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SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1953-1957)

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**DRAFT DIRECTIVE OF THE SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE BULGARIAN COMMUNIST
PARTY ON THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA DURING 1953-1957**

The Sixth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party noted that the correct policies of the party and its broad organizational work, the heroic and enthusiastic labor of the working class, the workers, and the peasants, the enormous and selfless assistance from the liberating USSR, and the cooperation with the people's democracies all made possible the fulfillment of the basic targets for the first 4 years of the First Five-Year Plan.

Great successes have been scored in the industrialization of Bulgaria and in the socialist reconstruction of Bulgarian agriculture. From a backward agrarian country Bulgaria has been transformed into an industrial and agricultural country.

The dominance of the socialist sector is complete in the fields of industry, transportation, commerce, and in the credit system. The capitalist class has been eliminated from the cities and a consistent policy of isolation and displacement is being applied to the exploiting elements in the villages. The people's rule has been further consolidated and the defense capabilities of Bulgaria have been increased. The material and cultural standard of the population has been improved. The patriotic unity of the workers continues to grow and consolidates their loyalty to

the party and the people to socialism. Thus the main outline of the foundations of socialism in Bulgaria has been filled in.

On the basis of the successes which have been achieved in socialist construction during the First Five-Year Plan the Sixth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party has decided that during the Second Five-Year Plan a serious development of agriculture must be assured, particular attention being paid to the liquidation of the lag in animal husbandry; in industry the main effort should be concentrated on the expansion of electrification and coal production, the development of nonferrous metallurgy, and an increase in the production of consumer goods.

The fulfillment of these aims will guarantee the continued planned growth of the national economy and the successful building of socialism in Bulgaria and will assure the fulfillment of the main aim of the Second Five-Year Plan -- the sharp improvement of the material and cultural well-being of the workers.

In order to assure the fulfillment of these tasks the Sixth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party finds the following necessary.

I. Capital Investments

1. The total volume of capital investments during the Second Five-Year Plan (1953-1957) shall be nearly double that for the First Five-Year Plan. Capital investments for the various branches of the national economy shall be increased relative to the First Five-Year Plan as follows: agriculture -- over 2.3 times; industry -- about 2 times, coal industry -- 5 times; electrification -- 90 %; light and food industry -- over 2.2 times;

transport and communications -- about 30%; and education, culture, public health, and communal needs -- about 2.7 times, including a 3.7-fold increase in housing construction alone.

In addition capital investments by the farm workers' cooperatives during the Second Five-Year Plan shall be nearly 3 times the volume for the First Five-Year Plan, and the necessary government credits shall be made available.

II. Industry

2. Total industrial production in 1957 shall be 60% higher than that achieved in 1952. Production of the more critical goods shall be increased as follows.

	Percent
1. Electric power	200
2. Coal	89
3. Electric motors	280
4. Freight cars	600
5. Tractor-drawn cultivators	88
6. Tractor-drawn drills	59
7. Nitrated fertilizers	60
8. Sulfuric acid	92
9. Cement	78
10. Asbestone pipe	68
11. Automobile tires	49
12. Paper	46
13. Metal kitchenware	320
14. Ranges	210
15. Metal beds	250

	Percent
16. Leather and rubber footwear	70
17. Cotton textiles	33
18. Wool textiles	42
19. Meat	86
20. Fish	62
21. Vegetable oils	55
22. Sugar	250
23. Canned vegetables	97
24. Canned fruit	65
25. Rice	52

3. Electric generating capacity shall be increased over 200% during the five-year plan. The following large plants are to be placed in operation: "Batak" Hydroelectric Power Plant with 30,000 kw; "Debrashtitsa" and "Aleko" hydroelectric power plants with a total capacity of 68,000 kw; "Studen Kladenets" Hydroelectric Power Plant with 60,000 kw; "Kokalyane" and "Pasarel" hydroelectric plants with a total capacity of 48,000 kw; and the "Stara Zagora" Hydroelectric Plant with 22,000 kw. The following expansions of generating capacity shall be completed: "Republika" and "Vulko Chervenkov" thermoelectric power plants -- 25,000 kw each; "Stalin" Thermoelectric Power Plant -- 50,000 kw; and "Dimitrovo" Thermoelectric Power Plant -- 12,500 kw. Side-by-side with the above projects the construction of diesel electric stations shall be begun and the construction of thermoelectric and hydroelectric plants with small and intermediate capacities shall be studied, particularly in the northern part of Bulgaria. Some reserve generating capacity shall be created. During the five-year plan operation of

