CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT
CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY	USSR
SUBJECT	Economic - Agriculture
HOW PUBLISHED	Daily newspapers, monthly periodical
WHERE PUBLISHED	USSR
DATE PUBLISHED	1 - 30 March 1952
LANGUAGE	Russian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1952

DATE DIST. 12 Jun 1952

NO. OF PAGES 7

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers and periodical as indicated.

USSR AGRICULTURE PREPARES FOR SPRING SOWING PROGRAM

/Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources./

USSR

In 1952, the total volume of tractor work performed by MTS will increase 11 percent, including increases in volume for specific types of work as follows: interrow working of cultivated crops 32 percent, harvest of grains with combines 21 percent, haying on meadows and pastures 47 percent, storage of ensilage 200 percent, flax pulling 100 percent, beet digging 38 percent, and grubbing and clearing meadows almost 100 percent. The amount of winter fallow plowed in the fall of 1952 will be larger than in 1951.

Particular attention will be devoted to increasing the mechanization level in kolkhozes of the nonchernozem region. In 1952, sowing of spring crops in kolkhozes of this region will be 62 percent mechanized, sowing of winter crops 85 percent, harvest of grains with combines 52 percent, and flax pulling up to 60 percent.(1)

Estonian SSR

In 1951, the plan for peat procurement was fulfilled only 59 percent for the republic, and only 25 percent of the planned amount was applied to the fields as compost.(2)

Latvian SSR

In 1951, kolkhozes of the republic [illegible] the plans for yields and procurement of root and seed of rubber-bearing plants.(3)

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION													
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI															

Lithuanian SSR

The following table represents percent fulfillment of the 1952 tractor repair plan in MTS of the republic by oblasts:

Oblast	5 Mar (4)	15 Mar (5)	25 Mar (6)
Klaypeda	74.5	81.5	88.8
Vil'nyus	68.3	75.7	81.5
Shyaulyay	67.8	76.3	84.4
Kaunas	67.1	76.7	87.4

There are now 120 MTS in the republic, and 12 more will be established in 1952.(7)

Belorussian SSR

In 1951, kolkhozes of the republic increased their sown area 23.6 percent, including increases of 24 percent for grains, 22 percent for potatoes, and 17 percent for industrial crops. In 1951, the total sown area in kolkhozes of Poles'ye Oblast was 101.4 percent of 1940. In 1951, the total sown area in Polotsk Oblast increased 16.9 percent over 1950.(8)

In 1951, sovkhozes of the republic fulfilled the plan for sowing silage crops, annual and perennial grasses, and root crops by 109 percent. The area sown to grains by sovkhozes was considerably extended.(9)

The following table represents percent fulfillment of the 1951 - 1952 fall-winter plan for tractor repair by oblasts of the republic:

Oblast	5 Mar (10)	15 Mar (11)	25 Mar (8)
Gomel'	84.1	89.0	94.1
Pinsk	83.1	88.6	92.0
Poles'ye	80.8	88.8	93.1
Brest	80.3	87.0	89.8
Mogilev	77.3	82.0	87.7
Grodno	76.7	81.5	87.9
Polotsk	76.3	79.1	81.7
Baranovichi	75.5	82.8	89.1
Bobruysk	74.8	80.9	85.0

Oblast	5 Mar (10)	15 Mar (11)	25 Mar (8)
Molodechno	73.9	84.2	88.2
Vitebsk	73.6	77.0	81.8
Minsk	71.8	77.8	83.9

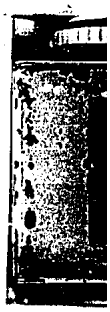
The following table represents percent fulfillment of the 1952 spring plan for application of local fertilizers to kolkhoz fields by oblasts of the republic:

	1 Mar (12)		10 Mar (13)		20 Mar (14)	
Oblast	Manure	Peat	Manure	Peat	Manure	Peat
Polotsk	38.7	44.0	50.3	70.6	60.3	94.5
Baranovichi	34.0	55.2	46.9	74.6	56.3	97.7
Gomel'	32.1	47.3	39.8	61.7	48.3	74.9
Minsk	31.8	45.3	40.2	66.9	47.4	84.5
Pinsk	31.2	23.4	40.3	32.3	51.8	67.9
Vitebsk	30.3	30.0	36.0	41.0	41.2	42.9
Mogilev	28.9	27.6	35.7	36.6	42.1	44.3
Bobruysk	28.6	49.5	35.1	61.8	41.5	72.1
Brest	28.1	34.5	36.6	45.5	50.7	59.4
Poles'ye	21.4	34.1	26.6	40.6	33.3	50.2
Grodno	19.3	48.3	26.1	66.8	35.1	90.1
Molodechno	18.6	27.6	28.7	37.2	41.7	57.1

