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RUMANIAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION FOR AUGUST 1953

Comment: The following report was compiled from the Bucharest newspapers Romania Libera, Scanteia, and Viata Capitalei for August 1953; also, one reference in Scanteia Tineretului for July 1953 was used. The report is arranged in five sections: General, record harvest and autumn preparation activities, quota delivery and income distribution, produce collection and criticism of deliveries, and inefficient food distribution and exchange of surplus produce. The sections are arranged, alphabetically, by regiunes; however, data was not available on all regiunes.

In a number of areas, there was sharp criticism of negligence in threshing; however, numerous threshing platforms throughout the country reported record yields. Threshers worked day and night in an effort to fulfill the threshing plan on schedule.

Negligence and poor organization of crop deliveries to procurement centers was a frequent complaint. On the other hand, generous distribution of income to collective and TOZ members was said to have induced independent peasants to apply for membership.

The size of deliveries of agricultural products to procurement centers and the large surpluses bartered by peasants appear to indicate a bumper crop of grains and vegetables, and an abundance of dairy products:

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]



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GENERAL

Party and state organizations must agitate for and supervise the 1953 autumn agricultural campaign. The rich harvests obtained thus far in the 1953 agricultural campaign are solely the result of good preparation of the soil and scientific planting in the fall of 1952. The incentive must be kept constantly before the eyes of the peasants.

Agricultural machines were used to a much greater extent in 1953 and the areas planted with the aid of machines were much larger than those planted in the spring of 1952. The quantity of seed planted in 1953 was 494 percent larger than that planted in 1951. The advantages of machines, however, place greater responsibilities upon MTS, state farms, and agricultural technicians. They must assure that machines are used to a maximum and that work is done under the best conditions.

Primary party and state organizations and executive committees of raion and commune people's councils must insist that peasants, collectives, and TOZ prepare the soil, select the seeds, and repair machines and implements immediately after threshing and delivery of quotas. At the same time, spring crops such as cotton, beets, corn, sunflower, and others must be harvested and delivered to the state. MTS must take early measures for repairs of all their machines and implements in order to avoid the shortcomings of the 1952 agricultural campaign.(1)

RECORD HARVEST AND AUTUMN PREPARATION ACTIVITIES

Arad Regiune

Marcel Nedelcovici, chief engineer of the Sannicolaul-Mare MTS, made the following statement to the press:

The Sannicolaul-Mare MTS prepared its machines for the summer campaign as soon as spring plowing and planting were completed. The first step was to call a meeting of the 13 collectives, 4 TOZ, and all MTS members to discuss the difficulties previously encountered and the successes obtained. Field brigades were set up and working plans formulated. Repairs were carried out by the team method. The MTS prepared five reaper-binder combines and ten KD 35 tractors, each drawing two 5-blade plows. The improved coupling of machines helped exceed harvesting norms by 90 percent.

The use of ten double plows made it possible to begin shallow plowing 3 days after reaping, and, in some cases, even sooner. The new method proved superior in every way to the old one. Blades could be used for 12-13 hectares, instead of the usual norm of 6.5 hectares. The shallow plowing schedule was completed 20 days ahead of time. Socialist competition contributed largely to this success. The entire summer campaign plan was completed 81.4 percent by 26 July. At the same time, threshers were used to full capacity. Brigade No 4, at the Teremia-Mare Collective, headed by C. Ardeleanu, exceeded threshing norms by 4,000-5,000 kilograms per day. The brigade of Alexandru Mitruc exceeded daily norms by 30 percent.(2)

Baia-Mare Regiune

The electrified threshing platform of Vad Commune, Sighet Raion, worked day and night. The daily production of the thresher at that platform was 10,000-11,000 kilograms of grain per day, compared with the normal daily capacity of 6,000 kilograms.(3)

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CONFIDENTIALBucharest Regiune

Party and state organizations in Bucharest Regiune agitated intensively for a successful agricultural campaign. As a result, threshing in Bucharest Regiune was 90 percent completed, and some raions, such as Vidra, Vida, Crevedia, and others, completed their entire harvest threshing by 15 August. Collectives and TOZ were the first to complete their quotas. State farms, collectives, and TOZ followed the rules for advanced agricultural methods and produced yields as high as 4,000 kilograms of wheat per hectare. The majority of collectives and TOZ had yields of over 3,000 kilograms of barley per hectare. This gave individual peasants an opportunity to convince themselves of the advantages of mechanized agriculture.(1)

Threshing platform No 2, Ulmeni Commune, Alexandria Raion, threshed 26,000-28,000 kilograms of grain per day as a result of socialist competition. Daily norms were exceeded 100 percent. Thresher No 2 completed five carloads of grain above plan in only a few days and the tractor operator at platform No 2 was awarded the Red Banner.(4)

Branesti Commune, Branesti Raion, organized work efficiently and threshed 25,000-29,000 kilograms of grain per day. The planned daily norm was 18,000 kilograms. The commune threshed 300 hectares in 11 days.(5) The Steagul Rosu Collective, Ganeasa Commune, Branesti Raion, prepared early for fall planting. By 27 August, 70 of the 85 hectares owned by the collective had been disked and 12,000 kilograms of wheat were cleaned and prepared for planting. Seven plows and four harrows had been repaired by the same date.(6)

During the threshing campaign, many combine operators at the Budesti-Negoesti State Farm obtained up to 20,000 kilograms of grain from each thresher. Brigade No 2 of this state farm threshed grain at the Vasilati, Nana, Buciumesti, and Ciocoveni stations, with a daily production of 22,000 kilograms of wheat.(4)

The Bogdana MTS, Calarasi Raion, was among the leading MTS of the regiune. Collectives and TOZ serviced by the Bogdana MTS completed harvesting, threshing, and shallow plowing on schedule. The MTS completed its hectare plan 80 percent by 15 August. The fifth brigade of this MTS, under youth leader Noel Silvestru, did outstanding work at the Victoria Collective, Dragos-Voda Commune. The brigade applied the Brediuk method for threshing and the Buneyev hourly graph for plowing, and completed the summer campaign 100 percent by 14 August. Brigade No 1, under leader Dumitru Volanschi, applied the same methods and completed quotas by 15 August. Youth leader and tractor operator Dumitru Delivasile of Brigade No 7 completed the summer plan 165 percent by 13 August. Two other tractor operators exceeded their quotas by 20 percent.(7)

All seven brigades of the Vanatorii-Mici MTS, Crevedia Raion, engaged in socialist competition. This resulted in daily exceeding the norms at the collectives and TOZ serviced by these brigades. Threshing was completed by 8 August. The MTS threshed 12 percent more than called for by the contract. One tractor operator exceeded the plan by 216 tons of grain.(8)

Thresher No 1 in Draganesti Commune, Draganesti Raion, produced more than 423,000 kilograms of grain. Peasants working day and night at electrified platform No 2 completed threshing by 7 August.(9) Tractor operator at the Radomiresti MTS, Radomiresti Commune, Draganesti Raion, pledged to finish threshing and shallow plowing ahead of schedule. In fulfillment of this pledge, tractor operator Achim Ion of Brigade No 10 threshed 30,376 kilograms of grain in 10 hours, and was the first in the raion to attain this quantity. Tudorica Clement of the same brigade threshed more than 28,000 kilograms of wheat in 10 hours. Other tractor operators had similar results.(1)

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One tractor operator in Brigade No 7 of the Baneasa MTS, Giurgiu Raion, threshed 20,500 kilograms of wheat in 10 hours. Brigade leader Gheorghe Freda closely supervised machines and encouraged competition.(10) The executive committee of the Beiu Commune People's Council, Giurgiu Raion, cooperated closely with the primary party organization and prepared the threshing campaign efficiently. Threshers working day and night produced 22,000-24,000 kilograms of grain daily. Communists and commune deputies contributed largely to this success.(4)

Individual peasants in Ciolanu Commune, Giurgiu Raion, received proper instruction and assistance from the primary party organization and the executive committee of the commune people's council. Consequently, the peasants were efficient and started their work early. The six threshers operating in the commune began threshing at dawn, at 0330 hours each day, and finished late at night. Threshers operators in the commune had a daily production of 18,000-25,000 kilograms of grain. Thresher No 1 reached 30,000 kilograms a day. The same efficiency prevailed in Petru-Rares and Vlasin villages.(11) Individual peasants of Toporu Commune, Giurgiu Raion, threshed 610,000 kilograms of grain by 18 July.(12)

Threshing platform No 1 located at the outskirts of Rosiori-de-Vede town, Rosiori-de-Vede Raion, was organized for efficient operation. The peasants set up sheds, a canteen, a health station, and a reading room. The output of the thresher was 19,000 kilograms of wheat for the first day. On the second day, the thresher produced 22,000 kilograms of wheat. Platform No 1 threshed 150,000 kilograms of grain by 14 August 1953.(13) Threshing platform No 2 of Rosiori-de-Vede Raion completed threshing by 19 August. Individual peasants threshed up to 37,000 kilograms of grain per day, thus exceeding considerably their daily norms.(9)

TOZ and individual peasants in Fierbinti Commune, Snagov Raion, started threshing on 14 July. Good organization and political preparation helped operators to exceed their threshing norms by 5,000 kilograms of grain per day. Agitators were constantly at the threshing platforms.(10) Individual peasants of Turbati and Tunari communes were constantly guided and supervised by the primary party organization and the commune people's councils, with very good results. Daily threshing norms were exceeded considerable and threshing was completed by 16 August.(14)

