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BULGARIA**

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THE POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE BULGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY**

**REPORT ON BEHALF OF THE BULGARIAN
GOVERNMENT DELIVERED ON THE EVE OF
THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1950**

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SIX YEARS OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY IN BULGARIA

For the sixth time our people are celebrating their great national holiday, September 9. The Ninth of September, 1944 was a turning point in the history of our people. September 9 opened the way to a new social system, the way to Socialism in our country. This decisive moment, this great event in the history of our people we owe above all to the consistent anti-imperialist policy of the Soviet Union, to the victories of its valiant liberating army, to the great commander-in-chief of this army, to the wise guide of Soviet policy and the leader of the Soviet people — great Stalin.

That is why our celebration today is a celebration of our liberation, a day of the infinite thankfulness and gratitude of our people toward comrade Stalin, to our liberators, a day of lasting love, friendship and co-operation with the great land of Socialism.

"... when speaking of the victory of the people's uprising of September 9," comrade Georgi Dimitrov declared at the Fifth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, "we must once more emphasise that the greatest credit for the victory of the September 9 uprising and the liberation of our country from the German fascist yoke, is due to the brotherly heroic Soviet Army and its leader of genius — Generalissimo Stalin, for which our party, the working class and all our working people will remain forever grateful." Glory to our Soviet liberators, glory to great Stalin!

In connection with September 9 we must also stress the prolonged struggle which our working people, headed by the working class and under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party, have waged with remarkable persistence and heroism against the tyranny of the reactionary and fascist forces in our country.

This struggle of the people's masses, finding a mighty support and inspiration in the great victories of the Soviet Army, in its victorious onward march in the Balkans, reached its climax on September 9, when the great anti-fascist people's uprising broke out and swept from its foundations the anti-popular fascist regime in our country.

Glory to the heroic Bulgarian Communist Party — leader and inspirer of the September 9 people's uprising! Everlasting glory to its teacher and leader, immortal Georgi Dimitrov!

THE FIGHT FOR PEACE AND OUR COUNTRY'S PARTICIPATION IN IT

We are celebrating the sixth anniversary of September 9 in a complex and strained international situation. The reason for this lies in the fact, that the American imperialists who lead the camp of the imperialists and instigators of war have passed from preparation of their aggressive plans for world mastery to aggression itself. The American armed intervention in Korea, Formosa, Viet Nam and the Philippines, the war hysteria which has obsessed their minds to delirium and which they try to whip up in Western Europe proves that the American imperialists are not far from the lunatic ravings of Hitler and Mussolini for the creation of great empires, for the subjection and enslavement of foreign peoples and countries. The American armed intervention in Korea, Formosa and other places is a real provocation against the freedom-loving Asiatic peoples, including the great Chinese people who have cast off the fetters of imperialist slavery. It is a provocation against all peace-loving peoples in the world.

Is it a wonder then that the sympathies of all peace-loving peoples in the world, including our people, are on the side of the valiant Korean people, heroically defending their freedom and independence? Is it a wonder that all upright people in the world are sincerely rejoicing at the successes of the North Korean people's

liberation army, at the determination and courage with which it is driving the American interventionists out of their land?

Glory and honour to the freedom-loving heroic Korean people!

In vain do the American warmongers try to conceal their aggression behind the screen of the United Nations Organisation. This trick of theirs is too clumsily stitched together to deceive the peoples. With this action of theirs the American imperialists deal a heavy blow to the prestige of the United Nations Organisation, turning its Statute, its Charter upside down, turning it from an instrument of peace and co-operation between the peoples into an instrument of aggression and war. Never, indeed, has the United Nations Organisation been reduced to the position of playing such a miserable and infamous role!

To deceive the nations and to conceal their aggressive plans for world domination the American imperialists are spending hundreds of millions of dollars in America, Western Europe and the other satellite countries to spread the lie that their feverish war preparations, that the Marshall plan, the North Atlantic Pact, the inclusion of Western Germany in the war bloc and all other instruments created by them for carrying out their aggressive plans are aimed at containing "the expansion of Communism." What is in fact this "expansion of Communism"? By "expansion of Communism" the imperialists mean the national liberation struggles of the peoples in Korea, Malaya, Burma and other countries. By "expansion of Communism" they mean the historic victory of the great Chinese people who did away with the decadent feudal regime of the American puppet Chiang Kai-shek government and established their free, independent People's Republic.

By "expansion of Communism" the imperialists mean the struggles and strikes of the millions of working people, subjected to cruel exploitation and terror in the capitalist countries, the struggles for bread and freedom, for national independence, for peace.

Precisely at this point the adventurism of the American imperialists becomes all too glaring. Feverishly organising and arming the camp of the reactionary forces of the instigators of war they want to throw the world into flames and destructions, thus checking the further development of mankind, barring the way to progress, stopping the clock of history.

The lessons of history, however, are very instructive in this respect. The roller of history has mercilessly run over everybody who has attempted to stop the victorious march of progress. There can be no doubt whatsoever that in spite of the reactionary and adventurist exertions of the American and British imperialists, they will not be able to stop the historic rise of the working class which in the capitalist countries also stands today for the interests of the whole nation, and which, under the leadership of the communist parties, is a bearer of the new, better and more just system, the system of the socialist society, whose guiding star today is the great Soviet Union. Neither the much vaunted American military technique, nor the cannibal threats of Truman and Churchill and Co. with the atom bomb will be able to stop the irresistibly powerful national liberation movement of the million masses of colonial and semi-colonial peoples in Asia and Africa, striving for a better life, freedom and national independence. What is happening in the vast country of the great Chinese people and what is now going on in Korea and in other Asiatic countries is very indicative of the great impetus with which the peoples are striving toward new forms of social organisation, to People's Democracy and Socialism.

