

## THE INTERWAR AGRICULTURE: IDEAL OR TRAP

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### Abstract

This paper intends to reveal considerable historic realities regarding the Romanian agriculture, which may be considered the main reasons of the failure of implementing efficient strategies after the year of 1989. The well-known sayings “Romania, the granary of Europe”, “The strong interwar Romanian Leu” and “Romania – peony of the interwar period” are analyzed based on statistic data with the aim to divulge the truth about the Romanian agriculture in the interwar period. Results indicate that the import of cereals (not wheat) in Europe was on average 5% from Romania, which is an insignificant percentage for the consumption balance of the European continent. Moreover, two periods of time are considered to compare the Romanian agriculture before and after 1989. The unstructured agriculture, the exaggerated fragmentation of the agriculture land and the use of subsistence agriculture on many agricultural surfaces of the country lead Romania to be declassified in the world hierarchy of the average cereal production, from position number 8 occupied before 1989 to position number 14 in the hierarchy of the analyzed countries and regions for the period 1990-2007.

**Key words:** interwar, agriculture, Romania

Sustainable agriculture is, more than anything, a concept that defines this work as being efficient from an economic point of view, balanced from a social point of view and harmonic as an ecosystem. Passing from concept to reality has as basis the development of a strategy that envisions, as a rule, the medium and long term horizons. To operate as an intermediate in transforming the concept into reality, the strategy should be based on objective evaluation of historic realities that define Romanian agriculture particularities. Distortions of historic realities imply failures to implement the developed strategies, as it has happened, unfortunately during the entire evolution of the Romanian agriculture after the year of 1989.

### MATERIAL AND METHOD

Sources of information are represented by statistical data gathered from the Romanian Statistic Yearbook 1904, 1908, 1939/1940, and several bibliographic and webographic sources. Methods to analyze data include absolute measures, such as absolute indicators and absolute differences, and relative measures, among which indices and rhythms are mainly used.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Confusion and inefficiency are the worst consequences of the truncated approaches of historic realities. This is one of the reasons why most Romanians expressed enthusiasm, followed

by confusion and even grief. More often may hear the question: “why not understanding what is happening to us?”. In our opinion, the main reason is the incomplete evaluation and presentation of the historic evolution of Romania, of the economic situation over the last centuries. For several reasons as naivety, lack of information, partisanship and other, the historic reality of the interwar Romanian economy was brought into the attention of young generations under a fabulous aureole.

Typical are, in this sense, some slogans frequently used in the mass-media, such as: “Romania, the granary of Europe”; “The strong Romanian Leu”; “Romania – peony of the interwar period”.

#### **Romania, the granary of Europe???**

The statement that Romania was the granary of Europe it is not only false, but the belief of such idea is at least confusing. The failure of development strategies in agriculture is explained, in a great measure using glorious terms of the interwar agriculture. In fact, the interwar agriculture of Romania was subsistence agriculture, with typical feudal characteristics, inefficient, with an impressive number of owners of small households, incapable to assure at least the own-consumption needs, reality that was brought to light only at the time when Law 18/1991 was applied in practice.

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The direct correlation “**many peasants ⇒ a lot of poverty**” is well known and proved in time and space. Politicians should know that, right after the Second World War, the percentage of population involved in agriculture was approximately 80% (79.8%) and the polarization of land properties had feudal characteristics. In fact, the entire society was characterized through a severe polarization of South-American type (10% of population had more than 90% of the society’s returns).

The agriculture was fragmentized and very weak equipped, with a structure almost exclusively of cereals. It is eloquent to mention that, in the interwar period, the technical equipment and working animals in the peasant households was more than modest. In 1935, the statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture and Royal Domains illustrate that 36.9% of peasant households had none working animals. Table 1 presents the structure of agricultural households after the number of animals.

Table 1  
**Structure of agricultural households after the number of working animals**

Number of animals	% of total household
0	36.9
1	10.9
2	40.6
3-5	10.2
> 5	1.4
Total	100.0

Source: Statistic Yearbook of Romania, 1939/1940

As regard to the agriculture inventory, from the census conducted by the students’ royal teams, indicate that a plough corresponded to 2.1 households or 7.2 hectares, a seeder to 75.2 households or 252.1 hectares, a thresher to 117.2 households or 329.9 hectares cultivated with cereals.

