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THE SEVEN-YEAR PLAN OF GEORGIA

by O. D. Gotsiridze

- USSR -

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FOREWORD

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THE SEVEN-YEAR PLAN OF GEORGIA

-USSR-

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During the years of Soviet power the economy of Georgia has been transformed beyond recognition. In place of the former semi-colonial outpost of Tsarist Russia, today is prospering a socialist republic with well-developed industry and agriculture, a wide network of higher educational institutions, scientific research organizations and cultural establishments.

Despite the favorable natural conditions and rich power and mineral resources, the economy of pre-revolutionary Georgia was weakly developed. Less than forty years ago industry consisted of some railroad shops, several small semi-handcraft enterprises, and a few sites for the extraction of useful minerals, mostly manganese. In 1917 the number of workers counted in the census was 8,000 in all, or three percent of the total population. Out of the 205 so called "qualified" enterprises of the manufacturing industry, 171 had less than fifty workers apiece. In industry, as in other branches of the economy, manual labor predominated.

The basic agricultural products were grain, French kidney beans, fruit, grapes and tobacco, and only the production of tobacco had a general market significance.

In agriculture, feudal and capitalist relations are closely interwoven. A significant part of the peasant economy was not provided with working livestock. More than half of the peasantry had no agricultural tools at all. Land hunger and technical backwardness were the reason for the small amount of production that reached the market and caused the primarily consumer character of agriculture.

Before 1917 there was not one higher educational establishment in Georgia. More than half the population was illiterate. Per ten thousand people there were less than two doctors and three teachers.

Under the leadership of the Communist party and the Soviet government and with the help of all the fraternal peoples, in the first place the Russian people, the workers of Georgia have achieved an outstanding victory in all fields of economic and cultural construction.

During the years of Soviet power new branches of industry have

been developed and hundreds of large-scale industrial enterprises furnished with modern equipment have been constructed and brought into the system. Among them the Zakavkazskiy Metallurgical Plant imeni I. V. Stalin, the Kutaiskiy Motor Vehicle Plant imeni S. Ordzhonikidze, a nitrate fertilizer plant, electric power stations, mines, pits and concentrating mills, oil-refining, machine tool, and ferroalloy factories, the Kaspiskiy and Rustavskiy cement plants, and many light industry and food industry enterprises. In the republic are produced cast iron, steel, rolled metal, pipes, coke, ferroalloys, nitrate fertilizer, automobiles, electric locomotives, metal cutting tools and a wide assortment of consumer goods. In 1959 industrial production was 38 times greater than in 1913.

Georgia has available an enormous supply of hydroelectric power resources. In the past there was no developed power industry. The capacity of the electric power stations in 1913 did not exceed 8,000 kilowatts, with an annual electric power output of 20 million kilowatt hours. In the years of Soviet power the output of the electric power stations has increased 148 times. A metallurgical industry has been created. On a per capita basis the republic produces more cast iron than Italy and Japan -- 1.6 times more cement than Japan, and 1.2 times more cement than England. A textile industry has been developed. Silk production on a per capita basis is as great as in France.

One of the main branches of industry is the mining of manganese ore. The working of a large layer of high quality manganese began already in 1897. For many foreign concessionaires it served as a means of profit and enrichment. Prerevolutionary Georgia's share in the world extraction of manganese reached forty percent. Nevertheless the extraction of manganese was carried on by primitive methods and the loss of metal during the working of the ore was higher than one-third. Under Soviet power measures were taken to develop a modern manganese industry. New mines, refining factories, mechanisms and machinery appeared.

Fundamental changes also took place in agriculture. A large-scale socialist agricultural industry was created. At the present time there are 2,082 collective farms, 133 state farms, and 52 tractor repair stations. The collective farms and state farms supplied with modern machinery manage many types of agriculture. In 1959 more than 8,000 tractors, about 1,900 combines, and more than 9,000 trucks were working on the fields of the republic.

Soviet power has provided for the cultural growth of the peoples of the USSR that is national in form and socialist in content. The scope of cultural construction in the Georgian SSR clearly testifies to the great reorganizing power of socialism. By means of their centuries old, rich, democratic traditions, the Georgian people retained their culture through severe trials in their fight for the independence of their homeland in order to find their happiness in the mighty fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR.

Statistics on education were published in 1922, the first anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Georgia. A signi-

ficant part of the population of the republic was illiterate. During the years of Soviet power, Georgia has been transformed into a republic of universal literacy. In the schools for general education 635,000 students are studying at the present time. The number of students per thousand population is 1.6 times higher than the number of students in Italy, 1.9 times higher than the number of students in Turkey, and three times higher than the number of students in Iran. In pre-revolutionary Georgia there was not one higher educational institution, while today there are 18 higher educational institutions, graduating annually up to 5,500 specialists for the various branches of the economy.

For every thousand inhabitants there are 22 specialists with higher education, which is 3.5 times greater than France, four times more than in England, and ten times more than in Turkey. In the Georgian SSR there is an Academy of Sciences and an Academy of Agricultural Sciences with 75 scientific research institutes. In the scientific research institutes and in the higher educational institutions of the republic more than 7,000 scientific workers are working.

There has been a big growth in the network of cultural-enlightenment institutions: libraries, theaters, movie houses, clubs and museums. The number of mass libraries has increased more than 120 times in comparison with 1913 and the number of books more than 700 times.

A wide network of medical and preventive medical institutions has been established. The number of doctors in the Georgian SSR takes first place in the world: for every 10,000 inhabitants there are more than 32 doctors, and at the present time the number in the US does not exceed twelve, in England 8.8, in Turkey three and in Iran one.

During the years of Soviet power the appearance of the cities and villages has changed. Beautiful and well built was ancient Tbilisi, recently celebrating its 1,500 anniversary. New socialist cities have appeared-- Rustavi, Chiatura, Tkibuli, Tkvarcheli; and the health resorts of Tskhaltubo, Gagra, Borzhomi, Sairme, Mendzhi and others. Only after the war was more than three and a half million square meters of inhabitable floor space put into use, and was individual housing construction extensively realized.

The seven-year plan is still another clear confirmation of the loyalty of the Communist Party to Leninist national policies. In this grandiose plan the economic and cultural problems of development of all the union republics are harmoniously considered.

Correct specialization of the economy of the republic and its complex development with regard to the improvement of the territorial division of labor between the economic regions, and the improvement of the communications between regions, will make it possible to raise the volume of industrial production of Georgia by 1965 to 75 percent more than in 1958. According to this the production of the most important types of products will increase by the following proportion:

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| electric power | 2.3 times |
| mineral fertilizer | 2.2 " |

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| metal cutting tools | 2.5 times |
| trucks | 2.5 " |
| tractors | 2 " |
| main line electric locomotives | 9.4 " |
| cotton fabric | 1.8 " |
| wool fabric | 1.6 " |
| grape wine | 2.5 " |
| natural tea | 1.6 " |

The general volume of capital investment in the Georgian SSR in the seven-year plan is 16,800,000,000 rubles, which is 1.5 times more than in the previous seven-year period.

