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POSTWAR AGRICULTURE IN KAZAKH SSR

[Comment: The following report is a collation of available data concerning certain aspects of the postwar conduct of agriculture in Kazakh SSR. The report is divided into three parts: ministerial organization, sown areas, and livestock numbers.

The purpose of this report is to give a concrete illustration of the intelligence potential of the Soviet provincial press in the field of agriculture when followed over a period of years. The scope of the report has been limited to those aspects of the general subject most frequently treated in this type of source.

It will be seen that in many cases in Parts Two and Three of the report, the application of simple mathematics will produce tables of hard figures for sown areas and livestock numbers in the postwar period. While it is not the purpose of the report to assess the validity of Soviet agricultural statistics, the tables which can be drawn from the data listed appear to be relatively consistent, with some exceptions which can be explained by hidden biases.

It should be noted that where statistics for the area sown to a given crop in a given year or for a given type of livestock for a given year may be computed from the data listed for republic, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses, the total of the latter two need not equal the figure for the former. This is because some land in the republic is still sown by independent peasants, and a considerable portion of the livestock is still in private hands.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

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I. MINISTERIAL ORGANIZATION

Ministry of Agriculture Kazakh SSR

The Minister of Agriculture Kazakh SSR is A. I. Mambetov. (1,2) Deputy ministers identified are as follows: V. Chukichev (3), A. T. Nedil'ko (4), K. Solodnikov (5), S. Strukov (6), and S. Vas'kovskiy. (7)

Administrations and smaller administrative units identified as subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture Kazakh SSR are listed below. Subordination of divisions and other offices has been indicated where known, or where, from similarity of titles, it may be assumed; the latter cases are marked with an asterisk.

Administrations

1. Administration of Grain and Oleaginous Crops (8,9); deputy chiefs, K. Cha'yy (10), and Z. Khimich (11)
2. Administration of Industrial Crops (12)
 - *Beet Division; chief, S. Gorshenko (13)
 - *Division of Bast Crops (14,15); chief, N. Sharyy (15)
 - *Division of Rubber-Bearing Plants (16,17); chief, Ya. Salenko (17)
3. Administration of MIS (18,19)
 - Repair Division; chief, V. Dashkovskiy (20)
4. Administration of Horticulture and Viticulture (21,22); chief, A. Golendeyev (22)
5. Administration of Agricultural Propaganda; deputy chief, K. Andrianova (23)
 - *Kolkhoz Organization Division (24,25); chief, Z. Khimich (25)
 - *Sector for Inculcation and Generalization of Scientific Achievements and Advanced Experience; chief, N. Dymovskiy (26)
6. Administration of Potatoes and Vegetables (22,27); chief, G. Kurbanov (27)
7. Administration of Land Management and Crop Rotation (28,29); chief, A. Abishev (29)
8. Seed Grading Administration (30,31); chief, I. Sosnin (30)
 - *Division of Kolkhoz Seed Culture; chief, M. Tkachenko (32)
9. Animal Husbandry Administration; deputy chief, A. Galochkin (33)
 - *Division of Productive Animal Husbandry; chief, M. Yurochkin (34)
 - *Small Animal Husbandry Sector; chief, Ya. Moroz (35)
10. Veterinary Administration; chief, P. Rudenko (36)

- 2 -

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50X1-HUM



11. Fodder Administration; chief, Chulkov (37)

*Division of Fodder and Pastures; chief, P. Semushkin (38)

Oblast Agricultural Administrations

[There are 16 oblasts in Kazakh SSR, each of which has an oblast agricultural administration headed by a chief (nachal'nik). Such oblast administrations are like miniature ministries of agriculture; they have their own central apparatus as well as regional sub-divisions; i.e., the rayon agricultural divisions, which are directed by heads (zaveduyushchiy). There are 203 rayons in the republic; 147 rayon agricultural divisions are listed below.]

1. Akmolinskaya Oblast Agricultural Administration; chief, Kh. Khegay (39)

Administration of MTS (40)

Rayon Agricultural Divisions

<u>Rayon</u>	<u>Head</u>	
Akmolinskiy	Shagotov	(41)
Atbasarskiy	Gerasimenko	(42)
Erkenshiliyskiy	Zhumabayev	(43)
Kalininskiy	Naumenko	(44)
Kurgal'dzhinskiy	Akhmetov	(43)
Makinskiy	Baranov	(42)
Novocherkasskiy	Doroshev	(44)
Shortandinskiy	Chizhikov	(42)
Stalinskiy	Fedorchenko	(42)
Vishnevskiy	Nikulin	(45)
Yesil'skiy	Khokhryakov	(42)

2. Aktyubinskaya Oblast Agricultural Administration; chief, K. Ruzheynikov (46)

Rayon Agricultural Divisions

<u>Rayon</u>	<u>Head</u>	
Aktyubinskiy	Dmitriyenko	(42)
Baygamskiy	Ayzharnikov	(47)
Chelkarskiy	Dzhanpiyesov	(42)
Dzhurunskiy	Gorobats	(48)
Irgizskiy	Urazgaliyev	(43)
Karabutakskiy	Sarmanov	(48)
Khobdinskiy	Aldebergenov	(49)
Klyuchevoy	Yatsko	(49)
Martukskiy	Lavrov	(50)
Novorossiyskiy	Koryuk	(42)
Rodnikovskiy	Kovalenko	(50)
Stepnoy	Altukhov	(49)
Temirskiy	Turtbayev	(49)
Uil'skiy	Utaliyev	(42)

3. Alma-Atinskaya Oblast Agricultural Administration; chief, Kh. Nurkeyev (51)

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50X1-HUM

Sector for Bast Crops; chief, N. MacIennikov (52)

Rayon Agricultural Divisions

<u>Rayon</u>	<u>Head</u>	
Alma-Atinskiy	Kornichenko	(53)
Balkhashskiy	Makhmetov	(54)
Chikikskiy	Yelyubayev	(55)
Dzhambulskiy	Uspanov	(48)
Ilyyskiy	Kostenko	(56)
Kaskelenskiy	Zorikov	(53)
Kegen'skiy	Auzzov	(57)
Uygurskiy	Baratov	(58)

4. Dzhambulskaya Oblast Agricultural Administration; chief, G. Krasavin (59)

Rayon Agricultural Divisions

<u>Rayon</u>	<u>Head</u>	
Chuyskiy	Vashchenko	(60)
Dzhambulskiy	Dunenbayev	(53)
Dzhuvalinskiy	Lysenko	(53)
Kokterskiy	Akhabayev	(60)
Krasnogorskiy	Bayniyazov	(61)
Lugovskiy	Aldiyarov	(50)
Merkenakiy	Kaytazarov	(61)
Sverdlovskiy	Anbayev	(57)
Talasskiy	Kuancheleyev	(61)

5. Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast Agricultural Administration; chief, V. Degtyarev (62)

Rayon Agricultural Divisions

<u>Rayon</u>	<u>Head</u>	
Bol'she-Narymskiy	Kalishkin	(63)
Bukhtarminskiy	Abramov	(44)
Katon-Karagayskiy	Sergeyev	(44)
Kirovskiy	Batushin	(64)
Predgornenskiy	Udalatiy	(65)
Samarskiy	Bushuyev	(63)
Shemonakhinskiy	Batuyev	(42)
Tarbagatayskiy	Zhumagaliyev	(48)
Verkhubinskiy	Badanov	(63)
Zaysanskiy	Kul'magambetov	(66)
Zyryanovskiy	Ognev	(67)

6. Gur'yevskaya Oblast Agricultural Administration; chief, Kaymashnikov (65)

- 4 -

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50X1-HUM

Rayon Agricultural Divisions

<u>Rayon</u>	<u>Head</u>	
Baksayskiy	Kazbenov	(48)
Kzyl-Kuginskiy	Kazbekov	(67)
Mangistauskiy	Tulesinov	(67)
Novobogatinskiy	Sembayev	(67)
Zhilokosinskiy	Izbasov	(67)

7. Karagandinskaya Oblast Agricultural Administration; chief, Kerpinkov (68)

Rayon Agricultural Divisions

<u>Rayon</u>	<u>Head</u>	
Koynradskiy	Nurzhanov	(45)
Ulutauskiy	Bimagambetov	(69)
Zhana-Arkinskiy	Zhusupbekov	(45)

8. Kokchetavskaya Oblast Agricultural Administration; chief, V. Yero-feyev (70)

Rayon Agricultural Divisions

<u>Rayon</u>	<u>Head</u>	
Aryk-Balyskiy	Chepaldin	(71)
Ayrtauskiy	Svetochev	(71)
Chkalovskiy	Baygambetov	(72)
Enbekshil'derskiy	Musanov	(72)
Kellerovskiy	Umanets	(72)
Krasnoarmeyskiy	Akhmedov	(72)
Kzyl-Tusskiy	Musinov	(72)
Ruzayevskiy	Tinibekov	(72)
Snehuchinskiy	Gladun	(72)
Zerendinskiy	Ashimov	(71)

9. Kustanayskaya Oblast Agricultural Administration; chief, I. Slazhnev (73)

Rayon Agricultural Divisions

<u>Rayon</u>	<u>Head</u>	
Amangel'dinskiy	Isakov	(74)
Dzhettygarinskiy	Davenov	(74)
Fedorovskiy	Krkhanovskiy	(75)
Karabalykskiy	Tat'yanchenko	(75)
Karasuckiy	Makhina	(74)
Kustanayskiy	Podkopayev	(43)
Mendyygarinskiy	Kozhakhmetov	(44)
Ordzhonikidzevskiy	Tishin	(43)
Presnogor'kovskiy	Shevchenko	(66)
Semlozerniy	Kutsenko	(66)
Taranovskiy	Zhekhovanov	(74)
Turgayskiy	Urazbayev	(74)
Ubaganskiy	Pogorelov	(43)
Uritskiy	Velikiy	(44)
Uzunkul'skiy	Tyshchenko	(66)
Zatobol'skiy	Gordiyenko	(43)

- 5 -

CONFIDENTIAL

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50X1-HUM

10. Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast Agricultural Administration; chief, Rysbe-
kov (76)

Rayon Agricultural Divisions

<u>Rayon</u>	<u>Head</u>	
Aral'skiy	Al-Jamzharov	(69)
Karmakchinskiy	Kurmanbayev	(77)
Teren-Uzyakskiy	Kakhayev	(77)
Yany-Kurganskiy	Musakhanov	(56)

11. Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast Agricultural Administration; chief,
D. Omel'yanenko (78)

Kolkhoz Organization Division; chief, Kh. Beysembayev (79)

Rayon Agricultural Divisions

<u>Rayon</u>	<u>Head</u>	
Konyukhovskiy	Tashchev	(57)
Mamlyutskiy	Vovk	(57)
Oktyabr'skiy	Syromyatnikov	(58)
Petropavlovskiy	Shilov	(54)
Poludinskiy	Bogdanchikov	(54)
Presnovskiy	Kaspanov	(57)
Priishimskiy	Suprunyuk	(57)
Sokolovskiy	Lyamar'	(54)

12. Pavlodarskaya Oblast Agricultural Administration; chief, Radchenko (80)

Rayon Agricultural Divisions

<u>Rayon</u>	<u>Head</u>	
Bayan-Aul'skiy	Makarov	(41)
Galkinskiy	Bocharova	(77)
Kuybyshevskiy	Zhurnasov	(41)
Maksim-Gor'kovskiy	Kurmanbayeva	(64)
Mayskiy	Kayrbekov	(41)
Tsyurupinskiy	Letov	(64)

13. Semipalatinskaya Oblast Agricultural Administration; chief, V. Koro-
bov (81)

Rayon Agricultural Divisions

<u>Rayon</u>	<u>Head</u>	
Abayevskiy	Ismailov	(57)
Abralinskiy	Iskakov	(57)
Aksuatskiy	Rambekov	(58)
Ayaguzskiy	Zhumatayev	(57)
Borodulikhinskiy	Khmel'kovskaya	(82)
Charskiy	Amirbekov	(82)
Chubartauskiy	Baybalkin	(82)
Kokpektinskiy	Bekmbayev	(72)
Makanchinskiy	Larin	(74)
Novo-Pokrovskiy	Bayteryakov	(58)
Novo-Shul'binskiy	Suprun	(76)
Urdzharskiy	Abdrakhmanov	(57)
Zharmanskiy	Volkova	(58)

- 6 -

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50X1-HUM

14. Tuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast Agricultural Administration; chief,
G. Ivantsov (83)

Division of Orchards and Vinyards; chief, Sh. Sadbayev (84)

Rayon Agricultural Divisions

<u>Rayon</u>	<u>Head</u>	
Chimkentskiy	Zhigalina	(68)
Dzhuvalinskiy	LySenko	(85)
Frunzenskiy	Yesirkepov	(86)
Georgiyevskiy	Rustembekov	(53)
Karatasskiy	Durashev	(86)
Kelesskiy	Suleymbekov	(68)
Kirovskiy	Kul'zhumurov	(49)
Sary-Agachskiy	Zhanov	(60)
Shaul'derskiy	Kalaur	(86)
Turkestanakiy	Kunanbayev	(47)

15. Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast Agricultural Administration; chief,
I. Kubenbayev (87)