The crop production indicates a predominant cereal structure, a typical characteristic for all less developed regions and countries worldwide (table 2 and fig. 1).

A structure that reflects modern characteristics and elements may be observed in Bucovina during the interwar, as well as after the Second World War, starting from the 7th decade. However, it should be mentioned that, the agriculture from Bucovina occupied a very small percentage of the whole Romanian agriculture in that period of time.

Same characteristics of a less consolidated agriculture are emphasized by the average crop production by hectare, small and very small as regard to the West European efficiencies, obtained during the 20th century (table 3 and fig. 2).

Table 2  
**Structure of production by groups of crops**

Specification	Cereals	Food plants	Technical plants	Cultivated hayfield
Old Kingdom (1921-1937)	88.66	2.74	1.63	4.64
Transylvania (1921-1937)	76.99	4.19	1.75	7.47
Bessarabia (1921-1937)	88.04	2.82	5.98	2.17
Bucovina (1921-1937)	63.08	17.18	3.25	11.99
Romania (1950-1997)	68.78	7.04	11.94	12.24

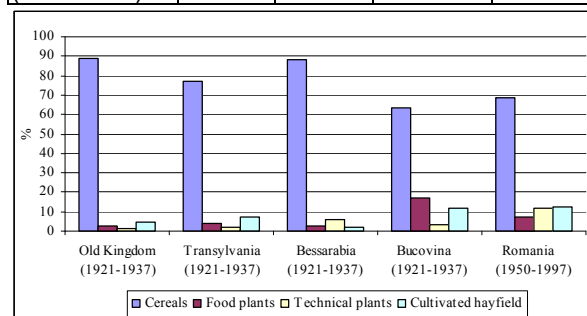


Figura1 Structure of crop production by groups of crops

Table 3  
**Average production for the main cereal crops**

Specification	Wheat	Maize	Barley + Two-row barley	Oat
Old Kingdom (1901-1915)	1168.0	1118.7	972.0	868.7
Old Kingdom (1921-1937)	948.8	1029.4	852.9	813.5
Transylvania (1921-1937)	1142.9	1236.5	1029.4	1051.2
Bessarabia (1921-1937)	743.5	988.8	724.7	691.2
Bucovina (1921-1937)	1022.9	1114.1	1056.5	882.4
Romania (1950-1960)	1007.5	1142.0	1066	798.5
Romania (1961-1989)	2255.5	2707.2	2610.1	1124.6
Romania (1990-2007)	2561.4	3105.5	2554.4	1544.6

Source: Statistic Yearbook of Romania 1939/1940 and 2008

Significant is the fact that the average productivities for cereal crops in the Old Kingdom are sensitively greater for the period 1901-1915 than in the interwar period. This result is certainly because of the consequences of the agrarian reform from 1921, which supposed assigning land without working means necessary for an efficient agriculture.

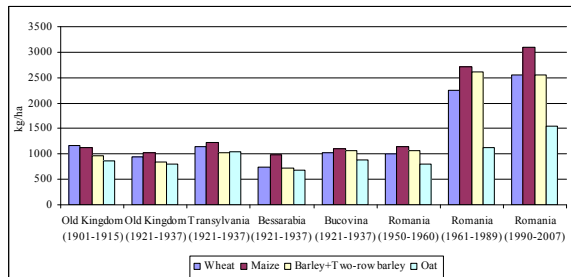


Figura 2 Dynamic of average cereal production in Romania

It is also remarkable the increase of the average productivities in the period after the Second World War, the increases being very significant after 1970, period in which a consolidation of the technical-material base in agriculture was accomplished.

The fragmentation of the land properties and the lack of minimum necessary technical equipment have lead to results more than modest in the case of most crops. It is important to mention that Romania obtained an average cereal production of only 947kg/ha during the interwar period. It is true that, in the interwar period, Romania has exported, on average, approximately 2 millions tones of cereals (not only wheat). However, some remarks should be mentioned: Firstly, wheat represented about 15% of the 2 millions tones cereals, the main percentage being in the case of maize and barley, which was mainly used in the alcohol factories; Then, export was not the result of a surplus of the consumption balance, but on the contrary, the average optimal bread consumption would have required an import of about 1 million tone wheat for the whole country population (tab.4); The import of cereals (not wheat) in Europe was on average 5% from Romania, which is insignificant for the consumption balance of the European continent.