Ukrainian SSR

In 1951, the cotton yield in the republic was 24 percent greater than in 1950. In 1952, 12,000 hectares of cotton will be irrigated in cotton-growing oblasts of the republic.(15) In 1951, kolkhozes of Chernovitsy Oblast obtained a sugar beet yield of 253 quintals per hectare; in 1950 this figure was 251. The average sugar beet yield in kolkhozes of Ternopol ' Oblast in 1951 was 239 quintals per hectare, in Kamenets-Podol'sk Oblast 221, in Khar'kov Oblast 213, in Sumy Oblast 195, and in Vinnitsa Oblast 192. Kolkhozes of Kiev, Poltava, and Kirovograd oblasts received lower sugar beet yields in 1951 than in 1950.(16) In 1952, grain yields in Kiev Oblast are to average 20 quintals per hectare, including averages of 22 for winter wheat, 35 for maize, 220 for sugar beets, and 180 for vegetables and potatoes.(17)

In 1952, 8-10 metric tons of local fertilizers are to be applied to every hectare planted to sugar beets in the republic. Kolkhozes of Kamenets-Podol'sk, Vinnitsa, and several other oblasts have met this requirement, but kolkhozes of Poltava, Kirovograd, Chernigov, and Sumy oblasts have fulfilled it only 20-25 percent.(16)



In 1951, MTS of Kiev Oblast received 932 tractors (15-horsepower units) and 1,118 combines.(17) In 1951, MTS of Chernigov Oblast received 1,255 tractors (15-horsepower units) and 538 combines.(18)

Moldavian SSR

In 1951, kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic laid out 4,023 hectares of new vineyards and 4,486 hectares of new orchards.(19)

In 1951, the area on which spring harrowing of winter fallow was carried out was 2.6 times that of 1950, harrowing of winter crops 1.5 times, criss-cross sowing of grains four times, square-nest method of planting of maize nine times, and shallow plowing of stubble three times.(20)

The following table represents percent fulfillment of the 1952 plan for supplemental fertilization of winter crops by okrugs of the republic:

Okrug	5 Mar (21)	15 Mar (22)	25 Mar (23)
Kagul'skiy	61.5	71.1	105.1
Bel'tskiy	22.5	31.0	57.6
Tiraspol'skiy	34.3	45.0	56.2
Kishinevskiy	25.1	32.1	47.9
Total	31.3	39.9	62.3

The following table represents precent fulfillment of the 1952 tractor repair plan by okrugs of the republic:

Okrug	5 Mar (21)	15 Mar (22)	25 Mar (23)
Tiraspol'skiy	92.1	95.9	100.1
Kagul'skiy	80.4	83.7	99.4
Bel'tskiy	85.1	87.4	92.9
Kishinevskiy	80.0	84.6	88.9
Total	85.9	89.3	94.2

Georgian SSR

In kolkhozes of Tbilisi Oblast, where the majority of the area sown to grain in the republic is concentrated, the area sown to spring crops in 1952 will be extended by 30,000 hectares. Kolkhozes already are sowing thousands of hectares of wheat, barley, oats, sunflowers, etc. Supplemental fertilization of winter wheat already has been carried out on an area five times that of 1951.(24)

Abkhaz ASSR has laid out 3,286 hectares of new tea plantings, 4,540 hectares of new orchards, and 376 hectares of new vineyards in the postwar period. In 1951, kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Abkhaz ASSR delivered 13,913 metric tons of graded tea leaves to the state; this was 10,477 metric tons more than in 1940.(25)

Armenian SSR

In the fall of 1951, the area sown to winter crops in the republic was increased 11 percent over 1950, including an increase of 14 percent for wheat. At the end of 1951, 74 percent of the kolkhozes in the republic were electrified.(26)

