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FULFILLMENT OF RUMANIAN ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1950

[This report is a full translation of an article which appeared on 2 February 1951 in the Bucharest daily newspaper Viata Sindicala on fulfillment of the Rumanian 1950 annual economic plan. The 1950 plan was the second of two such annual plans which preceded Rumania's First Five-Year Plan, 1951-1955.]

The State Planning Commission of the RPR (Republica Populara Romina, Rumanian People's Republic) announced the results of the 1950 State Plan, as follows: During 1950, the RPR national economy achieved noteworthy successes in the development of industry, agriculture, transportation, and construction, as well as in the improvement of the material and cultural levels of the working class. These successes were attained through the efforts of the Rumanian workers and through the brotherly and many-sided aid of the USSR.

The development of the national economy during 1950 can be determined from the following data.

Industry

The over-all production plan for 1950 was fulfilled 104 percent. Plan fulfillment by ministries is as follows:

<u>Ministries and Their Subdivisions</u>	<u>Plan Fulfillment (%)</u>
Ministry of Electric Power	110.6
General Directorate of the Electric Power Industry	112.8
Electrical Equipment Industry	108
Ministry of Mines and Petroleum	102.6
Petroleum Industry	98.2
Methane Gas Industry	121.3
Coal Industry	96
Metallurgical Enterprises	118
Ministry of Metallurgy and Chemical Industry	110.6
General Directorate of Steel Sovrommetal	103.5
General Directorate of Machine Building and Heavy Equipment	125
General Directorate of Metallurgy Sovromtractor	110.2
General Directorate of Chemistry	131.2
General Directorate of Nonferrous Metallurgy	132.4
General Directorate of Mine Exploration, Exploitation, and Preparation	103.3
Ministry of Construction (Division of Construction Materials)	107.8
Ministry of Forestry and of the Wood and Paper Industry	129.8
	100.2
	112.8

STAT

Directorate of Wood Industry and of Finished Wood Products Industry	114.2
General Directorate of Cellulose and Paper	107
Ministry of Light Industry	101.3
Directorate of the Wool and Silk Industry	111.5
Directorate of the Cotton, Linen, and Hemp Industry	91.6
Directorate of the Knitted Goods and Ready-to-Wear Clothing Industry	104.2
S. A. Textil [not further identified]	112
Directorate of the Leather and Rubber Industry	99.4
Directorate of the Glass and Ceramics Industry	97.7
Directorate of the Toy and Paper Goods Industry	127.7
Ministry of Food Industry	90.4
Directorate of Bread Industry	124.6
Directorate of the Edible Oil Industry	88
Directorate of the Tobacco and Salt Industry	110
Meat Division	80
Directorate of the Canned Goods Industry	95
Directorate of the Milk Industry	88
Directorate of the Alcoholic and Fermented Products Industry	103.6
Directorate of the Soap Industry	111
Ministry of Communications (Industrial Production)	107.7
Ministry of Health (Industrial Production)	102.7
State Committee for the Collection of Agricultural Products (Industrial Production)	117.4
Artisan, Home [Industries?], and Invalid Cooperatives (Industrial Production)	119
Consumer Cooperatives (Industrial Production)	148.3
General Directorate of Printing, Polygraphic Industry, and of Book and Press Dissemination (Industrial Production)	109.4
Local Industry	103.5

During 1950, substantial quantities of the following products were produced above plan: methane gas, iron ore, metallurgical coke, iron, steel, drawn steel pipes, drilling derricks, mud pumps, tractors, seeders for tractors, electric motors, transformers, furniture, prefabricated homes, paper, chemical fertilizers, woolen textiles, silk textiles, rubber footwear, canned meats, macaroni products, beer, tobacco, soap, and others.