The economic ties between the Georgian SSR and the other republics have significantly increased. Georgia will export manganese ore, ferro-alloy, steel pipes, metal cutting tools, trucks, electric equipment, main line electric locomotives, instruments and means of automation, nitrate fertilizer, byproducts of synthetic fibres and also other chemical products, cement, cotton, wool and silk fabrics, footwear, tea, wine, citrus fruit, mineral water, canned goods, tobacco, the products of volatile oil cultures and others. The importing of timber, iron-ore, rolled metal made of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, glass, manufactured rubber articles, grain, sugar and meat will be increased.

A socialist economy characteristically has a fast tempo of industrial growth. This is evidence of the fundamental advantage of socialism over capitalism. In the years of the seven-year plan all branches of the economy in the country as a whole and in the union republics will grow at a swift pace. Based on the peculiarities of the economy, resources and natural conditions, the average annual growth of industrial production in the Georgian SSR in the course of the seven year plan is determined at 8.5 percent; of that figure 9.5 percent is the increase in the means of production and 6.7 percent is the increase in consumer goods.

Priority development is given to the branches of industry and aspects of production which cause the most economic effect. The electric-power industry and the instrument-making industry will be developed at an accelerated tempo. An important place will be assigned to the development of the chemical industry and to the construction of hydroelectric and thermal power stations.

The proportionate relationships of the various industries has been changed and improved. In the gross output, the specific share of the chemical, machine construction and metal working industries has significantly increased. Georgia has available a qualified cadre of workers, engineers, and technicians. In this connection the construction of factories and plants turning out modern instruments and manufactured articles for the many branches of the national economy is planned. The development of this field will further the raising of the technical level of industry and the increase of the rate of industrial growth.

Out of the gross industrial output the specific share of the ferrous metallurgy, coal, oil, lumber, cotton, food and light industries has correspondingly been lowered.

It is important to note though, that significant absolute growth in production takes place along with the lowering of the specific share of these fields in the gross industrial output. Thus, while the specific share of ferrous metallurgy in the gross industrial output of the republic has been lowered 25 percent, the output in this industry will increase by one-third in the seven-year plan.

In the address of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev before the XXI Congress of the CPSU, he pointed out the need of each economic region to develop industrial specializations according to its accumulated industrial experience and the availability of industrial funds so as to best contribute to the great economic revolution, which is the richest in form and best exploits natural resources. Modern metallurgy is impossible without manganese and manganese alloys. The manganese industry of Georgia has important significance for the country. From here manganese goes to the country's many metallurgical enterprises. There is a large demand for Chiaturskiy manganese even on the international market. Considerable attention is given to the further development of the Chiaturskiy manganese mines, to qualified exploitation of the deposit, to the creation of a complex of enriching factories, and to the establishment of enterprises to receive manganese alloys.

During the seven years the output of the manganese mines will increase, the mining base of the manganese industry will be strengthened, new mines will start in operation as well as new enrichment and flotation factories.

As a result of the output of manganese ore, the Georgian SSR will occupy henceforth a leading place in the country. During the seven years the output of manganese ore will be increased by 35 percent. The production of various ferrous alloys and the extraction and processing of various non-metallic minerals will be significantly developed. By 1965, the output of ferrous alloys will be doubled. The capacity of the Zeftafonskiy ferrous alloys plant will be more than doubled in the seven years so as to make it possible to expand the processing of manganese ore and to export beyond the borders of the republic ferrous alloys instead of manganese ore.

The chemical industry is a new branch of the Georgian economy. Up to the last few years there was no significant enterprise of the chemical industry. The Rustavskiy nitrate fertilizer plant was built only after an enterprise for ferrous metallurgy had been brought into the system.

In the seven years the chemical industry will grow at a high rate of speed. The Rustavskiy nitrate fertilizer plant will be expanded. In the plant, production will be organized of the semi-product for the synthetic fiber -- kaprolaktama. A synthetic fiber plant will be built. The further reconstruction of the Kutaiskiy

lithopone plant is intended and also the strengthening and specialization of a series of enterprises producing painted lacquered articles. In enterprises of the republic will be produced manganese dioxide and potassium permanganate. Measures are being worked out so as to use the liptobiolith of the Tkibulskiy deposit. This will make it possible to produce presspowder three or four times cheaper than in existing enterprises. The capacity of the Batumi coffee plant, where all the production of the precious vitamin "R" is organized, will be expanded. The production of the Georgian chemical industry during the seven year period should increase 6.5 times.

Based on the new specialization and cooperation, the machine construction, machine tool construction, electrical engineering, and instrument making industries will be significantly developed.

An electrical engineering industry is being created in the republic; more than twenty enterprises have already been constructed -- among them plants for the production of large electric machines (electric motors of the "PED" type), hoisting electric motors, low-power electric motors, electric welding equipment, electric vibrating machines, electric supplies for wireless radio sets, electric insulation materials, cable articles, electric instruments, means of automation etc... By 1965 the output of the electrical engineering industry will be 9.6 times that of 1958.

Machine construction will play a leading role in raising the technical level of industry. Machine construction in the republic encompasses metal cutting tools, electric locomotives, trucks, equipment for the electrical engineering industry, machines for mountain farming, for the wine making and tea industries. Between 1959 and 1965 new machine construction enterprises will come into operation. The gross output of this field will more than triple in the seven-year period.

Fresh power capabilities will be exploited in the metal-cutting-tools industry and the output will be more than doubled. The electric locomotive plant will be expanded. For the first time in the Soviet Union the mass production of tractors and of hinged agricultural tools for the cultivation and harvest of tea, tobacco and other special crops of the mountainous regions will be organized. The production of the small, 5-7.5-horsepower "Rioni" garden tractor will be started in the Kutaiskiy Motor Vehicle Plant. This lower-powered tractor will perform dozens of agricultural tasks and will be a great help to horticulturists and vegetable gardeners.

The Metallurgical Plant imeni I. V. Stalin was established in Georgia in the post-war years. The workers of the republic are really proud of this enterprise, constructed according to the last word in technology. The plant works on a full metallurgical cycle and gives the country cast iron, open-hearth steel, fine quality iron, rolled sheet metal, and seamless pipes. The construction of the Zakavkazskiy Metallurgical Plant is a clear manifestation of the friendship and mutual assistance of the fraternal Soviet republics.

The training of a metallurgical cadre began at the same time as the beginning of the planning and construction of the plant. Hundreds of Georgian youths were sent to metallurgical plants in the Russian Federation and in the Ukrainian SSR where they mastered the complex profession of metallurgy. Specifically they formed the nucleus of a young collective who have achieved remarkable successes in the production of cast iron, steel, and rolled metal for the country.

At the present time work is going on towards the further expansion of the plant and perfection of the technology of the industry. From 1960 on the plant will shift to the use of combustible Karadag'skiy natural gas; a shop to wire-draw pipes and a shop for metal covered pipes will be made part of the system. It has been proposed to increase the volume of blast furnaces and to provide broad application of oxygen blowing and caking agglomerate.

Especially important significance is attached to the development of an electric power base. The republic has available an enormous supply of hydroelectric power resources. It is interesting to note that the first hydroelectric power station in the country, the Zemo-Avchal'skaya Hydroelectric Power Station imeni V. I. Lenin (ZAGES), was established here in 1927. Since that time the power of the Georgian electric power stations has been increased tenfold.