The American and British financial magnates sensing the doom of the imperialist world, are seeking salvation in a new war. Lenin and Stalin teach us that the more desperate the situation of a class doomed by history grows, the more it tends to become fierce and rabid.

The American and British imperialists, dreaming of world domination, tremble in fear before the great fact that the front of peace is rapidly gaining in

strength, that great nations, have already aligned themselves in the front of peace and democracy — vast masses, numbering some 800 million people, over one third of the world's population, masses strong in their consciousness that they are bearers of new ideas, progress, democracy and socialism. The strength of these masses is greatly enhanced by the fact that at the head of these masses stand the heroic peoples of the invincible Soviet Union, steeled in fire and water, forming the vanguard of the struggle for peace and democracy, whose glorious standard-bearer is great Stalin.

Today in the Soviet Union we are witnessing an economic and cultural upsurge unprecedented in history. The Soviet peoples are building up Communism in their country with unprecedented enthusiasm and impetus. The whole of progressive humanity, all honest people in the world sincerely rejoice at the growing economic and cultural might of the great Soviet land, because in this might they see a strong guarantee for world peace, the growing and invincible might of the front of peace, democracy and Socialism.

In the People's Democracies we are also witnessing an uninterrupted economic and cultural progress.

But what do we see in the imperialist camp? Today this camp is in the throes of an ever intensifying economic crisis. There we are witnessing a rapid economic decline, the mass unemployment and impoverishment of the working people, we are also witnessing an ever increasing number of insurmountable internal and external contradictions. The imperialists realise that time is working against them and are seeking a way out by introducing fascist regimes in the capitalist countries, by preparing a new war. Hence the war hysteria which has assumed monstrous proportions and with which Truman, Churchill and their cliques charge the atmosphere of the imperialist world.

The peace-loving nations know that the armed gangster intervention of the American imperialists in

Korea is just a link in the chain of preparations for a new world war. As is well known, the debut of the American aggressors in Korea was not at all encouraging for them. That, however, does not mean, that it will force them to reconsider the matter, to abandon the extension of aggression, to renounce fresh aggression. On the contrary, the danger in this respect is greater now than at any other time.

Today, more than ever, it is imperative that peace be defended by all means and the American aggressors be exposed at all cost. It is our duty, the duty of the peace-loving nations, all upright people in the world, to redouble our efforts in the struggle for peace, to mobilise further millions of people under the banner of peace. As soon as possible the peace-loving peoples must build a great stone wall of peace which will bar the way of the instigators of war, the imperialist aggressors. Hundreds of millions of people from all countries, in all continents, have lined up under the banner of peace. The great majority of the people is against war. About 350,000,000 signatures supporting the Stockholm appeal for banning the atom weapon are an eloquent proof of this. But it also shows that there still are great possibilities and favourable soil for very intense work in defence of peace. The struggle in defence of peace must continue with ever increasing force, embracing still greater masses of people. The incendiaries of a new war must be unmasked and completely isolated from the people's masses. They must be compelled by peace-loving mankind, by their own peoples to drop the brand from their hands just as a criminal who is about to commit a murder is compelled to drop the deadly weapon. The fact that the war makers in the USA and the other capitalist countries are attacking the partisans of peace with such violent hatred is just another proof of how mighty a weapon is the movement for peace in the hands of the millions of people's masses.

An especially important element in the fight for peace today must be the universal condemnation of

American aggression in Korea. The slogan "Hands off Korea" must be taken up by the great masses of our people and by all peace-loving peoples. Before the whole of mankind we must severely brand the brutal bombings by the American gangsters of Wall Street at whose orders the peaceful population of Korea, women, old people, children, are being cruelly murdered in cynical disregard of all international laws and elementary rules of human ethics.

The deep indignation of our peace-loving people and government at the barbarous crimes of the American interventionists was recently expressed in a telegram of protest by Vulko Chervenkov, President of the Council of Ministers, to the Chairman of the Security Council and to the Secretary General of the United Nations Organisation, in which the former expressed the full solidarity of our Government with the proposals of the Soviet delegation at the Security Council for summoning a representative of the People's Republic of China and granting a hearing to a representative of the Korean people for the cessation of hostilities, and the simultaneous withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea, for the peaceful settlement of the Korean problem.

Similar protests have been sent and are continuing to pour from a great number of our social and cultural organisations. The wave of protests from our country and in all peace-loving countries will not stop until an end is put to the bestial massacre of the peaceful Korean population and the American aggression.

The mobilisation of millions of masses in defence of peace, against the American aggression in Korea has already produced remarkable results. The fact that the American imperialists remained almost alone in their intervention in Korea, morally isolated from the whole of progressive and peace-loving humanity, isolated to a certain degree even from their allies, shows that the fight for peace, undertaken by the peace-loving nations, headed by the great Soviet Union is already growing into an international, political and moral factor of great strength.

There is no shadow of a doubt that our people will conduct the fight in defence of peace with an ever growing energy, will step up the struggle for further mobilisation of the masses in the preparation for the Second National Congress of Peace and the Second International Congress of Peace in Britain, for the frustration of the aggressive plans of the instigators of a new war, for the triumph of peace all over the world.

THE INTERNATIONAL POSITION OF BULGARIA

Faithful to the legacy of Georgi Dimitrov the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria continues to carry out a policy of peace and co-operation with other nations on the basis of equality of rights and the mutual respect of national independence and state sovereignty.

