

TABLE 4.—*The Sino-Soviet bloc: Selected grains and all grains, pulses, roots, and tubers, 1935-39, 1956, and 1959*

Area and year	Selected cereals			Total output, all grains, pulses, roots, and tubers, (thousand metric tons)
	Average yield (quintal per hectare)	Area (thousand hectares)	Total output (thousand metric tons)	
U.S.S.R.:				
1935-39.....	8.5	101,740	86,900	113,605
1956.....	9.1	116,783	106,567	137,430
1959.....	8.6	112,830	96,943	122,170
1960.....	8.4	106,653	89,617	-----
European satellites:				
1935-39.....	14.0	37,297	52,364	71,563
1956.....	13.3	35,435	47,011	61,296
1959.....	16.4	35,979	59,177	75,877
1960.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Communist Asia:				
1935-39.....	17.9	59,803	107,190	148,983
1956.....	17.2	82,510	141,974	202,959
1959.....	17.7	74,440	131,723	201,446
1960.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Not available.

Source: Appendix tables A-7, A-8, A-9, and A-11.

About 75 percent of the Communist's total trade is within the bloc itself, and the remainder is with the West and less developed countries. Agricultural products play an important part in bloc trade, both internal and external. For example, some 13 percent of all NATO exports to the bloc in 1959 were foods, beverages, tobacco, fats, and oils; and 25 percent of NATO imports from the Communist countries were in the same category. That same year, the bloc exported to the less developed countries wheat valued at \$36.4 million and rice amounting to \$64.3 million; from them, it imported food, beverages, tobacco, fats, and oils valued at \$144.2 million.

The U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe

The record of Soviet agriculture over the period since 1917 may provide the most reliable guide to the effectiveness of Communist agricultural policy. During the period called military communism, in the years following the revolution, there was widespread famine, with mortalities estimated at from 10 to 20 million. In the succeeding period of the new economic policy, when the peasants were free of state control, agricultural output recovered and there was an approach to prewar production levels.

The collectivization program, which culminated in the extensive famine of 1930-33, was, in many respects a recapitulation of the earlier experience under military communism. The estimated mortalities again ranged from 10 to 20 million. In the late 1930's, output of food gradually increased, only to be followed by World War II, during which a large part of the agricultural system collapsed. War and famine in the years 1941-45, apparently accounted for the death of some 40 million Soviet citizens.

In 1958, there were nearly a million tractors in the U.S.S.R.; an average of almost 20 for each of 55,000 collective farms. This number does not compare with the 4.8 million tractors in use in United States agriculture, or, on a cultivated-area basis, with the 700,000 in use in