Several years ago, Georgia suffered from a shortage of electric power, but today the problem of supplying electric power to industry, transportation and the population has been fully solved thanks to the development of electrification and to the inclusion of the Georgian electrical system in the Transcaucasus (Zakavkaz'ya) electrical system. The further development of the republic's power base is projected in the seven-year plan which takes into account the necessity of providing the essential electric power for the growth of all branches of industry.

During the seven years the electric power output will increase 213 times and should reach about seven billion kilowatt hours. The Ladzhanurskaya and Khramskaya No. 2 hydroelectric stations will be constructed and start operating. In 1960 the construction of a thermal electric station using natural gas will start. A major hydroelectric station on the Inguri River will be started during the seven year period.

The completion of the construction of the main gas main from Karadag to Tbilisi, and the bringing in of gas to the capitol of the republic and to the industrial center of Rustavi has great significance for the local economy. It will essentially change the fuel balance. Until very recently coal, which is less economical in comparison with oil and gas, was the chief fuel used. In the seven year period gas will take first place in the fuel balance. The use of natural gas makes it possible to save up to a million tons of other types of fuel (a conditional estimate), to raise the cultural level and the profits of industry, and to improve the living conditions of the city population.

Agriculture plays an important role in the republic's economic development. The favorable climatic and soil conditions make it possible to broadly develop the production of valuable industrial and subtropical crops along with field crops, truck farming and cattle raising. During the years of Soviet power the acreage planted in tea has multiplied 52 times, in citrus fruits -- 59 times, in gardens and vineyards -- three times.

Georgia is the primary region of the country for the production of tea, for high quality table wines, for aromatic tobacco leaves, for volatile oil culture, for fruit, in fact almost the only region for the production of citrus fruits.

The basic problem in the field of agriculture is to achieve a level of production which satisfies the requirements of the population for food, and of industry for raw materials, and which supplies other needs of the state from agricultural production. This problem is solved first of all by significantly increasing the productivity of all agricultural crops, of increasing the number of livestock and the productivity of the cattle business.

The success achieved in agriculture in the republic after the September plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU is the guarantee that these self-imposed tasks will be fulfilled. This resulted in the implementing of major measures to raise all branches of agriculture and significantly increased the personal interest of the collective farm and state farm workers in the results of their labor, and sharply raised agricultural production.

The monetary income of the collective farms increased from 1953 to 1958 1.5 times, and the unshared fund [of the collective farms] by 1.2 billion rubles; the average value of a working day rose from nine to 14 rubles. In 1959 the collective farms as a whole settled their accounts for the agricultural techniques they had paid for, and on the basis of the growth of the unshared fund they turned even more extensively to the construction of buildings, schools, hospitals and clubs.

Great tasks are before the agricultural workers under the seven year plan. The anticipated increase in the production of agricultural products is expected to be at least one and a half times to two times present production. The production of tea, citrus fruits, fruits, grapes, and animal products will increase at a high rate of speed. The production of tea will be increased 1.5 times, fruit 1.8 times, grapes 2.2, meat 1.7 times and milk 2.4 times. Seventy-eight thousand hectares of vineyards and fruit orchards will be planted. The acreage under citrus fruit cultivation will be significantly expanded.

Georgia takes the first place in the country in the production of tea. The republic produces 97 percent of all the tea grown in the USSR. Georgian tea has earned general recognition. It is proposed in the seven year plan to further increase the harvest of green tea leaves and to expand the output of prepared tea.

According to the planned figures it is proposed to harvest up to 170,000 tons of tea leaves in 1965. The tea workers of the republic have undertaken a great job in increasing the productivity of tea cultivation. They are obliged by 1965 to take in 200,000 tons of green tea leaves. In 1959, which was an unfavorable agricultural year as far as climate, more than 140,000 tons of green tea leaves were harvested instead of the 133,000 tons of tea leaves anticipated in the plan.

In the seven year period it is planned to plant 18,000 hectares in new tea fields. Land reclamation work is contemplated for 25,000 hectares; land reclamation work will also be carried out on existing tea plantations where there is surplus moisture. The irrigation of those parts of the tea plantation that suffer a lack of moisture gives great results; there is a plan to build an irrigation network on 10,000 hectares of tea plantation.

Tea cultivation uses a large amount of labor. An especial amount of work is spent on harvesting the tea leaves. Therefore mechanical methods of tea cultivation and of harvesting acquire primary significance. There are several better more mechanical methods of cultivating and pruning tea, for example, the introduction of mineral fertilizer and fumigation (the treatment of tea bushes by chemists). Engineer-constructors have created new machines for interrow cultivation, for pruning, harvesting, and sorting tea leaves. However, the number of these machines is still insufficient. Measures are being taken to increase the numbers.

Viticulture and wine making have a history centuries old in Georgia. Georgian wine is distinguished by its extractive character, its good color, its delicate bouquet, its good taste and aroma.

At the present time there are more than five hundred superb varieties of local grapes. The following have great popularity: "Saperavi," "Rkatsiteli", "Mtsvane", "Tsolikauri", "Tsitska", "Chinuri", "Aleksandrouli", and others. Every year hundreds of thousands of chibouks of these varieties of grapes are exported to the other union republics and also to Bulgaria, Albania and the other people's democracies.

The collective farms and state farms of 62 out of the 68 administrative rayons of the republic are occupied with viticulture. Dozens of primarily wine making plants have been constructed and also a champagne plant and a cognac plant; these enterprises are equipped with modern techniques.

Cold and heat treatment is a basic part of the wine making industry. During the past few years automatic and semi-automatic lines for the bottling of wine and champagne, lamellate filters, and pasteurization have been introduced; heavy reinforced concrete and also enamelled tanks have been substituted for oak barrels.

White and red table wines, semi-sweet wines, fortified wines, dessert wines, champagne and cognac, made from Georgian grapes, have acquired wide fame not only in our country, but also abroad.

In 1958 the Georgian wine making industry took part very successfully in international wine competitions in Lyublyany (Yugoslavia) and in Budapest (Hungary). Gold and silver medals were awarded to 18 different varieties of Georgian wines; of those gold medals were won by "Eniseli" and "OS" cognac, "Mukuzani," "Chkaveri," "Tsinandali," "Gurdzhaani" and other wines.

The chief committee of the All-Union Agricultural Exposition in 1958 awarded thirty medals, of which ten were gold, to Georgian wines and cognacs for their high quality.

In order to fulfill the objectives of the seven year plan for the production of grapes and grape wine it is necessary that the grape harvest for the republic averages between 60-65 metric hundred-weight per hectare. In the areas around the cities and health resorts the cultivation and development of table grapes as well as wine grapes is planned. The state purchase of grapes will be more than doubled by the end of the seven year period.

Mechanization will have great significance in increasing the grape harvest. Extensive mechanical cultivation between the grape rows will make it possible to increase the number of vines on an average from 3000-3300 to 5000 vines a hectare and thus almost double the vintage.

The growth of the wine industry has increased the number of wines and cognacs and also improved the quality. It is worth noting the significant increase in the output of high quality graded wines that has occurred because greater power production, modern methods and technology are being used. It must be noted that the output of graded cognac is not yet sufficient. An increase in output of 20 percent of the total volume of production is projected in the seven year plan. The Tbilisi champagne plant, one of the largest in the union, produces a good quality champagne. Measures to further increase the volume of Georgian champagne and improve its quality are being introduced.