The indestructible friendship and co-operation with our liberator and protector, the great Soviet Union, continues to stand in the centre of our international relations. This friendship and co-operation with the great country of Socialism is deepening and broadening from day to day, embracing all spheres of our economic, social and cultural life. During the current year a series of new agreements with the Soviet Union were concluded which enabled our country to benefit more widely from the varied, generous and selfless fraternal help and valuable scientific and technical experience of the Soviet Union. This gives a still more powerful impetus to our development along the road to Socialism, and further strengthens our economic and national independence.

During the current year our economic, political and cultural co-operation with the People's Democracies assumed a considerably greater extent.

The international relations of our country were consolidated and extended. The People's Republic of Bulgaria won new friend in the People's Republic of the great Chinese people with which we established regular diplomatic relations, in the German Democratic

Republic with which we also established diplomatic relations as well as with the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. An understanding has been also reached for the establishment of regular diplomatic relations with the Mongolian People's Republic.

On the other hand, during the current year the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria successfully defended the integrity of the national independence and state sovereignty of our country from the attempts of the American and British imperialists at interference in our internal affairs. As is well known, after the destruction of the main imperialist agency in our country, Traicho Kostov's group, the American and British imperialists raised a diplomatic storm against our country, seeking patently false pretexts for interference whether in alleged violations on our part of the Peace Treaty, or in framed up reports of the so-called UN Special Commission on the Balkans whose aim is to encourage and shield the provocations on our frontier by the Syngman Rhee's of the Balkans — the Greek monarcho-fascists, Tito's fascist clique and the Turkish reactionary clique.

As a result of the resistance which our Government offered to this cynical and brutal "total diplomacy" of the American colonisers who do not shrink even before the most vulgar espionage, as is well known, the United States of America broke off diplomatic relations with our country.

In these circumstances, it is evident that constant vigilance on the part of the Government and the entire people is required. Our people cannot disregard such a well known fact, namely, that our neighbours to the south and west directly and indirectly support American aggression in Korea which is being condemned by all peace-loving nations and all upright people in the world. This obedient fulfilment of the orders of the American imperialists, who are the main instigators of a new war, by the governments of these countries cannot but constitute a serious element of unrest in the Balkans.

In vain are the Titoists trying to conceal the fact of their betrayal, to screen behind some kind of "neutrality" their hitching of Yugoslavia to the chariot of the warmongers. This fable of "neutrality" only shows how greatly the Titoists fear the Yugoslav people's masses who will never consent to become cannon-fodder in the interest of the Wall-Street magnates, will never raise their hand against their Slav brothers, against the front of peace, democracy and socialism.

Our government backed by our whole people, will firmly and consistently pursue the policy of peace and co-operation and resolute defence of our frontiers and our national independence — a policy which is winning our country many new friends, consolidating our international position and further extending our friendship and co-operation with the mighty front of peace, democracy and socialism, led by the great Soviet Union.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT AND THE GROWTH OF THE POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF THE PEOPLE'S MASSES

We are celebrating the sixth anniversary of September 9 with further consolidation of the people's rule, increased confidence of the vast masses of people in the state and the policy of the People's Government. Whereas the governments in the capitalist countries are supported only by a small minority of the privileged capitalist classes and the military-bureaucratic and police apparatus of oppression, striving to hold the people's masses as far away as possible from the government of the state, in our country, in People's Democratic Bulgaria, we are witnessing exactly the reverse. The masses of the people look upon the government as their own, they have perfect confidence in it, support its policy and take a conscious part in it. In our People's Republic the words of the great Lenin hold true, namely, that the strength of our state is inherent in the consciousness

of the people's masses, when they know all, can judge all and can do all in a conscious way.

The results of the elections for people's representatives on December 18, 1949, speak most eloquently of the political consciousness and activity of the Bulgarian people. 98·89 per cent of all voters took part in these elections, and the Fatherland Front candidates, representing the policy of the People's Government, received the support of 92·01 per cent of the voters. The celebration of the 70th birthday of comrade Stalin in our country, which took the form of a real national festival, the signing of the Stockholm Appeal by almost all of our people, which became a real plebiscite, speak of the great political activity and unanimity with which the great masses of people in our country approve of and support the policy of the People's Government.

The constant strengthening and activity of the People's Councils in towns and villages, whose roots penetrate deep into the people's masses, open up great possibilities for drawing the great masses of people into the state administration. Some 62,000 working people have already been drawn into the work of the Permanent Committees of the People's Councils.

The active participation of the Fatherland Front, of such mass organisations as the Trade Unions, the co-operatives, the youth and women's organisations, and of all other economic, social and cultural organisations in the execution of all government measures, speaks of the great political activity of the masses in our People's Republic. Such an activity is unthinkable in any capitalist country.

The growing creative zeal of the people's masses for building up the foundations of Socialism in our country, the increasing economic and cultural co-operation between town and village, the co-operating of the farms — all these strengthen and intensify the alliance between workers and peasants, which is the corner-stone of the People's Government.

The role of the working class in our country as a vanguard of the working masses in their efforts to build

up the foundations of Socialism under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party, is constantly gaining in strength and importance.

The Bulgarian Communist Party today is the universally acknowledged ideological and political leader of our people and state. The working people's masses have full confidence in our party — the party of Dimitar Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov, leading them today, under the able bolshevik leadership of comrade Vulko Chervenkov, rallying more firmly the working people around its Dimitrov Central Committee and the People's Government.

The decisions of the January Plenum of the Central Committee and of the Third National Conference of the Bulgarian Communist Party, so well received by the people, contributed enormously to the raising of the confidence and prestige of the party by unfolding the method of criticism and selfcriticism, by launching a resolute struggle against all distortions in the party and government policy, by purging the state and social apparatus of alien, careerist and decadent elements, as well as by arming the party, government and the people's masses with a definite and concrete programme for action in the sphere of our economic, social and cultural life.

