

the record years of 1954-55. This was the area of great storms and seedlings but the emergency planting of maize in a large scale yielded in the aggregate a fairly good harvest.

In the USSR virgin lands only the Alai appears. This year, on a par with previous good harvests, but the quality of the grain may be adversely affected.

The Kazakhstan reports are still sketchy with deliveries protracted and slow. There is no likelihood for a repeat performance of the record 1954-55 yields. At present (with 450 million pods delivered compared to an 800 million pod quota) the outlook appears no better than last year's disappointing crop. With little maize to add in the form of grain equivalents no bailout may be expected from this local source.

The Ukraine is unusually reticent in its crop reports. Here an expedient maize crop, planted as an emergency measure to replace winter-killed grains, will at best make up for a poor small grain crop. But as maize is primarily a fodder feed and not a commercial crop, it is unlikely that the deliveries will exceed last year's poor showing.

Thus, on balance, the aggregate grain harvest appears at this time on the order of 130 million tons actual dry grain resources.² This is slightly above last year's disappointing crop, but a far cry from the publicized goal of 150 million tons. As the 1955 crop was 15 per cent below the planned goal, of one thing there is a positive certainty: no progress toward K's magic Seven Year Plan target of 164-180 million tons has been achieved in the initial two years - rather, a regression has been compounded.

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²On another component in the aggregate grain accounts there is now a definitive answer: immature corn, or about one-fourth of the total crop, in good years, is included in grain total. The section chief of the Central Statistical Administration, 1955, D. A. Utkin, ordered

"All ear corn harvested on the stalk in the milk-waxen stage of ripeness, regardless of its utilization, whether as green feed or silage, must be included in the category of corn harvested as grain." (Dokl. i sprav. v naibolsheye i nachalnoye, No. 4, 1955, p. 7.

³On the vital question of grain quality, some Kazakh officials express concern. Elevators have been forced to accept grain at various stages of deterioration either mixed in snow, soggy wet, or loaded with weeds. (Izvestiia Kazakhskaya, 6 October 1955). This subject will be studied later.

USSR GRAIN DELIVERIES 1935-40

PRIMARY PRODUCING REGIONS

with 1940 returns to October 20

(million pecks)

	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>
<u>RUSSIA</u>				
Kuban	94	102	143	108
Stavropol	100	--	114	101
Rostov	107	--	144	63
Orenburg	180	118	168	190
Saratov	90	--	187	160
Stalingrad	110	--	154	--
Bashkiria	77	77	--	80
Kurgan	73	30	--	63
Novosibirsk	70	--	--	100
Omsk	--	83	90	110
Altai	194	184	281	200
<u>KAZAKHSTAN</u>				
Akmolinsk	91	187	221	180
East Kazakhstan	114	146	103	277
Kokchetav	--	--	128	163
Pavlodar	--	80	153	71
S. Kazakhstan	60	--	52	82
<u>UKRAINE</u>		430	532	322

N.B.: A dash indicates a poor crop, unreported in the central press. A blank space in the 1940 column means no report to date.

Source: All official, too voluminous to list; will supply on request.

Record Harvest Years: 1938, 1936
Poor Harvest Years: 1939, 1937

These regions supplied from 50 to over 80 percent of the total marketable grain during the years indicated.

The 1940 returns, especially for the virgin lands, are still subject to upward revisions. Deliveries continue at a reduced pace.