In the seven-year plan for the growth of the republic's economy, the growth in the production of wine grapes is envisaged as 2.5 times current production.

Fruit growing is one of the oldest branches of Georgian agriculture. Conditions here are exceedingly favorable for the cultivation of seed, pit, and citrus fruits. In the seven-year plan, fruit growing will be further developed. In 1965 the general area devoted to garden fruit will reach 140,000 hectares. At the end of the seven years not less than 40 metric hundredweight of fruit will be gathered per hectare. This level of fruit production will wholly satisfy the needs of the city and resort population as well as of the canning industry. A significant portion of the fruit will be exported to other parts of the country.

The production of citrus fruits will increase. Georgian tangerines, oranges and lemons are distinguished by their high quality and good flavor. Grapefruit are beginning to be widely used.

This type of fruit, despite a rather bitter aftertaste, is very good for the human body and also takes less time to ripen than do the other citrus fruits.

Citrus fruit plantings, especially lemons, cannot survive frost. Lemon plantings die under a temperature of 4-5 degrees, and tangerines under 6-8 degrees, which complicates citrus fruit production. In the republic, significant research work is being done on frost resistant tangerines, oranges and lemons. Special attention is being given to the selection of microsections of land for the cultivation of lemons. These sections on the southern mountain slopes, protected from the cold winds, have the necessary conditions for plant growth and good harvests. The hectares planted on these mountain strips bring in an income between 250,000 and 300,000 rubles.

In the seven-year plan the production of citrus fruits is one of the most important elements of the economy of western Georgia. It has been planned to put about 4,000 hectares into new cultivation. In 1965 the gross yield of citrus fruits will be more than one billion pieces. The network of enterprises for the packing and cultivating of citrus fruits will increase accordingly.

Further increase in the production of tobacco, sugar beets, volatile oils and other industrial crops are planned. Among these, tobacco occupies a special place. Georgia has for a long time produced high quality aromatic tobacco of the "Samsun" and "Trapezund" types. Tobacco factories use them for the production of high quality cigarettes. Seventy percent of all the tobacco harvested is exported beyond borders of the republic.

Tobacco growing uses a lot of labor. To obtain a high quality tobacco the selection and treatment of the plots of land are important. Between 100,000 and 150,000 tobacco seedlings can be put down on one hectare of land. Tobacco demands three to four hoeings, seven to eight breakings; the threading, drying and sorting of tobacco takes much labor.

The production of tobacco is increasing; in 1965, 20,000 tons will be turned over to the state. In this connection mechanized work in the planting and care of tobacco as well as the drying and treatment of tobacco leaves has paramount significance. Seedling planters are being introduced, a device is being worked out for the rolling out and hauling of tobacco drying frames, machines are being created for threading tobacco leaves etc....

During the seven year period the production of vegetables will increase to such a degree as to fully satisfy the needs of the population of the cities, health resorts and industrial centers, and also the needs of the canning industry.

Notwithstanding some decrease in the area sown with grain crops, the production of grain will be approximately 30 to 32 percent greater in 1965 than in 1957. Primary attention in field crop cultivation is given to raising the crop yields. The collective farms in the eastern portion of the republic will completely introduce correct

crop rotation.

Maize is one of the most ancient grain products of the Georgian economy. In western Georgia maize is the chief grain. At the same time the crop yield of grain and of green, bulk maize is still low. It is wholly possible to raise the yield of these crops by applying fertilizers, organizing crop rotation, and applying repeated sowing and reaping. In 1965 in comparison with 1958 the productivity of maize will increase one and a half times.

The question of livestock growth as usual demands special attention. The commonly owned livestock of the collective farms and state farms is still developing slowly. The plan provides for an increase in the production of livestock products two to two and a half times that of present production. In order to increase production of the products in this field, it is necessary to sharply increase the number of livestock and to raise their productivity. The herds of cattle in the collective farms and state farms will have increased 16 percent by 1965, and within that figure cows will increase 42 percent; the specific proportion of cows in the herds of cattle will increase from 26 percent in 1958 to 32 percent in 1965. The milk yield from one milk cow in the collective farms and state farms -- an important indication of the productivity of the herd -- will be 2,500 kilograms as opposed to 1,091 kilograms in 1958.

As far as the feasibility of fulfilling these goals, the agricultural workers of Georgia, following the example of the progressive oblasts and republics of the country, are striving for an increase in the production of butter, milk and other dairy products.

A basic measure to promote a sharp increase in the production of cattle products is improving the feed. It must be noted that a significant portion of the arable land of the republic is taken up with grain, truck garden, wine, and industrial products, and that sufficient winter pasture for the displaced cows does not exist; in connection with this it is planned to increase the production of high yielding feed with high caloric content. Side by side with the expansion of fodder production, the qualitative improvement of fodder production on an area of 200,000 hectares is planned. During the seven years the volume of stored silage will increase more than ten times in comparison with 1953. In the last years a mixed feed industry has been started which annually produces between 150,000 and 200,000 tons of concentrated mixed feed; the production will increase during the seven years. All this makes it possible to fulfill the plan in regard to the production of cattle products.

The development of the food industry is closely connected with the growth of the republic's agricultural production. The output of those enterprises of the food industry that process agricultural products will significantly expand. Tea and viticulture products account for 37 percent of the total volume of agricultural production, and for more than 26 percent of the total volume of industrial production.

In the seven-year period these fields will develop further. The production of black tea will grow correspondingly with the increase in the laying in of high quality tea leaves. The volume of the storing and production of black tea will increase 27.8 percent.

The growth of industrial power for the primary processing of tea will take place at a pace corresponding to the increase in the production of tea, taking into consideration the fact it is being put into operation at the expense of state capital investment.

The long term plan envisages a more effective use of state capital investment. Thus, if in 1959 the coefficient of use of operating industrial power in a tea factory is 88.7 percent for the primary processing of high quality tea leaves, then in 1965 the coefficient will be 93.6 percent.

In order to have a more rational primary processing of tea, a more uniform collection and distribution of leaves to the factory is envisaged. The reconstruction of 39 tea factories has been planned as well as extensive mechanization of the industrial process. Following the reconstruction of enterprises of the tea industry, the volume of processing of green tea leaves will increase more than twenty thousand tons a year, and yet the expenditures on the construction of new factories of the same power exceeded the expenditures on the expansion of existing enterprises by fifty million rubles. The quick fulfillment of these projects will increase the use of the industrial capacity of the tea factories for the primary processing season.

The wine making industry of the republic in the last few years has become aware of a disparity between their natural resources and the capacity of their primary wine making enterprises. Thus in 1959, the power was provided for the primary processing of 85,500 tons of grapes, while the plan for the purchase of grapes was determined on the basis of 146,000 tons.

During the seven years the state purchases of grapes and the production of wine materials will more than double. It has been planned that the industrial capability for the primary processing of grapes will quadruple in this period. The wine making industry is directing itself both towards state capital investment and also towards other sources of financing in order to find means for development. It has been planned to start using sufficient new industrial power so as to put 255,000 tons of grapes through primary processing.