Rayon Agricultural Divisions

<u>Rayon</u>	<u>Head</u>	
Aksuyanskiy	Isayev	(88)
Alakul'skiy	Temirbayev	(66)
Andreyevskiy	Kayzykalov	(73)
Burlyu-Tyubinskiy	Seksembayev	(73)
Dzerrhinskiy	Yatsenko	(39)
imeni 28 gvardeytsev	Barchuk	(58)
Kapal'skiy	Tushkenov	(53)
Kirovskiy	Shebalin	(53)
Oktyabr'skiy	Kopin	(53)
Panfilovskiy	Imiramziyev	(50)
Taldy-Kurganskiy	Trifonov	(69)
Sarkandskiy	Tarasun	(80)

16. Zapadno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast Agricultural Administration; chief,
I. Khlystov (89)

Rayon Agricultural Divisions

<u>Rayon</u>	<u>Head</u>	
Burlinskiy	Duguzhev	(44)
Dzhambeytinskiy	Zakirov	(54)
Dzhanybekskiy	Yeleuov	(69)
Karatyubinskiy	Nurungaliyev	(54)
Priuralskiy	Kas'yanov	(54)
Taypakskiy	Khadenov	(43)
Zelenovskiy	Kuz'min	(90)

Ministry of State Farms Kazakh SSR

The Minister of State Farms Kazakh SSR is I. V. Ivandayev. (91,92)

The only deputy minister identified is M. D. Vlasenko. (4,93)

- 7 -

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50X1-HUM

Administrative Units

1. Field Cultivation Administration; chief, V. Chernopyatov (94)
 2. Administration of Animal Husbandry; chief, Sh. Kospanov (95)
- Breeding Division; chief, M. Martinson (95)
3. Veterinary Division; chief, V. Zinov'yev (96)
 4. Division for Electrification and Mechanization; chief, P. Nikolayev (97)

Oblast Sovkhoz Trusts

[These trusts are counterparts of the oblast agricultural administrations under the Ministry of Agriculture Kazakh SSR. Each is headed by a director (direktor). Sovkhozes of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast are directly subordinate to the Ministry of State Farms Kazakh SSR. (98) The Zapadno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast Sovkhoz Trust is directly subordinate to the Administration of Sovkhozes of the Southeast of the Ministry of State Farms USSR. (93) No oblast sovkhoz trusts have been identified for Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya or Gur'yevskaya Oblast. The remaining 12 oblast sovkhoz trusts, and nine of their directors are listed below.]

<u>Oblast Trust</u>	<u>Director</u>	
Akmolinskaya	Boginich, F.	(39)
Aktyubinskaya	Tatevosyan, G.	(46)
Chimkent (Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya)	Chokin, R.	(99)
Dzhambul'skaya	Mayakin, I.	(100)
Karagandinskaya	--	(101)
Kokchetavskaya	Sagandykov	(19)
Kustanayskaya	Yergebekov, Ye.	(73)
Kzyl-Ordinskaya	--	(101)
Pavlodarskaya	--	(98)
Petropavlovsk (Severo-Kazakhstanskaya)	Zenchenko, I.	(91)
Semipalatinskaya	Naguyevskiy, V.	(102)
Taldy-Kurganskaya	Saylibekov, A.	(87)

Authorized Representatives of the Ministry of Agricultural Procurement USSR for Kazakh SSR

[The Ministry of Agricultural Procurement USSR is an all-union ministry and therefore has no republic level counterpart in Kazakh SSR. There is, however, a network of authorized representatives appointed by the central ministry for the republic as a whole, and for each of its oblasts and rayons. The following list includes authorized representatives for the republic and 14 of its 16 oblasts.]

<u>Oblast</u>	<u>Auth Rep</u>	
Akmolinskaya	Grushin, D.	(39)
Aktyubinskaya	Azhibayev, I	(46)
Alma-Atinskaya	Romanov, F.	(103)
Dzhambul'skaya	Shukrgaliyev, D.	(100)
Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya	Akimov, I.	(62)
Gur'yevskaya	Gizatulin	(65)
Karagandinskaya	--	
Kokchetavskaya	Grushevskiy, A.	(39)

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<u>Oblast</u>	<u>Auth Rep</u>	
Kustanayskaya	Kizhayev, A.	(73)
Kzyl-Ordinskaya	--	
Severo-Kazakhstanskaya	Maslov, P.	(78)
Pavlodarskaya	Grichkan'	(80)
Semipalatinskaya	Milov, S.	(102)
Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya	Altynbekov, Ye.	(99)
Taldy-Kurganskaya	Tarassenko, N.	(87)
Zapadno-Kazakhstanskaya	Naumov	(89)
Kazakh SSR	Smirnov, I.	(104)

II. SOWN AREAS

The Soviets usually divide the data they publish on sown areas into five major crop groups: total sown area, area sown to grains, area sown to industrial crops, area sown to fodder crops, and area sown to vegetables, potatoes, and cucurbits. This procedure has been observed here. Only republic-level data has been included; i.e., only data referring to the republic as a whole, all kolkhozes of the republic, or all sovkhoses of the republic.

Total Sown Area

1. Republic

In 1940, the total sown area in the republic was 6.8 million hectares. The initial version of the Fourth Five-Year Plan for Kazakh SSR called for a total sown area of 7,286,000 hectares in the republic in 1950. In 1941, the total sown area in the republic was 7,450,600 hectares; in 1946, this figure was 5,635,000 hectares. In 1948, the total sown area was 323,000 hectares greater than in 1947. In 1948, the republic had already regained and surpassed the prewar total sown area. The 1949 plan called for a total sown area of 7,297,500 hectares in the republic for that year; this was one percent more than originally planned for 1950.

During the first 3 years of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the total sown area in the republic increased 13.7 percent. In 1949, the total sown area in the republic increased 11 percent over 1948. In 1950, the total sown area in the republic was 8 percent larger than in 1949. In 1950, the total sown area was almost one million hectares larger than in 1940. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the total sown area in the republic increased 28.2 percent. In 1951, the total sown area in the republic increased 10 percent over 1950.

