

VALAHIA UNIVERSITY, TÂRGOVIȘTE

DOCTORAL THESIS

The evolution of territorial and economic
administrative of County of Arges in the 19th-20th
centuries

DOCTORAL,

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SUMMARY

Administrative territorial and economic evolution of the Argeş County in the 19th-20th centuries

The research of the national economy history represents a major topic in the national historiography, since without error we can consider that alongside the political and cultural sphere (in particular educational system), economic activities, constitutes the backbone of a company ". The importance of the economy is reflected in the claim of the businessman american ironmaster Andrew Carnegie, "Wealth in surplus represents a sacred found, which holder undertakes to administer along his life, for the good of the community "

The purpose of the research. From this perspective, but also due to the fact that at this moment there is not a special work devoted to the subject, studying economic history of the Argeş County has an atom acquires. Scientific and journalistic concerns were groundless, but the approach was made fragmentary, focusing on the evolution of economic life on the level of cities and municipalities, less on analysis at the level of the whole County.

The structure of this paper. This doctoral thesis is structured in three chapters, each of them displaying their different historical stages in the dynamic economy in Argeş County. **Chapter I** is devoted to the analysis of the economic realities of the Argeş County during the period of the middle ages (16th century) until the establishment of the Communist regime in the year 1947. Among the topics including: monastic in Wallachia and the historic territory of the Arges County ; the expansion and evolution of the Argeş domain in the XVIII-XIX centuries; administrative and economic evolution of the Argeş County between 18TH-19th centuries; the economic history sequences of Argeş County from 1918 until the establishment of the regime Communist

Chapter II of the business product of scientific research from the period of doctoral studies aimed on restoring the economic life of the Argeş County during the period of the Communist Government (1947-1989), in general terms, the issue achieved being: the period of socialist system and its influence on agriculture in the Arges region; industrial activities in the area of the Argeş County during the Communist era; the period of socialist system and its influence on agriculture in

the region; industrial activities in the area during the Communist era; highlights of the nationalization process industry in the post-war period; the establishment and the activity of the car factory, ARO Campulung Muşcel "; creation and production of the Automobile Factory Piteşti

Chapter III is entitled, "Administrative and economical realities of the Argeş County in the period post-December and so far ". Subthemes treated during this segment of the work are as follows: Argeş Economy. From a centralized economic model to the free economy model; Issues concerning the activity of the new economical actors; The share in the national economy of the Argeş economy during 2015-2016

In the following we will capture the progress of the investigations on the subject in literature through local and national papers, analysis, studies, papers and volumes of documents, of which contents were critical valued in the PhD.

The proper reconstitution of the economical life in the feudal period of the the Argeş County, prewar and between World War I and II were used the studies and the volumes of the following authors: Ion Ionaşcu¹, Dumitru Georgescu, George Georgescu², Ion Donat, Ion Pătroiu, Dinică Ciobotea³, Nicolae Constantinescu⁴, Nicolae Iorga⁵, Vlad Furtună⁶, Teodor Mavrodin, Ion Căpăţîna, Sorin Vişinescu⁷, Florian Tucă, Gheorghe Cristache (coordonatori)⁸, Teodor Mavrodin⁹, Grigore Constantinescu¹⁰

The paper with a travel log character of the scholar Nicolae Iorga, entitled, " As was Romania until 1918 " occupied a special place within the bibliographic sources, for it provides an interesting and positive view of the economic status of Piteşti city, the administrative and economic centre of the Argeş County, around the year 1905, Piteştii-a town that could be liked by whom I would have wanted better. A region of forested hills surrounding the capital city of the Argeş County. Straight streets, beautiful houses, as well maintained, lack of dust. The world does not stay indoors at the Râmnic, she travels everywhere, dressed up, but not too much; vivacious, cheerful.