Peasants of Carlom Village, Putineiu Commune, Targu-Magurele Raion, applied the Brediuk method and obtained a daily output of 28,000-30,000 kilograms of grain from a 6-horsepower thresher. More than 140,000 kilograms of grain were threshed in only 4 days. Shallow plowing was also carried out efficiently and large areas were ready for fall planting by 14 August 1953.(13)

The Viitorul TOZ of Tatarestii-de-Jos Commune, Vartoape Raion, did its best to complete threshing and shallow plowing as soon as possible. Threshers had a daily output of 19,700 kilograms of grain.(8) Tractor and thresher operators in Tatarestii-de-Jos Commune, Vartoape Raion, exceeded their daily threshing norms and produced as much as 14,500-23,000 kilograms of grain per day.(12)

Individual peasants of Talpa Ograzile Commune, Vida Raion, exceeded their daily threshing norms by 65 percent. They reached a daily production of 23,000-24,000 kilograms of grain, instead of the 14,500 kilograms required by the plan. The threshing platform in the commune threshed 320 hectares of grain by 1 August.(4)

Cervenica Commune, Zimnicea Raion, set up two threshing platforms with six threshers. Each thresher had a daily output of 26,000-28,000 kilograms of grain. Individual peasants were first in the commune to complete threshing and shallow plowing.(9)

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Cluj Regiune

Individual peasants of Boiam Village and Luncani, Triteni-de-Sus, Mihai-Viteazu, Badeni, and Campia-Turzii communes, Turda Raion, were guided by the primary party organization and assisted by MTS. The peasants set up threshing platforms immediately after completion of reaping and applied the Brediuk method. The electrified platform of the Mihai-Viteazu Commune daily threshed 40-50 percent above norms. Individual peasants of this commune completed threshing of 183 hectares of grain by 29 July. At the same time, they disked 141 hectares. Individual peasants of Polana Commune completed threshing of 85 hectares of wheat and disked 180 hectares. Individual peasants of Viiscara and Campia-Turzii communes harvested 190 hectares of wheat and disked 600 hectares by 4 August 1953.(15)

Constanta Regiune

Threshing was in full swing on the Baragan Plains, Constanta Regiune, at the beginning of August. State farms and collectives had unprecedented crops. According to statistics of the Institute of Agricultural Research, the 1953 crop was the best in the last 70 years, exceeding the average yield of 1,410 kilograms per hectare. Thousands of tractors and agricultural machines operated on the Baragan Plains. Some of these machines, such as mechanical sowers of high capacity, wheat and cotton harvesting combines, sugar beet harvesters, fertilizer spreaders, etc., were used for the first time in Rumania. New plants, such as castor, abutylon, reed for beehives, food sorghum, fodder, ciunitza, and hazelnuts, are now also grown on the Baragan Plains.(16)

Craiova Regiune

The Desrobirea Collective, Stefan-Cel-Mare Commune, Corabia Raion, applied the Brediuk method in threshing. As a result, the collective threshed 20,000-21,000 kilograms of grain per day.(3)

Galati Regiune

Individual peasants of Lacul-Sarat Commune, Braila Raion, worked day and night at their electrified threshing platform in socialist competition. The thresher at this platform had an output of 30,000 kilograms per day.(17)

Hungarian Autonomous Regiune

The Partizanul-Pacii Collective, Ideciul-de-Sus Commune, applied the Brediuk method in threshing and produced 20,264 kilograms of grain per day, instead of the norm of 14,400 kilograms. This collective completed threshing during the first week in August.(18)

Iasi Regiune

Tractor operator Ilie Andries of the Targu-Frumos Commune MTS, Targu-Frumos Raion, threshed grain at the threshing platform of Costesti Village. He started out with a daily production of 16,000 kilograms and increased the output of the thresher to 21,000 kilograms within a few days. Tractor operator Dumitru Alexa of the same MTS turned out an average daily production of 20,000 kilograms of grain at the Boureni Village threshing platform. Tractor operator Petru Moisuc had even better results. He reaped the grain at the Baltati Collective, disked the fields, and completed threshing with an average production of 23,000 kilograms of grain per day. The Targu-Frumos MTS was awarded the title of leading MTS in the regiune.(17)

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CONFIDENTIALPloesti Regiune

A thresher at the Barcanesti MTS, threshing grain for the collective of Targușorul-Vechi Commune, produced 40,000 kilograms of wheat daily. (19)

The Sageata Commune, Buzau Raion, harvested its entire crop in only 12 days, even though this commune is one of the largest in the raion and has extensive grain fields. Threshing began on 12 July. The daily output was 25,000 kilograms of grain, as compared with the required 14,000 kilograms per day. (20)

Stalin Regiune

Harvesting in Stalin Regiune started later than in other regiunes, because of the colder climate. The 8 Mai Collective of Sanpetru Commune reaped 82 hectares of wheat and 18 hectares of barley in less than one week, and at the same time disked 27 hectares. On 27 July, the collective started threshing according to the Brediu method. (5) The 7 Noembrie Collective of Codlea Commune threshed its grain according to the Brediu method and obtained a daily output of 25,000-30,000 kilograms. (21)

Suceava Regiune

Fall plowing was in full swing in Botosani Raion by 29 August. One collective in Sulita Commune disked more than 20 hectares in one day. Other collectives in the commune also disked large areas. Individual peasants of Hantesti Commune followed the good example of collectives and disked 80 percent of fall planting areas by 29 August. Individual peasants of Manastirea-Doamnei Commune and Rachiti and Nicseni villages completed 60 percent of shallow plowing by the end of August. Repair centers started machine repairs in many communes and seed cleaning is also progressing well. (22)

QUOTA DELIVERY AND INCOME DISTRIBUTIONArad Regiune

The collective of Comlosul-Mic Village, Sannicolaul-Mare Raion, delivered its full quota of grain to the state on 5 August. The collective also paid the Gottlob MTS in kind for work done in the fields of the collective, and then distributed 40 percent of the income to its members. One collectivist received up to 2,157 kilograms of wheat and close to 400 kilograms of barley for 539 workdays performed by himself and his wife and daughter; another collectivist received around 988 kilograms of wheat and 172 kilograms of barley for 247 workdays. (23)

Collectives in Barateaz and Tisa-Noua Communes delivered their quotas to the state, paid the MTS in kind for work done in their fields, and then distributed 40 percent of their incomes. The share was generous. For example, one member of Tisa-Noua Collective received 1,852 kilograms of wheat and other produce for 513 workdays. (22)

Bacau Regiune

The Drumul lui Stalin Collective, Crosnaleanca Commune, Darabani Raion, was organized early in 1953 by 28 peasant families of the commune. The collective distributed its first share of crops in 1953. The members received 40 percent of the income, which was calculated at 4.44 kilograms of wheat and 0.5 kilogram of rye for every workday. (21)

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The Nicolae Balcescu TOZ, Balanesti Commune, Piatra-Neamt Raion, planted 41.6 hectares of wheat and large areas of barley, oats, and corn. Crops averaged 1,300 kilograms per hectare, which was considered very good in view of the cold and unfavorable climate of the area. The members of the TOZ received more than 1,000 kilograms of wheat per hectare, after deliveries of quotas to the state and payment in kind to MTS. Barley and grain crops in 1953 averaged 25 percent greater than 1952.(24)

Barlad Regiune

The Odobesti State Farm, Focsani Raion, completed threshing of its entire grain harvest by mid-August and immediately delivered its full quota to the state.(25)

The Podoleni TOZ, Bercea Commune, Tecuci Raion, completed threshing on 18 July. Quotas were delivered to the state and the MTS was paid in kind. The TOZ then proceeded to distribute the income. Some members of this TOZ who had contributed only 0.5 hectares of land received 700 kilograms of wheat. Others, with less land, received up to 600 kilograms. In view of the good results of this TOZ, many individual peasants requested permission to join the TOZ.(26)

Bucharest Regiune

Collectives in Alexandria Raion were the first to complete threshing and deliveries of quotas to the state.(9) The Viata-Noua TOZ, Atarnati Commune, Alexandria Raion, was formed early in 1952. The results obtained by the 20 families which constitute this TOZ became known in the entire raion. Upon completion of threshing and deliveries of quotas to the state, the TOZ distributed the income to its members. Some members received as much as 3,000 kilograms of wheat and up to 1,500 lei in cash from the proceeds of vegetable sales.(27) Individual peasants of Plosca and Vitanesti communes, Alexandria Raion, completed threshing and deliveries of quotas to the state by the end of August.(28)

Individual peasants of Balaceanca Commune, Branesti Raion, delivered 100 percent of their vegetable, animal products, and wheat quotas to the state by 11 August.(29)

Individual peasants of Balotesti and Fierbinti communes, Caciulati Raion, delivered the major part of their quotas to the state. The collection plan for animal products for the first and second quarters of 1953 was completed 3 days ahead of schedule. Fierbinti also delivered 40 percent of its vegetable quota. Following the good example of Communist peasants who had delivered 100 percent of grain quotas, many peasants in the commune delivered 70 percent of grain quotas by 4 August.(30)

