

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

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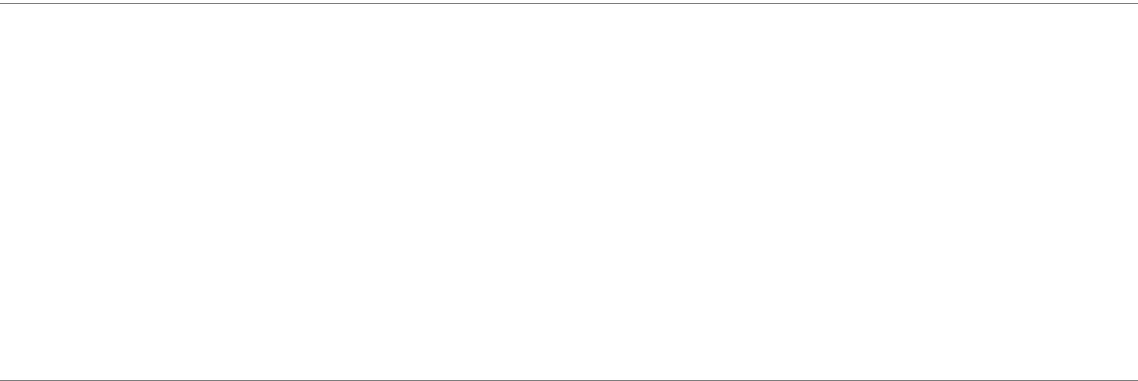
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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)



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UZBEK SSR (TASHKENT)

General

- The population of the republic is 7,000,000, of which 700,000 are in Tashkent.
- There are many mud huts still in Tashkent, but there are also great modern buildings and wide streets.

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Educational Institutions

- There are 5,150 schools in the republic, with 1,300,000 pupils. At present, there is a seven-year education for all children. The change to a ten-year education is being started, and some evidence of this was seen at one school.
- Apart from the childrens' schools, there are:
 - 2 universities
 - 17 pedagogical institutes
 - 36 major educational institutes for adult training

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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(NOTE: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

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2 medical institutes

The Uzbek Academy of Sciences, founded in 1943

6. The Central Asiatic State University in Tashkent, which was founded in 1920, has eight faculties with 60 departments, 36 professors, and 60 lecturers.
7. The pedagogical institute in Tashkent, founded in 1933, has 29 departments, 200 professors and lecturers, 2,000 students, and a correspondence department with 3,500 students, mostly teachers in training. The instruction at the institute is given entirely in the Uzbek language.

Agriculture

8. The cotton agriculture is fully mechanized, and experimental work in cotton growing was observed. The collective farms for both cotton and general agriculture get their machines and tractors from machine tractor stations and appear to have only fixed equipment in their permanent possession. Whereas formerly 400 men were required per hectare for cotton growing and harvesting by hand, now 25 to 28 men per hectare can carry out the same work on the mechanized farms. The harvesting requires by far the greater labor; one man with machines can grow two and one half hectares of cotton. Because the cotton does not all ripen simultaneously, the harvesting can be done in stages.
9. The Central Machine Tractor Station in Tashkent was exhibited in detail [redacted] and is apparently a show piece. There is a scientific staff of 20, controlling seven divisions as follows:
- Division 1: deals with tractors
 Division 2: deals with soil treatment
 Division 3: agrotechnical
 Division 4, 5, and 6: not noted; believed to control the 300 hectares of experimental land
 Division 7: experimental machine shop
10. The scientist in charge of an experimental section attempting to acclimatize cotton to northern latitudes [redacted] It was hoped, by subjecting cotton plants to prolonged artificial daylight and low temperatures, to obtain seed which would produce cotton plants more fitted to endure northern climates. This experiment had no control plot, and [redacted] the work was being done in a most unscientific and valueless manner, the whole emphasis being on assumed Lamarckian inheritance of the desired characteristics.

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TADZHIK SSR (STALINABAD)Population

11. [redacted] five years ago the population of Stalinabad was 150,000 and is now larger.

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Education

12. In the republic, there are over 3,000 schools with 20,000 teachers and 1,300,000 pupils for the total population of 1,500,000. Teaching is in Tadzhik, Russian, and Uzbek. In one school in Stalinabad, [redacted] the teaching was in Tadzhik; pupils also studied Russian, and another foreign language was stated to be in the curriculum.

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13. There are 30 schools in Stalinabad of which 25 are ten-year schools. One school [redacted] had 900 pupils in 30 classes. Work was done in two shifts: 8:30 - 1:00 for the younger pupils and 1:30 - 6:30 for the older ones. There were 52 teachers and 15 rooms. 25X1
14. The medical institute in Stalinabad was founded in 1939 and named after Avitsenny, an eminent Tadzhik. It has produced more than 1,000 doctors in 10 years. There are now 1,500 students. Next year, because there are new buildings, there will be 2,000 students. In 1953, 300 new students were enrolled. Most students are Tadzhiks, but 42 nationalities are represented. The six-year curriculum includes specialization in the final year. Post-graduate work is also undertaken. Grants can be given to all students. The director is Dr. Rachinov (fmu) [redacted] who was himself educated in the institute. Instruction is in Russian, but ultimately it will be in Tadzhik as well. 25X1
15. The Stalinabad Academy of Sciences has 13 members and 15 corresponding members. There are said to be 800 scientific workers in the republic.
16. The University of Stalinabad was founded in 1948. There are 1,500 students, more than half of them Tadzhiks, including 200 women students and 20 departments. Two groups of students have so far graduated, 160 students last year. The normal course is five years. There is research at the university, as well as teaching on cotton growing, history of the Tadzhiks, and the Tadzhik language. Professors and teachers are appointed by the university. Teaching is in Tadzhik as far as possible. The rector is appointed by the Ministry of Culture of the USSR.

17. [redacted] schools [redacted] in Tashkent and [redacted] in Stalinabad [redacted] there were some 202 schools in the two towns [redacted] every one of them was, in its way, as competently run and as educationally effective as the two generally shown, although some had defects peculiar to the individual schools, such as large classes and overcrowding in a few districts. 25X1

Agriculture

18. The Lenin Collective Farm is just outside Stalinabad. The yield of cotton in 1952 was stated to be 4,000 kilograms per hectare.
19. The Stalin Collective Farm, near Stalinabad [redacted] [redacted] The following statistics were given officially [redacted] 25X1
- 2,658 families, 15,140 people, are employed on this farm
 4,849 hectares of irrigated land
 12,500 hectares of non-irrigated land. Of this 3,000 hectares are cotton. Vegetables, flax, and alfalfa are also grown.
 22,000 sheep and goats
 2,400 cattle
 20 schools on farm; 106 teachers and 3,800 pupils
 5 directors
 4 cattle breeding specialists
 3 radio technicians
 4 agronomists
 12 shops 25X1

Cotton is harvested 27 percent by mechanized means. There are 51 brigades, each with 50 - 60 hectares. Threshing is 93 percent mechanized. Each farmer has 1,500 square meters of land of his own, a cow, and some other stock. The income on the farm was 4,000,000 rubles in 1940 and 56,000,000 rubles in 1952.

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