Significant attention has been given to expansion of enterprises for the processing of canned fruit, berries, vegetables, Indian corn, and potatoes. The canning industry in the republic will grow from 99.6 million stipulated tins in 1959 to 290 million tins in 1965. During the seven year period 22 enterprises will be constructed and 16 enterprises will be enlarged so as to have a total capacity for up to 200 million stipulated tins of canned food. The

capital investment for the development of this industry will total 240 million rubles. The plan envisages a sharp increase in canned fruit products, especially stewed fruits. There will be a significant increase in the output of canned vegetables and hors d'oeuvres, of grape, fruit, and tomato juices, of various foods made from maize, and of foodstuffs and half-finished products made from vegetables and potatoes. Great attention is being given to the improvement of the quality of products, to increasing the number of varieties, and to the production of packages and packing materials.

Electrification is playing a major role in the improvement of agriculture. Electric power is being widely introduced into agricultural production. The work on dairy farms is being mechanized as are various enterprises that process agricultural products.

In Georgia 391 rural GES [hydro-electric power stations] of a total capacity of 49,500 kilowatts have been built. Around one thousand collective farms and more than one hundred state farms have been electrified. During the seven year period, the electrification of all agricultural enterprises will be completed; attached to this basic development of rural electrification will be the construction of an electric transmission line and the linking of the maximum number of agricultural enterprises to the state power system. The amount of capital investment in rural electrification will be more than 78 million rubles during the seven year period.

The growth of industry and agriculture is closely tied to the development of transportation. The republic's mountainous terrain has certainly been reflected in the development of its transportation. Work on electrification of the railroad was planned earlier in the Georgian SSR than anywhere else. Recently the twenty-fifth anniversary of the start of the first electrified section of the railroad, which ran across the Suramskiy Pass, was celebrated. At the present time almost all the railroad network on the territory of the Georgian SSR has been electrified. During the seven year period the locally important branch line that joins Tbilisi with Kakhetiey and with the industrial quarry of Sadakhlo will be electrified.

The construction of new railroad lines is proposed; it is planned to construct a second line from the main oil conduit in Baku to Batumi. The reconstruction of the highway from Tbilisi to Kutaisi has been completed; in the future this highway will connect with a highway going along the shores of the Black Sea. It has been proposed to do some work organizing public services and amenities along the Georgian military highway and the Osetinskoy military highway. During the seven years the republic roads and local roads will be improved.

Truck transport has grown 1.7 times, and in connection with this, centralized transportation has sharply increased, and the fleet of trucks and taxis has grown.

Much has been done in the last few years to develop communications. During the seven year period, the power of the automatic

telephone stations will increase 2.3 times. The Tbilisi telephone central will be connected with other cities by means of radio relief connections. By 1962-1963 the inhabitants of all the regions in Georgia will be able to watch television programs from other cities in the country.

The further development of the republic's economy will be provided for by the growth of capital investment. From 1959 - 1965 the money appropriated for this purpose is planned to increase up to 16.8 billion rubles, while during the period from the first five year plan to 1958 the volume of capital investment totalled 33 billion rubles, of which 11.8 billion rubles came from the preceding seven year period (1952-1958).

More than half of the total volume of capital investment is directed towards industrial development, and, of that, 25 percent is invested in electric power, ferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry and the coal industry. The volume of capital investment in the chemical industry is 2.7 times more than the level of investment in the previous seven year plan; the capital investment in the oil industry is 1.9 times more than in the preceding seven year plan; and the level of investment in the machine construction industry is 1.8 times more than in the previous seven year plan. Significant capital investment will be directed towards the development of the food industry and of light industry. There will also be forthcoming, besides the centralized capital investment, the possibility of developing decentralized capital investment from such sources as a percentage deduction from the various branches of industry, bank credit, and others, which will total about three and a half billion rubles. These sources of revenue will be invested in the creation of new industrial power for the wine making, dairy and other industries. Food industry enterprises will be created by revenues from the collective farms.

The concentration of means for initial construction is envisaged along with a maximum reduction in construction time. There will be brought into being during the seven year period a basic fund valued at more than 18 billion rubles, which will reduce the cost of the uncompleted construction by more than two times. In order that power may be opportunely put into operation, the necessary capital investment will be allotted for the entire period of the construction of the given enterprise.

State capital investment in agriculture for the seven year period will be more than two billion rubles, which exceeds the volume of investment in the previous seven year period by one-third. In agriculture investment funds will also be taken from the collective farms.

The construction base will be developed for the successful realization of the planned program of construction. The republic distributes the supplies of raw materials for the expansion of existing enterprises and the creation of new enterprises of the

construction industry. In comparison with 1958 the production of prefabricated reinforced concrete will have multiplied by the end of the seven year period by 3.2 times, of wall materials by 2.2 times; and of that, the production of masonry blocks almost 18 times; the production of tile has grown 2.6 times, and the production of asbestos slate 1.5 times.

In the first years of the seven year plan new power will be developed for manufactured articles of asbestos-cement; the introduction in construction of mineral wadding, ceramics, masonry walls, domestic construction panels and other things are being planned on a large scale.

The most effective use of capital investment has great significance for the gaining of time in the world economic competition with capitalism.

One of the objectives of the seven year plan is the realization of radical reconstruction and the expansion and technical rearmament of existing enterprises in a series of fields, so that it will be possible to increase production output faster and with significantly less money and material expense.

During the seven year period, radical reconstruction and expansion of Georgian industrial enterprises will take place.

During the period that the figures of the seven year plan of economic development were being worked out, great attention was given to uncovering hidden reserves so as to better use industrial power. Thus at the suggestion of the workers and engineering-technical personnel at the end of 1957, the Tbilisi locomotive repairs plant was changed to an electric locomotive construction plant. The redesigning of the enterprise was a complete economic success. It saved the state more than 300 million rubles of capital investment.

In 1958, at the expense of both new construction and renovation, 18 plants were built for the electrical engineering industry and the instrument making industry. The yearly output of industrial production from these enterprises by 1965 will increase more than eight times.

As a result of the expansion of the Rustavskiy nitrate fertilizer plant, the production of mineral fertilizers will be doubled, and this will be almost two times cheaper than constructing a new plant with the same capability.

The collective of the Kaspkiy cement plant has carried out work on the creating of a fourth technological line. This made it possible with minimum expense to significantly increase the cement output. It is planned to increase the power of the Rustavskiy cement plant for the firing of the klinker by 50 percent. The measures being undertaken to expand the Rustavskiy cement plant can be realized with a capital investment of 80 - 85 rubles per ton of production, while the investment on new construction would be not less than 200-250 rubles a ton. The plant expansion can also be completed

in a shorter time.

The advisability of the expansion of the Rustavskiy cement plant is even more obvious, if one takes into account its conversion to gas fuel, which lowers the cost price of production, replaces thousands of tons of Donets coal and does away with the necessity of its freight.

Technical progress -- is the major necessary condition for the development of all branches of the economy. The workers of the republic actively take part in the realization of measures that further technical progress. Complex mechanization, the automation of industry, the introduction of the mass production line, the replacement of obsolete equipment, the raising of the quality and lowering of the cost of production -- all these problems were raised by the June (1959) Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and stand in the center of attention of workers in industry, construction, agriculture, transportation, scientific research institutes, and the designers and inventors of the republic.