Members of the Bela Brainer Collective, Dascalu-Creata Commune, Caciulati Raion, completed threshing 58 hectares of grain in a few days and delivered their quotas to the state immediately.(29) The 8 Martie Collective of Lipia Village, Caciulati Raion, completed threshing its entire harvest by 5 August 1953 and delivered 100 percent of its quotas immediately. In view of the good results obtained by this collective, six peasant families of the village requested permission to join the collective.(31)

Individual peasants of Cacomeanca Commune, Calarasi Raion, completed harvesting and threshing by 12 August. The peasants then paid MTS in kind for work done in their fields, delivered 100 percent of their quotas to the state, and still had surpluses of as much as 2,000 kilograms of wheat.(7)

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Individual peasants of Bacalesti Commune, Draganesti Raion, completed threshing grain by 20 August 1953. Simultaneously, the peasants delivered their full quotas of grain and vegetables to the state. Individual peasants of Basesti Commune, Draganesti Raion, finished threshing of grain 3 days ahead of time and delivered their quotas to the state immediately.(7)

School children of Beciu Commune, Draganesti Raion, gathered 102 kilograms of grain in the fields, under the supervision of their teachers, and then delivered it to the Radomiresti collection center.(7)

Threshing was completed in Draganesti Commune, Draganesti Raion, by 7 August and quotas were delivered 100 percent.(9) The Drumu-Nou TOZ of Maruntei Commune, Draganesti Raion, completed threshing by 13 August 1953 and immediately delivered quotas to the state.(4) The Zorile-Rosii TOZ, Mihailesti Commune, Draganesti Raion, completed threshing and quota deliveries ahead of schedule. Many peasants of the commune were impressed with the good results of this TOZ and asked permission to join it.(7)

The Lunca-Dunarii TOZ, Gostinu Commune, Giurgiu Raion, completed threshing ahead of schedule. The TOZ delivered 54,940 kilograms of grain to the Baneasa reception center.(7) Individual peasants of Toporu Commune, Giurgiu Raion, threshed 610,000 kilograms of grain by 18 July. They delivered 118,848 kilograms of grain to the state.(12) Individual peasants of Beiu Commune, under the supervision of Communists and commune deputies, worked night and day to complete threshing. They delivered their quotas to the state as soon as the grain was threshed.(4)

Individual peasants of Pelinul and Asan-Aga communes, Lehliu Raion, completed threshing wheat by 8 August and delivered 100 percent of their quotas to the state.(8) The members of the 30 Decembrie Collective, Stefanesti Commune, Lehliu Raion, received 40 percent of their income. They were allotted 5 kilograms of wheat for each workday. Some collectivists received from 1,351-1,651 kilograms of wheat, according to the number of days worked. The A Cincea Aniversare a Republicii Populare Romane Collective, Poiara Commune, Lehliu Raion, completed threshing and quota deliveries by 7 August 1953.(29)

Pioneers and elementary school children of Epuresti Commune, Mihailesti Raion, volunteered to help with the harvest. They gathered and delivered to the collection center 1,275 kilograms of grain.(7) Collectives and TOZ in Mihailesti Raion completed threshing and quota deliveries of grain by 11 August. Individual peasants followed this good example and the raion completed 78 percent of quota deliveries by 13 August 1953.(4)

The 16 TOZ in Oltenita Raion completed threshing and quota deliveries by 18 August 1953.(12) The Olga Bancic Collective, Radovanu Commune, Oltenita Raion, completed threshing and quota deliveries. The 40 percent advance distribution of income followed. Each member of the collective received 3 kilograms of wheat for each workday. Some collectivists received as much as 1,250-1,471 kilograms of wheat according to the number of workdays.(32)

The J. V. Michurin Collective, Budesti Commune, Oltenita Raion, applied Soviet methods in agriculture and had abundant crops. Threshing was completed in the first half of August. After delivering quotas to the state and paying MTS in kind for work done in the fields, a reserve of 2 percent was withdrawn for seed and the members of the collective were given 40 percent of their shares. The most diligent workers of the collective received large quantities of produce. For example, Ion P. Dragan received 926 kilograms of wheat for 282 workdays, Constantin Florea received 763 kilograms of wheat for 218 workdays, Nicolae Birtan received 944 kilograms of wheat for 269 workdays, and Florea Petrache received 902 kilograms of wheat for 260 workdays. There were, however, some collectivists in Budesti Commune who listened to kulak instigations and did not work regularly at the collective. For example, Gheorghe Cismaru and his family were given only 56 kilograms of wheat because they worked only 16 days.(14)

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Individual peasants of Petrosani Commune cooperated with their commune people's council in organizing the three threshing platforms of the commune. Each platform had a fire extinguisher, a first-aid station, a guard box, and a scale. Threshing progressed well into the night. The peasants delivered their quotas as soon as the grain was threshed.(17)

Sixteen communes in Racari Raion completed threshing by 8 August 1953. Leading these communes were: Baltana, Branistea, Crovu, Lunguletu, Odobesti, Potlogi, Racari, and Titu. Potlogi Commune alone threshed 700,000 kilograms of grain. All 16 communes delivered 100 percent of their quotas to the state direct from the threshing platforms.(4)

The Horia, Closca si Crisan Collective, Cazanesti Commune, Slobozia Raion, completed 90 percent of all grain threshing by 8 August. Quotas were delivered to the state and MTS were paid in kind for work done in the fields of the collective. The 40 percent distribution of income followed. Each collectivist was allotted 3.5 kilograms of wheat and 0.5 kilogram of barley, beans, and peas for each workday. Some collectivists received as much as 2,380 kilograms of wheat, plus large quantities of barley, oats, etc., according to the number of workdays.(13)

As in the previous year, pioneers and students of Snagov Raion helped with the wheat harvest and the gathering of medicinal plants. Up to 18 August, the pioneers and students gathered 743 kilograms of wheat kernels and 466 kilograms of medicinal plants such as camomile, linden tea, and others. Pioneers of Tancabesti, Fierbinti, Gruia, Peris, and Tunari communes contributed to this effort.(12)

Turnu-Magurele Raion completed the grain delivery plan 100 percent by 25 August 1953.(33) The Gheorghe Dimitrov Collective, Baduleasa Commune, Turnu-Magurele Raion, completed grain threshing and delivery of quotas by 23 July. Individual peasants of the commune followed this good example. The 814 hectares of grain planned for the commune were threshed and full quotas delivered by 4 August.(30) The members of the Lita TOZ, Lita Commune, Turnu-Magurele Raion, completed threshing of grain early in August and delivered their quotas to the state. Individual peasants in the commune followed the good example of the TOZ.(13) The Elena Pavel TOZ, Moldoveni Village, Turnu-Magurele Raion, completed grain threshing and quota deliveries by 21 August.(7) Individual peasants of Carlom Village, Putineiu Commune, Turnu-Magurele Raion, applied the Brediuk method and completed threshing of grain in only a few days. As threshing progressed, the peasants brought their quotas to the delivery center.(13)

Individual peasants of Talpa Ograzile Commune, Vida Raion, completed threshing of 320 hectares of grain by 1 August. Quotas to the state were immediately delivered from the platform.(4) Individual peasants of Casoaia and Flamanda communes, Vida Raion, completed threshing wheat and quota deliveries to the state by 1 August.(34)

The collective of Dobreni Commune, Vidra Raion, completed harvesting grain and distributed in advance, 40 percent of income. Some members of the collective received up to 1,840 kilograms of grain, including 1,281 kilograms of wheat, according to the number of workdays. A thresher on the electrified threshing platform of Vidra Commune, Vidra Raion, threshed more than 25 hectares of wheat per day. While threshing was in progress, convoys of 15-20 carts, accompanied by delegates from the people's council, delivered the grain to the reception center.(8)

The Tudor Valdimirescu Collective, Vidra Commune, Vidra Raion, completed threshing early in August. The collective harvested 146,241 kilograms of wheat from 72 hectares. Quotas were immediately delivered to the state and MTS were paid in kind for work done in the fields of the collective. Furthermore, a

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2-percent reserve of seed was set up. The collective then proceeded to distribute a 40-percent advance on income. The collectivists were allotted 3 kilograms of wheat for every workday. Gheorghe Tica and family, for example, received 1,650 kilograms of wheat for 535 workdays by them. Nicolae Tanase, another leading member of the collective, received 1,358 kilograms of wheat for 456 workdays. Stoian Anghel received 1,062 kilograms of wheat for 354 workdays, and Parvu Tanase received 400 kilograms of wheat for 132 workdays.

