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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

REPORT PROGRESS OF RADIOIFICATION ON PERIPHERY OF USSR

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.⁷

Belarusian SSR

Each month indicates a growth in the number of radio speakers in Minsk. There are 11,643 wired radio speakers in the city and 1,182 in nearby kolkhozes which are connected to the Minsk wired radio network. Since the beginning of 1951, 2,335 new wired radio speakers have been installed in Minsk and nearby kolkhozes. (1)

Ukrainian SSR

Following the leadership of Khorostkiy Rayon, where the complete radiofication of kolkhozes has been accomplished, all rayons of Rovno Oblast are constructing wired radio relay centers. On 1 November 1951, nine kolkhoz wired radio relay centers are to go into operation and the installations of 3,000 wired radio speakers is to be completed in Rovno Oblast. The radiofication of 6,000 kolkhoz homes is to be finished by the end of 1951. (2)

In Voroshilovgrad Oblast, the radiofication of 36 kolkhozes has taken place. More than 4,000 wired radio speakers have been installed. The radiofication of all kolkhozes is being completed in Starobel'skiy, Novc-Aydarskiy, and Novo-Pakovski rayons. (3)

Georgian SSR

In 1951, 44 kolkhoz wired radio relay centers have been built in the Georgian SSR. The radiofication of all kolkhozes has been completed in Ambrolaurskiy and Abashtskiy rayons. Radiofication reaches the high mountain villages, where wired radio centers are being built in villages like Saberio in Gal'skiy Rayon of Abkhazkaya ASSR, and Bagnari in Gagrinskiy Rayon. (4)

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Uzbek SSR

Radiofication in the Uzbek SSR is behind schedule, although the number of wired radio relay centers is 2.2 times greater than in 1940, and three times greater in the countryside. To meet growing demands, the government of the Uzbek SSR has planned the complete radiofication of the republic by 1955. A beginning has been made in 1951, particularly in the kolkhoz villages. On 1 October 1951, the annual plan for the growth of the means of radiofication in Fergana Oblast had been fulfilled 102 percent; the full utilization of wired radio relay centers is being reached. All other oblasts, except Andizhan Oblast, which has fulfilled its yearly plan, are lagging behind, even though they possess all the means for radiofication.

No work has been done on the radiofication of kolkhozes in Kara-Kapalk ASSR, and work is slow in Samarkand, Bukhara, Khorezm, and Surkhan-Dar'ya oblasts. Wired radio relay centers are not adequately used. For example, the wired radio relay center in Koshrabad, Samarkand Oblast, is used only 5 percent. The same situation prevails to a great extent in Gallya-Aral'skiy and Bulungurskiy rayons. Wired radio relay centers in Namagan Oblast would permit almost twice the number of wired radio speakers, but the managers of the oblast office of communications do not fully exploit all opportunities.

The supply of speakers and radio materials is inadequate. The plan for the delivery of speakers in the Uzbek SSR was fulfilled only 60 percent in the first three quarters of 1951. Trading organizations are obligated to supply no less than 30,000 loud-speakers and 20,000 power packs for battery receivers by the end of 1951. The operation of wired radio relay centers has been inadequate, and not enough persons have been available for the operation and repair of radio equipment.(5)

Kazakh SSR

The Kazakh SSR is behind other regions of the country in rural radiofication; there are only hundreds of wired radio relay centers in the countryside, when there should be thousands. The 1951 plan for installing new wired radio speakers in the countryside has only been half fulfilled. Radiofication embraces only 20 percent of the kolkhozes and 10 percent of the settlements. Radiofication of 172 kolkhozes has been carried out in 1951. There is an inadequate supply of speakers, receivers, and power pack receivers, while at the same time Kazporebsoyuz is unable to sell 16,000 crystal receivers. Radiofication includes only a few kolkhozes in Korchetav Oblast, where it has been extended to two additional kolkhozes in 1951.

The radiofication of North Kazakhstan Oblast stands in contrast to the rest of the republic, because of the energetic action of the party and the government. The 1951 plan has been fulfilled 164 percent, 23 wired radio relay centers have been built, and kolkhoz workers have obtained 663 radio receivers.(6)

SOURCES

1. Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 23 Nov 51
2. Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 2 Nov 51
3. Ibid., 21 Nov 51
4. Moscow, Pravda, 23 Nov 51
5. Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 21 Nov 51
6. Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 7 Dec 51

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