all existing transmission and distribution networks and transformer substations shall be improved by the installation of the necessary protective equipment and the quality and regularity of the supply of power to the consumers shall likewise be improved. Construction of the integrated power grid shall be completed and the following okrugs shall be included in the grid: Burgas, Stalin, Ruse, and Kolarovgrad. To make this possible about 2,000 kw of long-distance transmission lines shall be built, chief among which are the following: Dimitrograd -- Burgas, Gorna Oryakhovitsa -- Rasgrad, Polyanovgrad -- Devnya -- Tolbukhin, and Kolarovgrad -- Devnya.

4. Coal production shall be expanded as follows: lignites -- 2.7 times, brown coal -- 60%, black coal -- 2.5 times, and anthracite -- 2 times. During the next five-year plan lignites shall become one of the basic industrial fuels in Bulgaria. In order to assure the continued growth of coal production the capacity of the Dimitrovo field shall be expanded. At the same time the development of the Bobov Dol, Pirin, and Black Sea brown coal fields shall be accelerated. Production of lignite coal shall be increased by the opening of new mines in the Maritza-West and Sofia coal fields. The technical and economic evaluation of the feasibility of utilizing coal from the Maritza-East field shall be accelerated with a view toward completing construction and starting operation of a mine in that field before the end of the five-year plan. New mines shall be opened in the Balkan Mountains black coal field. The mechanization of heavy labor consuming underground mining processes shall be intensified and the following targets shall be set: by 1957 90% of all preparation and 86% of all clearing work shall be mechanized; loading operations shall be mechanized as follows:

25% for preparation work and 35% for screening work. In order to improve the quality of the coal new screening installations shall be constructed at the mines and the central coal preparation plant in Dimitrovo shall be operated at full capacity.

5. In order to assure the development of Bulgarian ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy during the five-year plan the following production facilities shall be built: operation of the Lead and Zinc Plant shall be started, the "Lenin" Metallurgical Plant shall be expanded, and construction of a copper smelting plant shall be started with a view toward starting operation of the plant by 1958. Production of cast iron shall be increased 15 times, of rolled steel -- 10 times, and of lead about 5.5 times.

6. Geological exploration work shall be expanded on a large scale in order to secure for the Bulgarian national economy the necessary commercial and long-range reserves of ores, coal -- particularly coking coal -- petroleum, and natural gas. Commercial reserves of lead and zinc ores shall be increased about 4 times, iron ores -- over 20 times, and copper ores -- over 6 times. Coal reserves shall be increased as follows: black coal -- over 60 times, anthracite -- over 40 times, brown coal -- 40%, and lignites -- 45%. The necessary commercial reserves of petroleum shall be established for the development of petroleum production in Bulgaria. Exploration work for the purpose of discovering new natural resources, e.g., chromite, bauxite, tungsten, phosphates, nickel, molybdenum, tin, magnesite, etc shall be continued.

7. The production of minerals shall be increased as follows: iron ore -- about 2.9 times; copper ore -- 3.4 times. The production

of ore concentrates shall be increased as follows: lead -- 41%, zinc -- 90%, pyrites -- 96%, and copper -- 3.5 times (all figures relative 1952). To meet these targets new mines shall be opened and ore preparation facilities shall be expanded.

8. Production of the machine-building and metal fabricating industries by 1957 shall be 78% higher than in 1952.

During the five-year plan production of the following items shall continue to be expanded: farm machinery, pumps, power generating and transport equipment, and construction and mining equipment and installations. Production of the following items shall be mastered and developed: tractor-drawn combines and harvesters, drilling equipment for a penetration to 500 m, and other equipment required by Bulgarian agriculture and the mining and construction industry.

A plant for automotive and tractor spare parts shall be constructed. Existing machine-building enterprises shall be expanded and their production shall be concentrated. Thus the "Georgi Dimitrov" plant in Ruse shall be reorganized for the exclusive production of farm machinery and spare parts, the Sofia Machine Plant -- for the production of metal cutting machines and spare parts, the "Stalin" Plant in Dimitrovo -- for the production of mining equipment and spare parts, and the "Chervena Zvezda" ["Red Star"] Plant in Debelets village -- for the production of construction equipment and spare parts. Measures shall be carried out for the integration of machine-building plants.