As compared to 1949, the 1950 production was as follows:

<u>Products</u>	<u>(%)</u>
Electric Power	116.5
Coal	110.2
Petroleum products	113.5
Methane gas	124.2

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<u>Products</u>	<u>(%)</u>
Iron ore	122
Pig iron	121.8
Steel	121.5
Rolled products	110.8
Traction cables	122.6
Refractory brick	117
Internal combustion motors	204.7
Metal constructions	154
Machine tools	958
Cement plants	392
Small and medium-sized bearings	3,470
Drilling derricks	133.3
Rotary tables	413
Mud pumps	600
Pump units	220.5
1,000-ton barges	300
Tractors	168.8
Tractor plows	318
Electric rotating machinery	200.4
Transformers	122.8
Electric bulbs	114.5
Cement	117.3
Lumber	122
Paper	111.7
Caustic and calcined soda	106.5
Sulfuric acid	135
Organic dyes	145.7
Chemical fertilizers	128.7
Tires	122
Furniture	158
Radios	215.8
Cotton textiles	140.2
Woolen textiles	126.6
Silk textiles	111.4
Knitted wear	159.8
Linen and hemp textiles	190.4
Leather footwear	124.8
Rubber footwear	127.8
Flour	142.3
Bread	125
Meat	109
Edible oils	129.7
Canned meats	211
Macaroni products	155.4
Milk	122.3
Cheese	158
Butter	113.2
Sugar products	127.3
Marmalade	141
Beer	114.8
Tobacco	109.4
Soap	136.2

The value of the over-all industrial production for 1950 was 137.3 percent, as compared to the value of the 1949 industrial production.

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Due to new technological processes and to technical and organizational measures, the rate of use of industrial equipment improved in 1950. Thus, improved installations and better-handled loading operations in the metallurgical industry resulted in a 15.6 percent increase in the utilization of furnace capacity, as compared to 1949. The best results were obtained at furnaces No 1 and No 2 of the Sovrommetal Works in Resita and at furnace No 1 of the Hunedoara Metallurgical Works.

The production of steel per square meter of available space of Siemens-Martin furnaces rose 10.3 percent over the 1949 production; despite this fact the 1950 plan was fulfilled only 97 percent in this respect.

The number of hours [of usage] of installed power in the electric power stations under the Ministry of Electric Power during the year was 7.8 percent over the 1950 plan. This usage is considerably higher than in 1949.

The machine-building and metal-processing industry was aided by the USSR in its efforts to replace and complete its equipment. The rate of utilization of machine tools greatly increased. The General Directorate of Machine Building and Heavy Equipment showed a 13 percent increase in the utilization of its equipment during the fourth quarter of 1950, as compared to the first quarter of the same year.

Sovromlemn achieved significant progress in the rate of usage of its frame saws, with a 110-percent fulfillment of plan.

The planned index for the use of wool-spinning machinery was surpassed by 10 percent and that of silk-spinning machinery was surpassed 5.5 percent.

The consumption of raw materials, other materials, fuel, and electric power was much lower in 1950 than in 1949, which fact resulted in substantial savings. In the chemical industry, however, a majority of the norms set for the consumption of certain raw materials were not met, and consumption of raw materials was greater than planned.

Over 100 new types of products were produced for the first time in Rumania during 1950; and mass production of many of these was started. For example, the iron and steel industry produced cooper-coated, steel-base electric wiring, 17 new types of electric wiring, and experimental laminated pipes used in the production of bearings.

The machine-building industry produced more than 35 new items, such as the following: metal-finishing machinery (including new type lathes), slotting machines, grinding machines, horizontal boring and milling machines, roller bearing machinery, mechanical hammers, and circular metal-cutting saws; industrial equipment, including cement plants, 35-atmosphere steam boilers, deep-drilling petroleum equipment, compressors, and centrifugal pumps; textile machinery, including triple carding machines and laminating machinery for cotton mills; new agricultural machinery, including combines, reaper-binders, shellers, and others; transportation equipment, including river tugboats, new-type heavy freight cars, refrigeration cars, and trolley buses.

