asia and the Transcaucasus has favored the cotton crop. Cotton has flowered and formed bolls in Grozny Oblast. (4)

21 August. About 5,000 combine operators from the southern districts of the country, having finished harvest work in their assigned areas, have moved to the central and eastern regions of the USSR to assist in the harvest of grains there. More than 4,000 machines, of which 1,400 were self-propelled, accompanied these men. The largest group of men -- some 1,350 -- was sent to Stavropol' Kray. Harvest experts from Stavropol' Kray have in turn been moved to Kalinin, Gor'kiy, and Orel oblasts, as well as to the central districts of Krasnoyarsk Kray. A large group of combine operators has left Rostov Oblast for Kazakhstan, and Moscow, Kaluga, Bryansk, Kirov, and Tula oblasts. A group of combine operators has left the Ukraine for Chelyabinsk Oblast, and a group from Stalingrad Oblast has been sent to Molotov Oblast. (5)

23 August. Throughout the USSR, with the exception of North Caucasus and the southern oblasts of the Ukraine, kolkhozes and sovkhoses are sowing winter crops. In many districts where sowings were made from 5 to 10 August, the grain

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has already sprouted. Large areas sown to winter wheat and to winter rye were cross-sown. Kolkhozes of Khar'kov Oblast sowed their winter crops on particularly well-worked soil, and many rayons simultaneously applied granulated fertilizer. Special efforts are being made to raise the yield of winter wheat in Estonian SSR; the soil has been carefully worked, selected seed used, and close-row sowing observed.(6)

Karelo-Finnish SSR

Kolkhozes of the southern rayons of the republic had begun selective harvesting of winter grains by 9 August.(7) More than twice as many self-propelled combines were in operation on the fields of the republic this year as in 1950.(8)

Estonian SSR

The number of combines available in Estonian SSR this year is four times greater than in 1950.(9) In several kolkhozes of Tyurinskiy, Vyruskiy, and other rayons, harvest work is behind schedule, construction of threshing floors and stacking of grain is being carried out at an unsatisfactory pace, and preparations for the drying of grain are inadequate. Selective harvesting of grains is being carried out in an unorganized fashion, further delaying large-scale harvest work. Losses due to incorrect use of harvesting machinery and tardy binding of sheaves have been large.(10) Large-scale sowing of winter crops was in progress in the republic by 22 August. The sowings were made with selected seed on well-worked soil.(11)

Estonian SSR has been given the task of becoming entirely self-sufficient in grain production within the next 4 to 5 years. The area sown to wheat in the republic is to reach 120,000 hectares by 1955. Planned yields for 1955 are as follows: spring wheat 18-19 quintals per hectare, and winter wheat 19-20 quintals per hectare. At present, the area sown to winter wheat constitutes only 15 percent of the total area sown to winter crops.(12)

Latvian SSR

In 1950, kolkhozes of the republic produced 88,380 more pud of flax fiber and 1,974,000 more pud of sugar beets than in 1949. The 1951 plan for sowing of industrial crops was fulfilled in the republic, and 10,000 hectares more fiber flax were sown than in 1950. Prospects for the 1951 kok-sagyz, sugar-beet, and fiber flax crops are good.(13)

The most widely planted variety of winter wheat in Latvian SSR is Kursas. It has a higher yield than the Priyekul'skaya variety, which is also widely sown. Kursas does not lodge easily, but it is not particularly cold-resistant, and is susceptible to fungus diseases. For these reasons it is recommended that Kursas not be sown in the eastern rayons of Latvian SSR. In recent years selection stations in the republic have been testing new varieties of wheat-quack grass (*Triticum repens* L.) hybrids. Wheat-quack hybrid No 1 has made a particularly good showing. It is very high-yielding, has an even stand, a short but thick head with large kernels, and is completely resistant to lodging. Wheat-quack hybrid No 599 is less high-yielding than hybrid No 1, but higher-yielding than Kursas. Hybrid No 599 is somewhat inclined to lodge, but it is highly cold-resistant, and less susceptible to diseases than Kursas. Kolkhozes, and sovkhoses of the republic will sow a considerable area to these hybrids in fall 1951, and if they do well, it is planned that the majority of winter wheat sown henceforth in this area will be of these hybrids.(14)

