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BULGARIA

AGRICULTURE
Delivery quotas

STANDARD OF LIVING
Prices

Official Delivery Quotas.

SOURCE ISTANBUL: Turkish emigrants from Bulgaria, arriving in Turkey

DATE OF OBSERVATION: 1951

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As the productivity of the soil is taken into account, the delivery quotas vary according to the location of the villages. In general, each decare must yield 30 kilos of wheat, 36 kilos of cotton and 25 kilos of corn. For landowners with more than 100 decares, the "nared" for each decare above 100, amounts to 100 kilos of wheat.

In the Balkan villages, the delivery quotas are somewhat lower. Each decare must yield 20 kilos of wheat, 18 kilos of cotton and 15 kilos of corn. The villages along the Turkish and Greek borders are allowed even less, the maximum "nared" for wheat required is 17 kilos.

Those who cannot deliver their quotas, must pay for the missing quantities at the rate of 20 Levass per kilo of wheat, 13 Levass per kilo of corn, 70 Levass per kilo of cotton and 25 Levass per kilo of sunflower seeds. These articles are sold "free" to the peasants through the cooperatives at the exorbitant prices of 140 Levass per kilo of wheat and 85 Levass per kilo of corn.

The owners of sheep must deliver 20 per cent of their livestock plus two kilos of wool per sheep.

40 to 50 eggs per hen must be turned in to the "nared" authorities. Eggs can be bought at 16 Leva each.

The 1951 crop was very abundant, and the peasants had no difficulties in delivering their quotas. However, in early October 1951, the government authorities decided to seize the surplus stocks of the peasants. These foodstuffs and livestock were shipped to the Soviet Union as a "gift from the Bulgarian people to their Soviet allies."

EVAL. COMMENT: Generally accurate.