The electrical equipment industry produced new types of electric motors for turboblowers and cement plants. The chemical industry produced new types of organic pigments, and the cellulose and paper industry produced new kinds of paper, including parchment paper used in monotype operations.

New technical ideas were adopted for the first time in 1950, and Soviet technology was applied on an increasingly wider scale. Thus, the metallurgical industry expanded its production of special steels in Siemens-Martin furnaces,

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and adopted the practice of laminating, rather than forging, the kelly used in the petroleum industry. The machine building and metal-processing industry started to apply the Soviet method for rapid cutting of metals.

The standardization of products was extended in the petroleum, metallurgical, construction materials, wood, cellulose, and paper industries. New standards have been set, control and enforcement of old standards have been intensified, and measuring and control apparatus have been increasingly used.

During 1950, the quality of the following industrial products was improved: bearings, lathes, injection pump for use in petroleum wells, special coupling, gasoline, special oils, bulbs, shoes, and clothing.

Existing technical and scientific institutes have been expanded, and research and planning activities have been improved. At the same time, 12 new departmental research and planning institutes have been established.

Production costs in Rumania's industries dropped 6 percent in 1950, as compared to 1949. Outstanding reductions in production costs were achieved by the following (in percent): General Directorate of Machine Building and Heavy Equipment, 13.8; Sovromtractor, 13.5; General Directorate of Electrical Equipment, 13.4; General Directorate of Metallurgy, 13.3; Sovrompetrol, 12.4; and Directorate of the Wood Products Industry, 10.8.

In 1950, local resources were exploited and used 506 percent, as compared to 1949. People's councils initiated new economic units and started the practice of utilizing local fuel. The number of artisan cooperatives rose from 398 in 1949 to 667 in 1950, and the number of members enrolled in artisan cooperatives rose from 42,500 to 78,700. Numerous production units were set up within artisan cooperatives, most of them in rural areas. To increase the number and variety of consumer goods on the market, numerous industrial enterprises set up special sections for the utilization of scrap materials.

#### Agriculture and Forestry

In 1950, Rumania's agriculture was characterized by an expansion of its socialist activities and by the large-scale adoption of mechanized processes and of other advanced measures.

Despite the 1950 drought, the 1950 harvest of the principal agricultural products exceeded that of 1949. Thus, as compared to 1949 grain production in 1950 was 160 percent; vegetables, 127 percent; rice, 332 percent; and cotton, 340 percent. The plan for the production of corn, sunflowers, and sugar beets was not fulfilled.

Over 2.8 million hectares were stubble-plowed in the summer of 1950. The fall seeding plan was fulfilled, and over 3.1 million hectares were planted in the fall.

State farms improved their work, and the average daily production was far greater than that of individual farmers. As compared to 1949, the average production of state farms in 1950 was as follows (in percent): cotton, 281; winter wheat, 151; spring wheat, 174; rice, 148; and sunflowers, 124.

At the end of 1950, there were more than 1,000 collective farms, to which a total of 65,800 families belonged.

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By using, on a large scale, the mechanized means placed at their disposal by the state through the MTS and by means of advanced agricultural methods, the collective farms realized large per-hectare yields. In comparison with the average [per-hectare?] production achieved by individual farmers, the average [per-hectare?] production realized by collective farms was as follows (in percent): grain, 140; corn, 240; and sunflower, 220.

Following the example of Soviet collectives, several of the Rumanian collectives set up smithies, wheelwright shops, and ropemakers' shops. In this manner, such collectives as the Ioan Corvin collective in the Constanta Regiune and the Cenadul Mare collective in the Timisoara Regiune were each able to increase their income by 2 million lei.

The number of MTS reached 138. During 1950, these stations were supplied with 2,700 tractors, 2,785 tractor plows, 679 threshers, 700 cultivators, 500 shellers, 50 reaper-binders, and 250 grain seeders.