2. Kolkhozes

The initial version of the Fourth Five-Year Plan for Kazakh SSR called for a total sown area in kolkhozes in 1950 of 6,002,000 hectares. As of 10 May 1946, kolkhozes of the republic had completed the spring sowing plan for that year 50.9 percent, and had sown 2,084,310 hectares of spring crops. As of 20 May 1946, kolkhozes had completed the spring sowing plan for that year 75.5 percent, and had sown 3,091,469 hectares of spring crops. As of 1 June 1946, kolkhozes of the republic had completed the spring sowing plan for that year 95.3 percent, and had sown 3,399,932 hectares of spring crops. The 1947 plan called for an increase in the total sown area on kolkhozes of 380,000 hectares or 7.7 percent over 1946. As of 25 April 1947, kolkhozes of the republic had completed the spring sowing plan for that year 24 percent,

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50X1-HUM

and had sown 1,048,649 hectares to spring crops. (120) As of 5 June 1947, kolkhozes of the republic had completed the spring sowing plan 100.3 percent, and had sown 4,377,000 hectares to spring crops. (121) In 1947, kolkhozes of the republic completed the spring sowing plan for that year 102.4 percent, and sowed 136,100 hectares to spring crops above plan. Kolkhozes sowed 347,000 hectares more to spring crops in 1947 than in 1946. (122) In 1947, kolkhozes of the republic increased their total sown area 390,000 hectares over 1946. (123) Kolkhozes of the republic completed the 1948 spring sowing plan, and sowed 221,000 hectares more to spring crops than in 1947. (124)

The 1948 plan for sowing of spring crops has been completed 100.6 percent by kolkhozes of the republic, and they have extended their total spring sown area 146,000 hectares over 1947. (125) Kolkhozes of the republic completed the 1948 fall sowing plan 125.7 percent. (126) The 1949 plan [revised] called for a total sown area on kolkhozes of only 84,500 hectares or 1.4 percent less than that originally scheduled for 1950. (110) During the first 3 postwar years, the total sown area on kolkhozes increased 683,000 hectares. (127) Kolkhozes of the republic completed the 1949 spring sowing plan. (128) Kolkhozes of the republic completed the 1950 spring sowing plan. (129) Kolkhozes of the republic completed the 1950 fall sowing plan. (75) During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, kolkhozes of the republic increased their total sown area 1,382,000 hectares. (130) During the last 3 years [1949 - 1951], the total sown area on kolkhozes of the republic increased 21.4 percent. (131)

3. Sovkhozes

As of 1 June 1946, grain sovkhozes of the republic had sown an area of 107,331 hectares to spring crops, which was 94.6 percent of plan; livestock sovkhozes alone had sown 146,000 hectares, or 96.5 percent of plan. (119) [It should be noted that a 1949 source (132) claims a total of 168 sovkhozes in the republic, of which 144 were livestock sovkhozes.] From 1940 to 1946, the total sown area on sovkhozes of the republic decreased 48.2 percent. (107) As of 5 June 1947, sovkhozes of the republic had completed the spring sowing plan 105.3 percent, and had sown 299,021 hectares to spring crops. (121) The 1948 plan called for an increase of 70,000 hectares in the total sown area on sovkhozes of the republic; and the 1949 plan called for a further increase in this figure of 208,000 hectares. In 1947, the spring sowing plan on sovkhozes was fulfilled 106.7 percent. In 1947, the total sown area on sovkhozes increased 36,500 hectares over 1946. (122) In 1948, sovkhozes of the republic increased the area they sowed to spring crops by 56,000 hectares. (125) The 1949 plan [revised] called for a total sown area of 725,100 hectares on sovkhozes, which represented a 25 percent increase over the actual total sown area in 1948. (110) In 1948, sovkhozes increased their total sown area 32.2 percent over 1946. In 1949, sovkhozes will increase their total sown area by 106,000 hectares over 1948. (133) Sovkhozes of the republic completed the 1950 spring sowing plan. (129) Sovkhozes of the republic completed the 1950 fall sowing plan. (75)

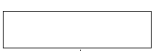
Area Sown to Grains

1. Republic

The area sown to grains in the republic in 1940 totaled 5,834,000 hectares; in 1941, this figure was 6,263,000 hectares; and in 1942, it was 6,869,000 hectares. (134) In 1944, the area sown to winter grains in northern oblasts of the republic was 620,000 hectares, and in 1945, it was 1,137,000 hectares. (135) The initial version of the Fourth Five-Year Plan for Kazakh SSR called for 5,336,000 hectares to be sown to grains in 1950 in the republic. (106) During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the area sown to grains in the republic will increase by one million hectares. (136) In 1946, 82 percent of the total sown area in the republic was sown to grains. (137) In 1946, the area

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50X1-HUM

sown to spring and winter wheat, millet, and rye constituted 81.5 percent of the total sown area. (138) In 1945, the area sown to spring wheat in the republic was 831,000 hectares less than in 1941. (107) The 1947 plan allocated 286,000 hectares more for spring wheat in the republic than was actually sown in 1946. In 1949, the area sown to grains in northern oblasts of the republic was planned to total 3,335,000 hectares, of which 2,445,000 hectares were to be sown to spring wheat. (139)

The 1948 plan called for an increase in the area to be sown to grains of 169,000 hectares over 1947; and the 1949 plan called for a similar increase of 318,000 hectares over 1948. (122) In 1947, the area sown to spring wheat in the republic was 157,000 hectares above plan, and represented an increase of 400,000 hectares over the area sown to spring wheat in 1946. (140) In 1947, the area sown to spring grains in the republic increased by 385,000 hectares over 1946, and the 1947 plan for sowing spring wheat was exceeded by 113,700 hectares. (141) In 1947, the republic exceeded the plan for sowing spring wheat by 146,000 hectares. (123) The republic fulfilled the 1948 plan for sowing spring wheat. (142) The 1949 plan revised called for an area sown to grains totaling 278,800 hectares more than that originally scheduled for 1950. (110)

During the first 3 postwar years (1946-1948), the area sown to grains in the republic increased 11.2 percent, including an increase of 30.4 percent for spring wheat. (111) The effort to expand the area sown to grains in north-eastern oblast of the republic during 1947-1949 was not successful. Only Pavlodarskaya Oblast fulfilled the grain-sowing plan in this period. Only Akmolinskaya and Karagandinskaya oblasts regained the prewar level for area sown to grains. During the past 8 years, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and Kustanayskaya oblasts have not once fulfilled the annual grain-delivery plans. (143) Akmolinskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Kustanayskaya, and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts grow more than 40 percent of republic grain, and 67 percent of the area sown to grains in these oblasts is sown to spring wheat. (144) In 1949, the area sown to grains in the republic increased 10 percent over 1948. (145) In 1948, the initial requirement of the Fourth Five-Year plan for area to be sown to grains in the republic in 1950 was already far surpassed. (146) During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the area sown to grains in the republic increased 23 percent. (147) The republic exceeded the Fourth Five-Year Plan for area sown to grains by 443,500 hectares. (115)