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Lithuanian SSR

As of 27 July, kolkhozes of Vil'nyus and Kaunas oblasts had begun selective harvesting of grains. The first grain caravans were arriving at the Vil'nyus elevator. In 1951, 544 self-propelled combines are available for work on kolkhozes of the republic.(15) The MTS plan for tractor work in the first half of 1951 was fulfilled 109.4 percent, and 457,000 more hectares were serviced for the kolkhozes than in 1950. Measured in terms of the standard 15 horsepower unit, tractors worked 16 more hectares per unit than in the first half of 1950.(16)

Pledged crop yields for 1951, in quintals per hectare, are as follows:(16)

Oblast	All Grains	Winter Wheat	Flax Fiber	Sugar Beets	Potatoes
Shyaulyay	16.3	17.0	4.7	220	175
Kaunas	16.0	17.0	4.5	230	178
Klaypeda	16.0	17.0	4.7	--	175
Vil'nyus	13.5	--	4.5	--	171
Republic	15.5	16.7	4.6	225	175

Belorussian SSR

The number of reaping machines operating in the republic in 1951 is two times greater than in 1950, and the number of flax combines and flax pullers has increased three times over 1950.(17)

Kolkhozes of Bobruysk, Vitebsk, Gomel', Mogilev, Pinsk, and Polesa oblasts have not completed plowing of fallow to be used for winter crops. Kolkhozes of Gomel', Polesa, Minsk, Bobruysk, Brest, and Mogilev oblasts have not properly worked the fallow which they have plowed. The plan for provision of local and mineral fertilizers (manure and peat) has not been fulfilled in the areas to be sown to winter crops. The following oblasts are lagging in this work: Polesa, Pinsk, Minsk, Bobruysk, Brest, and Grodno. In many kolkhozes the plans for sowing winter crops have not been discussed in field and tractor brigades, and the allocation of rye and wheat areas has not been decided. The MTS and kolkhozes have not yet finished maintenance work on the seeders.(18)

Progress in the reaping of grain in Belorussian SSR during August was as follows (in percent of 1951 plan):

Oblast	Winter Grains Only		Spring and Winter Grains			
	1 Aug(19)	5 Aug(18)	10 Aug(20)	15 Aug(21)	20 Aug(22)	25 Aug(23)
Baranovichi	65.8	98.8	59.7	69.7	78.1	87.6
Bobruysk	67.4	98.1	62.0	69.1	77.6	84.8
Brest	89.1	100.0	65.0	75.4	82.6	88.0
Gomel'	72.7	97.8	57.1	64.6	72.4	79.4
Grodno	95.7	100.0	64.2	74.1	80.9	86.2
Minsk	27.4	67.2	41.0	48.7	57.6	67.7
Mogilev	34.8	74.9	44.3	51.4	58.4	67.8
Molodechno	14.6	67.0	45.4	57.7	68.5	78.9
Pinsk	96.7	100.0	70.3	77.2	82.6	87.7
Polesa	93.8	100.0	65.8	71.4	76.4	82.1
Polotsk	3.9	37.3	34.2	43.1	50.5	61.4
Vitebsk	13.5	51.9	35.9	43.3	50.6	59.1

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Grain reaped with combines are shown in the table below (in percent of 1951 plan):

<u>Oblast</u>	<u>1 Aug(19)</u>	<u>15 Aug(21)</u>	<u>20 Aug(24)</u>	<u>25 Aug(23)</u>
Baranovichi	2.2	27.6	53.6	68.5
Bobruysk	11.0	40.9	65.0	65.8
Brest	25.1	78.8	107.7	108.5
Gomel'	28.9	69.3	96.0	96.1
Grodno	5.1	27.1	43.8	44.8
Minsk	1.0	27.3	49.1	59.3
Mogilev	2.4	32.4	63.9	57.6 <sup>[sic]</sup>
Molodechno	--	11.4	25.1	25.2
Pinsk	16.0	29.2	42.5	43.9
Polesa	28.5	59.7	79.7	80.3
Polotsk	--	17.1	39.6	42.7
Vitebsk	--	23.7	45.2	45.2

