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INDUSTRIALIZATION OF MACEDONIA PROGRESSES

In 1948 the following new factories were built in Montenegro: the "Karpus" Concrete Factory, the "Goce Delcev" Leather Factory, a nicotine plant, and machine shops in Bitolj, Stip, and Titov Veles. The following old factories have been enlarged: the "Kuzman Josifovski-Pitu" Textile Mill, the "Micurin" Canning Factory, the "Treska" Lumber Enterprise, and oil plant. At present the following enterprises are being completed: the textile combine at Tetovo, the silk combine at Titov Veles, the porcelain factory at Titov Veles, and others.

The production of cast metal alone increased 13.90 percent in 1949 as compared to 1945. In 1949 the chemical industry is producing ten times, the consumer goods industry 6.8 times, and the textile industry ten times more than in 1945. In 1949 the manufacture of concrete and semiconcrete products increased 640 percent as compared to 1945.

Cooperatives have increased from 5 in 1945, 26 in 1946, 95 in 1947, and 236 in 1948, to 800 in 1949. If the number of farms in 1945 is taken as 100, it increased to 215 in 1947, and to 483 in 1949.

The Five-Year Plan for Macedonia provides for (1) an increase of electric power from 7.7 million kilowatt-hours in 1939 to 30.7 million-kilowatt hours in 1951, (2) the construction of power plants with a total capacity of 10,800 kilowatts, and (3) the electrification of all srez seats and at least 200 villages.

The power plants built to date are: "Dusnica," "Capuncica," "Pesocani," the Bitolj power plant, and the large steam-electric power plant at Madjari near Skoplje. Shortly the hydroelectric power plant at Zrnovka will be completed. The Mavrovo hydroelectric power combine, located at an altitude of 1,300 meters, will be the largest hydroelectric power plant in Yugoslavia. Its capacity will be one-third of the total capacity of all prewar Yugoslav hydroelectric power plants. In 1949 the production of power is 4.6 times greater than in 1939.

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The Five Year Plan for Macedonia with regard to reclamation stipulates an increase of 571,000 hectares of planted area by 1951. Of this 95,000 hectares are to be planted with industrial crops.

Due to reclamation, the number of malaria cases decreased from 103,000 in 1939, 82,000 in 1946, 41,000 in 1947, and 9,000 in 1948 to 616 cases in 1949. Due to reclamation projects 30,000 hectares of arable land have become available in Macedonia. In many areas the first harvest has already taken place.

Education in Macedonia has also improved. In 1949 there are 435 more elementary schools than in 1939, and the number of students has increased by 143 percent. From the liberation to the present, over 140,000 Macedonians have learned to read and write.

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