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DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND CULTURE
OF THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF KOREA (1946-1959)

(Statistical Handbook)

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND CULTURE
OF THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF KOREA (1946-1957)
(Statistical Handbook)

Following is the translation of a book entitled Raz-
vitiv narodnogo khozyaystva i kul'tury Koreyskov nar-
odno-demokraticheskoy respubliki v 1946-1957 gg. (Eng-
lish version above); compiled by Yu. N. Belyayev and M.
Ye. Trigubenko; Gosplan Publishing House, Moscow, 1959.

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FROM THE PUBLISHER

This statistical handbook -- made available to the Soviet public -- on the development of the national economy and culture of the KNDR (Koreyskaya narodno-demokraticeskaya respublika -- People's Democratic Republic of Korea) is the first major work of Korean economists and in it are introduced the most complete statistical data on the economic and cultural development of socialist Korea for the 11 years, 1946-1957.

The contents of this book demonstrate quite persuasively the successes in the reestablishment and development of the national economy and in the raising of the material and cultural standard of living of the working masses of the Republic.

The announcement of the Central Statistical Administration of the State Planning Commission of the KNDR concerning the fulfillment of the plan for development of the national economy of the KNDR for 1958 is given as an appendix. Having surmounted the difficulties of the postwar recovery period, the working masses of the Republic are constantly striving for new successes in the task of the socialist industrialisation of the country in all areas of socialist construction. The statistical material contained in the handbook, the major portion of which is being published in Russian for the first time, offers much of interest to Soviet readers and will make possible a more profound acquaintance with the successes and special features of the economic development of socialist Korea.

FOREWORD

Included in this handbook is statistical material indicating the successes in the development of industry, agriculture, and transport, and in raising the material well-being and cultural level of the people, which have been achieved during the period of existence of the People's-Democratic regime in the northern part of the Republic during the years 1946-1957, after the liberation of the country.

Korea inherited an extremely backward economy and culture from the period of reign of the Japanese imperialists. After the liberation of Korea by the Soviet Army on 15 August 1945, national authorities, under the wise leadership of the Labor Party of Korea, accomplished land reform, nationalisation of the major branches of the economy, and a number of other democratic reforms in the northern part of the Republic.

As a result of the realisation of land reform, the toiling peasants of North Korea received free about one million Chongbo (1 chongbo = 0.992 hectares) of arable land; feudal productive relations on the farm were destroyed.

As a result of the introduction of nationalisation in the major branches of the economy, large factories, enterprises and banks, and transport and communications fell into the hands of the state; the economic basis of the rule of the Japanese imperialists and the comprador bourgeoisie was completely liquidated. The governmental sector took the leading position in the national economy and socialist productive relations arose.

Along with this, in the course of adopting a law concerning labor and a number of other democratic laws, the old social relations in every sphere of public life were eradicated and new social relations were established. Thus, as a result of the introduction of various democratic reforms, the system of a people's democracy was established in the northern part of the Republic. During five years of peaceful construction,

great successes were achieved in all areas of political, economic and cultural life.

By 1949 agricultural and industrial production exceeded the level of 1944 -- the last year of Japanese rule; the colonial backwardness and one-sidedness of the country's economy had been overcome to a considerable degree.

However, the development of the national economy and culture in the northern part of the Republic, already flourishing, was interrupted by armed aggression, unleashed on 25 June 1950 by the American imperialists and their lackey -- the Syngman Rhee clique. The war, lasting more than three years, brought the Korean people incalculable disaster and destruction. Many towns and cities were turned into ruins; mines and factories, railroads and highways, bridges, ports, schools and hospitals, theatres and clubs were destroyed. In the course of the war more than 8,700 manufacturing plants and factory buildings were destroyed, as well as 28 million square meters of living quarters, over 5,000 schools, several thousand hospitals, dispensaries and cultural institutions. The total loss inflicted on the national economy of the Republic by the war exceeded 420 billion won.

In July 1953, the war ended in a glorious victory for the Korean people: an armistice agreement was signed.

After the conclusion of the armistice, the Labor Party of Korea and the government of the Republic adopted a 3-year plan for 1954-1956, aimed at the further strengthening of the economic base of the Republic and raising the people's standard of living in the shortest possible time through rapid reestablishment and development of the national economy, which had been destroyed by the war; they rallied and mobilized the entire Korean nation for its successful fulfillment. The postwar 3-year plan for the national economy was successfully overfulfilled. As a result of the translation into action of the economic policy of the Labor Party, which was aimed at securing priority for the development of heavy industry and the simultaneous development of the country's light industry and agriculture, the productive forces destroyed by the war were rapidly rebuilt; the pre-war level of production in all areas of the national economy was not only attained but even considerably exceeded. Socialist productive relations occupied the dominant position

in all areas of the economy. In a short period -- only three years in all -- the people's life improved considerably and the real wages of the workers exceeded the pre-war level. Proceeding from the enormous successes won by the Korean people in socialist construction during the period of the postwar 3-year plan, the First Five-Year Plan for the National Economy, 1957-1961, was approved.