As compared to 1949, the volume of work completed by MTS was 184 percent, but the 1950 plan for MTS was not fulfilled. As compared to 1949, the number of TOZ formed by poor and medium peasants rose to 378 percent in 1950.

The land improvement plan was fulfilled, improvements covering an area of 60,400 hectares.

To ensure the growth of animals and improve their breed, animal centers in communes were furnished with 119,000 breeding animals. In the process of improving the breed of the tsiage sheep, the achievements of 1950 exceeded these of 1949 considerably.

The number of animals held in state farms increased in 1950 over 1949 as follows (in percent): stud horses, 16.4; draft horses, 22.6; bovines, 21.7; sheep with fine and semifine wool, 30; and pigs, 48. The supply of serum and vaccines for the prevention and cure of animal diseases was 71 percent greater in 1950 than in 1949.

The afforestation plan was fulfilled 117.8 percent and the total area planted equaled more than 60,000 hectares. The 1950 plan for rejuvenating forests, for fire control, for improving waste areas, and for controlling mountain torrents was also fulfilled. Forest maintenance work was continued, and inventories of lumber available for exploitation were taken. However, the best methods of cutting and handling wood in forests were not always followed, thus making reforestation difficult. The plan for the production of related products, such as resin, etc., was surpassed by 27.9 percent in 1950.

#### Transportation and Communications

The 1950 plan for freight transportation was fulfilled 109.6 percent, and that for passenger transportation was fulfilled 122.8 percent. This represented a 19.6 percent increase in freight transportation and a 22.5 percent increase in passenger transportation, as compared to 1949.

The total volume of rail transportation in 1950 was 19.4 percent higher for freight and 21 percent higher for passengers, than in 1949. Daily carloadings also surpassed the 1950 plan.

Improvements in the quality of work, technical processes, and the planning of train traffic resulted in over-all improvements. Thus, in 1950, freight-car running time was reduced by 12.3 percent, the commercial speed of steam-powered trains rose 9.5 percent, and the commercial speed of freight trains rose 6.9 percent, as compared to 1949.

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The 1950 fuel consumption rate per ton-kilometer was 9.6 percent less than planned. The plan for reducing the average distance traveled by loaded freight cars was not fulfilled 100 percent.

The 1950 volume of motor transportation, carried out by transportation enterprises, exceeded the 1949 level 106.4 percent for freight transportation, and 42.5 for passenger transportation. The average distance traveled daily by buses and trucks was increased in 1950, and all transportation facilities were more fully utilized.

In 1950, the volume of maritime freight transportation was 32.9 percent higher than in 1949. Despite the fact that the 1950 river transport for freight was 5.3 percent higher than in 1949, and for passengers 19.8 percent higher, still the 1950 river transportation plan was not fulfilled in its entirety.

The 1950 air transport plan was fulfilled as follows: passenger transport, 4.6 percent higher than in 1949, and mail and freight transport, 26.3 percent higher.

As compared to 1949, transportation costs were reduced by 10 percent, as planned.

#### Trade

In 1950, state stores and cooperatives offered for sale goods valued at a total of 230 billion lei, as compared to 159 billion lei in 1949.

The amount of goods distributed to the urban population was 42 percent higher than in 1949, particular attention being given to workers' centers. Nevertheless, certain items are still not available as needed. Even though larger quantities of meats, milk, and dairy products were distributed in 1950 than in 1949, nevertheless the growing needs of the population were still not fully satisfied.

Bread distribution was improved, since 15 percent more bread was distributed in 1950 than in 1949, and its quality was much improved.

The [commercial] exchange between villages and cities was intensified, since the rural population was offered 53 percent more consumer goods in 1950 than in 1949. The total number of rural sales through cooperatives reached 54.5 billion lei in 1950 and the total number of purchases through the cooperatives reached 14.5 billion lei.