Production of spare parts, particularly for farm machinery, shall be increased about 2 times and a decisive improvement in their quality must be achieved.

9. Production of the chemical industry by 1957 shall be not less than 90% higher than in 1952.

Production of chemicals shall be increased by placing in operation the "Krasnaya" Soda Plant and the Penicillin Plant. Construction shall be begun on plants for the production of artificial fibers, cellulose by the sulfite process, and copper sulfate. The expansion of the capacity of the "Stalin" Chemical Combine, Dimitrovgrad, shall be begun. Tonnage production of calcined soda, caustic soda, and penicillin shall be started, and production of nitrated fertilizer, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, colophene, and other chemicals shall be expanded.

10. Production of construction materials in 1957 shall be not less than 82% higher than in 1952.

Brick production shall be increased at least 38%, lime production -- 98%, and production of tiles -- 86%. Production of prefabricated concrete structures for the construction industry shall be expanded, a new cement plant with 300,000 t capacity shall be placed in operation, and construction of a plant for the production of fireproof materials shall be completed.

New facilities for the production of bricks, tile, and lime shall be built with a view toward assuring the main construction sectors with a supply of local construction materials and avoiding their long-distance hauling and stockpiling.

11. Production of lumber in 1957 shall be about 47% higher than in 1952

In order to assure the necessary lumber production during

the five-year plan the cuts in hardwood districts shall be increased at the expense of the cuts in softwood districts. Some 450 km of new forest roads shall be built, chiefly in hardwood districts and areas not easily accessible. Mechanization in the lumber industry shall meet the following targets: cutting operations -- 30%, and for the transport of the logs to the temporary storage areas -- about 25%. Some of the lumber working enterprises shall be dismantled and reassembled in the hardwood districts. Utilization of hardwood lumber in the construction industry and other branches of the national economy shall be expanded in order to improve lumber conservation, particularly of softwood. The utilization of mining scaffolds and ferroconcrete supports by the mining industry shall be expanded and the utilization of impregnated material in the construction of packing crates shall be introduced in agriculture.

12. Production of consumer goods shall be increased markedly during the five-year plan and their quality improved.

Production of textiles by 1957 shall be at least 45% higher than in 1954, that of glazed pottery 75%, of glass products 200%, and of rubber 90%.

The main attention of the textile industry shall be concentrated on improving the quality and variety of cotton, wool, and silk textiles and tricot products, which are in greatest demand. The finishing and dyeing of wool textiles shall be improved, shrinkage of cotton and silk fabrics after washing shall be reduced, and the durability of the fabrics shall be increased.

All existing installations, formulations, standards, and processes shall be reviewed systematically and corrected where necessary. The introduction of high-efficiency production equipment and of equipment for the diversification of production shall be intensified.

The production of leather and rubber footwear shall be diversified and its appearance and durability improved by increasing the color selection and quality of top and sole leather. Production of new types of shoes from hog top and sole leather, colored microporous rubber, and hog suede shall be mastered. The quality and appearance of the fabrics supplied to the shoe industry shall be improved. Special attention shall be devoted to increasing selection and quality of children's footwear.

Production of glass and pottery products, particularly of blown glassware for household appliances, shall be markedly improved. Decorative folk designs and etchings shall be introduced. The quality of enamelled and aluminum kitchenware shall be improved and the production of furniture diversified.

During the Second Five-Year Plan construction and partial operation of a new cotton textile combine with a 24 million m fabric capacity and 3,000 t yarn capacity shall be begun. The capacity of the following shall be expanded: "Maritsa" Cotton Textile Combine, "Vela Peeva" Hemp-Textile Plant, and the "Sila" and "G. Dimitrov" rubber plants. Combed wool yarn production capacity shall be expanded.

The following shall be built: a leather factory, a blown glass factory, a tool and instrument plant, and cotton semifinishing enterprises.

Production of the food industry in 1957 shall be about 50% higher than in 1952.

The selection and quality of food products shall be markedly improved, and the production of added-vitamin food products shall be expanded.

For that purpose the following shall be constructed and placed in operation during the five-year plan: a sugar factory, a canned vegetables and fruits factory, a creamery, and a factory for the production of margarine. Construction of vine vats, slaughterhouses, and refrigerated warehouses shall be intensified. Some enterprises of the sugar, canning, and vegetable-oils industries shall be reorganized and expanded. The construction of storage facilities for raw materials and finished products shall be expanded.