The decrees adopted by the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party on transport, on electrification, on the work and tasks of the Ministry of Education, on the creation of workers' intelligentsia, on the Ministry of Agriculture, on the machine tractor stations, the drafting of the co-operative farm statute, the decree on the improvement of home trade, the work of the co-operatives etc. — these decrees played a considerable role — after a thorough study, criticism and selfcriticism — in improving the work of the various branches of state administration, in strengthening labour and state discipline, in fighting against redtape in the state apparatus.

All weaknesses and deficiencies in the respective fields were exposed in these decrees and definite measures were proposed for their elimination. These

decrees have decisively done away with the old bureaucratic methods of work and are pointing to the new bolshevik way of work, to a vast application of the great Soviet experience.

We must note with satisfaction the patriotic upsurge in our country, arising from the new social and economic conditions of people's democracy and imbued with the spirit of internationalism, which embraces increasingly larger strata of working people from towns and villages, finding expression in emulation, innovation and rationalisation, in labour exploits in factories, mines, railways, workshops, in co-operative farms, among private farmers, in handicrafts' co-operatives, working for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the economic plan, in the fight for world peace and co-operation among all democratic peoples.

Worthy of admiration are the labour exploits, creative enthusiasm and patriotic upsurge of our glorious and heroic working class, of the working peasantry and of the people's intelligentsia.

An outstanding example of the labour enthusiasm and patriotic upsurge among the working people of our village today was this year's campaign for the fulfilment of the state delivery plan. Never before have our peasants reaped, threshed and brought in their deliveries to the state granaries in such a short time and with such a thorough organisation as this year. This demonstrates the high political consciousness of the vast majority of our peasants, their devotion to the People's Government, their patriotic enthusiasm and readiness to help the building up of an economically strong and flourishing People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Our People's Army, inspired by ardent patriotism and love for their country, marching along the road to Socialism, is zealously mastering the latest developments in military science, learning from the experience of the glorious and invincible Soviet Army. Its task is to safeguard the peaceful labour of our people, the security and inviolability of our frontiers and the national independence of our country.

Firm at their post, constantly perfecting their experience, our militia and state security service have been entrusted by the party, government and people with the responsible task of safeguarding public order and security and of checking any underground and espionage activity of the imperialist agencies and of all other hostile and anti-popular activity in our country.

We must not forget that the struggle against the imperialist agency in our country, against the class enemy is part of the struggle against the new warmongers and a valuable contribution to the world-wide struggle for peace.

OUR ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

This year we have made considerable progress in the development of our national economy. Last year, 1949, which was the first year of the Five Year Plan, industrial output exceeded the plan provisions by 28 per cent while the total number of workers increased by 50,000 as compared with 1948.

In the first half of 1950 the plan for industrial output was fulfilled by 101.1 per cent. In the first seven months in the current year our industrial output increased by 19.3 per cent as compared with the corresponding period last year. For the key branches of industry this increase is as follows: electric energy — 26 per cent; coal — 8.2 per cent; ores and concentrates — 76.8 per cent; metallurgy — 24 per cent; machine building — 46.3 per cent; metal-processing — 25 per cent; electric industry — 83 per cent; chemical industry — 64.8 per cent; building materials — 18.3 per cent; china and earthenware — 43 per cent; rubber — 46.4 per cent; timber — 8.2 per cent; paper — 24.6 per cent; textiles — 17 per cent; footwear — 94.7 per cent; food — 30.4 per cent etc.

Especially rapid was the development of the branches of industry producing means of production. In the current year the production of electric energy

will be almost three times the output of 1939, coal output more than double, production of ore more than 15 times, metallurgy more than 28 times, output of machine building industry — 50 times greater.

In 1939 our country had hardly any electrotechnical plants, whereas today the People's Government has built and is still building electrotechnical plants which in the near future will be able to satisfy the needs of our socialist construction.

Only during the first eighteen months of the fulfilment of the Five Year Plan, 54 new types of machines, which are already in mass production have been introduced. According to estimates of the Ministry of Industry the manufacturing of these machines in our country has saved the national economy the equivalent of 2,800,000 leva of foreign currency.

There has been a considerable increase in the output of consumer goods. The food and textile industries have more than doubled their output as compared with 1939.

As a result of the overfulfilment of the annual plans the total volume of our industry will by the end of 1951 reach the level of industrial production envisaged in the Five Year Plan for 1953.

This year special attention was devoted to the construction of industrial plants. All efforts were concentrated on the most important projects in order to speed up their coming into operation. During the first half of the year the following projects were completed: the "Stalin" and "Plant 15" thermo-electric power stations, the "Rila III" hydro-electric station, two auto repair plants, an ultramarine factory, a factory for nicotine sulphate, a plant for weak current appliances, a steel foundry in the "Georgi Dimitrov" locomotive and wagon plant etc.

The following projects will come into operation by the end of this year: an eternite plant, three flotation installations, the "Gavril Genov" combine, the "Petrovo" hydro-electric power plant, the "Gorna Oryakhovitsa" thermo-electric power plant, the

“Assenitsa” hydro-electric power plant, the “Kurilo-Mezdra” and “Kurilo-Plovdiv” high tension cables.

The productivity of labour in industry has increased by 11.3 per cent this year, and in construction — by 30 per cent.

Together with the effort to increase production, we strive to vary and improve the quality of our industrial products. Our achievements in this respect are still insignificant.

With respect to lowering the prime cost of production, our industry has only made its initial steps.