Threshing of grain progressed as follows in Belorussian SSR during August (in percent of 1951 plan):

<u>Oblast</u>	<u>1 Aug(19)</u>	<u>5 Aug(18)</u>	<u>10 Aug(20)</u>	<u>15 Aug(21)</u>	<u>20 Aug(22)</u>	<u>25 Aug(23)</u>
Baranovichi	1.1	6.6	11.8	16.9	21.6	26.0
Bobruysk	9.0	18.3	25.7	32.4	40.2	46.6
Brest	7.9	15.9	21.7	28.3	32.9	37.0
Gomel'	23.6	35.4	43.8	49.9	54.5	58.2
Grodno	3.2	9.9	12.8	19.2	22.2	25.3
Minsk	3.5	14.5	24.7	34.3	41.8	56.4
Mogilev	4.6	16.3	28.4	38.1	47.0	53.0
Molodechno	0.9	4.4	13.2	16.1	24.0	27.7
Pinsk	8.5	14.9	21.3	28.0	33.4	40.2
Polesa	19.4	29.4	37.2	42.9	48.3	53.3
Polotsk	--	4.8	19.3	36.6	45.2	54.9
Vitebsk	0.8	9.8	21.8	32.9	42.8	50.1

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Progress of flax pulling in Belorussian SSR during August was as follows  
 (in percent of 1951 plan):

<u>Oblast</u>	<u>1 Aug(19)</u>	<u>5 Aug(18)</u>	<u>10 Aug(20)</u>	<u>15 Aug(21)</u>	<u>20 Aug(22)</u>	<u>25 Aug(23)</u>
Baranovich	23.9	35.3	45.3	55.4	66.1	77.4
Bobruysk	12.4	19.9	29.4	39.4	54.5	72.7
Brest	3.8	11.5	23.6	35.4	52.0	72.6
Gomel'	4.1	14.1	29.2	44.2	63.4	75.9
Grodno	2.0	6.9	21.3	32.6	48.5	73.4
Minsk	2.2	4.6	9.7	19.1	34.8	50.8
Mogilev	1.5	6.1	14.1	26.6	44.0	64.4
Molodechno	--	0.6	2.9	8.3	19.6	44.2
Pinsk	2.6	15.2	36.6	56.9	68.7	83.4
Polesa	22.9	46.6	61.5	70.0	77.8	88.1
Polotsk	--	0.6	3.0	12.2	25.0	44.1
Vitebsk	0.8	2.2	7.0	17.5	33.8	53.4

Ukrainian SSR

There are 900 kolkhozes in the republic with annual incomes in excess of one million rubles. Every eighth kolkhoz in Kiev Oblast is a millionaire kolkhoz.(25) According to data published on 5 August, sovkhoses of the republic had delivered 6.5 million more pud of grain to the state than by the same date in 1950. The 1951 grain delivery plan had been fulfilled by 300 sovkhoses of the republic as of the same date.(26)

The following table shows the percentage of the area sown to small grains in the Ukrainian SSR which had been reaped as of 31 July 1951:(27)

<u>Oblast</u>	<u>Reaped</u>	<u>Oblast</u>	<u>Reaped</u>
Kherson	100.0	Stalino	78.1
Izmail	100.0	Kamenets-Podol'sk	77.9
Dnepropetrovsk	99.0	Voroshilovgrad	77.7
Nikolayev	98.9	Zhitomir	75.2
Odessa	98.2	Rovno	70.9
Kiev	92.7	Sumy	69.1
Vinnitsa	92.3	Chernigov	68.0
Poltava	88.9	L'vov	64.5
Khar'kov	87.6	Drogobych	59.5
Zakarpatskaya	81.8	Ternopol'	56.5
Volyn	79.3	Republic	85.8

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Moldavian SSR

Kolkhozes of the republic plowed over 500,000 hectares of zhab in fall 1950. This was one of the factors which made possible a good harvest this year, despite extremely unfavorable climatic conditions including a prolonged dry spell. (28) In 1951, kolkhozes of the republic sowed 75,000 hectares to fodder crops. (29)