The volume of sales through consumer cooperatives rose by 116.5 percent in 1950, as compared to 1949. Due to a growth in the volume of consumer goods destined for rural areas, cooperatives purchased increasing amounts of agricultural products. The 1950 [purchase?] plan was surpassed by 14 percent but the variety plan was not fulfilled for certain products.

As compared to 1949, the population was offered 44 percent more macaroni products in 1950, 53 percent more sugar products, 74 percent more rice, 24 percent more cotton textiles, 82 percent more woolen textiles, 12 percent more silk textiles, and 38 percent more leather footwear.

The volume of goods dispensed through the network of public eating places of the state commercial sector rose by 240 percent in 1950, as compared to 1949.

During 1950, the network of state and cooperative stores continued to expand, increasing by 1,251 state stores and 5,530 cooperative stores. Of the latter number, 4,255 stores were in rural areas.



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### Finance

The results attained in the field of finance contributed largely to the consolidation and development of the national economy. The [planned] 1950 budget was carried out successfully, inasmuch as the state's income exceeded the planned amount. This fact made it possible for the state to meet without interruption and completely all its obligations of an economic, social-cultural, and administrative nature, and also permitted the strengthening of the country's monetary system.

The progressive improvement of financial work, increase in financial discipline, and the development of a sense of management in all state institutions, enterprises, and economic organizations, resulted in an increase in socialist accumulations and in their more proper utilization, thus contributing to a consolidation of the country's finances.

### Increased Number of Workers and Functionaries and Greater Labor Productivity

In 1950, the total number of paid personnel employed in state enterprises or institutions rose by 430,000, as compared to 1949. Of this number, 280,000 were workers.

To meet the ever-growing needs of industry, 108,500 workers raised their qualifications and 50,000 additional workers are now in the process of becoming better qualified.

Almost 60 percent of all paid employees were encouraged by the General Confederation of Labor to enter Socialist competitions. In the course of these socialist competitions, workers in all branches of the national economy have applied Soviet working methods on an increasingly wider scale.

The creative initiative of workers manifested itself through large contributions to the over-all technical development and through numerous inventions, innovations, and rationalizations.

Throughout all the branches of the national economy, work on a piece-work basis was extended, covering now 63 percent of all industry.

Due to a growth in technical processes, better utilization of equipment and time, increase in time norms, and a higher qualification of workers, labor productivity rose in 1950 above the 1949 level as follows (in percent): machine-building industry, 26; iron and steel industry, 13; petroleum industry, 14; chemical industry, 20; food industry, 18.5; and building industry, 17.

### Standard of Living and Social-Cultural Work

As a result of the growth and development of the national economy, the workers' standard of living rose 13 percent in 1950, as compared to 1949.

The average pay of industrial workers rose 11 percent in 1950, as compared to 1949. Similarly social salaries [salarial social, possibly subsidized salaries] rose appreciably over those in 1949, the expenses of the state for this purpose amounting to 45.5 billion lei, as compared to 27 billion lei in 1949. In 1950, social salaries showed a 25.6 percent increase over nominal salaries (salarial nominal).

In 1950, the State Social Insurance Organization paid out 3.4 billion lei in welfare aid payments and 7.7 billion lei in pensions. Also in 1950, 250,000 adults and children were sent to vacations, as compared to 195,000 in 1949. This represents an increase of 31 percent. New workers' homes were built, particularly in workers' centers. These covered an area of 370,000 square meters.

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In 1950, over 2 million students were enrolled in elementary, secondary, and professional schools. There were 53,800 students in higher education, which represents a 17-percent increase over 1949. Over 33,000 specialists and qualified personnel graduated from professional, secondary and technical schools, and higher institutions in 1950. Over 276,000 students received scholarships in 1950, as compared to 212,000 students in 1949, this representing a 30 percent increase. The number of students living in boarding schools and student houses was 57 percent higher than in 1949.