Production of the local and cooperative industries in 1957 shall be 35 and 57% higher, respectively, than in 1952.

The enterprises of the local and cooperative industries shall be oriented toward the fullest possible utilization of local raw and waste materials. A marked improvement shall be achieved in the production and quality of metal and wooden articles, furniture, haberdashery ware, children's toys, household ware, and other consumer goods. Shoe, clothing, tool, instrument, and household ware repair services to the population shall be expanded and improved.

III. Agriculture and Forestry

13. The main task in agriculture shall be the achievement

of high and consistent yields in plant husbandry and the improvement of the numbers and productivity of farm animals.

Total farm production from agriculture and animal husbandry in 1957 shall be about 66% higher than that achieved in 1952. Production of wheat shall be increased about 14%, of sugar beet -- 2.8 times, of cotton -- 4.2 times, and of oriental tobacco -- 2.1 times.

A marked increase in agricultural production must be achieved in order that the supply of local agricultural raw materials to industry be improved.

Average decare yields in 1957 shall be as follows: wheat 183 kg, 260 kg from irrigated lands; maize 185 kg, 320 from irrigated lands; sunflower 140 kg, 190 from irrigated lands; oats 215 kg, 300 from irrigated lands; cotton (unginned) 78 kg, 125 from irrigated lands; sugar beet 2,100 kg, 3,200 from irrigated lands; oriental tobacco 85 kg; unhusked rice 380 kg; beans 72 kg; tomatoes 2,850 kg; potatoes 920 kg; grapes (for wine making) 510 kg; alfalfa 500 kg; and perennial cereal grasses 350 kg. The in-between-rows planting of beans shall be widely practiced.

In order to assure high and stable yields, the farm workers' cooperatives and state farms must be generally consolidated during the five-year plan. The operation of the machine-tractor stations must be improved and their role in the development and consolidation of the farm workers' cooperatives must be intensified. The mechanization of farming through the introduction of mechanical and animal traction shall be continued, with the main attention falling on deep fall ploughing, in-between-rows cultivation, and the harvesting of

the crop. Mechanization of deep fall ploughing shall be 75% complete and of preplanting ploughing 60%. The sowing of grain, industrial and forage crops shall be 67% mechanized; in-between-row cultivation 60%; machine harvesting 55% [sic]; threshing 95%; mowing 50%; and cultivation 75%. The work of the MTS in the mechanization of vegetable production, tobacco production, sheep breeding, viticulture, and work consuming operations in animal husbandry shall be expanded. The total number of tractors in Bulgaria shall be not less than 23,000 (rated at 15 hp), and the total number of combines shall be 3.8 times greater than in 1952. The annual tractor yield shall reach 4,600 decares shallow ploughing.

All machine-tractor stations shall be equipped with completely outfitted repair shops and with the necessary full reserves for the regular repair and maintenance of the farm machinery pool. The necessary sheds and garages for the combines, tractors, and harvesters shall be built at these stations. The work of the conservation centers at the machine-tractor stations shall be expanded and improved. Mechanical service groups shall be formed there to assist the farm workers' cooperatives in the mechanization of heavy work consuming operations.

The training of a sufficient number of mechanization cadres with secondary and higher education for the machine-tractor stations shall be assured and available agricultural cadres shall be systematically upgraded.

The grading of the land in all major grain-producing districts in which cooperative farming predominates shall be completed before the end of the five-year plan. The introduction of grass-based crop rotation in the farm workers' cooperatives and state

farms shall likewise be completed before the end of the five-year plan and cover not less than 8 million decares.

The work of the agricultural science research institutes on the development of highly-productive species, the development of specific technologies for the various species, and scientific assistance to the farm workers' cooperatives and state farms shall be improved. New highly-productive types of wheat and oats shall be developed with good resistance to drought, cold, and wind. Soviet and domestic cotton species shall be utilized and highly-productive and early-maturing species of cotton shall be developed with long fibers and high yields. New types of sugar beets with higher sugar content shall be introduced, along with sunflower species with greater oil content and better resistance to "sinya kitka" [literally: blue bouquet], and high-yield rice species, including some suited for periodic irrigation. Seed production shall be improved and the necessary quantities of high-grade seed shall be produced, special attention being devoted to the perennial grasses, industrial crops, and vegetables.