There were, however, among the collectivists of the Tudor Vladimirescu collective some individuals who listened to kulaks who were trying to convince them that work in collectives did not pay. One such member was Tudor Stavache and his family, who worked only 33 days. Consequently, they only received 99 kilograms of wheat.(4)

Zimnicea Raion had very abundant harvest as a result of timely planting and the strict application of advanced agricultural methods. Threshing was done efficiently and 100 percent of quotas were delivered to the state. The 40-percent advance distribution of income followed. For example, the Subaia Collective, Subaia Commune, distributed 5 kilograms of wheat for each workday. From the 40-percent distribution alone, collectivists will have grain to last them for more than a year and even surpluses to sell.(1)

Cluj Regiune

The Gheorghe Doja Collective, Ville Dejului Commune, Dej Raion, had a very abundant harvest. After delivery of quotas to the state, the collective distributed the shares of production. Some members of the collective received enough grain for 2 years.(23)

Craiova Regiune

Twelve TOZ in Bals Raion completed threshing of grain by 8 August. The average share per member of each TOZ was 900 kilograms of wheat per hectare.(35) Threshing of grain was completed in Calafat Raion by 12 August. Collectives and TOZ of Basarabi, Desa, Motatei, Piscu-Nou, Poiana-Mare, Seaca-de-Camp, Smardan, and Tunarii-Noi communes completed threshing of grain and delivered their quotas to the state by the end of July 1953.(36)

One collective in Desa Commune, Calafat Raion, distributed the 40-percent advance on income. Some collectivists were given 960 kilograms of wheat, large quantities of cheese and vegetables, and 400 lei in cash for 343 workdays. Others received 1,100 kilograms of wheat and vegetables and 480 lei in cash for 392 workdays.(37)

The 1907 TOZ of Racari-de-Sus Commune, Filiasi Raion, completed the threshing of grain and quota deliveries by the middle of August, and distributed up to 1,486 kilograms of wheat per hectare to each member. The 6 Martie TOZ, Filiasi Commune, Filiasi Raion, completed threshing and quota deliveries by 15 August and distributed 1,118-1,596 kilograms of wheat to its members, according to the number of hectares owned by each member. In view of the good results obtained by this TOZ, 12 individual peasants requested permission to join the TOZ.(18)

The collective of Lupoia Commune completed threshing a week ahead of schedule. Immediately after threshing, the collective delivered its quotas to the state, paid the MTS in kind for work done in the fields, and distributed the 40-percent advance on income. Each collectivist was allotted 3 kilograms of wheat for every workday. One member of the collective, for example, received 1,305 kilograms of wheat for 435 days worked by him and his family. Another collectivist received more than 1,000 kilograms of wheat for 355 workdays. Other members of the collective also received large quantities of produce.(23)

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The 30 Decembrie Collective, Brosteni Commune, Strehaiia Raion, was among the first in the commune to complete threshing and delivery of quotas to the state. The distribution of 40 percent of the income followed. Each member of the collective was allotted 5 kilograms of wheat for every workday. For example, Mihai Pantelimon received 995 kilograms of wheat for 199 workdays, Ion Buda received 793 kilograms of wheat for 158 workdays, and Vasile Bazavan received 776 kilograms of wheat for 155 workdays.(38)

Galati Regiune

Individual peasants of Lacul-Sarat Commune, Braila Raion, threshed day and night at their electrified platform in socialist competition. Deliveries of quotas to the state were made directly from the threshing platforms.(17)

Hunedoara Regiune

The Drumul Socialismului TOZ of Deva Commune, Deva Raion, completed threshing by 12 August and immediately delivered its quotas to the state.(39) Sarmisdegetuza Commune completed threshing and delivery quotas to the state by the middle of August. Dozens of individual peasants of this commune also delivered their full quotas to the state.(18)

Iasi Regiune

Many TOZ in Iasi Regiune harvested in the summer of 1953 the first harvest since these TOZ were set up. The crops of these TOZ exceeded the production of individual peasants by 800-1,000 kilograms per hectare. For example, the Buhalnita TOZ, Buhalnita Village, and the Plugari TOZ, Plugari Village, Harlau Raion, distributed up to 2,600 kilograms of wheat to some of their members, after delivering quotas to the state and paying in kind for work done in their fields by MTS. The Buruenesti TOZ, Buruenesti Village, Roman Raion, distributed up to 1,970 kilograms of wheat to its members, after delivering quotas and paying MTS. In view of the good results obtained by these TOZ, 18 individual peasants of Glodeni Village requested permission to form a TOZ.(40)

The Drumu-Nou Collective of Cuza-Voda Village, Negresti Raion, was formed recently by 59 peasant families. The collective harvested its first crop in 1953. Immediately after threshing, quotas were delivered to the state and MTS were paid in kind, and the collective distributed 40 percent of the income. Some members of the collective were given up to 1,310 kilograms of wheat, while others received up to 1,052 and 1,038 kilograms of wheat, according to workdays.(32)

The Branisteri TOZ, Branisteni Village, Roman Raion, completed threshing the grain early in August and delivered its quotas to the state. The TOZ paid MTS in kind and then distributed its income. The compensation to individual members was generous. For example, Petre Chiria received 1,970 kilograms of wheat for 1.14 hectares, Vasile Prisacaru received 1,820 kilograms for one hectare, and Nica Cojogea received 1,150 kilograms of wheat for 0.7 hectare. Individual peasants, impressed with the good results of this TOZ, filed requests for admission to the TOZ.(20)

Oradea Regiune

The Bela Brainer Collective, Santion Commune, completed threshing 13 days ahead of schedule. The collective immediately delivered its quotas of grain to the state, paid MTS in kind for work done in the fields, and proceeded with the distribution of the 40-percent advance on income. Some collectivists received as much as 1,452 kilograms of wheat, 322 kilograms of barley and rye, and 600 lei in cash for 534 workdays. Other collectivists received 1,014 kilograms of wheat, 181 kilograms of barley and rye, and 430 lei in cash for 419 workdays.(18)

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The TOZ of Batar Commune, Salonta Raion, completed threshing and quota deliveries to the state by 27 August. The TOZ then paid the MTS in kind for work done in the fields, and distributed the income. Some members received 2,800-3,800 kilograms of wheat, according to the size of the land they contributed to the TOZ. In view of the good results obtained by this TOZ, many individual peasants requested permission to join it.(40)

The majority of collectives in Oradea Regiune completed threshing by the middle of August and distributed part of the income to their members. For example, the Drumul lui Lenin Collective, Valda Village, Oradea Raion, distributed to some members up to 2,178 kilograms of wheat, 725 kilograms of barley and peas, and 1,452 lei in cash for 726 workdays performed by the respective member and his family. The collective calculated the 40-percent advance distribution of income on the basis of 3 kilograms of wheat, one kilogram of barley, and 2 lei in cash for each workday.(41)

The Lupta pentru Pace Collective, Valenta Commune, although formed only a year ago, has achieved excellent results. The collectivist completed threshing and quota deliveries by 20 August, and then were given 40-percent advance on their income. One member of the collective, for example, received more than 1,000 kilograms of wheat and barley for work done up to 1 August 1953.(23)

Pitesti Regiune

Individual peasants of Dragasani Raion worked hard to complete the harvest. By 28 July, individual peasants of Creteni, Dragoesti, Nemoiu, Orlesti, Prundeni, and Zavadeni communes completed threshing and deliveries of quotas to the state.(5)

The collective of Strejesti-de-Sus Commune, Dragasani Raion, completed threshing of grain by 26 July. The 40-percent advance on income was distributed. One member of the collective, for example, received 1,348 kilograms of wheat, 225 kilograms of barley, 67 kilograms of peas, 40 kilograms of dried beans, 135 kilograms of onions, 4.41 kilograms of honey, and 13.5 meters of cotton fabrics for 449 workdays. Another member received 1,293 kilograms of wheat, 215 kilograms of barley, 65 kilograms of peas, 129 kilograms of onions, 36 kilograms of dried beans, 3.879 kilograms of honey, and 13 meters of cotton fabrics. Other members of the collective received similar quantities of produce. Peasants from other villages attended the distribution and decided to join the collectives.(25)

The members of Scanteia TOZ, Valeni Commune, Dragasani Raion, completed threshing and deliveries of grain on schedule. Following this good example, individual peasants in neighboring villages also completed threshing and deliveries of quotas by 8 August.(7)

The Geamana Village TOZ, Bradu Commune, completed threshing, paid the MTS in kind, and delivered its quotas to the state. Income was then distributed. Some members received as much as 2,670 kilograms of wheat from 1.5 hectares.(42)

Ploesti Regiune

Individual peasants in 103 communes of Ploesti Regiune completed threshing grain by 15 August 1953. Of the 44 communes of Ploesti Raion, 38 communes completed threshing 100 percent and individual peasants of 12 communes delivered full quotas to the state.(43)

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The Gageni Collective, Gageni Commune, completed threshing and deliveries of grain by 26 August. The collective earned 16,000 lei from the sale of cheese, 15,071 lei from the sale of lambs and hogs, and 19,936 lei from the sale of potatoes to the local cooperative. The income was then distributed. One collectivist, for example, received 1,220 kilograms of wheat for 418 workdays. Other members of the collective received similar quantities of produce.(44)

Stalin Regiune

The Ilie Pintilie Collective of Ghimbav Commune, Stalin Raion, completed threshing wheat, 32 hectares of barley, and 17 hectares of oats by 6 August. The collective delivered 23,000 kilograms of wheat to the state.(41)

Timiscara Regiune

The collective of Peclu-Nou Commune, Deta Raion, completed threshing grain and deliveries of quotas to the state by August. The collective then proceeded to distribute the 40-percent advance on income. One member of the collective, for example, received 2,000 kilograms of wheat and 220 kilograms of barley for his workdays; another member received 2,453 kilograms of wheat and 266 kilograms of barley, and still another received 2,600 kilograms of wheat and 283 kilograms of barley.(23)

The collective of Mosnita-Noua Commune was formed at the end of 1952. The collective progressed well and its members worked hard. By 5 August, threshing of grain and delivery of quotas were completed. The distribution of 40-percent of the income followed. One member received, for example, 3,617 kilograms of wheat and 675 kilograms of barley for 510 days worked by him and his family. Another member received 2,417 kilograms of wheat and 467 kilograms of barley for 349 workdays. Twenty other members each received 2,300 kilograms of wheat and many hundreds of kilograms of barley.(36)

The 30 Decembrie TOZ, Ramna Commune, completed threshing by 30 July and distributed its income. Some peasants received up to 5,837 kilograms of wheat, other up to 2,400 kilograms of wheat according to the size of arable land they had contributed to the TOZ.(40)

PRODUCE COLLECTION AND CRITICISM OF DELIVERIESBacau Regiune

The collection of animal products improved in Bacau Regiune as a result of measures taken by many people's councils, by collection agents, and through political agitation during July and August. In Ceahlau Raion, for example, the yearly milk collection plan was 50 percent completed by 8 August 1953. The same good results were obtained in the collection of meat and wool. Many communes in Ceahlau Raion delivered their full quotas of milk, meat, and wool for the third quarter of the year.