In the first quarter of the current year the prime cost of industrial production has been lowered by 4.35 per cent, saving 1,805,000,000 leva to our national economy. This points to the great possibilities for saving and lowering the cost of our production in our national economy, if these efforts were applied with the due amount of energy and perseverance.

We note with satisfaction that our industrial wealth is completely in the hands of the working people, in the hands of our people's state. There is no privately owned heavy industry and private ownership in local industrial enterprises has decreased from 0.7 per cent last year to 0.2 per cent this year. On the whole the private sector in industry, including local industry, amounts to only 0.1 per cent at the present moment.

We owe these achievements in industry to the labour feats and creative enthusiasm of our heroic workers. We owe them to our working class, which under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party, is setting the pattern of a new attitude towards labour, towards our socialist enterprises, our state property, towards the people's state, constantly learning from the experience of the Soviet workers and mastering their new, progressive, Stakhanovite methods of work.

The number of workers who adopted the system of multiple machine operation in the textile mills reached 4,300 by the end of August. 40 per cent of the spinners in the cotton-spinning factories passed on to multiple machine operation. Over 2,100 miners

started applying the multiple drill and cyclic methods. The number of workers in the metal-working enterprises, using the new accelerated methods of metal cutting, is on the constant increase.

Our socialist industry can take pride in such labour heroes, as the Dimitrov Prize Laureates: cotton weavers Lilyana Dimitrova and Gitza Andreeva from the "Georgi Dimitrov" mills who operate 10 looms instead of the required 2 and are already working on their plans for 1953; Elena Georgieva from the "Bulgaria" mills who works 890 spindles and regularly doubles the norm; K. Vassileva from the "Balkan" mills who operates 4 rings with 1,456 spindles instead of the required 600 spindles. The aces in coal production, who apply the new Soviet methods of mining are: Alexi Stoilkov from "Georgi Dimitrov" mine, whose brigade digs four times the required amount of coal, and Boycho Boychev from the "Cherno More" mine, who overfulfils his quarterly norms by 200 per cent. Ivan Petrov from plant No. 11, applying the accelerated methods of work, cuts 1,340 metres of aluminium and 400 metres of steel per minute.

Does this mean that all is well in our industrial enterprises, that there are no deficiencies, no serious shortcomings and weaknesses? It certainly does not. There are a series of enterprises, even entire branches of industry which lag behind the plan and fail to produce the goods they must deliver to our national economy.

It can be stated that our industrial enterprises as a rule have not yet fully exploited their internal reserves, their full potentialities. Our industrial enterprises are not operating to their full capacity. The so-called practice of "storm-work" prevails in many places, and the process of production does not always run smoothly. Many enterprises still fail to fulfil the plan with regard to variety and quality of production. The enterprises' managements and the respective Trade Unions do not wage a continuous and persistent struggle against this lag. The same is true with the effort to lower the prime cost of production, to introduce strict

economies of raw materials, to prevent fluctuations in manpower, to maintain higher labour discipline etc.

Let us not forget that the drive for greater and better quality production of our industry is a drive to bring more goods to the market, to increase the trade exchange with our villages, thus consolidating the worker-peasant alliance and the People's Government, a drive to raise the living standards of the workers and the entire people and to secure an economically powerful and politically strong People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Our rural economy recorded considerable achievements this year. In the autumn of 1949, 98 per cent of the sowing seeds of wheat were cleaned from weeds and 96 per cent were disinfected, against 89 and 90 per cent respectively in 1948. The autumn sowing was carried out according to the terms set by the Government. As a result of this and the fine leadership of the Party and Government, the autumn sowing plan was fulfilled in spite of the existing great difficulties. The plan for deep autumn ploughing was fulfilled 97 per cent against 25 per cent in 1948. Half of the arable land was deeply ploughed last autumn against 12 per cent in the autumn of 1948. The spring sowing plan for the obligatory crops and for those sown under contract has also been fulfilled. The acreage of oil-yielding plants has been increased by 3.4 per cent in 1950 in comparison to 1949, the acreage of cotton by 24 per cent, of hemp by 22 per cent, of tobacco by 17 per cent. With the introduction of the contract system in the cultivation of cotton, hemp, rapeseed, tobacco etc. our government started giving encouragement bonuses to the producers of these crops, thus ensuring higher yields.

The gathering in of this year's harvest was done in record time. The co-operative farmers and the working private farmers, responding to the appeal of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and of the Government, developed a mass socialist emulation in the villages for the speedy completion of the harvest. The peasants of Lom county were through harvesting

in 8 days, and the farmers from Gromshin village, Mikhailovgrad county, in only 4 days. Their example was followed by many counties and villages throughout the country. Threshing was also done in record time. Ploughing in of the stubble is being increasingly applied in our rural economy as a successful means of fighting the weeds.

As I have already said, this year for the first time in our country, the state deliveries of wheat, rye, barley, oats and spelt were made in a very short time. The desperate resistance of the kulaks, who did everything possible to frustrate the campaign, to deprive the people and state of bread, was successfully broken. As it is known, the plan for the state delivery of grain had been fulfilled by September 5 and the people's food supply was secured. The collection of the state quotas was carried through with the mass participation of the party organisations, People's Councils, the organisations of the Agrarian Union, the local Fatherland Front and youth organisations.

Owing to the measures of the Government and Party, our livestock breeding has improved. The number of livestock has increased and reached the pre-war level, whereas the figures for hogs and poultry have considerably surpassed it. The socialised sector in livestock breeding is steadily expanding, creating conditions for placing it on new scientific bases. The number of the socialised livestock breeding farms has risen to 2,792. Crossing of cattle with pedigree stock is being practiced on a wide scale to secure highly productive thoroughbred livestock in the shortest period of time.