State buildings: high school, primary schools are especially beautiful. In the middle, a public garden with old trees, surrounding in all parts with large steel buildings, worthy of being in a capital city. Wherever you look, you see diligently and understanding, attributes of our race, there where is clean and no one prevents it in its development ". The conclusions the scholar formulates in the few pages dedicated to the description of the town were:, "Nor poverty, nor wasteful, but a happy middle state, hard-working and economical "2

A true barometer of the economy of the counties Argeş and Muşcel around the year 1900

until 1949 is the work of authors Teodor Mavrodin, Ion Căpățână and Sorin Vișinescu entitled, "Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the history of Argeșene economy". The value of this work consists in centralizing data archival, primarily statistics on number, name and profile of companies in the two counties (Arges and Mușcel) between the years 1900-1949 which for their uniqueness were reproduced in the doctoral thesis²

A veritable fresco of the Argeș County economic structure is provided by the II volume of the paper entitled, "Encyclopedia of Romania", led by eminent sociologist Dimitrie Gusti, the reason for that was used in the elaboration of the thesis and entered in the bibliographical base. I present further the characterize of the economic environment of Argeș in the second decade of the interwar period (roughly between the years 1935-1938), "Argeș County has a varied economic character, with predominance of the agricultural and the pastoral one: extensive husbandry and traditional livestock (mostly sheep) in mountain pastures and; trees (plums) and corn field in the lower hills; grains, surplus to the requirements of the inhabitants, in the lowlands. Local exchange industry and trade, do not exceed (excluding timber and sheepfolds products) limited regional interest." ¹

The subject of the economy growth rate after the year 1948 has received increased attention from researchers, but the analysis and findings were made in a vast proportion from a propaganda point of view, in accordance with the terms imposed by the Communist authorities on historical journalistic research. However, the statistical information presented in some volumes have a certain value in understanding the realities of socialist economy in the '60, '70 and '80. Among them, we mention the authors in chronological order of printing their work the following: Florin Anghel¹, Dan Rotaru (responsible writer)², C. Florea³, C. Ștefănescu, C. Moroșan, I. Soare⁴,

The author of the book "People and facts from Pitești", Florin Anghel printed in the year 1956 has a total ideological approach yet subjective of the economic realities from Argeș County during the period prior to 1947. Here are the words of the work's debut, Pitești Region, with a rich historical past, with extensive high soil and subsoil, with fertile plains and forests with scenic landscapes, inhabited by hard-working people and entrepreneurs, had, in the past, the common fate of all regions of the country from landlord-burgher Romania. On one hand, a bunch of lord masters, cynical and demagogues (of whom many were of sad celebrity: Brătienii, Antoneștii, Gabriel Marinescu, Alimăneșteanu and other executioners of the people) -the other side, those many and robbed living their days in poverty, with their heart full of resentment and hatred, ... ⁵

¹Florin Anghel, *Oameni și fapte din Regiunea Pitești*, Pitești, Întreprinderea Poligrafică Pitești, 1956, 81 de pagini.

² Dan Rotaru, *20 de ani de activitate a fabricii de tananți „Argeșul”. 1951-1971*, Pitești, I. P. „Argeș”, Pitești, 1971, 79 de pagini.

³ C. Florea, *Întreprinderea de Rețele Electrice Pitești. Scurt istoric. 1912-1972*, Pitești, Editată de I.R.E. Pitești, Întreprinderea Poligrafică „Argeș”, 1972, 85 de pagini.

⁴ C. Ștefănescu, C. Moroșan, I. Soare, *Monografia Uzinei de autoturisme Pitești*, Pitești, f. e., 1972, 127 de pagini.