The development of scientific research, design, and drafting work aimed towards the creation of new instruments and other means of automation has received great scope in the republic.

The first scientific research institutes and special design bureaus, organized in 1957, have already created quite a few instruments and means of automation, which are being broadly applied in industry.

The Tbilisi scientific research institute for instruments and automation has done significant work on the creation of new calculating machines for the technological process in blast furnaces, in arced ferroalloy furnaces, in oil refining and in other fields of industry. Experimental models of computers of construction from this institute are going into industrial use.

The Kutaiskoye special design bureau "Proyektpribor" has worked out a series of models of instruments for the automation of the industrial process of light industry and the food industry.

The Rustavskiy Design-Drafting Institute of Automation of Industrial Processes "Avtomatprom" is carrying out scientific research, experimental design and drafting work on the automation and mechanization of the industrial process in enterprises of the metallurgical, chemical and mining industry. An automation project worked out by the institute has been adopted in many enterprises of the Georgian SSR. Based on this institute's project, work has been carried out on the automation of the industrial process in enterprises of the other union republics.

The Gori Scientific Research Institute for the Automation of Industrial Processes is busy working out some instruments and means of automation for the tea, wine making, canning, dairy and textile industries and also for refrigerating plants. This institute at the same time is busy with problems of designing and creating automatized production lines.

At the present time instruments developed by the Gori institute are being broadly disseminated in the Soviet Union and abroad. Among the instruments are: a measure to determine the fat content of milk; a density measure to determine the sugar content of grape juice; and an instrument for the automatic control of the utilization of sugar in the fermenting process of champagne.

The Tbilisi design bureau has created new instruments and means of automation basically for the chemical industry. It is sufficient to say that this design bureau in 1960 was entrusted with the working out and preparation of ten different experimental models for the chemical industry.

The seven-year plan for the development of the national economy of the Georgian SSR envisages further development of scientific research work in the field of designing new instruments and means of automation.

A project is planned to work out new models of machines, machinery and equipment based on the trends of technical progress in industry and in construction.

Already in 1960 at the Kutaiskiy automobile plant the working out and mastering of a model of a saddle tractor for the semitrailor of a seven to eight ton freight hoist was planned; in the plant named for the 26 Commissars -- the preparation of a model of a tea harvesting machine for the picking of green tea leaves; in the Tbilisi electric locomotive construction plant -- a four-axle passenger electric locomotive with alternating current.

The Tbilisi scientific research institute of instruments and means of automation will work out a guided computing machine for the automatic control and regulating of thermal conditions of a blast furnace.

The Tbilisi machine tool plant imeni Kirov is turning out in 1960 eighteen new models of automatic and semi-automatic pipe decorators and other specialized tools. At the Kutaiskiy electro-mechanical plant industrial production of immersible centrifugal pumps, an electric auger, a control station, and electric machines of the type "PED-17" is planned.

The Kutaiskiy Motor Vehicle Plant is planning to fully automatize the production line of pistons, the heat storing press and valve forcer, and to introduce automation into a series of operations in the preparation of other components of an automobile. Mechanization is taking place in the transportation and storing of materials, parts and finished articles, and mechanized instruments are being introduced.

Mass production is being established in the production of grinding machines, electric locomotives and other machines and equipment. They are expanding the application of machine casting and high speed casting in quickly hardening mixtures, heat punching in place of free forging, the heating by high frequency currents; and the introduction of seamless punching.

The task of developing and introducing important aspects of new technology in residential and civic construction by industrial methods and in wall panels for residential buildings is projected.

A big job challenges the plants, the designers and the scientific research organizations of the Georgian Sovnarkhoz in the working out and putting into production of more perfect techniques for agriculture -- tractors working at higher speeds, high angled machines, equipment, self-propelled chassis and other machines necessary for the further mechanization of labor-consuming work and the replacement of obsolete, inefficient techniques.

The economic index of labor in enterprises will sharply improve. The figures of the seven year plan stipulate an increase in production work in industry of 51 percent. This means that more than two-thirds of all the increase in gross output of industry must be achieved by raising the productivity of labor. The mechanization and automation of the production process allows more than a one-third increase in the productivity of labor. The problem is also posed of how to systematically replenish the stock of equipment of enterprises by new and highly productive units, how to improve the specialization and the cooperation of enterprises, and to make wide use of modernization of existing equipment as a factor in raising the economic index of labor of an enterprise. Not unimportant for the growth of the productivity of labor is improvement in the use of labor time, a lessening of time wasted, and of time spent servicing parts, on repairing and refixing equipment.

Much attention is given to the setting of work norms and, in particular, the timely review of obsolete manufacturing norms, which do not correspond to the modern level of technological development.

During the seven-year period the cost of industrial production in the republic will be lowered by 11 percent. The annual profit from the sale of industrial production is planned to increase more than 4.5 times. This demands that the workers in all the enterprises of the republic systematically carry on their work so as to lower the cost of production and use of reserves. First of all there is the question of improving the use of equipment, especially as the coefficient of equipment use in a series of the republic's industries is 10-20 percent lower than the level reached by the more progressive enterprises in corresponding branches of industry in other parts of the country.

In order to lower the cost of production, industrial workers will wage a battle for the reduction of individual norms in the expenditure of raw materials, fuel and electric power on each unit of production, and will systematically carry out organizational and technical measures, will save on materials, and will improve the quality of production.

The realization of the seven-year plan raises new problems for science and for scholars; it calls for the resolution of important scientific problems and for scholars to be able to give concrete

assistance to industry by means of research.

The Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR, the Academy of Agricultural Sciences and more than 145 scientific establishments make a significant contribution to industry, culture and science. Scientific research institutes and design bureaus carry out scientific research in the fields of automation, telemechanics, and computer mathematics.

The work of the mathematicians of the republic in the field of mathematical theory of elasticity has been the subject of much interest and has received wide dissemination both in the Soviet Union and abroad. Scholars are working on the urgent problems of modern physics (the physics of cosmic rays and high energy particles, nuclear physics, low temperature physics etc.) In 1959 a nuclear reactor was brought into the system which significantly broadened the possibilities for scientific research.

Scientists of the republic have worked out ways of using poor manganese and iron ore in the production of top cast iron and blast-furnace ferromanganese. The introduction of these measures in metallurgical production allows a more effective use of the Chiaturskiy manganese deposits and makes possible a saving of materials. Work is being successfully carried out on new alloys having great practical significance (nickel-less metal, stainless steel and non-magnetic steel).

One of the major scientific centers in the USSR in the field of human and animal physiology is the Institute of Physiology of the Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR, the work of which is directed by Academician I. S. Beritashvili.

The working out of problems on a broad scale is carried on in history, language, literature, history of the culture and economy of the peoples inhabiting the republic. The work of the well-known Georgian historian G. A. Melikishvili, shedding light on the origins of one of the most ancient states, Urartu, has won the Lenin Prize.

A wide vista of further development is unfolding before the scholars of the republic's academic institutions in the seven-year plan.

In correspondence with the seven-year plan, extensive research will be carried on by the republic's Academy of Sciences, which is proposing to work out, fundamentally, more than 200 problems. Many problems will be worked out in conjunction with scientific institutions in other union republics.