Table 4  
Disposable wheat per person and groups of agricultural exploitation size (average for the period 1921-1937)

Exploitations by groups of sizes (ha)	Agriculture population		Disposable food per person (kg)
	No. of persons	%	
0-1	2625757	18.60	9
1-3	4729186	33.50	33
3-5	3218670	22.80	58
5-10	2414002	17.10	118
10-20	776433	5.50	221
20-50	239989	1.70	465
50-100	56468	0.40	1127
100-500	42351	0.30	3562
> 500	14117	0.10	17262
Total	14116973	100.00	81

It is known that Romanians, and especially peasants, were used to eat polenta and maize in the interwar period, however not as sufficient as

needed. It is ridiculous to pretend that such a nation of polenta eaters was the granary of Europe. Approximately 92% of country population had less than 120 kg wheat for bread (table 4) (Merce E., 2002).

If all these realities would have been considered, the Land Fund Law certainly would have had a more balanced form and would not have lead to a blind road, on which we have stepped in and many decades of hunting are needed to step out. Statistical data would have indicated sufficient convincing arguments for wiser options that would have saved us from the irrational effort of starting over all the time.

In the context of such endemic poverty, Romania has exported a great part of its cereal production, through the owners of the large properties. In the social context, specific for the interwar period, the export of cereals was a negative social phenomenon. It is peculiar that this slogan is still on among Romanians, although its inaccuracy might be observed by anyone who is interested in consulting statistical data of that period of time. We are glad to notice that there still are intellectuals interested in revealing realities sustained by the power of the numbers. Thus, a strong opinion is the following:

“As it is the case of any legend, the author of “Romania - the granary of Europe” and the time of its appearance is unknown. However, it existed, exists, nourished by the mystical vision of those who believe in it or by those who are interested, without any argument in the historical reality (www.lovendal.net).

Researching the mass-media, it has been found that it appears since 1861, during Al. I. Cuza period, in the journals Economic Annals. In an article, where are presented the richest goods of the country (without being named), it is affirmed that Romania is the “granary of Europe”. This expression continued to be used until the First World War and until that time, the owners were pleading for keeping the large land properties, the large agricultural exploitations, which made Romania to be the granary of Europe, as they stated.

However, how many people from our country know the situation of the Romanian agriculture from 100 or 50 years ago? In that period as well, the political or administrative authority of those who claimed that Romania is the granary of Europe gave credibility to this statement; and now, every Romanian regrets the glorious past of the country, that was used to feed Europe. Sometimes, the statement “Romania, the granary of Europe” is brought as an argument to justify the low efficiency of the current agricultural

exploitations, which is the result of the consequence of the Law Land by closing down the agricultural production cooperatives and by giving back the land to peasants.

In the years 1860, according to a European statistical comparative analysis, published in Lemberg, in 1865, the cereal production in Romania was 115 million French francs, and the export of cereals, which represented 31% of the production, was 36 francs. In the same period, European exporting countries were selling abroad – in general, within the continent – cereals valued at 573 million francs. Thus, the export (of Romania) was 6.2% of the total export of European countries. Moreover, another category of European countries were importing cereals for 811 million francs. Romania was covering 4.4% from the general import of Europe.

In 1860-1915, the Romanian agriculture has registered considerable growth. Our country covered 8.7% from the 33.2 million tones of cereals imported by Europe. Even that, with 5% of the continent cereal production, 13.4% of its export, 8.7% covering the import and only 4.7% of the total continent consumption, Romania may not be considered „the granary of Europe” neither before the First World War.

Let's see now, which was the position of Romania in the production, export and import of Europe in the last part of the interwar period. Romania registered 3.9% of the continent import and 14.7% in its export. In the same period, the European consumption represented 157.1 million tones, and Romania 10.3 million tones, respectively 6.6% of the continent consumption.