2. Kolkhozes

The initial version of the Fourth Five-Year Plan called for an area of 4,681,000 hectares to be sown to grains in kolkhozes of the republic in 1950. (106) By 5 June 1946, kolkhozes had weeded 510,315 hectares, or 11.8 percent of the area sown to winter grains in 1945 and to spring grains in 1946. (148) As of 15 August 1946, kolkhozes of the republic had harvested 948,656 hectares or 22.2 percent of the area sown to winter grains in 1945 and to spring grains in 1946. (149) As of 20 August 1946, this figure was 1,204,779 hectares or 28.2 percent (150); as of 25 August 1946, it was 1,459,329 hectares or 34.2 percent (151); as of 5 September 1946, it was 2,155,984 hectares or 50.5 percent (152); and as of 15 September 1946, it was 2,724,639 hectares or 63.8 percent. (153)

The 1947 plan called for an area sown to grains on kolkhozes of the republic of 5,269,900 hectares, of which 2,715,500 hectares were to be sown to spring wheat. (154) As of 25 April 1947, kolkhozes of the republic had sown 420,044 hectares to spring grains; this was 23.5 percent of plan. (120) As of 5 Jun 1947, kolkhozes had completed the plan for sowing spring wheat 103.2 percent, and had sown 101,500 hectares above plan to this crop. (121) In 1947, kolkhozes of the republic exceeded the plan for sowing spring wheat by 145,100 hectares; spring wheat was sown on an area of 399,000 hectares more than in 1946. In 1948, kolkhozes will sow 109,000 hectares more to grains than in 1947, and in 1949 there will be a further increase in the area sown to grains or kolkhozes of 135,000 hectares over 1948. In 1948, kolkhozes will sow 2,907,000

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50X1-HUM

hectares of spring wheat, and in 1949 they will sow 3,091,000 hectares to this crop. In 1947, kolkhozes of the republic will sow 276,000 hectares of winter wheat, and in 1948 they will sow 284,000 hectares. (122) In 1947, kolkhozes of the republic sowed 4,628,000 hectares to grains; the revised plan for 1948 calls for an area sown to grains on kolkhozes of 4,771,700 hectares, or more than originally planned for 1950. (155)

In 1948 kolkhozes of the republic must increase the area sown to spring grains by 400,000 hectares over 1946, of which 235,000 hectares are to be spring wheat. (156) In 1948, kolkhozes must increase the area sown to spring grains by 200,000 hectares over 1947, of which 124,000 hectares are to be spring wheat. (141) In 1947, kolkhozes of the republic sowed 383,000 hectares more to spring wheat than in 1946. (123) Kolkhozes of the republic have fulfilled the 1948 plan for sowing spring wheat, and have increased the area sown to this crop by 350,000 hectares over 1947. (142) Kolkhozes have exceeded the 1948 plan for sowing spring wheat by 65,000 hectares. (157) In 1948, kolkhozes of the republic completed the plan for sowing spring wheat 102.4 percent. (125) In 1949, kolkhozes will sow 211,000 hectares more to grains than originally planned for 1950. (110) Kolkhozes of the republic have fulfilled the 1950 plan for sowing spring wheat, and have sown tens of thousands of hectares above plan. (35) During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, kolkhozes of the republic extended the area sown to spring wheat by 966,000 hectares. (130) In 1951, kolkhozes of the republic increased the area sown to spring wheat 5.5 percent over 1950. (158) During the last three years [1949-1951], the area sown to grains in kolkhozes of the republic has increased 11.3 percent. (131)

3. Sovkhozes

As of 5 June 1947, sovkhozes had fulfilled the plan for sowing spring wheat 106.1 percent, and had sown 8,907 hectares above plan. (121) The 1948 plan calls for an increase in the area sown to grains on sovkhozes of 60,000 hectares over 1947. In 1948, the area sown to spring wheat will be 175,000 hectares. The 1949 plan calls for an increase in the area sown to grains on sovkhozes of 103,000 hectares over 1948. In 1949, the area sown to spring wheat on sovkhozes will be 268,000 hectares. In 1947, sovkhozes sowed 10,200 hectares of spring wheat above plan. (122) Sovkhozes fulfilled the 1948 plan for sowing spring wheat 100.5 percent. (125) In 1948, sovkhozes increased the area sown to spring wheat 57 percent over 1946. In 1949, sovkhozes will increase the area sown to spring wheat by 102,200 hectares over 1948. (132) In 1948, sovkhozes increased the area sown to grains 32.2 percent over 1946, including an increase of 57 percent for spring wheat. (159) In 1951, sovkhozes increased the area sown to spring wheat 7.5 percent over 1950. (158)

Area Sown to Industrial Crops

1. Republic

In 1946, 4 percent of the total sown area in the republic was sown to industrial crops. (105) The initial version of the Fourth Five-Year Plan called for an area of 340,000 hectares to be sown to industrial crops in 1950. (160) During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the area sown to industrial crops in the republic will increase by 49,000 hectares. (136) The original goal of the Fourth Five-Year Plan for area sown to industrial crops in the republic in 1950 will be surpassed by 13,100 hectares in 1949. (110) During the first 3 years of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the area sown to industrial crops in the republic increased 17.1 percent. (161) During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the area sown to industrial crops in the republic increased 40 percent. (147)

The 1948 plan called for an area of 69,400 hectares to be planted to cotton in the republic [mostly in Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast]; the 1949 plan called for an extension of this area to 73,500 hectares; and the 1950 plan

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50X1-HUM

called for a further extension to 77,500 hectares. (122) In 1951 alone, the area planted to cotton in the republic was increased 17 percent. (158) During the years 1949-1951, the area planted to cotton in the republic increased 43.5 percent. (162) In 1951, the cotton procurement plan was fulfilled 75 percent in Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, and 47.8 percent in Dzhambul'skaya Oblast. (163) In 1952, the area planted to cotton in the republic was increased 1,000 hectares over 1951; kolkhozes and sovkhoses have completed the 1952 cotton-planting plan. (164) During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the area planted to cotton in the republic increased 44 percent. (147)

In 1941, the area planted to sugar beets in the republic was 14,500 hectares, while the Fourth Five-Year Plan called for an area of 20,000 hectares to be planted to this crop in 1950. (165) The area planted to sugar beets was above the prewar level [apparently in 1946], but yields continued low. (107) In 1950, the area planted to sugar beets in the republic was 42 percent larger than in 1940. (147)

In 1948, yellow tobacco will be planted to an area of 4,500 hectares in the republic (3,700 hectares on kolkhozes of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast, and 800 hectares on kolkhozes of Dzhambul'skaya Oblast). In 1948, makhorka will be planted to an area of 3,900 hectares in the republic (2,200 hectares on kolkhozes of Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, 1,300 hectares on kolkhozes of Akmolinskaya Oblast, and 400 hectares on kolkhozes of Kokchetav'skaya Oblast). (122) In 1950, the area planted to tobacco in the republic was 26 percent larger than in 1940. (147)