Denial of economic advances recorded during the interwar period in Pitesti and exacerbating the achievements of political regime installed in 1947 represents the dominant notes of the entire volume, "Death by famine – behold the extermination regime to which has been subjected to in the past, by landlord clicks, the population of this corner of the country. About an industrialization of the region it cannot [...]. The more legitimate is today our pride concerning the great deeds made in the years of popular democratic regime, which have raised to a new life many regions of the country, among them the region of Pitești, formerly held in the most cruel backward. ".⁵

With all that he had seen the light pattern in the year 1988 and is marked by the "spirit of the age", a special interest presents the work of monographic nature entitled, "The history of the municipality of Pitești"⁵

Coordinated by Petre Popa, Paul Dicu and Silvestru Voinescu, chapter VI called "The municipality of Pitești in the Socialist revolution and construction" chronologically exposes the establishment of economic targets in the city on the river banks of the Argeș during 1948-1988: Arges Building Trust. The Union of Craft Cooperatives, Supply Base in 1950, Tananți Factory "Argesul" from Pitesti in 1951, the first unit of chemical industry⁵

Printing Enterprise, in 1963, Argeș", The Electric Motors Enterprise in 1967, Cars Enterprise in 1968, Petrochemical in 1969, Oil Refinery in 1969, Cloth Enterprise << Argeșeana >> in 1969, Meat Factory Preparations in 1969, Bread Factory in 1969, Beer Factory in 1969, Rubber Technical Articles in 1970, IRNE Institute in 1976, etc. and provides some data on the industrial production growth in the '60 and '70 of the 20th century.⁶

Instead, probably to obtain approval for the printing of the paper, the authors have inserted quite often in the VI-th chapter, excerpts from speeches given by Nicolae Ceaușescu in his visits in the Argeș County, some of its judgments in relation with the economic development of the area due to the Communist regime's decisions being exaggerated. In this regard, the following quote below from the short speech held by the former leader of the Romanian State on the occasion of the opening of Cars Enterprise in August 1968 at the Colibasi, "Consider what industry existed in Pitești in '38 or '45, in '50 or even more late! And not only in Pitesti, but almost in the whole country! ".⁵

As we will demonstrate in the course of this paper work, some sectors of the industry have known a journey bullish starting in the 50 due to the existing economic cores since the 1930s and during World War II.⁵ Also, in the same chapter, not missing any laudatory phrases addressed to the state leadership, specific manifestations on personality cult, "Though today the city of Pitești is modern and important economic center of the country, that is due to the special attention, above all,

that the leadership offered for the hard labor, carried out by its citizens for the realization of the Grand objective that they had in these years. Through working visits [...], as well as in other occasions, Comrade Nicolae Ceaușescu was present in Pitesti to determine the place of major industrial targets, during their crafting and at their inauguration. Alongside the leader of the party and our State was Elena Ceaușescu, whom since 1975 represents the people from Pitesti as a Deputy in the National Great Assembly. "⁵

In the thesis elaboration have been used and developed brochures from 1970-1980 under the auspices of the Argeș County Committee of P.C.R., propaganda Department. Even if the style, "winning" and obedient is very obvious: for materials abound in eulogies addressed to the leader and to the Romanian Communist Party, certain data relating to the economy constituted a good information system support. From these data we list: sums of government investment in the local economy, indicators of industrial production, the establishment of economic operators and their number of employees, manufactured goods and exports. Some figures and statistics were used with reserve and cited as such, for the respective brochures overstated industrial and agricultural production level.

In the work called *Argeș-past and present. Comprehensive modernisation and development programme* published in the year 1980, the public was informed of the fact that, "Cooperators from Mozăceni won, with only two years ago, from a land that it counted only for ... walking geese, 100,000 kg. of cabbage and 64,000 kg. of tomatoes per hectare in the field culture. That is why we truly claim that record production lays with people whom do not have the best whether conditions"⁵ Same material brought to the attention of the public's opinion that in the unique council Miroși, average total units was 5,206 kg. grain maize per hectare, explaining that: "it is significant that these big productions (6,583 kg maize- at Ungheni; 3,436 kg 2,750 kg. wheat and sunflowers-all at Ungheni) were made in a non irrigated and agricultural crop on the same land that, with only a decade and a half ago, they would not obtain more than 1,000 kg. wheat or 1,200 kg. corn per hectare ".⁵