The above statistical data demonstrate without doubt that in the whole modern period of Romania, although our country had an agrarian economic structure or preponderant agrarian, with one of the highest percentage in Europe – 80-90% from the total arable land was cultivated with cereals – had no capacity to offer a large quantity of cereals to Europe, in order to be considered the main or one of the main sources for the continent. Statistical data indicate that due to its natural resources – surface and population -, as well as due to the manual process of production with low productivities, Romania was not able to be a priority source to supply cereals for Europe (wheat even more n.n.), or as the legend flowed – “the granary of Europe” (www.lovendal.net).

### **The „strong” interwar Romanian Leu !!!**

*The „strong” interwar Romanian Leu* is a real but confusing assessment, because of the extrapolations made by the majority of population as regard to the economic and social life of that

period. The Romanian Leu was indeed strong in the interwar period. However, answers to at least some questions should be brought into the attention to avoid any traps: *Why was the Romanian Leu strong in the interwar period? Was the interwar Romanian economy growing, modern and “strong” as the Romanian Leu? What was the social-economic situation of the country?*

Firstly, it should be mentioned that, in the interwar, the percentage of workers was very low in Romania, of 6.62% (table 5).

Table 5

**Percentage of workers in 1930**

Total population	State employees	Workers from industrial and commercial enterprises	Total workers
18057028	248021	947739	1195760
100.00%	1.37%	5.25%	6.62%

Source: Statistic Yearbook of Romania, 1939/1940

A simple analysis of the social structure of Romania in the interwar period brings important information about the nature of the Romanian Leu, the governmental issues and the image of the country beyond frontiers. Thus, 80% were peasants that did not requested any salary, neither children allowance nor maternity leave, although women gave birth to 6, 8 or 10 children. They were happy if tax collectors were not stepping their land to take from the small quantities of goods they had, “debt” that they needed to pay anyway. It is obvious that peasants of that time had no money. They used to barter; eggs for salt and eggs for lamp oil.

From the rest of 20% of the population, children and old people represented more than 10%. The other 10% was represented by owners (3.4%) and employees (6.6%).

The country image was favorable outside the frontiers because only the influential persons (5%) had contact to homologous persons from several countries. The majority of population, being poor, uneducated and “mute”, was trapped within the village frontiers. They pretended to be outside the country when passing the village frontiers. In such circumstances, the governance of the country had no major pressures; demands from the majority of the population were practically inexistent. Today, we have a social country, with workers, fake employees, retired and dependably people; and the majority belongs to the poorest social class which started to populate Europe, carrying with them the difficulties of the Romanian society.

The monetary mass was extremely reduced as regard to the percentage of workers in the interwar period. Moreover, and rather critical, its support was done through massive export of raw materials and agricultural products with very small incorporated intelligence (table 6 and fig. 3-4).

Table 6  
Structure of export in Romania in the interwar period %

Category of exports	Period	
	1923-1925	1936-1939
Oil products	15.0	41.7
Agricultural products	59.6	43.0
Wood, timber	16.0	9.3
Other manufactured	9.4	6.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

Source: *Scurtă istorie a Românilor*, 1977

The whole framework shows an economy based, almost exclusively, on exploiting raw materials, which are the main pillars of the national currency and which confirms a backward economy.

The ratio of one tone exported to one tone of imported goods (table 7) is extremely convincing, as regard to the social-economic meanings of the interwar "strong" Leu. For instance, in 1929, Romania exported 6.56 tones for 1 tone imported.

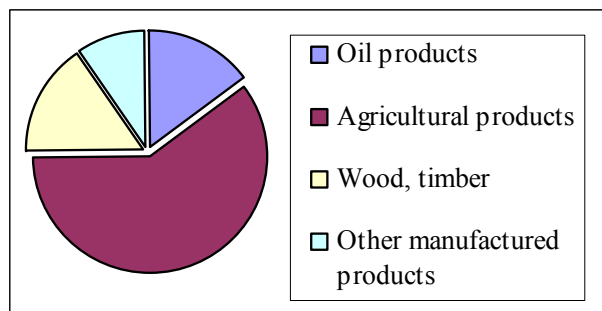


Figura 3 Structure of export in 1923-1925

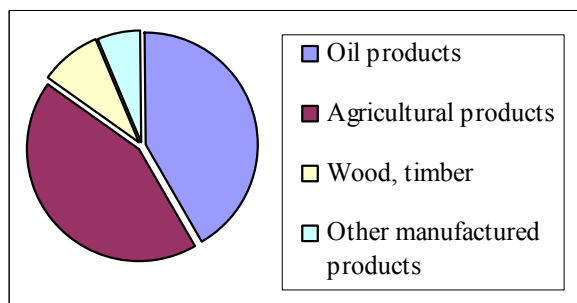


Figura 4 Structure of export in 1936-1939

The import/export ratio of the value of one tone of goods indicates the substantial economic gap in Romania compared to its commercial partners from the interwar period (Constantin C. et al., 1977).