Georgian SSR

Kolkhozes of Georgian SSR have begun reaping earlier this year than in 1950. According to data issued by the Statistical Administration of the republic, as of 25 July the volume of small grains reaped was 51 percent greater than by the same date in 1950. (30) The republic stored 530,000 more quintals of rough fodder and 590,000 more quintals of fodder greens in 1950 than in 1949. In 1950, kolkhozes of the republic exceeded the ensilage plan by 300,000 quintals, and stored 400,000 more quintals of silage than in 1949. (31)

Armenian SSR

According to data issued by the Ministry of Agriculture Armenian SSR, as of 1 August large-scale harvesting of grains was under way in almost all rayons of the republic, and approximately 25 percent of the total area sown to grains had been harvested. Threshing is lagging behind reaping. Less than half of the reaped grain has been threshed. This gap is particularly evident in kolkhozes of Talinskiy, Echmiadzinskiy, Spitakskiy, Noyemberyanskiy, Kafanskiy, Zangibasarskiy, Vedinskiy, and other rayons. (32)

By 5 August reaping was under way in 31 rayons of the republic. In the first 5 days of August 24,500 hectares were harvested. Combines had reaped almost twice the area as they had by the same date in 1950. The 1951 plan for grain deliveries had been fulfilled in ten rayons of the republic by 5 August. (33)

The Ministry of Water Economy Armenian SSR has fulfilled the 1951 plan for converting to the new irrigation system. MTS have moved 3.5 million cubic meters of earth and 234,000 cubic meters of rock. Conversion to the new system has been completed on 36,000 hectares. (34)

Azerbaijani SSR

Nakhichevan ASSR fulfilled 1951 plan for grain deliveries ahead of time. This success turned the heads of several rayon and kolkhoz leaders, and the recent tempo of reaping and threshing has been unsatisfactory. In Dzhul'finskiy Rayon an area of 1,500 hectares has not been harvested, although long since ripe, and the grain is crumbling. On the Kolkhozes imeni Lenin, imeni Molotov, and imeni Voroshilov 30 to 50 workers daily fail to go out to the fields, while those who go do not fulfill their norms, and return early. Threshing is progressing slowly; only half the reaped grain in the rayon has been threshed. Threshing is likewise behind schedule in Norashenskiy Rayon, while not even half the reaped grain has been threshed in Nakhichevanskiy Rayon. (35)

RSFSR

2 August. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Khabarovsk Krai have begun selective harvesting of grains and perennial grasses. All available combines and other harvesting machinery are now at work on the fields. The daily harvest totals

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are considerably larger than in 1950. Sunny weather has set in in Mordov ASSR, and large-scale harvesting of winter crops is in progress in all rayons. About 1,400 combines are in operation on the fields on the ASSR, and 100,000 more hectares of small grains have been harvested than by the same date in 1950. Stacking, threshing, and deliveries to the state are being carried out simultaneously with reaping. Kolkhozes of most rayons of Smolensk Oblast have begun reaping grains and pulling flax. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Pskov Oblast have begun reaping rye.

3 August. Harvest of grains is in full swing in Kursk Oblast. More than 3,000 combines are in operation on the fields, twice as many as in 1950. (2) Selective harvesting of winter rye has begun in Irkutsk Oblast. (37)

8 August. Approximately 36 percent of the grain crop has been reaped in Chuvash ASSR, as compared with 18 percent at this date in 1950. (38)

9 August. Kolkhozes of Kursk Oblast continue grain deliveries to the state in spite of unfavorable weather conditions.

11 August. Kolkhozes of Puybyshev Oblast have reaped 300,000 more hectares of grain than by the same date in 1950. (39) Kolkhozes of Moscow Oblast have reaped 29 percent of the area sown to grains. (40)

14 August. Kolkhozes of Mari ASSR have delivered eight times as much grain to the state as by the same date in 1950. Flax pulling is under way in Kirov Oblast; almost 60 percent of the harvest will be done mechanically. (41)