Documentary Basis of my PhD thesis is broad and diversified as typology, using written springs (economic, administrative status, and socio-economic structure of the population of the counties Argeș and Mușcel extracted from the census in 1774, 1832 and 1838; volumes of documents and official statistics from the 19th century and 20th century), and springs (unpublished maps and documents from the library of the Romanian Academy, Special Collections: Maps; National Archives of the County)

In the National Archives were studied the inventories of about 20 funds archives: supply and

outlet nr. 4 Pitești (1955-1961); Argeș County Agricultural Chamber (1926-1953); Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Pitesti (1887-1949); Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Câmpulung Office (1931-1949); Unique Agribusiness Council and State Cooperative (1977-1989); Cooperative of supply and selling of grain, "Tovărășia argeșeană" Pitești (1924-1950); General Directorate, Sovrom-Petrol "(1946-1952); Commercial Directorate of Arges County (1949-1990); I.A.S. Pitești (1967-1976);

The steel bridges and precast concrete Enterprise Pitești (I.P.M.P.B.) (1904-1940); Argeș County Prefecture (1831-1968); Muscel County Prefecture (1831-1950); Municipality of Pitești (1831-1968); "Electronic and Electro-technical Enterprise" Curtea de Argeș (1972-2006); Popular advice of Muscel Rayon (1950-1968); Popular advice of Pitești Rayon (1950-1968); County Union of production cooperatives Pitești (1969-1990).

Of these funds, the most used information when to reconstruct the processes and socio-economic phenomena for the county such as nationalization and collectivization were taken from the Argeș County Prefecture Archive Found (1831-1968) being, as I already stated, in the custody of the National Archives Service County Branch.⁵

Archives of the 1948-1950 include numerous reports submitted by the administration of communes and cities towards the the coordinating institution of the prefecture, their contents referring to the following issues: Central legislation and ministerial provisions for making committees of the State, counties, regions for grains collecting, the formation and the composition of the communal committees to collect grain,⁶ the issuance and distribution of vouchers for food rationing and consumer goods⁷; establishment and structure of the checking boards for the threshing.⁸

recensământul tehnicienilor și al muncitorilor din construcții în anul 1949; centralizatoare privind numărul animalelor vii în anul 1949 și recensământul animalelor în perioada 1950-1951⁵; dări de seama și centralizatoare privind salariul mediu în anul 1960; dări de seamă privind activitatea gospodăriilor comunale în perioada 1960-1962; dări de seamă privind circulația produselor în anul 1960; centralizări privind analiza nivelului de trai în perioada 1960-1961

A valuable source of information, which allowed us to surprise the dynamics of economic life of Argeș County in the inter-war period and that of the communist regime, has been named Regional Fund for Statistics incorporating 3,437 units archives with documents from the years 1930-1973⁵. Information recovered within the thesis make references to statistics from different economic branches, of which we list: situations on the population structure in the period 1930-1956; data from industry, municipal household, constructions, transport, etc. in the period 1938-1965; Summary

⁵ Inventarul documentelor permanente create de Direcția Regională de Statistică Argeș (1930 - 1973), Inventar nr. 462, f. 2.

regarding the plant production in the period 1945-1951; agricultural data 1948-1963 and fruit 1950-1955; construction workers and technicians census from the year 1949; Summary of the number of animals living in the year 1949 and livestock census over the period 1950-1951; reports and summaries regarding account average wage in the year of 1960; reports on activity of 1960-1962 in the period of communal households; reports relating to the movement of products in the year of 1960; Consolidations on the analysis of the standard of living in the period 1960-1961, centralizing plant production in the year 1960; summaries and reports about industrial production in the period 1952-1954⁶; reports relating to zootehnice courses, libraries, tourist activity in the period 1965-1967; reports concerning the price in the industrial sector during the period 1965-1966; reports regarding the performance of the production plan and received merchandise sold during the period 1965-1973⁷; statistical summary notebooks over housing and salaries during the period 1969-1971; the 1969-1970 agricultural data; balance work resources in the period 1969-1971; reports on the number, and the average number of employees in the year 1969⁸

Part of the papers documentation is composed of central and local press, published in the period of the Communist regime. Based on some articles in "The spark "newspaper (1945 and 1947) and informations from "Official Bulletin" (No. 1 of 1949) were captured aspects regarding attitude of the authorities towards the issue of pro-Communist agrarian and nationalization process, while articles used in the "Hammer and Sickle" (1968 and 1970)¹ depicted the particular activity of the factory at Colibasi Pitești Cars Factory.