Table 7  
Average value of one tone of goods

Year	RON/t		Import/export ratio
	Export	Import	
1929	4099	26889	1/6.56
1934	1542	20786	1/13.48
1938	2906	22859	1/7.87

Source: *Scurtă istorie a Românilor*, 1977

## Romania "peony" of interwar period

The disparity between the "strong" Leu and the social-economic situation of the country, respectively the paradoxical character of this slogan, is strongly supported by other statistical data as well, among which education level and road system should be mentioned. Education level reflects a large percentage of uneducated (42.69%) and poor educated (primary or extraschool education) people (49.19%) (table 8).

Table 8  
Education level of people, 29 December 1930

Education level	Number of people	%
Illiterate	6200568	42.69
Primary school; extraschool	7144341	49.19
Secondary and vocational	972160	6.69
University and superior school	133682	0.92
Undeclared	74127	0.51
Total population over 7 years	14524878	100.00

Source: *Statistic Yearbook of Romania*, 1939/1940

In Romania, the situation of the road system is the same as when efforts started to be directed towards a developed and modern economy and infrastructure (table 9).

Table 9  
General situation of roads during 1924-1939

Year	Modern roads		Gravel roads		Embankment		Natural roads	
	Km	%	Km	%	Km	%	Km	%
1924	0	0	47713.0	59.07	8230.2	10.19	24835.3	30.74
1925	0	0	51006.1	57.49	8595.5	9.69	29122.4	32.82
1927	0	0	55310.5	53.14	9187.2	8.83	39578.1	38.03
1928	0	0	58998.9	55.61	9417.7	8.88	37667.4	35.51
1929	0	0	58673.7	55.06	9513.6	8.93	38370.8	36.01
1930	0	0	56645.0	53.39	9338.5	8.80	40119.4	37.81
1934	0	0	54356.0	52.66	6922.1	6.71	41943.9	40.63
1935	0	0	53747.0	49.62	7716.8	7.12	46851.6	43.25
1936	0	0	53799.1	49.68	7563.4	6.98	46928.7	42.75
1939 *	1791.2	2.12	42354.5	50.10	4249.7	5.03	36146.4	42.75

\*) The situation of roads are missing for Olt and Dunarea de Jos at county and village level

Source: *Statistic Yearbook of Romania*, 1939/1940

It may be observed the almost total absence of modern roads (2.12%, only in 1939). Gravel roads are represented by more than 50%, embankments and natural roads about 50%.

The normal conclusion that may be drawn is that a "strong" (heavy) monetary unit may be the result of a developed economy, modern, growing, supported by goods with high degree of manufacturing. Unfortunately, this is not the case of the "strong" Leu in the interwar economy, which has been exclusively supported by the export of raw materials and of which only a part of Romanian population has benefited (about 10%).

The general framework of the main statistic indicators confirms that the Romanian economy, in the interwar period, was in a starting process, with large gaps as compared to the developed countries. In this regard, the political personality Constantin Argetoianu has made a conclusive assessment in his journal notes, on his return from Germany in March 1938:

“Only black thoughts have overwhelmed me over the last two days on my return home. Oh, the wake up yesterday in Cernauti! A scabby train station with barked plaster, dust everywhere, disorder and noise. Bare-footed gipsy boys, dirty and ragged were yelling newspapers for sale; others, nasty sellers as the gipsy boys were yelling lemonade, milk, oranges or doughnuts for sale and I was asking myself who could be the wild person to eat that dirty food. Brakemen, clerks, dirty, patched and unclean police men, were to be seen at distance and from time to time a woman’s weep in that noise, looking for a child, porter or a lost dog. An absolutely disgusting show! And it was the same all the way to Bucharest. And the houses, crooked mud houses, sloping, deteriorated, with holes instead of windows, encircled by scrap, surrounded by all possible grime – on both sides of the railway! And the roads, real flow of swamps with holes, sliding slopes with prehistorically carts pulled by oxen as in Africa! Even the rudimentary Galicia seemed to be more civilized than our wild country” (Argetoianu C, 1938).