The collectives of Tamasi and Racaciuni communes, Bacau Raion; Margineni Commune, Piatra-Neamt Raion; Zanesti Commune, Buhusi Raion, and others were leading in deliveries.

While the same facilities for deliveries also existed in other raions, such as Moinesti, Targu-Ocna, Buhusi, and Bacau, collections in these raions proceeded at a very slow pace. In Moinesti Raion, for example, the meat collection centers did not operate properly. Often peasants from Agas, Goioasa, and Asau communes brought their cattle for delivery to the Comanesti collection center, but had to return home with their cattle because the collection agent, or the cashier of the center, was away. Similar cases were noticed in Buhusi and Bacau raions.

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The executive committees of the people's councils and the collection agencies were to blame for the slow collection of animal products. They did not organize collections and underestimated the importance of mass agitation. Regiune, raion, and commune people's councils and collection agencies of the State Collection Committee must take immediate measures to correct the situation.(2)

Danuc Commune, Piatra-Neamt Raion, completed 70 percent of quota deliveries of milk for the first three quarters of 1953 and 100 percent of meat quotas by 1 August 1953. Many peasants of Tarcau Commune delivered their meat quotas for the entire year. Similar results were obtained in Bicaz Commune. However, some communes failed to fulfill their quotas. Thus, the executive committees of the Roznov, Tupilati, and Dochia commune people's councils and the commune collectors neglected collections and the peasants delivered only very small portions of their quotas. The same situation prevailed in Razboeni, where Cazimir Simion, chairman of the executive committee, did not consider the collection plan his concern or responsibility. The work was left in the care of two commune collectors, with the result that the collection plan for the first quarter of 1953 was only fulfilled in a very small proportion. The same was true of Pangarati Commune.(36)

Bucharest Regiune

Some reception centers in Bucharest Regiune were disorganized and work proceeded very slowly. One of these centers was Ciocanesti Commune, Calarasi Raion, where the grain was stored in inadequate conditions. The warehouse has not been cleaned nor disinfected, and the windows have no shutters.

The situation was even graver at some warehouses of the Ciocanesti reception center which are located in the courtyards of kulaks. The doors of these warehouses are not locked. For example, the warehouse of kulak Radu A. Ghita, in which a large quantity of wheat was stored, was neither locked nor sealed. The door was secured with two nails. The door of the warehouse of kulak Velicu Melinte was secured simply with a string. Instead of a seal, a piece of newspaper was pasted on the door. Nita Avram and Serban Chirea, managers of the Ciocanesti collection center, as well as warehouse foremen Cristian Vasilache and Ion A. Dinu, must be blamed for this negligence. The executive committee of the Ciocanesti Commune People's Council must put an end to such negligence and punish the guilty.(45)

State farms at the outskirts of Bucharest City made every effort to supply the capital with abundant fresh vegetables. The Budesti, Rosia, and Pantelimon state farms gave proof of such efforts, sending dozens of carloads of vegetables to the Bucharest markets by 8 August. Some state farms, however, neglected the upkeep and harvest of vegetables, and failed to live up to their contracts with distribution centers. Among these state farms was the Balteni State Farm, Racari Raion, which did not fulfill its contracts and did not deliver vegetables of the desired quality to the markets. The Bucharest State Farm Trust should supervise and guide the activity of the state farms, so that the full tonnage of vegetables is delivered to distributors.(28)

Crevedia Raion efficiently organized deliveries as threshing progressed in most of its communes. Malu-Spart, Ogrezeni, Vanatori, and other communes were among the leading communes to organize threshing and deliveries. There were, however, some communes in Crevedia Raion, where the executive committees of people's councils did not organize deliveries when threshing was completed, thus causing the entire raion to remain behind schedule. The transportation of grain from threshing platforms to collection centers was slow and inefficient in some communes. In Gaiseni Village, Cascioarele Commune, for example, 2,000 kilograms of wheat remained on the threshing platform for a day and a night. In Cascioarele Village, Cascioarele Commune, a large quantity of wheat was kept for 2 days before it was shipped to the collection center.

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Corbii-Mari Commune furnishes another example of the lack of organization and transportation. The platforms had no scales to weigh the grain and there were not enough sacks to transport the grain. Petresti Village had only one scale for the entire village and its two threshers. Weighing proceeded very slowly and it was often necessary to stop the thresher for lack of grain storage space. The chairman of the executive committee of the Corbii-Mari Commune People's Council hardly ever came to see what was going on in the fields. Some communes, such as Cascioarele and Corbii-Mari, did not prepare grain sifters. The peasants, therefore, delivered below-standard grain to collection centers. Some platforms had sifters, but did not have transmission belts.

Considerable inefficiency also prevailed at collection centers. Often two analyses and two delivery slips were made out for the same lot. These mistakes caused confusion in registering delivery quotas.

Crevedia Raion could have made all its deliveries on time. Urgent measures should have been taken to organize labor at platforms, to organize the transportation of grain to collection centers, to recruit reliable convoy delegates, and to equip threshing platforms with the necessary machines and implements. However, raion and commune executive committees neglected these matters.(16)

Many communes in Giurgiu Raion, such as Ciolanu, Dimitrie Cantemir, and others, were guided and assisted by the people's councils to complete threshing and deliveries of quotas by 6 August. However in some communes, people's councils and collection agents did not organize collections, and consequently deliveries remained behind schedule. For example, threshing was 86 percent completed in Giurgiu Raion, but only 74 percent of the grain was delivered by 7 August.

The commune people's councils neglected to organize transportation of grain and large quantities remained on the threshing platforms for days. In Cucuruzu Commune, for example, large quantities of wheat were left in the fields for days. Marin Ionescu, chairman of the commune people's council, did not organize convoys of carts to transport the wheat to reception centers and no delegates were appointed to accompany the convoys. The single delegate had to go back and forth with each convoy, and this resulted in delaying deliveries. The primary party organization of Cucuruzu Commune, headed by Neagu Coman, is just as much to blame because it did not assign agitators to threshing platforms to mobilize peasants for speedier threshing.

The reception centers of Giurgiu Raion, in turn, were responsible for the faulty storage of grain. The lack of organization was evident all over the raion. For example, at the Stanesti reception center, Stanesti Commune, agitation work was not organized, the primary party organization did not devote any attention to collections, and, even worse, irregularities were detected at reception centers. Peasants were forced to wait in line for 2 and 3 days to deliver their produce because of red tape at reception centers. This negligence also encouraged warehouse employees to steal the grain from peasants. Stefan Marinescu, for example, stole the grain from the peasants on many occasions, but no measures were taken to punish him. Hostile elements, such as Vasile Cornescu and others, were able to get jobs at the collection centers and cause damages.

The state committee for the collection of agricultural products should take immediate measures to clean up the irregularities and negligence at the Stanesti reception center and in many other places in Giurgiu Raion.(30)

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Craiova Regiune

The organization of daily grain transportation from threshing platforms to collection centers must be the greatest concern of collection agents and people's councils. The nonobservance of this rule created difficulties at reception centers and caused dissatisfaction among producers who were forced to waste days at the reception centers.

In Filiasi Raion, for example, delivery convoys were disorganized and inefficient. In Turceni, Branesti, and Aninoasa communes, convoys were accompanied by delegates chosen at random. These men were not informed on how to handle deliveries to collection centers. Delegate Ion Vaduva of Turceni Commune, for example, accompanied a convoy of grain to the Filiasi reception center without a delivery sheet and therefore did not know to whom the various lots of grain belonged. Aninoasa Commune sent a convoy of grain from Starpoaia Village with a delegate chosen at random. Often convoys were dispatched to collection centers without any documents and this made registration very difficult. A similar case was the shipment of grain from Branesti to the Filiasi collection center without a delivery slip.

Some communes, such as Tantareni, Filiasi, and Aninoasa, delivered grain mixed with foreign bodies. The raion and commune executive committees of people's councils did not take measures to have grain sifters at every threshing platform to sift out foreign bodies. Furthermore, they did not insure the proper use of sifters. In Cernatesti Commune, for example, only two of the six sifters at the threshing platforms worked, and even those were defective. The sifter at the Aninoasa Commune threshing platform could not be used because it had no conveyer belt. Thus, large quantities of unsifted grain were delivered to collection centers, which were forced to sift the grain. This resulted in waste of time, difficulties, and accumulation of large crowds of peasants.