Data output in different years, the technical characteristics of some models of cars, number of employees, the organisation of production in certain sections, States in which there were conducting exports of machinery and spare parts, names of some employers and directors were extracts from this newspaper. Some articles, few in number, have surprised including the problems faced by the factory during the ' 70 and ' 80, from those related to personnel, until the lack of raw materials and spare parts.

In spite of the censorship imposed by the Communist regime, through the interpretation of the articles devoted to the work of the factory from Colibasi in the pages of "The Hammer and Sickle", published around the events of the year 1989 were highlighted the causes and the effects of the economic and administrative industries crisis, some of these features, and for the entire Romanian economy in recent years by the Government of Nicolae Ceaușescu: the lack of investment in research and technological development, lower quality of spare parts and machinery, production schedules unrealistic while in Bucharest authorities were asking firms to make numerous savings of electricity and raw materials, burners with oversized dimensions staff (around the year 1989 Colibasi factory had reached approximately 27,000 employees) etc⁶

Especially helpful in restoring the legal framework which led to the process of nationalization and

collectivization on national level as well as in Argeş County were periodicals published in the respective years (of which we list, "Official Gazette ", no. 68 of 23 March 1945; , Law No. 119" regarding industrial enterprises nationalization of banking, insurance, mining, and transportation from the" Official Gazette ", part I, no. 133 bis. dated June 11, 1948; The Ministry Of Justice. Office of Legal Publications, Collections of laws, Decrees and Decisions, Volume XXVI, July 1948, 1-31, 114-169, Decree No. Decisions of the Regulations, the Council of Ministers, Ministerial and Ministerial Releases Decisionsi, Bucharest, State Editure , 1948; The Ministry Of Justice. Directorate for Legislative Coordination, studies and documentation, Collections laws, Decrees and Decisions, Volume XXVII, 1-31 January, 1949, Laws no. 1-17and Decrees, no. 1-31, Decisions of the Council of Ministers, Ministerial Decisions and Releases, Buchurest, State Editure, 1949). In this respect, for the fact that the paper-work contains extensive passages from the 1948 Constitution has been used works of the authors Ion Alexandrescu, Ion Bulei, Ion Mamina, Ioan Scurtu, *Encyclopedia of the Romania History*, which has seen the pattern light in the year 2000. It was the first Romanians Constitution who introduced into society organize concepts and principles as well as, " common assets of the people " and the "planning of national economy ", applied also on Argeş economy as extensively described in Chapter III of the Phd thesis⁶.

The local publishing activities, especially after the year 1989, a monographic works devoted to the House of Commons had a special merit in surprising the phenomenon of collectivization in Argeş County, and some have been used as a documentary base. We list the names of some cited authors: Sevastița C. Găiseanu, Sever I. Moiceanu⁶, Ion Nania⁷, Spiridon Cristocea, Dragoş Măndescu, Ionel Dobre⁸ și Teodor Mavrodin, Marius Păduraru, Ion Dumitrescu⁹. Through broad manner by showing the strength of the peasants from the village Mozăceni in the process of collectivization is detached the paper-work of researcher Professor Ion Nania entitled, *Mozăceni*.