In 1947, the area sown to sunflowers, false flax, mustard, safflower, castor beans, and sesame will total 150,000 hectares for the republic as a whole. (166) The 1948 plan called for the following acreages: sunflowers, 110,000 hectares; seed flax 8,000 hectares; mustard 13,000 hectares; false flax 20,000 hectares; sesame 2,500 hectares; and castor beans 2,500 hectares. (122)

2. Kolkhozes

The initial version of the Fourth Five-Year Plan for the republic called for an area of 316,000 hectares to be sown to industrial crops in 1950. (160) During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, kolkhozes of the republic extended the area sown to industrial and oleaginous crops by 103,000 hectares. (130)

In 1941, the area planted to cotton on kolkhozes of the republic was 95,400 hectares; in 1945, it was 65,000 hectares; and the 1950 plan called for 85,400 hectares to be planted to this crop on kolkhozes. (167) During the years 1949-1951, the area planted to cotton on kolkhozes increased 45 percent. (131)

The 1948 plan called for an area of 20,000 hectares to be planted to sugar beets on kolkhozes of the republic (11,300 hectares on kolkhozes of Dzhambul'skaya Oblast, 6,500 hectares on kolkhozes of Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast, and 2,200 hectares on kolkhozes of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast). (122)

3. Sovkhoses

[No data available.]

Area Sown to Fodder Crops

1. Republic

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50X1-HUM

In 1946, 11 percent of the total sown area in the republic was sown to fodder crops. (105) The initial version of the Fourth Five-Year Plan for the republic called for an area of 1,330,000 hectares to be sown to fodder crops in 1950. (160) In 1950, the area sown to fodder crops was 2.5 times greater than in 1940. However, the Fourth Five-Year Plan goal for area to be sown to fodder crops was not fulfilled. (147)

The present area sown to perennial grasses in the republic is 370,000 hectares /apparently in 1947/. (168) In 1946, 9,500,000 hectares of meadowland will be hayed. Pasture and meadowland composes 189 million hectares or 69 percent of all land in the republic. (169) In 1947, 9,741,000 hectares of coarse fodder will be cut, including 241,500 hectares of sown grasses. In 1948, 10,425,000 hectares of coarse fodder will be cut, including 300,000 hectares of sown grasses. (122) During the years 1946-1948, the area sown to grasses in the republic increased 56 percent. (111) According to the Three-Year Plan for the Development of Collectivized Livestock 1949-1951, in 1951 kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic will cut 1,217,000 hectares of perennial grasses as compared to 650,000 hectares in 1949. In 1951, this plan called for 912,000 hectares to be sown to grasses in the republic, which would bring the total area under sown grasses /apparently both annual and perennial/ to more than 3 million hectares. (170) In 1951, 729,000 hectares of perennial grasses were cut out of a possible 3 million hectares of sown grasses, and 425,000 hectares of a planned 998,000 hectares of perennial grasses were sown. (171)

2. Kolkhozes

The initial version of the Fourth Five-Year Plan for the republic called for an area of 900,000 hectares to be sown to fodder crops in kolkhozes in 1950. (160) During the period of the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1946-1950), kolkhozes extended the area sown to fodder crop by 454,000 hectares. (130) During the 3 years 1949-1951, kolkhozes more than doubled the area sown to fodder crops. (131)

As of 15 July 1946, kolkhozes of the republic had cut hay from natural and sown grasses on an area of 3,973,000 hectares, which was 41.5 percent of the plan for that year. (172) As of 15 August 1946, kolkhozes of the republic had cut hay on an area of 7,080,200 hectares, which was 74.1 percent of the plan for that year. (149) In 1947, kolkhozes will increase the area sown to perennial grasses by 60,000 hectares. (173) In 1947, kolkhozes of the republic will cut 300,000 hectares of perennial grasses. In 1948, they will sow 240,000 hectares of perennial grasses, and 15,000 hectares of annual grasses. In 1950, kolkhozes will cut one million hectares of grasses. (122) According to the Three-Year Plan for the Development of Collectivized Livestock (1949-1951), in 1949 kolkhozes will cut 11,500,000 hectares of grasses; in 1950, 12,500,000 hectares; and in 1951, 13,600,000 hectares. (174) Kolkhozes of the republic exceeded the 1951 plan for sowing perennial grasses by 70 percent. (158)

3. Sovkhoses

In 1948, sovkhoses increased the area sowed to perennial grasses by 66.2 percent over 1947. In 1948, sovkhoses fulfilled the plan for sowing grasses 80.8 percent. In 1949, the area sown to perennial grasses on sovkhoses will increase by 54,500 hectares. (132) Sovkhoses exceeded the 1951 plan for sowing perennial grasses by 28 percent. (158)

Area Sown to Vegetables, Potatoes, and Cucurbits

1. Republic

The initial version of the Fourth Five-Year Plan called for an area of 280,000 hectares to be sown to vegetables, potatoes, and cucurbits in the republic

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50X1-HUM

in 1950.(160) In 1946, 3 percent of the total sown area in the republic was sown to vegetables, potatoes, and cucurbits.(105) Beginning with 1942, the area planted to potatoes in the republic has steadily decreased.(107) In 1950, the area sown to vegetables, potatoes, and cucurbits in the republic was 2.5 times that of 1940.(147)

2. Kolkhozes

The initial version of the Fourth Five-Year Plan called for an area of 105,000 hectares to be sown to vegetables, potatoes, and cucurbits in kolkhozes in 1950.(160) In 1948, the area planted to potatoes in kolkhozes of the republic will be 36,000 hectares, which is an increase of 4,000 hectares over 1947. In 1948, the area sown to vegetables in kolkhozes will be 22,700 hectares, which is an increase of 1,700 hectares over 1947.(122)

3. Sovkhozes

[No data available.]

III. LIVESTOCK NUMBERS

[The Soviets usually divide the data they publish on livestock numbers into four major types of stock: cattle, sheep and goats, hogs, and horses. This procedure has been observed here. Only republic-level data has been included; i.e., only data referring to the republic as a whole, all kolkhozes of the republic, or all sovkhoozes of the republic.]