During the seven-year plan new scientific institutions will be created (institute of semi-conductors, institute of the physiology of growth, genetics, biochemistry, biophysics and microbiology, institute of experimental pathology, archeology, ethnography and people's art).

For the further strengthening and development of the scientific research base, 185 million rubles is being allotted to the capital construction of institutes and laboratories, which will increase the volume of capital investment almost four times over the preceding seven year period. A complex of buildings for the Georgian Academy

of Sciences, a computer center, and a series of other scientific institutions will be constructed and put into operation.

During the seven years the further development of a network of institutions for culture, science, public health and education is foreseen, and also the strengthening of their material base. In a period of extensive communist construction an important problem is the improvement of the people's educational system. The Supreme Soviet USSR has adopted a law on strengthening the connection between school and life and on the further development of the people's educational system in the country, and the improvement of work in the higher educational institutions which will signify qualitatively a new step in the development of the Soviet school.

In the republic eight years of general education is compulsory. The bringing up of the rising generation on the basis of the unity between education and life has caused the broad development of a network of evening (shift) schools for working and rural youth, the organization of correspondence courses and evening education for middle general labor polytechnical schools with industrial training and for tekhnikums. The reorganization of the middle school is being brought about systematically and organized according to local conditions. Much work is being done on strengthening the material base of the schools, organizing industrial training, abolishing the multishift system, preparing curricula, textbooks, and teaching aids.

During the seven-year period general educational schools with places for 84,000 pupils will be built and put into operation; a significant portion of the school buildings will be built by collective farms. This will hasten the end of the multishift system.

Boarding schools will be further developed in the seven-year period. The number of pupils in them will be multiplied fourteen times. Depending on the specific conditions, the boarding schools will be organized on both a one through eight and a one through eleven class basis. The number of preschool establishments at the end of the seven year period will have increased 1.6 times in comparison with 1958.

The flowering of Georgian art is a clear embodiment of the Leninist nationalities policy of the party and a brilliant confirmation of the advantages of the Soviet social system, raising the creative strength of the people. The path, taken by the Georgian people in the united fraternal family of the union republics, persuades one that socialism leads towards an unprecedented blooming of national culture.

Georgian art and literature have been displayed for two decades in Moscow. These reviews of the culture of the Georgian people reflect the great creative growth of Georgian art. A new pleiad of talented singers, musicians and artists has appeared. At a review of the cultural achievements of Georgia held in Moscow in 1958, it was noted that Georgian art and literature offered more than ten creative collectives, of that four theaters, a state dance ensemble, and a state

symphony orchestra.

The workers of Georgia await new wonderful successes from the artists and writers. The writers and painters, performers and composers of Soviet Georgia hold as sacred and, by their creative efforts, augment the spiritual and cultural riches of their people, and they give with all their power to the service of the people and to the business of communist construction.

Georgian theatrical and operatic performances always meet with a warm reception and are the subject of much interest from audiences in many cities of the Soviet Union. The Georgian dance ensemble and a group of concert teams and executives performed with great success in England, France, the United States and other countries of Europe, Asia and America.

During the years of Soviet power, cinema art has been developing in Georgia. The Georgian movie industry has created more than 150 full length art films, and more than one thousand newsreels and short documentaries, ten full length documentaries, animated cartoons and popular science films. A series of films, issued by the movie studio "Georgia-film", has gained the recognition of Soviet audiences and has been noted at international film festivals.

During the seven-year period the film output in the republic will be more than doubled. The construction of a new production base is planned for the studio "Georgia-film". Here up to fifteen art films can be produced annually. The organization of a new production base for movies in the pleasant climatic conditions of Georgia will allow film studios from other republics to work making films in the winter.

Much attention is given to improving mass cultural and educational work in cities and in villages. The statistics of the seven year plan testify to this. During the seven-year period one hundred new clubs will be opened. The number of libraries will increase more than 20 percent. There will be built a book chamber with a million volumes, a concert hall for the Philharmonic in Tbilisi with 2,400 seats, a central exhibition hall and other cultural establishments. The number of film projectors of the Ministry of Culture will increase 1.7 times; the number of seats in the permanent city movie theaters will grow to more than 21,000. New movie theaters will open in cities and rayon centers of the republic; a movie theater with a panoramic wide screen and 2,500 seats will be built.

The further development of the film publishing business is planned as well as the increase in the output of books, newspapers, and magazines, the improvement of their make-up and polygraphic execution and the strengthening of their polygraphic base. There will be put into operation a publishing "kombinat" in Tbilisi, a typographical "kombinat" in Stalingrad and Kutaisi.

During the years of the seven-year plan, public health will be developed further and medical service to the population will be improved. The number of hospital beds in the villages will increase by 2,700. This will make it possible to significantly improve quali-

fied medical assistance to the population.

A network of health resorts is being developed. As a result of the transfer of the health resorts from the jurisdiction of the various union ministries and departments to the jurisdiction of the republic and as a result of the unification of small sanatoriums and rest homes, the direction of health resorts has improved. During the seven year period, the number of places in sanatoriums will increase by 1,780. New sanatoriums will be built at the health resorts of Tskhaltubo, Abas Tuman, Gagra, Sairme, Tsaishi and others. Significant capital investment is planned for the creation of sanatoriums and pensions in a picturesque place -- Pitsundskoy Grove.

Physical culture and sport is exceptionally popular in Georgia. National types of sport are: Georgian wrestling, rifle shooting, equestrian sport and others -- they are widely spread out in the cities and rayons of the republic. At the present time soccer, basketball, track and field sports, and gymnastics are favorite types of athletics. The creation of a sport base, of cadres of trainers and teachers makes it possible to train first-class athletes who by their successes uphold the sporting honor of Soviet Georgia, are a part of the country's athletic teams and successfully take part in international competitions. The Georgian wrestlers have repeatedly defended their title of champions of the USSR, have defeated the teams of such countries as Turkey, Hungary, and Finland. The Tbilisi basketball players have repeatedly been champions of the country, and the Tbilisi footballers of the "Dinamo" occupy a prize place in the all-union championship, and have successfully appeared in France, Bulgaria, Hungary, Turkey and Belgium, and competed with the teams of other foreign countries. In the second Spartakiada of the People of the USSR in 1959, the Georgian athletes took fifth place.

In the years of the seven-year plan much attention will be given to the development of physical culture and sport as an important means of physically training youth. The further development of the athletic base, the preparation of a cadre of teachers and coaches, the creation of a simple athletic building in every rayon, collective farm and state farm, is planned. In Tbilisi has been completed the construction of an athletic demonstration hall for 10,000 spectators, and enclosed swimming pool; it is planned to build skiing facilities in Bakuriani.

An extensive program of housing construction is being carried out. Between 1958 and 1965 it has been planned to construct and put into operation at the expense of state capital investment dwelling houses with a total area of 4,183,000 square meters. Individual housing construction, carried out with the help of state credit, will be built, consisting of 2,545,000 square meters. The construction will be conducted according to an economical type of design with the use of reinforced concrete construction and mass production which makes it possible to sharply lower the cost of construction per square meter. As far as housing the city population, Georgia will be one of

the first among the union republics.