An ancient settlement of the former country "Vlaşca". Based on some archive documents and the testimony of the villagers from Mozăceni, the author has reconstructed in detail their revolt since 1961. We present an excerpt from the monography describing a part of it, " In December 1960, the peasants fury of had become volcanic. To encourage them, in order to unleash them against the Bolsheviks who tortured them and oblige them to leave their soil, their cattles and the tools, it was planned an < < example of courage >, an injunction on Thursday, December 15; the success was unexpected . Combat has gained momentum, but also the chaseing was hurs, especially in

⁶ Sevastița C. Găiseanu, Sever I. Moiceanu, „Economia și activitatea economică”, în *Bascovul de-a lungul vremii (1421-2001)*, Pitești, Editura Paralela 45, 2001, p. 131-140.

⁷ Ion Nania, „Dictatuta bolșevică și atrocitățile prin care s-a impus”, în *Mozăceni. O veche așezare din fosta țară Vlaşca*, Pitești, Paralela 45, 2004, p. 575-613.

⁸ Spiridon Cristocea, Dragoş Măndescu, Ionel Dobre, „Forma de proprietate. Împroprietăriri”, în *Comuna Ștefan cel Mare, județul Argeş. File de istorie*, Pitești, Editura Ordessos, 2012, p. 45-72.

⁹ Teodor Mavrodin, Marius Păduraru, Ion Dumitrescu, „Colectivizarea agriculturii”, în *Comuna Căteasca, județul Argeş. File de istorie*, București, Editura Semne, 2016, p. 256-264.

Mozăceni, in the village which were more worthy peasants, Christians and soil devoted, where activists and security people applied ordeal torture ... ".¹⁰

Other two extensive volumes published under the auspices of the National Institute for the Study of Totalitarianism, „Collectivization in Romania. The crackdown. 1949-1953”¹⁰ and „Agricultural Collectivization in Romania. Legislative framework 1949-1962”, helped me to understand and to fill in the overall picture, as well as the Argeş one, the economic and social phenomenon. The first paper work contains among other documents concerning the dispossession of property of the peasantry from Argeş also disturbing account of Gheorghe Călugăru from Mozăceni since 1992 regarding the means used by the Communist members and the militia and the security in order to defeat the resistance of the village inhabitants to enroll in G.A.C.

We quote an excerpt that is relevant in this respect: "Methods of repression: grain producing odds higher than land could give, very high taxes. The peasants were caught by the militia and the Communists, taken to the Popular Advice rooms where they were tortured ripping of their beards, whiskers, nails, until they signed for the collective. Others were caught on the field and trampled by the horses'; threatened by death. Terror at night, and eventually taking the soil wrongfully etc. [...]."¹⁰

The paper's contribution to the topic development in the specialized literature is to introduce into scientific circuit any new information to clarify certain issues in particular regarding the economy situation in the period of the Communist regime. In the light of data archival and memory-related paper-works, doctoral thesis argues for a balanced approach on the subject, pointing out both plus and errors of decision makers from Bucharest and local decisions makers in the economic field in range between 1949 and 1989

In the second chapter of the thesis it has been attempted to be answered to the question of why Argeş County has received increased attention from the decident authorities from Bucharest, reserving a special place in the Romanian industrialization plan. Part of the answer is the information that, since 1935 began its former Communist leader in the Argeş area when he received from the management of the Communist Youth Union the task to recruit as many people and make pro- Communist propaganda. Also at Pitesti, Nicolae Ceausescu established the first branch of the Democratic Bloc from Arges, one of the cores of the future Romanian Communist Party and in the same city he published the first newspaper entitled, " The free man ". In the same sense, we note that for a period of about 17 years (1952-1969), Nicolae Ceauşescu was an Deputy of Piteşti in the Grand National Assembly, attended in the same public dignitaries by Elena Ceauşescu¹¹

Relevant in this regard, we consider the reproduction of excerpts from the article authored by

Elena Mitalcov Marta titled, "Ceașescu, apprentice at Pitesti", i", If the city experienced during the Ceausescu dictatorship, economic and social flourishing of which we benefit now, it is because the Nicolae Ceaușescu had a weakness for Pitești. At the time, t Scornicești was part of the some territorial-administrative region as Pitești, but eventually, it seems, has become his favorite. Along spending his youth at the workshop in Craiova Way, Ceausescu had kept in touch with the city through the posture of a Deputy. And as head of the State, he kept as much of his "reign" realisations to be be raised at Pitesti, choosing as the location for the Car Factory and for the Petrochemical our area. Unfortunately, however, all due to him, a large part of the old city and its history, including the famous clock tower Church, were races off the face of the Earth, since 1972 ".