The successes recorded in livestock breeding are far from meeting the growing needs of the working people and industry.

Considerable construction projects have been carried out in irrigation and water supply in our country. In the last five years the irrigation area was trebled, amounting to 325,000 acres. Thanks to the electric power trains sent to us by the Soviet Union on the personal recommendation of comrade Stalin, the ir-

rigation system of the Nikopol-Belene and Svishtov plains started in 1949 was completed this year. 33,750 acres of land will be irrigated and at the beginning of 1951 other electric power trains will come into operation and an additional 45,000 acres of the most fertile land in the Brushlyan plain will be irrigated.

The Government and the Party's Central Committee attach particularly great importance to our forest economy for the restoring of deforested areas, erosive lands and waste lands. This year's afforestation plan has been fulfilled in the first seven months as follows: afforestation — 87.7 per cent, reafforestation — 43.6 per cent, afforestation of clearings — 67.1 per cent, planting of mixed seedlings — 77.3 per cent.

We have achieved considerable successes in our rural economy by organising co-operative farms, a medium for the development of our villages along the road to Socialism.

The following figures illustrate the swift rate of development of our co-operative farms:

About the 1st of January, 1950, there were 1,600 co-operative farms embracing 156,483 households and cultivating 1,337,100 acres of land. About September 4, 1950, we already had 2,053 co-operative farms with 361,966 households and 3,582,600 acres of land.

The general picture is the following:

Thus, 361,966 households or 33 per cent of the total of 1,095,000 peasant households in the village have joined the co-operative farms. From the whole cultivated land area of 12,200,000 acres in our country, 3,582,600 acres or 29.4 per cent has been pooled in the co-operative farms. We must add, however, that in the grain zones the co-operation of land is achieved still more rapidly and in some places it has come up to 50 per cent and more.

The average yield of most crops grown in the co-operative farms is from 20 to 30 per cent higher compared with those of the private farms. This was particularly true this year. The poor and middle peasants see the advantages of co-operative farming and become ever more convinced that only through co-ope-

rative farming will they be in a position to improve their life.

Thanks to the correct organisation of the work in the co-operative farms and the mechanisation of the process of production, less manpower is required for the cultivation of the various agricultural crops than on the private farms. Thus, for instance, the co-operative farm in Slatina village, Lovech county, in 1949 had spent one and a half working days in the cultivation of 0.25 acre of wheat, while the private farms in the same village had spent four working days.

New agro-technical measures are being extensively introduced in the co-operative farms and they are one of the most important prerequisites for the increase of the yields. Thus, for instance, in 1949 in the co-operative farms in Stara-Zagora county, ploughing in the stubble was done 98 per cent, deep autumn ploughing — 99 per cent, seed drill sowing — 91 per cent and so on.

In 1950 a number of co-operative farms have obtained remarkably high yields. Thus, the co-operative farm in Bogdan village, Karlovo county, has gathered 1,744 kgs. per acre from an area of 4 acres; the co-operative farm in Dryanovo village, Lovech county, has gathered 1,600 kgs. per acre from an area of 50 acres; the co-operative farm in Kostievo village, Plovdiv county, has gathered 1,610 kgs. rye per acre from an area of 28.75 acres; the co-operative farm in Gorni Izvor village, Haskovo county, has gathered 524 kgs. cotton per acre from an area of 50 acres; this year the co-operative farm in Slatina village, Lovech county, has obtained from 100 sheep, 4 kgs. of wool per sheep and 142 lambs, whereas in 1949 it got 4,225 litres of milk per cow from 10 cows, and from 10 sows — 21 piglets per sow.

This year's gathering in of the harvest and the fulfilment of the state deliveries proved the advantages of co-operative farming. They were the first in handing over their obligatory deliveries 100 per cent. The model statute of the co-operative farms, worked out and entering into force this year, greatly strengthened

the position of these farms and made them more popular among the peasants.

There are 91 state agricultural farms in our country with 85,000 hectares of land. The state agricultural farms supply our rural economy with the necessary selected sprouts, seedlings and pedigree stock. They must deliver to the co-operative farms and private farms 5 times more seeds in 1950 compared with 1948. The spring sowing plan in the state agricultural farms has been fulfilled 107 per cent this year, being much better organised than last year.

In the past year the number of the machine tractor stations increased from 86 to 95, whereas the machine tractor stock was increased by 105 heavy tractors and by the corresponding number of auxiliary machines imported from the Soviet Union. Moreover, in 1950 our industry supplied the machine tractor stations with 57 threshing machines, 332 tractor disk harrows, 185 tractor cultivators and 288 seed drills and through the latest purchase of large agricultural machinery they received 229 additional tractors, 988 threshing machines and 844 locomobiles.

There are many serious deficiencies in the work of the machine tractor stations, in the organisation of their work and in the repairs, the maintenance and utilisation of the machine tractor stock. The machine tractor stations do not give the quantity and quality of work which is required of them by the Government and the Party.

Our agriculture, private farmers, co-operative farms, state agricultural farms and machine tractor stations are now confronted with a great task of nation-wide importance: to fulfil the plan and in exemplary fashion carry out the autumn sowing and the deep ploughing which are the main prerequisites for the future good harvest.