More than 60 million books and pamphlets were printed, 7 million of these in the languages of the minority nationalities in Rumania. The number of newspapers published reached 564 million in 1950, as compared to 510 million in 1949.

Over 1,600 cultural centers were set up in 1950 and the number of books in public libraries was increased by 1.5 million. New radio broadcasting stations were organized and 44 new radiofication centers, with a total of 16,000 loudspeakers, were set up in workers' centers.

A special studio was set up for dubbing Rumanian language in foreign-made motion pictures.

In the realm of sports, a leading winter sports center was set up at Poiana Stalin and a large indoor sports arena was constructed in Bucharest.

Over 1.6 billion lei of investment funds were spent for improvements in the field of medicine and public health, especially in workers' centers. To minimize infant mortality, 185 maternity homes and 180 special dispensaries were built. The number of beds used for maternity cases increased by 1,800. As a result, infant mortality dropped to 11 percent, as compared to 13.5 percent in 1949 and 19-20 percent in 1938. The network of antitubercular dispensaries and sanatoriums was also expanded.

Simultaneously with the improvement of medical facilities, the number of hospital beds increased by 3,400, and the number of clinics for ambulatory patients was augmented by 600.

#### Investments and Construction

The 1950 investment plan for central funds was fulfilled 105 percent. Investments reached a total of 153 billion lei, or 39 percent more than in 1949. In addition to the above, the funds of the General Confederation of Labor, State Insurance Organization, and of people's councils contributed an additional 8.4 billion lei in investments. Thus, the over-all volume of investments financed by state funds reached 161 billion lei in 1950.

These investments were used in building numerous enterprises which are to be completed during the term of the Five-Year Plan, in developing or re-equipping existing enterprises, and in completing the following new enterprises; the Ovidiu I Electric Power Station and the Craiova-Valea Electric Power Station, with a combined installed power of 11,300 kilowatts; the high-tension electric power lines from Galati to Braila and from Cluj to Cimpia Turzii; petroleum-refining installations; the gas pipeline from Saros to Chimbar; one reconstructed blast furnace and 4 new Siemens Martin furnaces; a metal-smelting and laminating plant at Cimpia Turzii; a flotation plant for nonferrous metals; a roller-bearing plant; the Rasnov Tool Factory; the Victoria Machine Tool Factory in Arad; two installations for producing electrolytic caustic soda; a phenol and synthetic resin plant; a sodium bichromate plant; a cement plant; 26,500 spindles for four spinning mills; six lumber mills; three tomato-paste factories; one fruit-processing plant; one tobacco-aging plant; three refrigeration units with a combined capacity of 2,400 tons; silos and grain warehouses with a combined capacity of 160,000 tons; a railroad line from Piatra Neamt to Pangarati; and the Argis River dam for supplying Bucharest with water.

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With the aid of Soviet equipment sent to the Danube-Black Sea Canal, the degree of mechanization of excavation work reached more than 60 percent by December 1950.

Construction work in 1950 amounted to 62 billion lei, which represented 40 percent of the total investments. The remaining 60 percent was used to pay for equipment, installations, assembly, and transportation facilities, etc.

As compared to 1949, the 1950 volume of construction amounted to 147 percent. Despite the fact that the Ministry of Construction fulfilled its 1950 building plan, and despite the fact that the volume of building done in 1950 was 60 percent greater than in 1949, still some phases of the construction plan for 1950 were not fulfilled because of delays in some actual construction.

The work of preparing building sites for construction and the work of construction planning were both carried out more successfully in 1950 than in 1949, but delays in construction planning still occurred often in 1950, so that some projects were not completed at all or were completed late. Despite these delays, the quarterly progress of the construction and investment plan for 1950 was much better than in 1949. The 1950 building costs were 12 percent lower than in 1949.

The fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1950 State Plan laid a strong foundation for the fulfillment of the State Plan for the year 1951, which is the first year of the Five-Year Plan.

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