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PROGRESS OF STATE FARMS IN RUMANIA

STATE FARMS IMPROVE AGRICULTURE -- Bucharest, Romania Libera, 9 Nov 52

State farms play an important role in the socialist transformation work of agriculture in Rumania. These state farms, which use modern equipment and are supervised by agricultural engineers of high qualifications, must convince peasants by their example of the great advantages of agriculture over extended areas according to advanced methods.

At the same time, state farms must supply raw materials for the light industry, must contribute to the growth of the state's centralized fund, and must, by means of exchange, supply collectives, TOZ, and working peasants with seed of good quality and animals of superior breed.

The state gives great attention to state farms. Only in the last few years were state farms able to increase their machines and agricultural implements. Compared with 1949, for example, the number of tractors increased 393 percent and the number of threshers 346 percent. Special attention was given to the raising and development of animal species; the number of animals was increased and varieties were improved. State farms have 307 percent more cattle, 496 percent more bovines, 1,208 percent more sheep, and 876 percent more hogs in 1952 than in 1948.

State farms have worked constantly towards the increase of crops per hectare. Wheat production was 411 percent greater in 1952, barley 461 percent greater, and oats 253 percent greater than in 1948. The same attention is given by state farms to the growing of industrial plants. The area planted to cotton, flax hemp, and sugar beets has increased considerably. At the same time, the yield per hectare for these plants has also increased.

State farms delivered thousands of tons of first-quality cereals to the state in 1952, contributing at the same time to the supply of city markets with vegetables and fruit. They also sent large quantities of cotton to industry. They gave seed and special breeds of animals to collectives, TOZ, and working farmers. State farms have sent to collectives and people's councils 114 stallions, 4,392 bulls, 19,646 hogs, 12,820 cows and calves, 68,254 goats, 5,515 sheep and lambs, and 221,536 fowl of the best varieties.

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STATE FARM CARRIES ON EXPERIMENTS -- Bucharest, Romania Libera, 6 Nov 52

Alexandru Sahia state farm is located in Manastirea Commune, Oltenia Raion. An agricultural experimental station was set up in 1950 on the recommendation of a group of visiting Soviet sovkhos members. A special type of Soviet wheat was planted, yielding 10,000 kilograms of kernels per hectare. Chaniza, yielding 7,800 kilograms of fodder per hectare, and many other new plants so far unknown in Rumania were introduced.

However, climatic conditions of the country are not favorable to these new plants. Members of the Michurin Club are waging a serious fight to overcome difficulties of acclimatization. The delicate saplings of orange, lemon, tangerine, and fig trees must be carefully treated and guarded against adverse weather conditions. Nevertheless, it is gratifying to see that they have grown and survived. Another danger came from mosquitoes and other insects from the neighboring marshes. Engineer Dumitru Boncota spent many days in studying means of overcoming this. He found the answer in the Michurin methods. Eucalyptus trees, which grow up to 5 meters a year and which drain the marshes with their giant roots, were planted.

Recently workers at the Michurin laboratory tried to plant tea shrubs of types that will survive in the climate of the country.

STATE FARMING ENCOURAGED -- Bucharest, Romania Libera, 25 Nov 52

Serious political work must be spread among peasants, to point out to them that it is necessary to switch from extensive to intensive agriculture to raise the standard of living.

Only by using the most improved tractors and machines and the most advanced agricultural techniques can production per hectare be considerably increased, more cereal and industrial plants, orchards, and vineyards grown, and more livestock raised.

State farms are the best example and proof of this success. In addition, new methods are used at more than 1,650 collectives and more than 1,700 TOZ in the country. The success of collectivization is illustrated by the collective in Pretea Muresana Commune, Ilias Raion, which obtained 1,810 kilograms of wheat, rye, and barley per hectare, while individual farms in neighboring villages obtained only 800 kilograms per hectare.

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