All these hardships and shortcomings could have been avoided if the raion executive committees had paid more attention to the situation in the fields, if they had given more guidance and assistance to commune executive committees, and if they had organized a better collection campaign. However, such activities cannot be conducted from the office. Not one of the raion executive committee members went out to see how things were progressing at collection centers. The raion and commune executive committees of the people's councils and collection agents must immediately correct the shortcomings pointed out in this article and insure the fulfillment of the collection plan.(46)

Galati Regiune

In Braila Raion the collection of milk and meat was shamefully slow. Although all facilities for prompt and efficient delivery were present, procurement was behind schedule. The executive committee of the Braila Raion People's Council, the agents of the State Collection Committee, and the distribution cooperatives neglected collections and were to blame for the lag.

The raion committee and the representative of the State Collection Committee did not properly instruct and guide the commune executive committees and collection agents at meat and milk delivery centers. As a result, meat and milk deliveries were considerably delayed in Scortaru-Vechi and Traian communes. The executive committees of Tichilesti, Gropeni, Romanu, Urleasca, and other communes did not take their responsibility seriously. Dumitru Pandele of the Tichilesti Commune, and Dumitru Trusca of the Gropeni Commune collection centers attended to personal matters during duty hours instead of speeding up collections.

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People's councils and collection agents in Braila Raion must take immediate measures to remove this inefficiency and to improve collections. This situation can no longer be tolerated.(47)

Iasi Regiune

As of 1 July 1953, meat and milk collections were inefficient in the Iasi Regiune. This was due primarily to the indifference and neglect of the collection problem by the Iasi Regiune CSC (Comitetul de Stat pentru Colectari, State Committee for Collections). The Iasi Regiune CSC assumed that collections would take care of themselves and that the members of the committee could relax at their desks. The committee overlooked the need for checking on the spot and guiding the peasants. Consequently, many mistakes were made.

Husi Raion was a good example of this situation. Large numbers of kulaks in the communes and villages of this raion took advantage of the weakness of the raion state committee for collections by not delivering milk and meat quotas. As of 15 May 1953, kulaks had not yet delivered quotas for the first quarter of 1953. This was known to the raion state committee for collections, but no measures were taken against the kulaks. Similar cases existed in Harlau Raion.

The passiveness of the regiune people's council and the URCC (Uniunea Regionala a Cooperativelor de Colectare, Regiune Union of Collection Cooperatives) is the root of the evil. The Iasi Regiune People's Council and the raion people's councils claimed that collections were not their responsibility, leaving the task of collections to the State Collection Committee. The indifference of the people's councils resulted in the failure to compile proper collection lists. Lists sent to collection centers were inaccurate and late. This caused dissatisfaction among peasants. For example, in Frumusica Commune, Harlau Raion, many peasants who owned only a few animals were assessed larger meat delivery quotas than required by law, while other peasants with much larger numbers of animals were assessed smaller quotas than required. Only half the animals of some peasants were registered. Other peasants were completely omitted.

The Oltenesti, Stroesti, Carligati, and Tatarenii commune people's councils used collectors for their own errands. Consequently, the collectors had no time to attend to their duties and no collections were forthcoming in these communes. Petre Gheorghiu, chairman of the Cepelnita Commune People's Council, Harlau Raion, and the secretary of the people's council permitted kulak Vasile Gramaru to forgo deliveries of milk and meat because he delivered a free quart of milk to their homes every morning.

These actions were definitely in contradiction to the statements made by Dumitru Isoveanu, vice chairman of the regiune people's council, that the raion and commune people's councils had done all they could on the collection problem. At some state collection centers of the regiune, for example, hundreds of milk collection record books have been lying around for months without being used. This occurred in Strunga, Helesteni, Popesti, and Luncan communes, Targu-Frumos Raion. The milk collection centers of Harlau and Budesti communes did not follow their daily schedules and peasants were allowed to remain behind in deliveries.

Enemy elements took advantage of the lack of vigilance by State Collection Committees to infiltrate collection centers and to create dissatisfaction among peasants. A typical case was that of the Targu-Frumos Commune meat collection center, where the management is in the hands of a discharged army sergeant and three sons-in-law of kulaks -- Michel Gangar, a former merchant; Gheorghe Lupescu; and Irimia Ion.

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Even cadres in Iasi Regiune set a bad example. Collectors did not deliver their own quotas and, therefore, did not dare to urge the peasants to make deliveries. The shortcomings in collection activities, and the fact that the milk collection plan was fulfilled only 26.1 percent and the meat collection plan only 14.9 percent during the first quarter of 1953, did not seem to impress the management of the Iasi CSC, which continued to remain indifferent. Gheorghe Mazolea, CSC regiune representative, put the blame on the URCC, instead of recognizing his own mistakes.

Conditions for speedy collections in Iasi Regiune were very favorable. This was proven by the fact that collections in Negresti Raion were fulfilled 100 percent even though the resources of this raion were far below those of Husi Raion, for example, which remained behind in collections.

Iasi Regiune has a large number of UTM (Uniunea Tineretului Muncitoresc, Union of Working Youth) members, who are in charge of collections. Many of them did an outstanding job. The UTM collector in Butnaresti Commune, Roman Raion, for instance, was able to collect 107 percent of milk and 104 percent of meat quotas with the aid of the UTM primary organization. There were many more examples of this kind. On the other hand, some UTM primary organizations contended that they were not responsible for collections. Secretary Silberman (fnu) of the Agrarian Problems Office of the UTM Regiune Committee, stated the collections were not an important problem for the youth organization.

The Iasi Regiune and Raion UTM Committee should be more aware of their responsibility and help with collections all over the regiune.(48)

Pitesti Regiune

Even though Pitesti Raion had the facilities to fulfill the collection plan for animal products, this raion has been the slowest in completing its quotas. In many communes, such as Albota, Pietrosani, Racovita, Malureni, Smeura, and Valea-Ursului, the meat collection plan for the first quarter of 1953 was considerably behind schedule. Milk collection was just as poor. In Albota Commune, for example, milk deliveries for the third quarter had not even started by 31 July.

Lack of guidance and political agitation by the executive committee of the raion people's council and the state collection agent were the cause of these delays. A number of collectors, such as Marin Lonita of Dobrogostea Commune, Gheorghe Vaduva of Racovita Commune, Gheorghe Stancu of Bradu Commune, Ion Magureanu of Malureni Commune, and Constantin P. Nicolae of Albota Commune, showed indifference to their duties, leaving collections to proceed at random.

A major blame for this deplorable condition fell also on the raion agents of the State Committee for Collections. Raion inspectors Petre Negrescu and Ilie Anton did not apply themselves seriously to their tasks, and did not check deliveries at collection centers for animal products. Collection centers did not keep daily records. Another shortcoming was the lack of proper storage and proper transportation facilities. Irregularities also took place at some reception centers, such as Merisani, Margineni, and Cotmeana, where the full price was not paid for the meat and milk received. Due to negligence in storage, large quantities of milk soured. The manager of the Racovita milk collection center, mixed cow's milk with goat's milk, causing the mixture to curdle. The collection of milk was further hampered by the fact that some collection centers, such as those in Bradu and Micesti, do not observe daily collection schedules.

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These shortcomings must be eliminated without delay. The collection plan must be fulfilled 100 percent. The executive committees of the raion people's councils and the collection agencies in Pitesti Raion must act immediately. (20)

Collection agents in the communes of Costesti Raion fulfilled 98 percent of the meat collection plan and 85 percent of the milk collection plan. They also collected large quantities of vegetables by the middle of August. Communists and deputies set good examples in deliveries. For example, Dan S. Stan, secretary of the Buzoesti Commune primary organization of the Rumanian Workers Party and also a deputy, delivered his entire yearly meat quota in the first quarter of 1953 and kept a close check on collections. Many individual peasants were inspired by his example to deliver their quotas in advance. By 1 July, for example, the meat collection plan for the first quarter of 1953 was completed 116.7 percent in Gliganu Commune, 108.5 percent in Buzoesti Commune, 115.4 percent in Costesti Commune, and 119.3 percent in Recea Commune.

Intensified agitation and supervision in slow communes induced the peasants to speed up deliveries. For example, Suseni and Titulesti communes had delivered only 40 percent of their quotas for the first quarter of the year by 10 June, but completed the plan 105 percent and 113 percent, respectively, by the end of July. Harsh criticism was voiced against anyone who remained behind schedule.

Supervision in the fields, however, was not sufficiently energetic and in some instances the commune collection agents did not do their duty satisfactorily. Some of these agents did not report regularly to the commune people's council or to the raion delegate on the progress of collections. Serious difficulties were also caused through the negligence of cooperatives in providing food supplies for thresher delegates. Gheorghe Paun, delegate to the State Collection Committee of Costesti Raion, admitted that he did not devote sufficient attention to details, that he lacked orientation and organizational initiative, and that as a result, many deliveries of vegetables and animal products had remained behind schedule. The raion party committee and the executive committee of the raion people's council became aware of this laxity and criticized it sharply. Realizing his mistake, Gheorghe Paun pledged to put forth every effort to correct the shortcomings. (38)

Floesti Regiune

Floesti Raion organized 62 milk collection centers for greater efficiency, and a number of milk processing plants were created in Darmanesti, Bilciuresti, Catunu, and Balta-Doamnei communes.

