

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY	Bulgaria	REPORT NO.	[REDACTED]
SUBJECT	Agricultural Cooperative in Troyanovo Village, Burgas District	DATE DISTR.	27 February 1953
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1. Two major drives to persuade farmers in the vicinity of Troyanovo village (N 42-34, E 27-09) to join the agricultural cooperative were made after 1944. These were made in 1947 and 1950 respectively and each drive was accompanied by the levying of additional taxes on the independent farmers. Those who were in this way forced to join the cooperative had already surrendered their crops to the State and were therefore unable to furnish their share of seed for the following year. For this reason, they became immediately indebted to the cooperative, and poor crops and the small size of crop allotments has made it impossible for them to pay off their debts.
2. At the end of 1951, all but 50 or 60 of the 600 families in Troyanovo had joined the cooperative. The independent farmers still own 375 to 500 acres after having been obliged to turn over 750 to 1,000 acres to the State because they had been unable to pay their taxes. This forfeited land is now cultivated by the State farm of Kamenovo village, which is near Troyanovo, and is administered by the TPS (Trudovo Posemlena Sobstvenost; Land Development Administration) Commission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
3. The cooperative owns approximately 8,000 acres (32,000 decares) of farm land and about 40 acres of vineyards. The cooperative and the village were completely electrified in 1950. The cooperative has its own repair shop and a small flour mill; it owns a tractor, a threshing machine, a binder, and a drill. Additional equipment, including teams of horses, is rented from the Kamenovo machinery pool. The rental is usually paid in cash rather than with a share of the crop quota which would be 20 to 25 kilos for every decare sown, cultivated, and harvested.
4. The cooperative also owns 230 horses, 60 oxen, approximately 5,000 sheep, 1,000 chickens, and 220 pigs.

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5. Production in 1951 was as follows:

Wheat - 2,000,000 kilos
 Rye - 300,000 kilos
 Barley - 600,000 kilos
 Oats - 250,000 kilos
 Sunflower seeds - 450,000 kilos
 Maize - 100,000 kilos
 Tare - 45,000 kilos
 Cotton - 3,000 kilos
 Vegetables - Amount unknown, sold for 4,000,000 leva (old currency)

6. The State's share of the 1951 production per decare of land is listed below, as well as the share for each cooperative member per work day:

<u>State Quota per Decare</u>	<u>Member's Share per Work Day</u>
Wheat - 38 kilos	Wheat - 3.7 kilos
Rye - 26 kilos	Rye - 400 grams
Barley - 13 kilos	Barley - 400 grams
Oats - 6 kilos	Sunflower seed - 800 grams
Sunflower seed - 30 kilos	Wool - 7 grams
Maize - 40 kilos	Milk - 200 grams
Tare - 30 kilos	Money - 100 levas
Cotton - Total production	

7. Besides the crop quotas, any seed borrowed from the State is repaid at the end of the season. Seed for the following year is taken out; then 10 percent of the remainder is allocated to special funds of the cooperative before the members' shares are calculated according to the number of days each worked. The crop quota set aside for special funds is sold and the money is divided as follows:

- a. Surplus fund, 62 percent;
- b. National emergencies, 20 percent; and
- c. Cultural and social expenses, 18 percent.

8. Until 1949, 35 percent of the net production (i.e., after State crop quotas, seed quotas, and the special funds shares have been deducted) was allocated to those who had turned their land over to the cooperative, prorated according to the amount of land contributed. The other 65 percent was then divided among all members according to their working days. Former land owners are now given credit for additional working days, but under this system they do not gain as much as they did under the original plan. The present scale is as follows:

- a. One decare of 1st quality (extra good) land - 2 working days;
- b. One decare of 1st quality (good) land - 1.8 working days;
- c. One decare of 2nd quality land - 1.6 working days; and
- d. One decare of 3rd quality land - 1.2 working days.

9. Working days are computed according to various norms, depending upon the type of work done. A man who tills three decarees of land with a team of oxen, or 3.5 decarees with a team of horses, is credited with 1.2 working days. Some types of labor require 10

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hours work for one working day. The largest number of working day credits possible to earn during a year is 300. Members who fail to report for work without a good reason are severely penalized.

10. The crop plan for 1952 is listed below; the "expected" production figures are not known:

Wheat	-	11,500	decares
Rye	-	1,500	decares
Barley	-	3,000	decares
Oats	-	3,000	decares
Sunflower seed	-	5,000	decares
Maize	-	3,000	decares
Tare	-	1,500	decares
Hemp	-	100	decares
Vegetables	-	400	decares
Cotton	-	1,500	decares
Beets (for animals)	-	100	decares

11. Although in the past, a certain amount of land was left fallow each year, all land owned by the cooperative is now cultivated intensely each year.

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1. [REDACTED] Comment: Possibly Kameno village (N 42-34, E 27-19) is meant.

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