The Ministry of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the okrug and okoliya people's councils, shall conduct a thorough study of the zoning of the basic agricultural crops based on soil, economic, and climatic conditions.

The continued development of water conservation projects shall be assured and irrigation extended to new lands. Total area under irrigation by the end of the five-year plan shall reach 5 million decares. The irrigation networks of the Rositsa, Sofia, Stara Zagora, Kazanluk, Kolarovgrad, and Vidin irrigation projects

shall be completed. Steps shall be taken to assure the realization with local resources of a broad annual construction program for the construction of small dams, temporary dikes, ordinary and drilled wells, and the digging of new and expansion of existing canals for the utilization of underground and surface waters. Wherever possible the new irrigation system utilizing temporary irrigation canals shall be applied. A broad program of mechanization shall be followed in land improvement construction and agricultural irrigation work.

The efficient utilization of irrigated lands shall be assured, special attention being paid to the newly-completed irrigation systems. Field irrigation at farm workers' cooperatives and on state farms shall be conducted in accordance with established irrigation quotas and efforts shall be made to introduce farming practices best suited to irrigated crops. Steps shall be taken to prevent swamp formation and salt deposits in the lands under irrigation.

Natural and chemical fertilizers shall be utilized rationally and with a minimum of waste. Utilization of chemical fertilizers shall reach not less than 8 million decares, and of natural fertilizers 7.5 million decares. In the distribution of fertilizer priority shall be given to industrial crops.

Farming practices shall be correlated with climatic, topological, and other conditions in the various districts and their stereotyped application shall not be tolerated.

In order to assure the necessary supply of agricultural raw materials for industry, the area planted to technical crops in 1957 shall reach not less than 7 million decares. Cotton plantings

shall be increased 42%, sugar beets 31%, and tobacco 12%. The area planted to potatoes shall not be less than 870,000 de ares, and their cultivation near the larger cities and industrial centers shall be intensified. The area covered by orchards shall be increased 86 percent and by vineyards 20 percent. Vineyards shall be planted predominantly on hilly and sloping ground best suited for their growth and orchards shall be planted in the mountain and semimountain districts. The planting of fruit trees along roads and irrigation canals shall be expanded. Viticulture and fruit growing shall be developed in the Rhodope Mountain districts.

14. During the five-year plan most energetic steps shall be taken to liquidate the present serious lag in animal husbandry.

With a view toward meeting the demand for animal products the numbers of all species of farm animals shall be increased. At the end of the five-year plan the number of large livestock shall increase at least 2,100,000 head. The distribution of the total number of large livestock shall be as follows: cows 700,000 head, hogs 2,200,000 head, sheep and goats 9,700,000 head. The number of fine and semifine wool sheep flocks shall be increased.

The relative weight of farm animals in the nationalized sector shall be increased markedly and steps shall be taken to increase the number of cows owned by members of the farm workers' co-operatives.

The productivity of farm animals shall be increased. At the end of the five-year plan the average milk production from a feeder cow shall not be less than 1,050 liters and from a feeder

buffalo cow 700 liters. The wool yield per sheep shall reach 3.1 kg, 3.15 kg from fine-wool sheep.

Ranches shall be organized around Sofia and the other larger cities and industrial centers at the TKZS (Trudovi-kooperativni zemdeliski stopanstva, farm workers' cooperatives) and DZS (Durzhavni zemdeliski stopanstva, state farms) for the improvement of the supply of milk and dairy products to the workers.

Large-scale measures shall be taken for the improvement of the livestock herds by crossbreeding, proper feeding, and proper care. Livestock improvement work shall be stressed. The slaughter of heifers and ewe lambs suitable for breeding shall be forbidden and their purchase by the state and their care shall be organized. A systematic struggle shall be waged against mortality and barrenness among farm animals, particularly among cows and buffalo cows. Special attention shall be devoted to the summer dry-lot-and-pasture feeding of farm animals in the TKZS and DZS.

In order to supply a sound forage base for the development of animal husbandry the area planted to grass hay, succulent, and silage forage crops shall attain not less than 6.3 million decares, and the area planted to grain forage crops shall not be less than 12.3 million decares. The use of silage crops shall be expanded. The fullest possible use shall be made of high mountain and other pastures and the necessary steps shall be taken to improve the yields from natural and artificial meadows and pastures. Special attention shall be devoted to the preliminary processing and wide utilization of roughage.