While the collection of milk progressed normally in some communes, it was slowed up by a number of shortcomings in others, thus reducing the quota fulfillment for the entire raion. Some of the commune executive committees were not interested in how milk collections were made. For example, the executive committees of Sirna and Negoesti communes, although well aware of the situation, did not take any measures to compel the centers to pay for milk deliveries on time. Members of the executive committees of Cocorasti, Colt, Harsa, and Vladeni communes did not supervise nor reprimand collectors Lazar Dobre, Ilie Brebeanu, and Nicolae Hotescu of Vladeni Commune, who attended to their own personal matters rather than to collection, and did not keep any records.

The cooperative agents were also to blame for the nonfulfillment of the collection plan. The Floesti Management and the Regiune Union of Collection Cooperatives neglected to organize labor at milk collection centers, and he also failed to organize transportation of dairy products. At the Harsa collection center, the milk was not analysed for fat content. As a consequence, producers did not bother to deliver good-quality milk. Some centers, such as Strejnicu, did not have sufficient cans. At the Negoesti center, for example, milk was collected in the evenings only, even though refrigerators were available to hold two collections per day.

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The executive committee of the Ploesti Raion People's Council must correct existing shortcomings of commune executive committees by a thorough control on the spot and by sustained political agitation. The good work of conscientious and efficient collectors should be popularized, while laxity and indifference should be severely punished. Permanent committees, individual citizens, and women's committees should also be encouraged to carry on agitation among producers for better deliveries.(23)

Stalin Regiune

Although Stalin Regiune has all the facilities for efficient meat and milk collections, Stalin was the only one of the eight raions to make deliveries on schedule.

The executive committee of the regiune people's council was also responsible for this delay. The committee did not assist and advise collection agents sufficiently. Lack of control resulted in erroneous assessments. For example, farmer Dumitru Roman of Talmacel Commune, Sibiu Raion, owns 58 sheep, but was not assessed any delivery quota for 1953; however, Maria Rusu and many others of the same commune were assessed delivery quotas on larger numbers of sheep than they actually owned. There was no check on delivery of quotas. Raion agent Mugur (fnu), for example, did not care whether the peasants delivered their quotas or not. He did not punish such men as Gheorghe Fodor of Medias, who tried to avoid delivery through trickery.

Another reason for the poor showing of collection agents was the haphazard instruction given by raion instructors. Some instructors, such as the one in Rupea Raion, did not even draw up an outline of duties in collection agitation. Bureaucratism in the raion people's councils also caused shortcomings. In Agnita Raion, V. Kiss, former chairman of the executive committee, and members of the executive committee did not realize the need to stimulate the people to deliver and collect quotas.

The executive committee of the Stalin Regiune People's Council must take immediate measures to speed up the belated collection of meat and milk. The permanent control agents in the field must be convinced of the necessity to expedite and complete collections. The raion committees, in turn, must stimulate deputies and permanent committees, as well as individual peasants, to deliver their quotas. The committees must convince producers that no one has the right to word his duty as a good citizen in the delivery of quotas to the state.(49)

SURPLUS SALESBucharest Regiune

The markets of Bucharest City were supplied in general with sufficient, good vegetables. While the quantities were abundant, the quality in some instances was substandard. One such case was the Vitan distribution center of the 6 Martie Cooperative. On 6 August, this distribution center sold second-quality vegetables at first-quality prices. This could only happen through the negligence of the Aprozar (state committee for vegetable procurement and supply) and the cooperative managements. The store supervisor occasionally complained to the cooperative management about the poor quality of supplies, but the management paid no attention. This was the case at the Piata Mihail Eminescu distribution center of the Gloria Cooperative. Dumitru Marculescu, supervisor of that store, notified Alexandru Ciplea, chairman of the Gloria Cooperative, that the quality of some vegetables and fruit was below standard, but the chairman disregarded the complaint.

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The executive committees of raion people's councils have the responsibility of checking the quality of vegetables and fruit brought to the Bucharest market and of punishing those guilty of negligence. The commercial sections of the city people's councils and of the Bucharest Regiune People's Council must also exercise a strict control over quality and prices.

Some Bucharest markets are not well stocked early in the day. They only opened for business at 0700 in the morning, although the official opening hour is 0500. For example, the 30 Decembrie and Dorobanti markets received only part shipments on the morning of 6 August and the sale of vegetables did not start before 0700 hours. A similar situation arose at the Ferentari market and at the Dr. Babes distribution center of Aprozar. The opening hour must be respected and working people should not be kept waiting at market places. Executive committees of raion people's councils, deputies, women's cadres, and citizens should all contribute to the supervision of markets.(14)

The Bragadiru State Farm, Bucharest Raion, has one of the largest vegetable gardens in the outskirts of Bucharest City. The farm harvested many thousands of kilograms of vegetables in excess of plan, because it applied the briquette fertilizer method. The over-all production of vegetables was unusually abundant. For example, tomato plant yielded 8 kilograms of tomatoes, twice the quantity of former crops. Cabbage planted in fall weighed 8-11 kilograms per head, compared with former yields of 1-2 kilograms per head for spring cabbage. The average yield was 42,000 kilograms of cabbage per hectare.

The Mihalesti Section of the Bragadiru State Farm planted 63 hectares of beans. The seed beans were mixed with the type of fertilizer used to make briquettes, since briquettes could not be used in this type of planting. The resulting yield was 10,000 kilograms of beans per hectare. Two potato harvests were obtained from an area of 20 hectares. After harvesting the spring crop, the area was planted with a second crop which was sprouted in sand beds for 10 days. By 20 August, the state farm had delivered 33 carloads of string beans, 20 carloads of cucumbers, 26 carloads of cabbage, 40 carloads of tomatoes, 9 carloads of peppers, and large quantities of eggplant, potatoes, squash, etc.(21)

Individual peasants in villages and communes of Bucharest Regiune worked according to advanced methods, explained to them by technicians and MTS operators. Their harvests were rewarding and they had surpluses to sell. The local co-operatives bought the produce and the peasants received industrial goods in exchange. For example, individual peasants in Suhaia Commune, Zimnicea Raion, sold large quantities of produce to the cooperative. The sales yielded 60,000 lei, with which the peasants bought cement, lumber, roofing tile, and other materials.(23)

Florea Angheloiu of the IC Frimu Commune Cooperative, Lehliu Raion, and Gheorghinita Spans, purchasing agent for the cooperative, convinced a large number of peasants to sell their produce. In a short time, the cooperative acquired from the peasants 22,000 kilograms of wheat, 10,000 kilograms of vegetables, and 2,000 eggs. The Lapseanu Commune Cooperative, Lehliu Raion, bought important quantities of produce, including 24,315 kilograms of wheat, 11,182 kilograms of vegetables, and 1,346 eggs.(28)

The collective of Corbii-Mari Commune, Crevedia Raion, had an abundant harvest both in the fields and in the vegetable garden in 1953. Consequently, the collectivists had more produce than they needed for their own use and sold to the local cooperative 1,250 peppers, 400 kilograms of tomatoes, 400 kilograms of squash, 255 kilograms of cabbage, and other vegetables.

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Individual peasants of Corbii-Mari Commune and neighboring villages sold to cooperatives, in only 5 days, 2,707 kilograms of wheat, 200 kilograms of barley, 225 kilograms of cheese, 1,500 eggs, 3,200 liters of milk, and more than 3,300 kilograms of other vegetables.

Individual peasants of Vanatorii-Mici Commune, Crevedia Raion, sold to cooperatives, in only a few days, 4,233 kilograms of cucumbers, 234 kilograms of onions, 60 kilograms of garlic, 237 kilograms of string beans, and 60 kilograms of squash. One peasant sold in 2 days 1,200 kilograms of cucumbers and vegetables, and another peasant sold to the local cooperative, in 2 days, 1,150 kilograms of various vegetables. The peasants used the proceeds of these sales to buy goods for their families and for their homes.(1)

Individual peasants of Basesti Commune, Draganesti Raion, sold to the local cooperative, in a few days, 12 carloads of grain.(7) Individual peasants of Crampoia Commune, Draganesti Raion, sold their surplus to the local cooperative. In only a few days, the peasants sold 6,000 kilograms of wheat, 4,000 eggs, and large quantities of other produce. Many more peasants sold their surpluses in recent months and received in exchange industrial products for their homes.(50)

The management of the Radomiresti MTS, Draganesti Raion, devoted special attention to the standard of living of MTS operators. The management bought large quantities of food and vegetables for the canteen. Furthermore, the MTS harvested from its own fields 9,000 kilograms of onions, 8,000 kilograms of cabbage, and important quantities of other produce, by 20 August. The management also provided large well-aired cellars to store winter supplies. The MTS built a bakery with one oven to assure a good bread supply and bought 27 pigs for fattening.(29)

Members of the Munca Collective, Varteju Commune, Mihailesti Raion, harvested, from 36 hectares of irrigated vegetable gardens, 11,000 kilograms of tomatoes, 6,000 squash, 9,000 kilograms of cabbage, 3,000 kilograms of string beans, 12,000 kilograms of cucumbers, 15,000 bundles of garlic, 16,800 bunches of scallions, 10,000 kilograms of peas, 8,700 bunches of radishes, and other large quantities of vegetables, by 20 August. The collective sold these vegetables to the local cooperative for 50,000 lei, which will be distributed to the members of the collective. The example of the collective was followed by individual peasants, who also sold large quantities of produce.(29)