Transport has made serious steps forward this year in improving its work and attained considerable achievements as regards freight and passenger traffic. During the past year since September 9, 1949, compared with the preceding 12 months, 10.5 per cent more tons

of freight have been transported and 30 per cent more work done, expressed in kilometre tons. Passenger traffic has increased by 8 per cent. Making use of Soviet experience, at the beginning of this year the transport workers in our country introduced socialist emulation and new methods in their work. The movement for heavy train driving was launched and as a result more than 2,000,000 tons of freight above the norm have been hauled, while the average gross weight of the freight trains has increased by 17 per cent; the drive for five hundred kilometre runs, as a result of which the average daily run of locomotives has increased by 43 per cent; the drive for introducing soft coal as locomotive fuel, as a result of which soft coal has become the basic fuel for locomotives; the drive for the maintenance of model points; the drive for hundred thousand kilometre runs, the speedy loading and unloading of ships and the "self-repair," as a result of which the turn around of ships has considerably increased. Thanks to this increase, the ship "Smirnensky," for instance, made four runs on the Bulgarian-Soviet line and fulfilled its monthly plan by over 200 per cent. A 10 per cent decrease in the heavy freight trains turn around has been effected, the percentage of the traffic of empty freight wagons has dropped by 11 per cent and the number of breakdowns of freight trains — by 42 per cent etc.

These achievements are the result of the first serious attempts for a more rational utilisation of our transport. The growing needs of our rapidly developing national economy pose greater tasks before our transport, which it must solve with success.

We must note with satisfaction the consolidation of our finances. The uninterrupted advance of our national economy has created a stable basis for our leva. The budget of the Republic shows no deficit, which was the usual feature of the bourgeois budgets in the past; the revenue of 1950 exceeds the expenditures by 9 billion leva, thus stabilising our national currency. Today the funds of the unified budget come mainly from our socialist economy, and the taxes

make up only about 10 per cent of the total revenue. The socialist economy provides 80 per cent of the state budget revenue and 10 per cent are entered for services rendered by the state to the population.

Today our budget finances our constantly growing national economy. The 1950 state budget has allocated over 70 billion leva for the national economy, 56 billion leva alone being assigned for new constructional works, over 20 billion leva for education, over 10 billion leva for health services, 7 billion leva for science, art and culture, 22 billion leva for labour and social care, or a total of more than 30 per cent of the whole expenditure for social and cultural purposes.

The fight against squandering of the people's money and for a strict enforcement of economies is a law for the people's government to promote in all spheres of life with great strictness.

The increased productivity of labour and the upsurge of national economy ensure the considerable improvement of the material and cultural level of the working people from towns and villages.

The general workers wages fund has increased by 23.6 per cent and in industry alone — by 20.3 per cent. This year the national income will increase by more than 25 per cent as compared with 1949. The purchasing power of the people's masses is increasing.

As a result of the increased production of consumer goods and the effort of the Party and Government to increase the market stocks and reduce the stocks not designated for the market, as well as the measures for stocks improving state and co-operative trade, the supply of the population considerably improved. In general, commodity circulation for the first half of 1950 has increased by 25 per cent as compared with the same period of 1949.

This year the supply of the population according to the fixed rations for bread, meat, fats and dairy products has been regularly secured. Alongside with the improvement of the supply of the population under

the coupon system, the Government, in promoting its policy of gradual transition to free trade, extended the stocks of commodities for free sale, giving the people an opportunity for additional supply. Many products, besides sugar, came off the ration list. Such are sugar products, eggs, marmalades, jams, also stoves, beds, stove pipes, thread, electric bulbs, kitchenware etc. The free sale of bread, cold meats has been extended. In general, the free sale of goods has been considerably increased in 1950.

Following the government policy of lowering prices, the prices of various goods of prime necessity have been reduced, such as the prices of products on free sale such as bread, dairy products, beans, stoves, beds, thread, electric bulbs and other articles. This year the price of potatoes and vegetables has been reduced by 30 to 50 per cent compared with last year. Thus, the state exerts decisive influence on the free market prices.

Alongside with the collection of the state deliveries, the Government took decisive measures for improving the supply of the peasant population with industrial goods. In July and August, for example, 85 per cent of all cotton textiles assigned for the population were sent to the villages, i. e. 9,350,000 metres out of the total of 11 million metres; plimsolls — 95 per cent; cement — 90 per cent; kitchenware — 90 per cent etc.

In addition, the following essential goods have been distributed among the people: cotton textiles — 700,000 metres; wollen textiles — 120,000 metres; silk textiles — 50,000 metres; kerosene — 500 tons; cement — 3,000 tons; building materials — 30,000 cubic metres etc.

In spite of the achievements noted, our state and co-operative trade has not coped yet with the important task set us — to increase further commodity circulation in our country and to satisfy amply the needs of the population for goods of high quality and great variety.

Our foreign trade has also recorded certain successes. This year our exchange of goods with the Soviet Union, our chief supplier of machines, equipment and valuable raw materials, has increased by 20 per cent as compared with 1949. Trade exchange with Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Democratic Germany and Albania has also considerably increased. The list of our export goods has become more varied, although a great deal still lies ahead of our foreign trade in this respect. The insufficient flexibility and efficiency of our foreign trade apparatus are its main weaknesses.

The great attention of the People's Government to the public health of the working people is yielding significant results. Over half of our population enjoys free state medical treatment. This year 12,000 workers have received medical treatment in various resorts and free cards worth 60 million leva have been issued for mineral bath treatment. During the past year, the number of beds in the health institutes has increased by more than 3,500; 44 new maternity homes, 128 new dental and health services (105 of them are in the villages), 7 new anti-tubercular sanatoria and others have been opened. Since 1944, there has been a marked decline in infant mortality, a decline by over 30 per thousand. At the same time the birth-rate has increased from 21.9 per thousand to 25.23 per thousand. The rate of contagious diseases and of malaria in particular has dropped by more than 5 times.