The scientific research institutes for animal and plant husbandry shall ensure ever closer cooperation between science and

practice and work on questions of current interest in the field of agriculture.

15. In the field of forestry steps shall be taken during the five-year plan to renew the forests, particularly those in which heavy cutting is in progress. The composition and condition of forest plantings shall be improved. The fight against forest destroyers shall be intensified and not less than 2,250,000 decares of forests shall be planted. The planting of field-protective belts shall be expanded. Efforts shall be intensified to develop green belts near the cities, industrial centers, dams, and along the main irrigation canals.

IV. Transportation and Communications

16. In order to keep pace with the increase in industrial and farm production and in construction the volume of freight transported in 1957 shall be increased relative 1952 as follows: rail transport 50%; shipping 77%; and automobile and air passenger transport not less than 2 times.

Concerning rail transport measures shall be taken to increase the traffic capacity of heavy-traffic rail lines and stations. Existing station sidings shall be expanded and new sidings with a total length of 135 km shall be constructed. New rail lines with a total length of 130 km shall be placed in operation. A partial reconstruction of the following lines shall be carried out: Tulovo--Zimnitsa, Cherven bryag -- Telish, Plovdiv -- Burgas, and others. In 1957 the freight car pool shall be increased 44% and the cars equipped with automatic brakes shall represent 70% of the total number of freight cars. The utilization of

rolling stock shall be improved and the turnaround time for freight cars shall be reduced at least 12% during the five-year plan. The average 24-hour run per engine shall be increased at least 5%. The average gross weight of freight trains shall be increased at least 12%, and the commercial speed of the trains about 10%.

The more important terminals, e.g., Stalin, Ilientsi, Kurilo, Dimitrovo, Kolarovgrad, Popovo, Asenovo, Provadiya, Polyanovgrad, and Levskigrad shall be equipped with safety installations. Overloaded terminals and stations such as Levskigrad, Levski, Kurdzhali, Dimitrovo, Gorna Oryakhovitsa, and Cherven bryag shall be reconstructed.

The total tonnage of the seagoing merchant fleet shall be increased about 2 times relative 1952, that of the river fleet about 25%, and the capacity of the automobile pool of the Ministry of Transport shall be increased about 3.5 times. In order to assure their more rational utilization the transport facilities of the various administrative agencies shall be reorganized and expanded, and the network of automobile repair shops shall be expanded.

17. The continued development of communications shall be assured by intensifying the extension of telephone and program service to the villages. The unit power of radio transmitters shall be increased about 2 times, and a marked improvement shall be made in postal, telegraph, telephone, and radio service.

V. The Turnover of Goods and the Standard of Living of the Workers

18. Based on the continuous growth of industrial and agricultural production and on the continued consistent application of

the policy of price reduction and of meeting the ever-growing needs of the population, the turnover in retail goods shall be increased at least 70% relative 1952, and the real wage of the blue and white collar workers and the real income of the peasants shall be increased about 35-40%.

Sales of the more-important goods to the population shall be increased as follows: sugar 2.2 times; rice 2.1 times; milk 80%; meat 91%; meat products 2.3 times; fat 4.8 times; edible vegetable oils 52%; cheese and kashkaval 74%; sterilized canned vegetables 2.1 times; potatoes 2 times; cotton fabrics 2.4 times; cotton tricot 47%; wool fabrics 3.3 times; wool tricot 4 times; silk fabrics 2.4 times; ranges 2.7 times; shoes 2.8 times; soap 2.9 times; cement over 2 times; radio sets 7.3 times; metal kitchenware 2.8 times; boards 51%; and beams 86%. The system of public dining halls, restaurants, and cafeterias shall be expanded and the quality of the food markedly improved.

19. Over 2.2 million sq m of housing space shall be constructed for the improvement of the living conditions of the white and blue collar workers during the Second Five-Year Plan. This total is 4 times greater than that for the First Five-Year Plan. Housing construction shall be concentrated in the large cities, industrial districts, mining districts, and state farms. In addition, measures shall be taken for the encouragement of private home construction by the white and blue collar workers.

20. Community-living conditions shall be improved. During the five-year plan measures shall be taken to assure the continued development, landscaping, and sanitation of Bulgarian villages.