#### The Romanian agriculture during 1961-1989

Average productivities of the cereal production worldwide and for some groups of representative countries, confirm the fact that a parallelism may be observed in their evolution, with tendencies to conserve or increase the historical gaps. Some facts are extremely relevant. Hence, the most spectacular increases of the average productivities have registered in the European developed countries and – as a paradox – in the former communist countries, while in the countries from South America and Africa the increases were below the world average.

The tendency to conserve and accentuate the gaps is clearly expressed numerically by the comparative analysis of the average production, the absolute increase registered for the average production, the annual average rhythm and the absolute increase for one percentage increase of the average production. All these indicators confirm the fact that the most important factor in the evolution of the average productions is represented by the historic component and the position occupied in the world economic stratification (table 10).

Table 10  
**Hierarchy of several countries and geographic areas, according to indicators that characterize the dynamic of the average cereal production per hectare (for the period 1961-1989)**

Average production (kg/ha)			Average increase (kg/ha)		
1	United Kingdom	4449	1	France	137
2	France	4205	2	Hungary	129
3	Hungary	3727	3	Greece	98
4	Czechoslovakia	3493	4	United Kingdom	96
5	Bulgaria	3274	5	Bulgaria	95
6	Northern America	3273	6	Czechoslovakia	91
7	Greece	2506	7	Northern	60
8	ROMANIA	2495	8	ROMANIA	55
9	Poland	2405	9	Asia	53
10	Europe	2050	10	Poland	51
11	World	1996	11	Europe	50
12	Asia	1897	12	World	46
13	South America	1678	13	Portugal	44
14	Turkey	1593	14	Turkey	27
15	Oceania	1347	15	South America	27
16	Portugal	1164	16	Oceania	21
17	Africa	1015	17	Africa	15

Table 10 (continued)

Average rhythm (%)			Increase per 1% rhythm (kg/%)		
1	Greece	4,01	1	United Kingdom	43,84
2	Portugal	3,88	2	France	41,52
3	Hungary	3,52	3	Hungary	36,65
4	France	3,30	4	Czechoslovakia	34,47
5	Bulgaria	2,93	5	North America	32,43
6	Asia	2,81	6	Bulgaria	32,42
7	Czechoslovakia	2,64	7	ROMANIA	24,77
8	Europe	2,47	8	Greece	24,44
9	World	2,31	9	Poland	23,61
10	ROMANIA	2,22	10	Europe	20,24
11	United Kingdom	2,19	11	World	19,91
12	Poland	2,16	12	Asia	18,86
13	North America	1,85	13	South America	16,46
14	Turkey	1,69	14	Turkey	15,98
15	South America	1,64	15	Oceania	13,21
16	Oceania	1,59	16	Portugal	11,34
17	Africa	1,50	17	Africa	10,00

Source: FAOSTAT | © FAO Statistics Division 2009 | 30 November 2009 (for the period 1961-1989)

#### The Romanian agriculture during 1990-2007

The evolution of the average cereal production for the period 1990-2007 emphasizes the same stratification of the analyzed countries (table 3). However, it should be noticed that the former communist countries have been reclassified based on the manner they have conserved or not the agrarian structures before 1989. Thus, it is typical the case of Czech Republic and Slovakia which, based on a modern legislation, have conserved the large size agrarian structures. These two countries are in the top of the hierarchy in the case of cereal production, fact confirmed by the whole system of calculated indicators (table 11).



