

LL
Aug 9
XI - 1574 K

BULGARIA

STANDARD OF LIVING (3200)
Prices (3204)

TRADE (3300)
Prices (3307)

Contractation of AnimalsPRICES

SOURCE ATHENS: A 40-year-old repatriated Greek mason.

DATE OF OBSERVATION: May 1955.

EVALUATION COMMENT: The reported prices correspond with similar information available in the files of this office.

Bread: black	1.50 leva per kilo
pshenitchen	2.10 leva per kilo
dobrudjanski	3.00 leva per kilo
white	3.80 leva per kilo
Eggs	0.70 leva each (summer)
Eggs	1.00 leva each (winter)
Fresh butter	25.80 leva per kilo
Meat: Veal	11.20 leva per kilo
Pork	13.00 leva per kilo
Lamb (alive)	2.00 leva per kilo
	100.00 to 120.00 leva per animal
Cheese: sirene	13.00 leva per kilo
kashkaval	19.30 leva per kilo
Sugar	9.60 leva per kilo
Rice	9.00 leva per kilo

(over)

Forests

Macaroni	The owners of forests were allowed to	4.80 leva per kilo
Beans	only one day per year to fell a cubic meter	5.90 leva per kilo
Lentils	of the wood for heating had to be burnt	7.00 leva per kilo
Soap	irrespective of the owned surface of forest	1.60 to 2.40 leva per 100 grams
	was not permitted to take only one cubic meter	
	was not permitted at all.	
Salt	If the owner of a piece of woods decided	1.20 leva per kilo
Poultry: Chicken (alive)	for the	18.00 to 20.00 leva each
Turkey (alive)	to take	35.00 to 40.00 leva each
	wood. The necessary approval was sent to the Popular Communal Council.	

End

Sale and Purchase of Land

In 1951 and even in 1952 it was still possible to sell or buy a piece of land. By the end of 1952 the government cancelled this permission. Nobody was permitted to sell his property, neither to purchase an additional one. In 1953, a farmer named George COSMA sold one hectare of land to another farmer, George MOI. This fact became known to the Popular Communal Council. The council's representatives confiscated the land and the money paid for it.

The farmers have not the slightest desire of work, they are disgusted, but still they return to the fields because they have to live and support their families.

Sheep

A sheep owner had to contract the entire wool with the State cooperative. A kilogram of wool was paid 10, 25 and 18 lei according to quality. No wool was left for the farmer's use. It was contracted three months prior to the shearing of the animal. If at the time of the wool delivery there was less wool than the contracted quantity, the entire wool was confiscated without any indemnification. If there was more, the surplus was confiscated all the same. The farmer was unable to sell the wool prior to the delivery, since the shearing was done in front of two delegates, one from MOC and one from the Popular Communal Council. Usually the farmers tried to contract a higher quantity to avoid the surplus being taken away from them. If the contraction a farmer would receive 60 per cent of the value of the wool. In case of confiscation for not delivering the contracted weight of wool, he has to return the received advance.

End