We have considerable successes to our credit in the sphere of education, science, culture and art.

Essential reforms are being made in our education, in the school programme, in the methods of teaching and educating the students, on the basis of the vast experience of the Soviet Union. In this respect the reorganisation of our education by introducing the unified school in our country is worth noting. 147 such schools will be opened at the beginning of the school year. Professional education has also been

reorganised with regard to satisfying the needs of the national economy.

The number of schools, excepting the universities and kindergartens, amounts to 9,500 attended by 1,200,000 students. During the past school year, the number of schools has increased by 190, whereas that of the students — by 102,912. The permanent kindergartens alone have increased to 112. This year 20,000 more children than last year, chiefly those of peasant families, have attended the seasonal kindergartens. This year 27 new school buildings accommodating 6,310 students have been completed and are already being used.

There are 10 higher educational institutes in our country with 20 faculties and 60 specialties.

In the school year of 1949/1950, 36,637 students have studied in the higher educational institutes and 2,567 in the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. On the decision of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Government, with a view to creating a workers' intelligentsia, 1,458 workers, who had not finished high school, are being trained on short courses in Sofia, Stalin and Plovdiv, preparing to enter the universities.

The Party and Government are taking great cares for the correct development of our science, culture and art, for bringing them close to the people and contributing to the building up of Socialism in our country.

UNDER THE GREAT AND INVINCIBLE BANNER OF LENIN AND STALIN, ALONG THE PATH OF GEORGI DIMITROV, TOWARD NEW ACHIEVEMENTS

From the present brief report on work in the various spheres of life in our country it becomes obvious that we have made certain achievements, we can even say considerable achievements in some respects. We owe these successes to the heroic and devoted

labour of our working class, the working peasantry and the people's intelligentsia. They were achieved in the hard struggle against the resisting class enemy.

There is no doubt, however, that we owe our successes above all to the Ninth of September victory, when our working people, backed by the invincible Soviet Army, became masters of their country, took their destiny into their own hands, established their People's Republic and opened the road to Socialism in our country. These successes were possible because our labouring people are led by a party guided by the great and invincible teaching of Lenin and Stalin, imbued with a spirit of internationalism, faithfully and unflinchingly following the path traced out by Georgi Dimitrov.

Here we must point out the great contribution of the great Soviet Union to our achievements and successes, the great fraternal and selfless aid which it is granting us, without which the industrialisation of our country, the mechanisation of our agriculture and the development of our socialist culture would be unthinkable. Only with the brotherly aid of the great land of Socialism, learning from it constantly, by extensively introducing and applying Soviet experience of bolshevik methods of work in all spheres of life, can we build up Socialism in our country.

Boundless, therefore, is our appreciation and gratitude toward the Soviet peoples and great Stalin for the fraternal and selfless aid they are rendering us.

We express our deep gratitude to the brotherly People's Democracies with which we are constantly strengthening economic and cultural co-operation and mutual aid.

But our achievements must not lull us into complacency. We are far from being content with them. We know what serious weaknesses and deficiencies we still have in our work. We must at all costs liquidate these deficiencies and march rapidly forward. We know that although the situation is constantly improving, we still encounter difficulties in the supply of the population with the necessary goods and products.

We are confronted with the task to be solved in the near future: to produce more goods, to flood the market with more products needed by the population for its better supply.

Comrade Georgi Dimitrov has set us the great task to industrialise our country, to co-operate and mechanise our agriculture, without which it is impossible to build Socialism in our country.

We shall fulfil these tasks. A guarantee of this is the labour enthusiasm and patriotic upsurge of the people's masses from towns and villages. A guarantee of this is the faithful leader of the working people in our country — our glorious Bulgarian Communist Party, its Dimitrov Central Committee headed by the tried bolshevik, comrade Vulko Chervenkov.

At a time when our people have devoted their entire efforts to peaceful, creative labour, when they have concentrated all their attention and exertions to the economic and cultural development of our country and to the building up of Socialism, at this same time we are witnessing the imperialist countries, including their Balkan satellites, seized by a war hysteria hitherto unknown in the history of mankind. The imperialist camp, headed by the American colonisers has set itself one single aim — to arm themselves to the teeth, to make use of the wealth, labour and life of their peoples for a future predatory war.

Fortunately, there exists a force which can curb the war hysteria of the imperialist warmongers. This is the gigantic force of the irresistible movement for peace which has embraced all peoples, hundreds of millions of masses in all parts of the world — this is the mighty front of peace, democracy and socialism whose forces are growing by the day, led by the invincible Soviet Union and great Stalin.

Our working people will reply to the criminal plans of the warmongers with new labour exploits, with a new patriotic upsurge for developing ever increasing mass emulation and shockwork, for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the economic plan, for

strengthening the economic might of the People's Republic.

On September 9, the Bulgarian working people will demonstrate their firm will for peace, their full solidarity with the Soviet proposals for the cessation of American aggression in Korea, for the withdrawal of the foreign armies from Korean land, for the peaceful solution of the Korean question. On September 9, the Bulgarian working people will also manifest their determination to defend with all their efforts the attainments of their peaceful labour, their freedom and national independence.

Long live September 9, our great national holiday — the day of our liberation by the valiant Soviet Army, the day of victory of the working people in our country!

Forward toward new successes and victories, under the victorious banner of Lenin and Stalin, along the road traced out by Georgi Dimitrov, with the tried leadership of the Dimitrov Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, headed by comrade Vulko Chervenkov!

Long live the great peace movement embracing ever greater million-strong masses from all over the world!

Long live the mighty and invincible front of peace, democracy and socialism, headed by the Soviet Union!

Long live the standard-bearer of peace, great Stalin!

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