Tot la Pitești își aducea Ceaușescu și o parte dintre vizitatorii cei mai de seamă: șefi de state, colegi comuniști, și demnitari. Este binecunoscută vizita în oraș a lui Charles de Gaulle, președintele Franței. Vecinul bulgar Todor Jivkov a venit de mai multe ori la Pitești, locul unde i-a mai adus și pe Hue Nai, cel mai apropiat colaborator al lui Mao Tze Dun, și pe dictatorii africani Kauna și Bocasa, cel despre care s-a aflat mai apoi că era canibal. Pentru a nu se rupe de Pitești, în '69, când a ajuns șef al statului, după 17 ani de când reprezenta orașul în cel mai înalt for, Nicolae Ceaușescu i-a lăsat locul consoartei sale, Elena¹⁰.

Mitalcov Marta Elena describes that Ceausescu had implemented what was called in the that era the plan for systematization of urban and rural places. Of course it's propaganda organs have valued this judgement as a decisive move in what used to be called "multilateral developed of the socialist society construction". "The Systematization" has began in the villages through massive demolitions of peasant household and expulsion of the families into apartments and the demolition of some important parts from the city. In Pitești also Ceaușescu brought some of the vase visitors: heads of state, dignitaries and fellow Communists. Notorious in town is the visit of Charles de Gaulle, President of France. Bulgarian neighbor Todor Zhivkov came several times in Pitesti, where it also brought Hue Nai, the closest collaborator of Mao Tze Dun, and African dictators Kauna and Bocasa, the one it is said to be cannibalistic. In order not to break from Pitesti, in ' 69, when he reached the head of State, after 17 years of representant of the city in the highest for, Nicolae Ceausescu, left his place to his wife, Elena.¹⁰

¹⁰ **Elena Marta Mitalcov**, „Ceaușescu, ucenic la Pitești”, în „Curierul zilei” din 26 ianuarie 2009, p. 1.



Curriculum vitae

Europass

Personal information

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Nationality (country)) Română
Sex Female

Targeted job/
occupational Field

Professional experience

Period **November 2007- until now**
Occupation or position held Head of Marketing service , Public relations, Non- refundable grants
Name and address of employer Argeș County Museum, Armand Calinescu, no.44, Pitesti, Arges County

Main activities and responsibilities

Responsibilities: coordinates the activity of compartments: the Planetarium and public relations in order to achieve the objectives and plans of activity set. Elaborating, implementing and developing strategies and marketing policies, Advising the marketing activity, organizing press conferences, image promotion, conducting market studies

Period February 2016 - 15 June 2016
Occupation or position held **Interim Manager Bratianu** Culture Centre
Name and address of employer Arges County Council , Pitesti, Vasile Milea Square, no.1 , Arges County

Period January 2014-December 2014
Occupation or position held Trainer course: Ceramic Modeler project titled "ancient pottery Tradition!"
Name and address of employer
Main activities and responsibilities **PROGRESSON Association**

Period 30.06.2011- 30.11. 2012
Occupation or position held Guidance counselor and professional orientation (Recruiter) to South Muntenia Region within the project: "the revival of traditions", financed by the sectoral operational programme human resources development 2007-2013 **Cultural Foundation ARTEX, Bucharest Dezrobirii street,,P17/3/31,no 45,sector 6**
Name and address of employer

Main activities and responsibilities

Technical and financial implementation of the project:
Other activities:
Create resource persons network ;