Cattle

1. Republic

In 1945, there were 68,000 more cattle in the republic than in 1944.(175) The initial version of the Fourth Five-year Plan for the republic called for a total of 4,400,000 cattle in 1950.(160) In 1940, there were 3,369,000 cattle in the republic; in 1945, this figure was 3,531,000.(169) In 1947, the number of cattle in the republic increased 10 percent over 1946.(123) To complete the Fourth Five-Year Plan for cattle in the republic in 4 years, it will be necessary to increase cattle numbers 14.2 percent in 1948-1949 as compared with the 13.3 percent increase attained in the years 1946-1947.(176) The republic has pledged to increase cattle numbers in the republic 11.4 percent in 1948.(124) During 1946, the number of cattle in the republic increased by more than 95,000.(177)

From 1940 to 1948 inclusive, cattle in the republic increased 27.5 percent.(111) From 1941 through 1945, cattle in the republic increased by 163,000.(178) Livestock numbers have dropped alarmingly in various oblasts of the republic in 1949 and 1950, particularly in Zapadno-Kazakhstanskaya, Gur'yevskaya, Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya, Dzhambul'skaya, and Alma-Atinskaya oblasts.(179) As of 1 November 1951, the Three-Year Plan for the Development of Collectivized Livestock 1949-1951 [with 2 months yet to run] had not been fulfilled for any type of livestock in the republic.(162)

2. Kolkhozes

The initial version of the Fourth Five-Year Plan called for a total of 2,300,000 cattle on kolkhozes of the republic in 1950.(160) In 1941, there were 1,464,600 cattle on kolkhozes of the republic.(169) From the beginning of 1941

- 15 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

through 1945, cattle on kolkhozes increased by 277,800, or 18.9 percent.(107) Cattle on kolkhozes at the end of 1947 are to number 1,950,000.(154) Cattle on kolkhozes at the end of 1948 are to number 2,110,000.(122) The 1947 plan for cattle on kolkhozes was fulfilled 102.6 percent.(141) During the first 5 months of 1948, cattle on kolkhozes increased 14.9 percent.(180) In 1947, cattle on kolkhozes increased by 185,000 over 1946. In 1948, cattle on kolkhozes increased 14.4 percent over 1947.(178) The Three-Year Plan for the Development of Collectivized Livestock 1949-1951 called for 2,506,000 cattle on kolkhozes at the end of 1949, 2,780,000 at the end of 1950, and 3,300,000 at the end of 1951.(174)

From 1938 through 1941, cattle on kolkhozes increased 76.8 percent. At the end of 1953, cattle on kolkhozes will number 4,439,000.(181) During the first 3 years of the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1946-1948), cattle on kolkhozes increased 29.5 percent.(182) At the end of 1949, cattle on kolkhozes had increased 27 percent over the end of 1940.(183) The 1949 plan for increase in productive livestock was not fulfilled on kolkhozes of the republic.(184) In 1949, cattle on kolkhozes increased 8.4 percent.(185) During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, cattle on kolkhozes increased 46.8 percent (130,186) [Source 147 gives 75 percent]. Since many kolkhozes suffered great losses of livestock in 1950, summer pasturing of stock is of great importance in 1951.(187)

3. Sovkhozes

From 1940 through 1945, cattle on sovkhozes decreased 9 percent.(107) At the end of 1947, cattle on sovkhozes of the republic will number 300,900, an increase of 18,610 over the end of 1946. Planned increases of cattle on sovkhozes for 1948 and 1949 are 17,100 and 20,000 respectively, which will bring the total number of cattle on sovkhozes to 338,000 as of 1 January 1950.(122) During the first 5 months of 1948, the number of cattle on sovkhozes increased 18.2 percent.(125) There are 168 sovkhozes in the republic, of which 144 are animal-husbandry sovkhozes. As of 1 December 1948, sovkhozes had 2.8 percent more cattle than prewar.(132) The Fourth Five-Year Plan for increase of cattle on sovkhozes was fulfilled in 3 years, i.e., by the end of 1948.(159) According to the Three-Year Plan for the Development of Collectivized Livestock 1949-1951, cattle on sovkhozes of the republic were to number 639,900 at the end of 1949, 708,500 at the end of 1950, and 1,002,300 at the end of 1951.

Comparable planned figures for those sovkhozes in the republic subordinate to the Ministry of State Farms Kazakh SSR were as follows: at the end of 1949, 349,000; at the end of 1950, 388,600; and at the end of 1951, 605,400.(174) [Note: Sovkhozes may be subordinate to at least eight different ministries, and data referring to sovkhozes should be viewed accordingly.] In 1949, sovkhozes of the republic did not fulfill the plan for increase of productive livestock.(184) During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, cattle on sovkhozes increased 47.2 percent.(186) By the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, cattle on sovkhozes had increased 26 percent over prewar.(147)

Sheep and Goats

1. Republic

The initial version of the Fourth Five-Year Plan for the republic called for a total of 19,050,000 sheep and goats in 1950.(106) In 1940, there were 8,180,400 sheep and goats in the republic; in 1945, this figure was 10,324,400. In 1945, sheep made up 69.3 percent of all livestock in the republic.(169) During 1946, the number of sheep and goats in the republic increased by almost 521,000.(188) In 1947, the number of sheep and goats in the

- 16 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

republic increased 16 percent.(122) In 1946 and 1947, the number of sheep and goats in the republic increased 24.9 percent; this number must be further increased by 36.2 percent in the years 1948 and 1949 if the Fourth Five-Year Plan goal for this type of livestock is to be attained in 4 years.(176) The republic pledged to increase the number of sheep and goats 20 percent in 1948.(124) From 1940 through 1948, the number of sheep and goats in the republic increased 79 percent.(111)

2. Kolkhozes

By August 1944, there were 2.5 times as many sheep on kolkhozes of the republic as at the end of 1940.(189) From the beginning of 1941 through 1945, the number of sheep and goats on kolkhozes increased by 2,630,300, or 52.3 percent.(107) At the end of 1940, there were 5,026,700 sheep and goats on kolkhozes; at the end of 1945, this figure was 7,657,000. The annual goals of the initial version of the Fourth Five-Year Plan for sheep and goats on kolkhozes ran as follows: end of 1946 - 8,300,000; end of 1947 - 10,200,000; end of 1948 - 11,700,000; end of 1949 - 13,160,000; and end of 1950 - 15,000,000.(169) The 1947 plan [revised?] called for 9,600,000 sheep and goats on kolkhozes by the end of the year.(154) The 1948 plan [revised?] called for 11,400,000 sheep and goats on kolkhozes by the end of the year.(122) In 1947, the plan for sheep and goats on kolkhozes was fulfilled 103.1 percent.(141) During the first 5 months of 1948, the number of sheep and goats on kolkhozes increased by 28.4 percent.(190) Kolkhozes of the republic pledged to increase the number of sheep and goats they hold by 20 percent in 1948.(191) During 1947, the number of sheep and goats on kolkhozes increased by 1,650,000. During 1948, the number of sheep and goats on kolkhozes increased by 19.9 percent.(178)