Among the measures to improve the material wellbeing of the people, an important place is occupied by the development of retail trade. During the seven year period retail goods in state and co-operative trade increased by 57 percent (in comparable prices). The increase in retail commodity circulation will take place on the basis of the growth of industrial output, of foodstuffs and of objects significant for improved living conditions. In accordance with the resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR "On Measures Increasing Production, Expanding the Variety, and Improving the Quality of Goods of Significance for Improved Living Conditions and Economic Use," already in 1960, 15.7 percent more of these goods will be issued than in 1959. In 1961 the output of production will make up 713 million rubles. In 1960 in the republic will be produced 12,000 washing machines, 3,000 upright and grand pianos, 10,000 vacuum cleaners, 177 million rubles worth of furniture, 18 million rubles worth of plastic articles, 25 million rubles worth of chemical consumer goods etc...

The volume of labor spent on serving the everyday needs of the population has grown during the year by almost 20 percent. In the interest of more fully satisfying the needs of the population, increasing the varieties and improving the quality of goods of public consumption, all the textile, knitted goods, and clothing enterprises (of mass produced character) formerly under the jurisdiction of the local soviets, ministries of social maintenance, the Georgian industrial council and other organizations, have been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Sovnarkhoz of the Georgian SSR.

Workers in the leading branches of industry of the country have already gone over to a 6-7 hour working day. In the republic, metallurgists, workers in the coal industry, and miners of the Chiaturusk manganese mines have completed the transition to the shortened working day. The 6-7 hour working day is being introduced into the electric power industry, the chemical industry, the cement industry, and several other branches of industry. In 1960 the transfer to the shortened working day will be completed by the workers and employees of all branches of the economy. At the same time the regulating of pay in industry and construction will be completed.

These and other measures are still another clear confirmation of the steadfast concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet government for raising material conditions and the cultural level of the workers.

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Nineteen hundred and fifty-nine is a year marked by historical events in the life of the Soviet people -- namely in this year took place the XXI Party Congress, which adopted the grandiose plan of development of the national economy of the USSR during the seven-year

period; the June Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, which planned significant improvements in the battle for technical progress and the instillation of scientific and engineering achievements into industry; and the December Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU on the question of further progress of agriculture. The mass socialist competition of workers and the movement of the brigade of communist labor has received a powerful broadening of scope.

This year has been marked by great achievements in Soviet science. First in the history of mankind was the cosmic flight from the earth to another heavenly body. The launching of a second Soviet cosmic rocket opened a new era in the conquest by mankind of cosmic space; this glorious victory of Soviet science and technology serves as a great feat in the development of world science.

The unswerving, forward movement of our country, the fight of the Soviet people to put into practice the historic decisions of the XX and XXI Party Congresses, the manifestation of creative initiative -- all these are clear proof of the unity and solidarity of the Soviet people in support of the Communist Party, of the unbreakable tie between the Party and the people, of the deep trust of the Soviet people in the idea of communism. The workers actively take part in the fight to fulfill the outlined plan, to develop all branches of the national economy and to strengthen the might of the country.

Great successes were achieved in 1959 -- the first year of the seven-year plan -- by the workers of Soviet Georgia. The results of the fulfillment of the plan in 1959 testify that the economy of the republic is on the rise.

The new management structure of industry and construction, uniting the centralized planning direction of the national economy with the creative initiative of the working masses, makes it possible to discover and bring into operation new industrial reserves. The creation of the Georgian Sovnarkhoz makes it more possible to speed the industrial development of the republic and expand the industrial connections between rayons.

The growth tempo of industrial production in 1959 exceeds the average annual work quota anticipated by the plan. The average annual tempo of growth of industrial production totalled nine percent instead of the eight percent envisaged by the plan. The 1959 plan was overfulfilled by 3.4 percent. The production plan was overfulfilled by enterprises of the Sovnarkhoz, local soviets and almost all ministries and departments. In excess of the plan were produced: pig iron, steel, rolled metal, pipe iron, manganese ore for commodity use, coal concentrate, gasoline, metal cutting tools, technological equipment for the food industry, main line electric locomotives, trucks, cement, cotton, woolen, and silk materials, footwear, meat, butter, natural tea and a series of other food products.

In 1959 new enterprises were brought into the system: ferrous metallurgy, coal, electrical engineering, chemical, food and other industries and also high voltage electric transmission lines; the

power of existing enterprises was increased and a gas main from Karadag to Tbilisi was brought into the system. School buildings amounting to 11,400 places were constructed; completed was the construction of a sanatorium in Gagra and hospitals in Tskhakaya and Tbilisi; 800,000 square meters of living space was put into use. With the initiative and resources of the collective farms, general educational schools with 5,900 places, hospitals with 90 beds, kindergartens with 295 places and day nurseries with 500 places were built.

As a result of the better use of industrial power and material resources, the qualitative index of industrial work has improved. The goal of the plan as far as the growth of labor productivity and the lowering of the cost of industrial production has been over-fulfilled. During the year labor productivity increased by six percent. The economies achieved by the enterprises of the Georgian Sovnarkhoz, from the lowering of the costs of industrial production alone, totalled 121,700,000 rubles.

The republic with honor fulfilled its obligation in the collection of tea leaves. One hundred and forty thousand tons of high quality tea leaves were given to the state, or seven thousand tons more than during 1958, setting a record for tea collection. This start towards successful fulfillment of the obligation should bring the collection of tea leaves to 200,000 tons by the end of the seven year period. In 1959 the increase of irrigated land totalled 4,800 hectares.

In 1959 the collective farms and state farms of Georgia fulfilled their agricultural work in the best agrotechnical time and, notwithstanding bad climatic conditions, harvested more than in the preceding year. The milk yield per cow in the collective farms increased by 12.3 percent, and the production of milk by 13.3 percent, the production of meat in the collective farms grew by 19,000 metric hundredweights (in live weight). The plan for the purchase of dairy products was successfully fulfilled.

The workers of Georgia were extremely excited by the greetings of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR in connection with their successful plan fulfillment in 1959, since they had committed themselves to the sale to the state of tea leaves that was above the plan. In answer the workers of the socialist fields of Georgia achieved new successes in their fight to increase production.

The controlled figures for the development of the national economy of the USSR are discussed in enterprises, collective farms, state farms, institutions, departments, academic institutions, ministries, in the pages of periodicals, and have won the united support of the workers. The discussions have called forth much creative support and have served as a clear demonstration of genuine democracy, the active participation of the Soviet people in the resolution of important government problems.

The workers have entered into a valuable undertaking, aiming

towards the early fulfillment of the party's projected plan. In this great patriotic business the workers, the collective farmers, the engineers and technicians, the intelligentsia and the scholars of Georgia are actively engaged. The electric locomotive builders of Tbilisi have obligated themselves to fulfill the seven year plan in six years. The Kutaiskiy automobile builders have on their own initiative created a fund of economies; the agricultural workers have taken it on themselves to raise their obligations. Everywhere brigades of Communist labor are being formed. Scientific research organizations are reorganizing their work to take into account the actual demands of industry. Writers and artists are concluding friendship treaties with enterprises and constructions.

The initiative and the creative upsurge of the workers is the true guarantee of the successful fulfillment of the seven year plan.

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