19 August. Reaping of grains is in full swing in kolkhozes of Tomsk Oblast. Combine operators of the Siberian taiga zone are to harvest more than 70 percent of the sown area mechanically. The consolidation of agricultural artels (which took place in 1950) has made it possible for combine operators of the oblast to reap 20,000 more hectares of grain than by the same date in 1950. (42)

Sowing of winter rye had begun by 4 August in the southern Urals region. (43) Kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Leningrad Oblast had begun sowing winter wheat by 14 August. (44) Sowing of winter grains was under way in sovkhoses of Siberia, the Urals, and the Volga region by the end of the first week in August. According to data published by the Ministry of Agriculture USSR, as of 10 August these sowings had been completed on an area three times larger than by the same date in 1950. (45)

Kolkhozes of Leningrad Oblast have applied 18,500 tons of mineral fertilizer to their fields in 1951. (2)

The grain harvest in the USSR usually falls during the rainy season. This necessitates the exercise of considerable caution lest the grain be stored damp. The normal moisture content for stored wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, and millet seed is 15 to 15.5 percent. However, grains are often stored in the oblast with a moisture content of 18 to 20 percent and more. (46)

A new reservoir has been built for kolkhozes of Fedorovskiy Rayon, Saratov Oblast. It has a capacity of 3 million cubic meters of water, and will provide for the irrigation of 500 hectares of land. In the last 2 years 360 ponds have been constructed and over 800 restored in Saratov Oblast. (47)

Winter rye is one of the basic food grains grown in kolkhozes of the Moscow region. However, it may also be used as a fodder crop when cut in early spring and fed to cattle as fodder greens. A small area (0.3 hectare) on the Dmitrov Experimental Selection Station which had been sown to winter rye was reaped for fodder in spring of 1950. Part of the area was reaped when the rye

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had reached a mediate point of development between the tube stage and heading. Another section of the field was cut just before the rye headed. The section cut earlier quickly grew up again and headed; the number of heads was almost normal, and maturity only slightly delayed. The section cut later did not develop as well. The rye grew up again, but the stalks were weak and the heads small, and maturity considerably delayed. The cows seemed to prefer the greens from the earlier cutting.

Approximately 20 tons per hectare of fodder greens were obtained from the earlier cutting (17-19 May), while 24 tons per hectare were obtained from the second cutting (27 May). The uncut winter rye fields of the station yielded 23.6 quintals of grain per hectare, the area cut earlier 15.3 quintals per hectare, and the area cut later 7.9 quintals per hectare. The absolute weight of 1,000 grains was 24.5, 23.5, and 20.7 grams, respectively. It should be noted that the cut areas were given no supplemental fertilization.

The same experiment was repeated in 1951 with the same results. This time, part of the cut area was given supplemental fertilization with a nitrate compound, and yielded a second cutting of fodder greens. It should be possible to generalize this practice, and instruct kolkhozes to set aside a portion of the area sown to winter rye for this purpose. They will thus be assured of sufficient fodder for the period 15 May - 15 June. It is recommended that the areas set aside for this purpose be given supplementary fertilization in early spring as follows: either one quintal of ammonium nitrate per hectare, or 1.5 quintals of ammonium-sulfate per hectare.(48)

#### Kazakh SSR

Spring wheat occupies 90 percent of the area sown to grains in Akmolinsk Oblast.(49) The area sown to winter crops in the republic in 1951 is being extended by 30,000 hectares. Kolkhozes had sown 60,000 hectares of winter crops as of 14 August, more than two times the area sown by the same date in 1950.(44) As of 15 August, kolkhozes of Kazakh SSR had stored 53.1 percent of the 1951 hay crop.(50)

Reaping and deliveries of grain to the state are proceeding in a particularly unsatisfactory manner in Rayon imeni 28 Gvardevtsev, one of the principal grain-growing rayons of Taldy-Kurgan Oblast. Reaping has been under way here for almost a month, and winter and spring wheat still have not been cut from thousands of hectares. There are three MTS in the rayon with first-class equipment, but much of it has been tied up through faulty maintenance. As a result, the rayon has not fulfilled the grain sowing plan, and daily norms are not being met.