According to the Three-Year Plan for the Development of Collectivized Livestock 1949-1951, sheep and goats on kolkhozes were to number 14,200,000 at the end of 1949, 17,050,000 at the end of 1950, and 20,860,000 at the end of 1951.(174) During the period from the beginning of 1944 through 1948, the number of sheep and goats on kolkhozes almost doubled. As of the end of 1953, there will be 23,554,000 sheep and goats on kolkhozes of the republic.(181) During the first 3 years of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the number of sheep and goats on kolkhozes increased by 50 percent.(182) At the end of 1949, there were 44 percent more sheep and goats on kolkhozes than at the end of 1940.(183) During 1949, the number of sheep and goats on kolkhozes increased 17.5 percent.(185) During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the number of sheep and goats on kolkhozes increased 95.1 percent.(130,186)

3. Sovkhozes

From the end of 1940 through 1945, sheep and goats on sovkhozes decreased 16 percent.(107) The initial version of the Fourth Five-Year Plan called for an increase in the number of sheep and goats on sovkhozes during 1947 of 106,870, bringing the total to 710,600 at the end of that year. Comparable increases for 1948 and 1949 of 89,400 and 100,000 respectively were planned, thus bringing the total number of sheep and goats on sovkhozes to 900,000 by 1 January 1950.(122) During the first 5 months of 1948, the number of sheep and goats on sovkhozes increased 28.4 percent.(125) As of 1 December 1948, there were 14.5 percent more sheep and goats on sovkhozes than prewar.(132) According to the Three-Year Plan for the Development of Collectivized Livestock 1949-1951, sheep and goats on sovkhozes were to number 2,627,400 at the end of 1949, 2,945,700 at the end of 1950, and 3,743,800 at the end of 1951.(174) During the period of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the number of sheep and goats on sovkhozes increased 77.1 percent.(186) By the end of 1950, the number of sheep and goats on sovkhozes had increased 63 percent over 1940.(147)

- 17 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Hogs

1. Republic

The initial version of the Fourth Five-Year Plan called for 392,000 hogs in the republic at the end of 1950. (106) In 1940, there were 451,600 hogs in the republic; in 1945, this figure was 149,300. (169) The republic pledged to increase the number of hogs by 75 percent in 1948. (192) To complete the Fourth Five-Year Plan goal for hogs in the republic in 4 years, it will be necessary to increase the number of hogs 54.4 percent in the years 1948 and 1949. (176)

2. Kolkhozes

The initial version of the Fourth Five-Year Plan called for 202,000 hogs on kolkhozes at the end of 1950. (106) The 1947 plan called for 140,000 hogs on kolkhozes at the end of the year. (154) The 1948 plan called for 160,000 hogs on kolkhozes at the end of the year. (122) Kolkhozes pledged to increase hogs by 75 percent in 1948. (191) According to the Three-Year Plan for the Development of Collectivized Livestock 1949-1951, hogs on kolkhozes were to number 245,000 at the end of 1949, 270,000 at the end of 1950, and 400,000 at the end of 1951. (174) The 1953 plan calls for 428,000 hogs on kolkhozes at the end of the year. (181) During the first 3 years of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, hogs on kolkhozes increased by 68 percent. (182) As of the end of 1949, the number of hogs on kolkhozes had increased 16 percent over the end of 1940. (183) In 1949, the number of hogs on kolkhozes increased 55.7 percent. (185) During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the number of hogs on kolkhozes increased 1.8 times. (130, 186)

3. Sovkhozes

From the end of 1940 through 1945, the number of hogs on sovkhozes of the republic decreased 60.7 percent. (107) The initial version of the Fourth Five-Year Plan called for an increase of 4,740 in the number of hogs on sovkhozes in 1947, bringing the total to 12,140 by the end of the year. Comparable increases of 2,860 and 3,000 for 1948 and 1949 respectively were planned, to bring the total number of hogs on sovkhozes to 20,000 by 1 January 1950. (122) According to the Three-Year Plan for the Development of Collectivized Livestock 1949-1951, hogs on sovkhozes were to number 118,400 at the end of 1949, 140,600 at the end of 1950, and 198,500 at the end of 1951. (174) During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the number of hogs on sovkhozes more than tripled. (130, 186) The Three-Year Plan for the Development of Collectivized Livestock 1949-1951 was fulfilled by sovkhozes for hogs. (162)

Horses

1. Republic

The initial version of the Fourth Five-Year Plan called for 1,516,000 horses in the republic at the end of 1950. (106) During the Fourth Five-Year Plan the number of horses in the republic were to increase by 46 percent. (169) In 1947, the number of horses in the republic increased 14 percent. (123) The republic pledged to increase horses by 16 percent in 1948. (192) During the years 1946 and 1947, the number of horses in the republic increased 24.9 percent. To complete the Fourth Five-Year Plan in 4 years, it will be necessary further to increase the number of horses in the republic by 34.9 percent during the years 1948 and 1949. (176) During 1946, the number of horses in the republic increased by 77,000. (188) From the end of 1940 through 1948, horses in the republic increased 35 percent. (111)

- 18 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

2. Kolkhozes

The initial version of the Fourth Five-Year Plan called for 1,191,000 horses on kolkhozes at the end of 1950.(106) From the end of 1940 through 1945, horses on kolkhozes increased 15.5 percent.(107) The 1947 plan called for 770,000 horses on kolkhozes at the end of the year.(147) The 1948 plan called for 886,000 horses on kolkhozes at the end of the year.(122) In 1947, the plan for increase of horses on kolkhozes was fulfilled 100.8 percent.(141) In 1948, kolkhozes pledged to increase the number of horses by 16 percent.(191) In 1948, the number of horses on kolkhozes increased 17 percent.(178) During the first 3 years of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the number of horses on kolkhozes increased 46 percent.(182) In 1949, horses on kolkhozes increased 10.6 percent.(185) In 1950, there were 10 percent more horses on kolkhozes than prewar.(147) During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, horses on kolkhozes increased 91.4 percent.(186) During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, horses on kolkhozes increased 78.1 percent.(130) [Note discrepancy.]

3. Sovkhozes

From the end of 1940 through 1945, the number of horses on sovkhozes increased 8.2 percent.(107) The initial version of the Fourth Five-Year Plan called for an increase of 2,680 in the number of horses on sovkhozes in 1947, bringing the total to 30,600 at the end of that year. Comparable increases of 3,200 and 3,300 for the years 1948 and 1949 respectively, were to bring the total number of horses on sovkhozes to 37,300 as of 1 January 1950.(122) As of 1 December 1948, horses on sovkhozes had increased 34.1 percent over prewar.(132) During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the number of horses on sovkhozes increased 94.3 percent.(186) During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, horses on sovkhozes increased 43 percent.(130) [Note discrepancy.]

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- 19 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

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- 20 -

CONFIDENTIAL

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- 21 -

CONFIDENTIAL

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- 22 -

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