Period **May 2011- June 2013**
 Occupation or position held **Project Manager ,, Arges County Museum –history, tradition and continuity”**
 Name and address of employer **Arges County Council , Pitesti, Vasile Milea Square, no.1 , Arges County**
 Period **2005-2007**
 Occupation or position held **Chief Accountant**
 Name and address of employer **Centrul de Cultură „Brătianu”, Oras Stefanesti, Aleea Stațiunii 37 , judetul Arges**
 Period **2002-2005**
 Occupation or position held **Economist**
 Name and address of employer **„Brătianu” Cultural Centre, Stefanesti, Aleea Stațiunii 37 , Arges County**
Period September 2015-November 2015
 Title of qualification awarded **The elderly caretaker at home**
 Supplier name and address **SC Ro- Consult SRL , Doj County, Carcea**
 Period **January – February 2013**
 Title of qualification awarded **Inspector/ Human Resources Referent, COD COR333304**
 Supplier name and address **THE ASSOCIATION RESOURCE AND STRATEGIC INITIATIVES CENTRE
ADDRESS : Pitesti, Libertatii street, Arges County**
 Period **May 2011**
 Title of qualification awarded **Expert public procurement , cod COR 241940**
 Supplier name and address **FORMATEST CENTRE ,
CLUJ NAPOCA, Unirii Square, No. 13, Ap. 20 , Cluj County**
 Period **March 2013**
 Title of qualification awarded **Program Director, cod COR 121013**
 Supplier name and address **CLUJ NAPOCA, Unirii Square No. 13, Ap. 20 , Cluj County**
 Period **March – April 2011**
 Title of qualification awarded **Formator Certificate, cod COR 241205**
 Supplier name and address **SC COMARGO SRL, Cluj-Napoca, Paris Street, no. 52, Cluj County**
 Period **February – March 2011**
 Title of qualification awarded **Project Manager, cod COR 241919**
 Supplier name and address **FORMATEST Centre
CLUJ NAPOCA, Unirii Square , No. 13, Ap. 20 , Cluj County**
 Period **February – March 2011**
 Title of qualification awarded **Expert in accesing funding from the European structural and cohesion , cod COR 214948**

Numele furnizorului si adresa **FORMATEST CENTER
CLUJ NAPOCA, Unirii Square No. 13, Ap. 20 , Cluj County**

Perioada January – February 2011

Calificarea / diploma obtinuta Expert-accountant

Supplier name and address **CECAR Pitesti branch,
CONSTANTIN BRÂNCOVEANU street, nr. 4 Arges County**

Period October 2004- June 2006

Title of qualification awarded Master in:
accounting and auditing accounting

Name and type of organization providing education/training provider University of Pitesti, Târgul din Vale Street no. 1, Pitești , cod 110040, Arges County
Economical Science University

Period October 1995- June 1999

Title of qualification awarded **Licence in la Economin Relations, Marketing and Managemen in Tourism and Services**
"Ștefan cel Mare" University– Suceava

Name and type of organization providing education/training provider Science and Letters University, Specialisin in Tourism and Services
Universității Street no. 13, Suceava, postal code 720229, Suceava County

Period September 1989- June 1995

Title of qualification awarded Name and type of organization providing education/training provider Baccalaureate **Diploma**
« Ion Barbu » High-schoolPitesti
Transilvaniei street, no. 6, Pitesti, Arges County

Personal skills and competences

Native language (s) **Romanian**

Foreign language

Self-assessment
European level ()*

Understanding				Speech				Writing	
Listening		Read		Participate in the conversation		Oral speech		Written expression	
B1	Independent user	C1	Independent user	B1	Independent User	B1	Independent user	B2	Independent user
A2	Elementar user	B1	Independent user	A2	Elementar user	A2	Elementar user	A2	Elementar user

French

English

Social skills Social communication, team spirit

Organisatoric skills Good experience in management; Organizational mood; I am an organized person in the work i have and I developed

Technical skills

Computer skills Computer MS Office (Word, Excel, Power Point)

Artistic skills Hobby: poetry,

Other skills Expert assessor enterprises

Licence driving Cathegory B

More information

Anexe