Individual peasants of Comani Commune sold their surpluses to the cooperative in order to buy other needed goods. The peasants sold more than 6,000 kilograms of wheat and received, in exchange, tin plate for roofing, cement, and other materials and merchandise. Peasants of Mihailesti and Stoicanesti communes also exchanged their surplus produce for merchandise.(8)

Individual peasants of Lunguletu Commune, Racari Raion, were the first to start digging potatoes after completion of threshing. The peasants followed the instructions of the primary party organization and harvested large areas of potatoes in a few days. The peasants delivered their quotas and sold 51 carloads of potatoes to the Aprozar center.(13)

Individual peasants of Potlogi Commune, Racari Raion, finished threshing and plowing, and proceeded to dig summer potatoes. In 3 days, the peasants delivered three carloads of potatoes to the Lunguletu and Crovu reception centers.(45) Individual peasants of Odobesti Commune, Racari Raion, harvested the entire summer potato crop in a few days and delivered their full quotas to the state.(30)

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The main preoccupation of the Brezoaiele Cooperative management was to fulfill the purchasing plan of all items. The commune primary party committee assisted fully in this effort by organizing agitation teams of one or two party members together with two members of the cooperative committee in all four sectors of the commune. Each team went from house to house to agitate among peasants. The team of Nae Dumitrescu, for example, carried on sustained agitation and convinced the peasants in the entire sector to sell their produce to the cooperative and fulfill their contracts. Some peasants delivered 100 percent of planned quantities and thousands of kilograms of potatoes more than required. The agitation resulted in completion of quotas for the second and third quarters of 1953.

For instance, in the second quarter, the plan for wheat purchases was exceeded by 10 percent, for sunflower by 500 percent, for vegetables by 5,185 kilograms, scallions by 14,245 kilograms, turnips by 4,100 bunches, and dry beans by 165 kilograms. During the second quarter, more than 30 carloads of potatoes were purchased by the cooperative. The management committee intensified work for the second quarter and purchased 28 carloads of potatoes, which was 100 percent fulfillment of contracts for Brezoaiele Commune. In July, peasants sold 17 carloads of potatoes in excess of contract agreements.

The purchasing committee expected large overfulfillments of contracts for the third quarter of 1953 and prepared stocks of industrial goods for the peasants who wanted to buy merchandise with the proceeds of their sales.(9)

Individual peasants of Baduleasa, Islaz, Seaca, Segarcea-Vale, and Uda-Clociov communes, Targu-Magurele Raion, sold their surplus produce to local cooperatives. For example, Seaca Commune sold 4,000 kilograms of wheat and large quantities of other produce.(50)

Individual peasants of communes and villages in Turnu-Magurele Raion delivered their quotas to the state and had enough produce to sell surpluses to local cooperatives. Peasants of Salcia Commune, for example, sold 40,000 kilograms of wheat in a few days and received in exchange lumber, cement, lime, roofing tile, woolen fabrics, and other goods needed for their homes. Individual peasants of Lita Commune sold 17,000 kilograms of wheat to the local cooperative. The Muncitorul Cooperative of Turnu-Magurele Town bought 63,788 kilograms of wheat from peasants in a few days. In exchange, the Muncitorul Cooperative sold to peasants from 1 July to 9 August 1953, 12 tons of roofing tile, 3 tons of construction lumber, 45,000 kilograms of cement, 50 cubic meters of other lumber, and construction materials.(7)

Village cooperative agents throughout Turnu-Magurele Raion carried on an intensive purchasing campaign among peasants to convince them to sell their produce. From 1-24 July, village cooperatives in the raion purchased from individual peasants more than 110,000 kilograms of wheat. With part of the proceeds from this sale, the peasants bought building materials for a stable. A portion of the money was contributed to the fund of the collective. In one day alone, several peasants of the collective sold 900 kilograms of wheat and received, in exchange industrial goods needed for their homes.

The Salcia Commune cooperative also had good results in convincing individual peasants to sell their produce. This cooperative bought from the peasants more than 35,175 kilograms of wheat in 25 days. Individual peasants of Lissa Commune sold 7,000 kilograms of wheat in a few days.(13)

The spring potato crop was rich in Vartoape Commune, Vartoape Raion. Individual peasants sold their surplus of potatoes and vegetables to the local cooperative. For example, individual peasant Alexandru D. Nistor sold 2,000 kilograms of potatoes and Nistor D. Dumitru sold 1,500 kilograms of potatoes.(9)

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The cooperative of Smardioasa Commune, Zimnicea Raion, organized agitation and collection work so well that it was able to purchase large quantities of produce from individual peasants. One of its most active agitators and agents brought in more than 4,000 kilograms of wheat in one single day, 27 July. The cooperative set up tents at the threshing platforms and exchanged merchandise for wheat. The agent in Smardioasa Village exchanged goods for 4,500 kilograms of wheat. (43)

Cluj Regiune

The commercial section of the Cluj Regiune People's Council devoted increasing attention to the procurement of supplies for the town of Cluj. Large quantities of vegetables were shipped daily to the warehouses of the Aprozar and Victoria cooperatives. During the last week in July and the first week in August, city markets sold 50,000 kilograms of potatoes; 61,000 kilograms of cabbage; 19,000 kilograms of onions; 22,000 kilograms of string beans; and 55,000 kilograms of other vegetables, such as peas, cucumbers, etc. The collectives of Gadalu, Alahida, Iclod, Gilau, Pata, Petresti, and Rascrucii communes supplied 18,000 kilograms of vegetables, 3,000 kilograms of flour, and 1,300 kilograms of corn meal in a few days. Prices dropped considerably on the Cluj market as a result of abundant supplies. (2)

Craiova Regiune

Individual peasants in nine communes of Novaci Raion set up a cheese and dairy collective with an inventory of some 15,000 sheep. These dairy collectives offer great advantages to peasants, because the production per sheep is 2-3 times greater than at the individual farms. The Novaci dairy collective produced large quantities of cheese, which were sold on the free market after delivery of quotas to the state. The dairy collective of Bumbesti-Piticu Commune sold 3,000 kilograms of cheese, and the collective of Baia-de-Fier Commune also sold 3,081 kilograms of cheese in a few weeks. The dairy collectives of Novaci Raion delivered 18,992 kilograms of first-quality cheese by the end of August. (40)

Oradea Regiune

The collective of Madaras Commune, Salonta Raion, has devoted special attention to gardening and animal raising. The collective has a farm of 400 hogs, 31 cows, 270 birds, and 49 beehives. It has planted 60 hectares of rice and 26 hectares of vegetable gardens. The collective sold 12,000 liters of milk and 100 kilograms of fresh cheese from its dairy farm and 1,500 eggs from its poultry farm. The collective also sold to the village cooperative 6,000 kilograms of wheat and 528 kilograms of wool. It also sent to market two carloads of cabbage, one carload of cauliflower, large quantities of tomatoes, cucumbers, squash, etc., up to 5 August 1953. The sale of vegetables alone yielded 54,000 lei and the total income of the collective was 120,000 lei in 1953. Some collectivists used their income to buy building materials. (20)

Ploesti Regiune

More than ever before, peasants of Buzau Raion sold their surplus produce to local cooperatives. In exchange, they bought textiles, industrial and construction material, cement, roofing tiles, lumber, and hardware.

The Costesti Commune Cooperative, for example, was able to overfulfill its quarterly purchasing quota by 45 percent. Three individual peasants sold to this cooperative a total of 1,856 kilograms of wheat from their surplus.

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At the Posta-Calnau Cooperative, the grain-purchasing plan was exceeded by 416 percent. A member of the cooperative sold 358 kilograms of wheat to his cooperative. Peasants of Tintesti Commune sold 4,300 kilograms of wheat in one day.(32) Individual peasant Toma Marculescu of Stalpu Commune, for example, sold 800 kilograms of wheat, Dobrita Trache sold 374 kilograms of wheat, and Toader Gheorghe sold 288 kilograms of wheat up to the middle of August. They received in exchange construction materials, cement, roofing tiles, and lumber. The Stalpu Cooperative fulfilled the grain purchasing plan 116 percent for July.

Individual peasants of Sapoca Commune sold to the local cooperative 1,450 kilograms of wheat, 120 kilograms of barley, and 4,960 kilograms of summer plums, in only one day.

Individual peasants of Merei Commune, which is largely orchard country, sold 15,441 kilograms of plums, 1,483 kilograms of apples, and 4,900 kilograms of pears to the local cooperative. The fruit purchasing plan of the Merei Commune Cooperative was fulfilled 150 percent during July.(51)

Timisoara Regiune

The collective of Otelec Commune, Timisoara Raion, had a good vegetable harvest. The collective sold from its surplus 2,000 kilograms of peas, 6,344 kilograms of cabbage, 6,278 kilograms of squash, and 55,000 kilograms of cucumbers in the first days of August.

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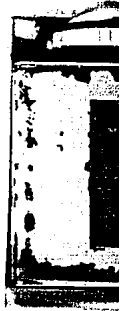
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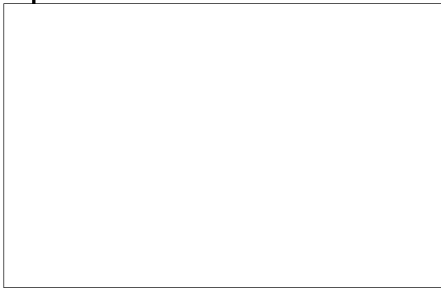
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