In Taldy-Kurganskiy Rayon the work of combine operators has been poorly organized. Reaping has been in progress here for more than a month, and only half the harvest is in. Furthermore, the fields of many kolkhozes are strewn with unstacked grain. Not enough use has been made of simple harvesting machinery. Work at threshing points is poorly organized, many kolkhozes do not keep threshing in progress during the night, and the machinery stands idle for several hours. There is an adequate supply of motor vehicles to bring grain from the threshing points to the procurement points, but the drivers do not seem inclined to hurry. They wait for a truck load to be threshed at a given threshing point rather than moving on to the next kolkhoz to see if a load is ready.

Many kolkhozes of Dzerzhinskiy, Sarkandskiy, Andreyevskiy, Taldy-Kurganskiy, and other rayons sowed grains in mountainous areas. It was imperative to construct covered threshing points here, but this was not done. It rained during threshing, and deliveries at several points ceased entirely for 4 days. The collective

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farmers wasted much time shoveling and drying grain. Agitation work is lax in the oblast, and too much reliance is placed on paper work. More conversations with the collective farmers is needed.(51)

Most rayons in Alma-Ata Oblast have grown a good grain crop this year. However, this is only half the task. Timely harvesting without losses is equally important. Enbekshi-Kazakhskiy Rayon has nowhere near fulfilled the grain delivery plan, and the tempo of deliveries has been declining steadily. Grain is now ripe on the fields of Dzhambulskiy Rayon, but harvest work was unnecessarily prolonged beyond the planned 25 days. Thousands of hectares remain unharvested, and oats and winter wheat are beginning to crumble. Available machinery is not being used adequately. As of 20 August, Dzhambulskiy Rayon had harvested only 66 percent of the grain crop, and completed the grain delivery plan by only 72 percent. The same shortcomings characterize the situation in Kaskelenskiy, Uygarskiy, and other rayons.(52)

Uzbek SSR

The following table represents percentage fulfillment of the 1951 grain delivery plan (excluding rice):

Oblast	15 Aug(53)	20 Aug(54)	25 Aug(55)
Andizhan	101.9	102.4	103.7
Bukhara	124.8	130.6	132.4
Fergana	100.1	103.9	--
Kara-Kalpak ASSR	87.1	101.6	102.7
Kashka-Dar'ya	65.7	75.0	83.8
Khorezm	103.9	107.8	107.8
Nawangan	92.9	100.8	106.3
Samarkand	65.7	72.9	77.1
Surkhan-Dar'ya	85.0	93.2	102.5
Tashkent	57.9	64.7	73.4
Republic	68.8	--	--

Turkmen SSR

As of 18 August, Chardzhou Oblast had fulfilled the 1951 grain delivery plan by 210.3 percent, Tashauz Oblast by 116.9 percent, Mary Oblast by 106.3 percent, and Ashkhabad Oblast by 85.1 percent.(56) Approximately 70 percent of all the agricultural artels in the republic have an annual income of one million or more rubles.(57)

Tadzhik SSR

Kolkhozes of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast had completed the harvest of grains as of 22 August. Shallow plowing of stubble was performed simultaneously with harvest work. Many kolkhozes had begun early turning of fallow by the same date.(11) The first million hectares of grain had been harvested in the republic by 3 August; this was 200,000 hectares more than by the same date in 1950. Combines were used to harvest 93 percent of the grain reaped thus far; in 1950 this figure was 76.3 percent.(2) During the Fourth Five-Year Plan tractor productivity increased 1.5 times in Tadzhik SSR. In 1951 agricultural work is 89 percent mechanized.(58)

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Kirgiz SSR

Kolkhozes of Issyk-Kul' Oblast have been harvesting grains for more than 20 days now (as of 25 August), and much grain still stands in the fields. Every day losses mount; less than 20 percent of spring grains have been cut in Taldy-Suyskiy Rayon, primarily as a result of poor maintenance and use of available machinery. The grain harvest has only begun in Irzheval'skiy Rayon, and wheat and barley are crumbling in the fields. (59)

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