Azerbaydzhan SSR

In 1951, the volume of tractor work performed in the republic was 708,000 hectares greater than in 1950. In 1951, 11 new MTS and two new Mechanized Animal Husbandry Stations were established. Many MTS leaders throughout the republic frequently fail to fulfill the tasks delegated them: work is not done on time and shows poor quality, this contributes to low yields, and in turn prevents kolkhozes from fulfilling their obligations to the state. /Two full pages continuing in the same vein of severe criticism of MTS leadership in the republic have been omitted./

At present, the republic tractor park has 1.8 times the capacity of 1940. In 1951, MTS of the republic performed almost 30 percent more tractor work than in 1950. At present, there are 85 MTS, four Mechanized Animal Husbandry Stations, and one Mechanized Extermination Station in the republic.(27)

RSFSR

In 1951, kolkhozes of Penza Oblast increased their total sown area 7.2 percent over 1950; in the seven postwar years they have increased it altogether 11 percent. In 1951, kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Stavropol' Kray increased their total sown area by 123,000 hectares. In 1951, kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Stalingrad Oblast increased their total sown area 318,000 hectares.(28)

Kazakh SSR

In 1951, the total sown area in the republic increased 10 percent over 1950. In 1951, 87 percent of the area sown to grains was harvested with combines.(29)

In 1951, the area sown to wheat in West Kazakhstan Oblast was 74 percent greater than in 1940 and the cut area of perennial grasses was 7.6 times that of 1940 and three times that of 1945. In 1951, crop yields were low in the oblast due to the drought which set in at the period when grains had reached the milky maturity stage.(30)

Uzbek SSR

The following table represents percent fulfillment of the 1952 plan for sowing spiked spring grains in kolkhozes of the republic:

Oblast	10 Mar (31)	20 Mar (32)	25 Mar (33)
Kashka-Dar'ya	69.5	80.4	84.3
Surkhan-Dar'ya	57.6	75.3	77.9
Tashkent	58.1	78.6	86.2

Oblast	10 Mar (31)	20 Mar (32)	25 Mar (33)
Namangan	45.0	71.3	92.2
Samarkand	30.6	42.5	50.5

Tadzhik SSR

In 1951, spiked grain yields averaged 21.6 percent higher than in 1947 throughout the republic. During the same period, oil flax yields increased 18 percent.(34)

Weather conditions in Gissar Valley and in Leninabad and Kulyab oblasts are such that a great deal of rain falls in April, May, and even June. In given years, poor weather conditions hinder the development of cotton. After heavy rainfall, a crust forms on the soil which chokes the growth of the cotton plant.(35)

Kirgiz SSR

The Council of Ministers and the TsK KP(b) Kirgiz SSR have decreed that conversion to the new system of irrigation shall be carried out on a total of 202,000 hectares in the republic in 1952. This figure is broken down as follows:

Oblast	Area to Be Converted (ha)	
Osh	36,300	
Dzhalal-Abad	29,800	
Talass	28,000	
Frunze	67,600	
Issyk-Kul'	30,000	
Tyan'-Shan'	10,300	(36)

SOURCES

1. Moscow, Sotsialisticheskoye Sel'skoye Khozyaystvo, No 3, 1952
2. Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 13 Mar 52
3. Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 20 Mar 52
4. Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 7 Mar 52
5. Ibid., 18 Mar 52
6. Ibid., 27 Mar 52
7. Ibid., 30 Mar 52
8. Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 28 Mar 52
9. Ibid., 2 Mar 52
10. Ibid., 9 Mar 52
11. Ibid., 18 Mar 52
12. Ibid., 5 Mar 52
13. Ibid., 14 Mar 52
14. Ibid., 23 Mar 52
15. Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 26 Mar 52

16. Ibid., 20 Mar 52
17. Ibid., 28 Mar 52
18. Ibid., 30 Mar 52
19. Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 21 Mar 52
20. Ibid., 13 Mar 52
21. Ibid., 7 Mar 52
22. Ibid., 15 Mar 52
23. Ibid., 25 Mar 52
24. Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 2 Mar 52
25. Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 21 Mar 52
26. Yerevan, Kommunist, 9 Mar 52
27. Baku, Bachinskiy Rabochiy, 11 Mar 52
28. Moscow, Izvestiya, 28 Mar 52
29. Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 27 Mar 52
30. Ibid., 20 Mar 52
31. Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 13 Mar 52
32. Ibid., 22 Mar 52
33. Ibid., 27 Mar 52
34. Stalinabad, Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 20 Mar 52
35. Ibid., 30 Mar 52
36. Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 9 Mar 52

- E N D -