Table 11

**Hierarchy of several countries and geographic areas, according to indicators that characterize the dynamic of the average cereal production per hectare (for the period 1990-2007)**

Average production (kg/ha)			Average increase (kg/ha)		
1	France	6817	1	Czech Republic	323
2	United Kingdom	6791	2	Slovakia	254
3	North America	4942	3	South America	118
4	Hungary	4407	4	North America	113
5	Czech Republic	4302	5	Portugal	108
6	Slovakia	3937	6	Greece	58
7	Greece	3764	7	Asia	49
8	Europe	3189	8	World	42
9	Asia	3092	9	France	31
10	World	3018	10	Europe	31
11	Bulgaria	2991	11	United Kingdom	31
12	Poland	2962	12	Hungary	17
13	South America	2888	13	Turkey	11
14	ROMANIA	2796	14	Africa	10
15	Portugal	2526	15	Poland	-2
16	Turkey	2253	16	Oceania	-36
17	Oceania	1810	17	ROMANIA	-91
18	Africa	1257	18	Bulgaria	-124

Table 11 (continued)

Average rhythm (%)			Increase per 1 % rhythm (kg/%)		
1	Portugal	3.85	1	Czech Republic	384,49
2	South America	3.68	2	Slovakia	273,48
3	North America	2.04	3	U.K.	77,23
4	Asia	1.40	4	France	77,15
5	Greece	1.37	5	North America	55,44
6	World	1.23	6	Hungary	49,05
7	Slovakia	0.93	7	Greece	42,49
8	Europe	0.86	8	Europe	36,21
9	Czech Republic	0.84	9	Asia	34,67
10	Africa	0.68	10	World	33,87
11	Turkey	0.44	11	South America	32,11
12	France	0.40	12	Portugal	28,02
13	U.K.	0.40	13	Turkey	25,35
14	Hungary	0.35	14	Africa	14,25
15	Poland	-0.07	15	Oceania	-20,94
16	Oceania	-1.73	16	ROMANIA	-32,45
17	ROMANIA	-2.81	17	Poland	-32,57
18	Bulgaria	-3.60	18	Bulgaria	-34,54

Source: FAOSTAT | © FAO Statistics Division 2009 | 30 November 2009 (for the period 1990-2007)

After 1961, Romania has registered a significant increase as regard to the average production per hectare. This is mainly the result of the organizational framework favorable for using mechanized technique and promoting some modern technologies for production. Romania has started to use a relatively modern technique and a substantial production of chemicals and specific fertilizers necessary to prevent diseases and pests.

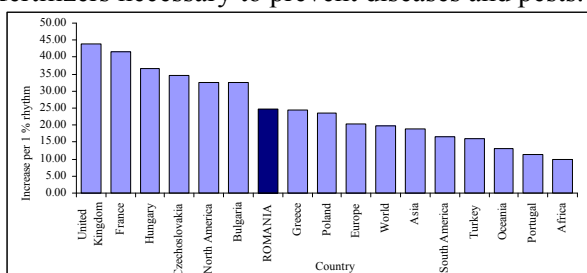


Figure 5 Hierarchy after the increase per 1% rhythm for the period 1961-1989

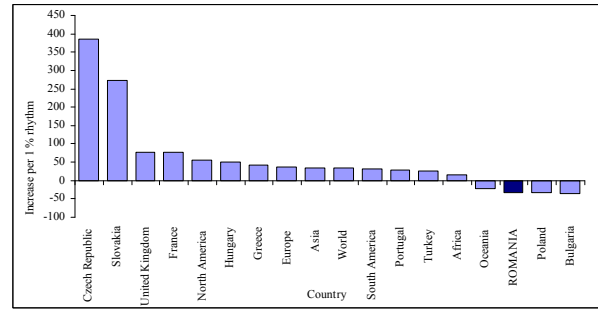


Figure 6 Hierarchy after the increase per 1% rhythm for the period 1990-2007

After 1990, a sensitive increase of the average cereal production is observed, but the rhythms of increases are way below those registered in the traditional developed countries and in other geographic area worldwide. As a result, Romania is declassified in the world hierarchy of the average cereal production, from position number 8 occupied before 1989 to position 14 in the hierarchy of the analyzed countries and regions. The main reason is the unstructured agriculture, the exaggerated fragmentation of the agriculture land and the use of subsistence agriculture on many agricultural surfaces of the country.

## CONCLUSIONS

After 1989, Romania has made the biggest mistake to idealize the interwar period and to destroy everything has been done in the proximate vicinity.

A fundamental reality was omitted, that all our downs come from the ancient and millenary harmful social structure, of type 10 to 90. We had 10% slave-owners and 90% slaves. We had 10% boyars and 90% "mob". As activists had their own "spy", slave-owners had their own guards. The "mob" was in a continuous suffering. This explains our relatively calm reactions to any new suffering.

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