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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

MORE CONSUMERS' GOODS AVAILABLE IN SERBIA

MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT -- Glas, No 1430, 29 Jan 50

The Minister of Commerce and Supply for Serbia, Radovan Grkovic, declared on 28 January that the trade turnover in Serbia in 1949 was 100.36 percent and the turnover in the farmers' market was 106.08 percent of the amount provided for by the Five-Year Plan for that year. He gave the following additional data:

The guaranteed supply [in 1949] was fulfilled by 100.18 percent, sale at tied prices by 100.78 percent, and free sale by 100.35 percent. The turnover for 1949 was 7 percent greater than in 1948, the guaranteed supply 17 percent greater, sale at tied prices 17 percent greater, and free sale remained the same as in 1948. The actual turnover in 1949 was 93 percent of the figure prescribed for 1951, which means that the Five-Year Plan will be surpassed. The republic net of stores had total costs of 9.56 [percent], while the Five-Year Plan called for costs of less than 10 percent.

The guaranteed supply for the population of Serbia in 1949 was larger than in 1948 as regards the following items: meat by 56 percent, fats by 40.6 percent, sugar by 12.4 percent, textiles by 1.4 percent, leather footwear by 6.11 percent, firewood by 84.8 percent, and coal by 15.1 percent. The increase per capita of certain items in 1949 as compared to 1948 was as follows: salt 55.3 percent, tobacco 28.3 percent, petroleum 92.5 percent, matches 70.3 percent, all kinds of footwear 23.9 percent, metal products 56.8 percent, chemical products 112.1 percent, and glass 29 percent. However, the amount of textiles available per capita was 12.2 percent less than in 1948. The deficiency in the textile supply is mainly due to a lack of cotton fabrics, the index of which was 77.9 percent in 1949 in relation to 1948. This is supported by the fact that the 1949 index for wool fabrics was 102.1 percent, for silk fabrics 150.2 percent, for finished cotton clothes 105.6 percent, and for finished woolen clothing 121.6 percent as compared with 1948.

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In 1949, consumers were given 2.8 times as much meat, 2.6 times as much fats, 1.6 times as much tobacco, 1.5 times as much salt, and 1.4 times as much leather footwear as in 1947.

By means of purchases at tied prices in 1949 a farmer acquired 47 percent more metal products, 72 percent more chemical products, 11 percent more construction material, 10 percent more tobacco, 326 percent more petroleum, 7 percent more footwear, and 3 percent more textiles than in 1948.

Mehmed Hodza, Minister of Forestry in Serbia, declared that the plan for 1949 was completed by 128 percent. Of the totals prescribed by the Five-Year Plan, he said, 88 percent of the forestation, 215 percent of the forest reclamation, 153 percent of the forest improvement, 32 percent of the program for putting the forests in order, and 18 percent of the program for regulating torrents were completed during the first 3 years. Hodza also stated that if the yearly consumption of 6 million cubic meters of wood is expressed in terms of 200 cubic meters of wood cut per hectare, the forest area is decreased by 30,000 hectares per year. He noted that the plan for 1949 called for reclamation of forests and forestation on an area of 50,000 hectares and for 1950 on an area of 70,000 hectares. This means that 2½ times as many forests are being planted as are being cut down, he concluded.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN SURPASSED -- Politika, No 13462, 30 Jan 50

Sarajevo, 29 January -- The president of the Planning Commission of Bosnia and Hercegovina, Hasan Brkic, declared that the Five-Year Plan for industrial production was surpassed by 107.5 percent in 1949, and that the production of industry of republic significance, excluding the electrical economy and mining, will be 37 percent greater in 1950 than in 1949.

He further stated that the planned increase of coal production in 1950 as compared to 1949 is 27 percent, or 4,900,000 tons.

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