Communal transport shall be expanded and improved and at least 300 villages shall be equipped with running water.

VI. Public Health, Education, Culture, and the Training of Cadres

21. The basic public health goal during the Second Five-Year Plan shall be the continued improvement of public health work, the expansion of public health services, and the upgrading of medical service. For this purpose the bed space in the hospitals shall be increased 35%, in the sanitariums 29%, in the rest homes 16%, in the permanent children's nurseries 2 times, and in the social care centers 67%. The number of epidemic control stations shall be increased about 70%. At the end of the five-year plan the number of doctors in Bulgaria shall be 40% higher. The training of the necessary intermediate grade medical cadres shall be assured and the supply of needed medical apparatus and equipment to public health agencies shall be improved.

22. In the field of general education the most important task shall be the improvement of education and the continued expansion of the school system.

The total number of students enrolled in the elementary and secondary general education schools at the end of the five-year plan shall not be less than 15% higher than in 1952, and for the secondary general education schools alone 30%. Total capital investments for the general education schools shall be increased at least 25% over the First Five-Year Plan. About 40% of the children of preschool age shall be enrolled in the children's day nurseries in order to improve child education and to ease the burden of parents employed in production.

23. In order to meet the requirements of the national economy for specialists and cadres of skilled workers during the five-year plan the training and graduation of high-grade cadres shall be increased 37% over the First Five-Year Plan, and the training of intermediate and lower-grade cadres 33%. The training of skilled workers' cadres shall be stepped up 32%.

Special attention shall be devoted to the training of mechanization cadres for agriculture, cadres for the farm workers' co-operatives, irrigation work, the mining industry, and for geological-exploration work. Existing schools and centres for the training of skilled farm workers shall be reorganized along the lines of the ~~sup~~power reserve schools and their numbers shall be increased. During the five-year plan the training and upgrading of production workers through courses and individual instruction shall be expanded.

24. The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the science research institutes shall increase their assistance to agriculture, industry, and the other branches of the national economy by extending the application of scientific advances and of the achievements of advanced production workers.

25. The number of cinemas and libraries shall be increased and their work improved. At the end of the five-year plan the number of cinemas shall be increased about 27% over 1952, and that of the people's libraries about 2 times. Physical education work and work on mass participation in sports shall be markedly expanded.

VII. Labor Productivity, Reduction of Costs, and the National Income

26. By the continued mechanization of production processes, improvements in work organization, the upgrading of the workers, and the continued practice of socialist competition labor productivity shall be increased about 33%. The increase in labor productivity in the nationalized industries shall be about 37%, in construction about 45%, in transportation about 18%, and in retail trade at least 30% over 1952.

During the Second Five-Year Plan the struggle for the fullest possible utilization of raw materials and intermediates, fuel, and electric power, and for the continued application of practices leading to a reduction of basic and auxiliary costs in the national economy shall be intensified.

27. As a result of the increase in labor productivity, the application of strict economy practices, and the strengthening of cost accounting production costs shall be reduced as follows: in industry about 16%, in transportation about 15%, on the state farms 35%, and the cost of construction work shall be reduced 14% under the design cost. Operating costs in retail trade shall be reduced 26%.

28. The national income at the end of the five-year plan shall have grown at least 50% over 1952.

29. The accumulation of the necessary state reserves shall be assured.

The Sixth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party finis

the following necessary for the successful building of socialism in Bulgaria during the Second Five-Year Plan and for the improvement of the living conditions of the mass of the people.

Management and control of the operations of the administrations and ministries must be improved by encouraging criticism by the workers of lax and bureaucratic practices. The watchfulness of the mass of the people must be increased and the enforcement of state and labor discipline must constantly be strengthened. Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation must be expanded and intensified and relations with the people's democracies strengthened.

The party organizations, trade unions, people's councils, Fatherland Front, and the youth organizations face the task of assuring the full mobilization of the forces of the working class, working peasants, and people's intelligentsia for the fulfillment of the quantitative, qualitative, and selection targets in the production plans, or organizing socialist competition among the workers, of popularizing and introducing advanced work practices, and of expanding the Stakhanovite movement.

The industrious Bulgarian nation, under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the people's government, shall strive with even greater energy and enthusiasm for the successful completion of the grand aims of the Second Five-Year Plan.