Our country has entered a new stage of socialist construction. The basic problem of the First Five-Year Plan for Development of the National Economy of the Republic lies in the further strengthening of the economic bases of socialism in the norther part of the Republic, and in the basic solution of the problem of securing food, clothing and shelter for the populace.

Fulfillment of the First Five-Year Plan will permit the complete liquidation of the colonial backwardness and one-sidedness of the national economy, transform our country into a well-developed industrio-agrarian state, and considerably raise the material well-being and cultural level of the people.

All workers of the Republic, inspired by the December 1956 resolution of the plenum of the Central Committee of the Labor Party of Korea acclaiming the unprecedented heroism of the working masses, achieved already in 1957 -- the first year of the Five-Year-Plan -- great successes in production.

Significant changes have occurred in the national economy of our country.

The results of the development of the national economy and culture in the period since the liberation are conclusive testimony to the advantages of the people's-democratic order, and to the creation of a stable revolutionary-democratic basis for the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

August 1958

Central Statistical Administration,
State Planning Commission of the KNDR

I. G E N E R A L I N F O R M A T I O N

Population Classification According to Social Groups (%)

	End of <u>1946</u>	End of <u>1949</u>	1 Dec <u>1953</u>	1 Dec <u>1954</u>	1 Dec <u>1956</u>	1 Dec <u>1957</u>
Total Popula- tion	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers	12.5	19.0	21.2	25.7	27.3	14.9
Employees	6.2	7.0	8.5	10.4	13.6	14.9
Cooperativized Farmers	-	-	-	17.1	40.0	49.9
Private Farmers	74.1	69.3	66.4	44.2	16.6	3.2
Cooperativized Craftsmen	-	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.1	2.2
Private Crafts- men	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3
Entre- preneurs	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	(0.03)	(0.01)
Merchants	3.3	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4
Others	2.2	1.8	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.4

Deputies to the Supreme People's
Assembly, Provincial People's
Assemblies, and City, District
and Village Assemblies (Assemblies
of District Towns and Workers'
Settlements)

	<u>Total Number of Deputies of both sexes</u>	<u>Number of Women Deputies</u>	<u>Percentage of Women in the Total</u>
Supreme Peoples Assembly (1957 elections)	215	27	12.6
Provincial People's Assemblies (1956 elections)	1009	200	19.8
City & District People's Assem- blies (1956 elections)	9346	1900	20.3
People's Assem- blies of Villages (district towns & workers settlements)	54279	11196	20.6

Deputies to the People's Assemblies by Social Groups

	Supreme People's Assembly		Provincial People's Assemblies		City and District People's Assemblies		People's Assemblies of Villages (District Towns and Wor- kers Settlements)	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Deputies	215	100	1009	100	9346	100	54,279	100
Workers	84	39.1	275	27.3	2153	23.0	2115	3.9
Employees (In- cluding intell- igensia)	60	27.9	307	30.4	2916	31.2	14,208	26.2
Cooperativized Farmers	68	31.6	287	28.4	3329	3.56	32,498	59.9
Private Farmers	--	----	35	3.5	351	3.8	4,371	8.0
Cooperativized Fishermen and Workers	--	----	16	1.6	196	2.1	285	0.5
Entrepreneurs and Merchants	3	1.4	30	3.0	203	2.2	204	0.4
Clergymen	--	----	33	3.3	177	1.9	244	0.5
Others	--	----	26	2.5	21	0.2	354	0.6

Changes in Administrative Areas

	1947	1949	1953	1954	1956	1957
Provinces	7	8	9	11	11	11
Cities	12	12	12	13	13	13
Districts (Uyezd)	89	97	173	175	175	175
Regions (Volost)	805	900	---	---	---	---
Towns	---	---	168	170	170	170
Worker's Settlements	---	---	60	75	75	78
Wards (of Cities)	---	---	340	346	346	358
Villages	9888	10666	3772	3750	3750	3745

Basic Indices of Development of the
People's Economy (%)

1. 1946 = 100

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
National Income	209	145	304	417
Gross Value of Industrial Pro- duction	337	216	615	890
Production of Means of Pro- duction (group A)	375	158	640	936
Production of Consumer Goods (Group B)	288	285	598	878
Produce	151	115	157	198
Livestock	147	113	153	183
Total Cargo Circulation by All trans- port Media	185 507	131 302	222 652	337 776
Rail-Borne Alone	522	304	658	778
Direct Labor Force in Entire People's Economy	217	221	311	325

2. 1949 = 100

	1951	1953	1956	1957
National Income	-	70	146	200
Gross Value of Industrial Production	47	64	183	264
Production of Means of Production (Group A)	33	42	171	250
Production of Consumer Goods (Group B)	65	99	208	297
Gross Value of Agricultural Production	-	76	106	131
Produce	-	77	105	125
Livestock	-	71	120	182
Total Freight Turnover by All Transport Media	20	59	129	153
Rail-Borne Alone	20	58	126	149
Gross Value of Commodity Turnover (Including Private Trade)	29	64	119	187
Direct Labor Force in Entire People's Economy	62	102	143	149
State Investment for Capital Construction	74	135	396	407

3. 1953 = 100

	1954	1955	1956	1957
National Income	135	166	309	287
Gross Value of Industrial Production	151	224	285	412
Production of Means of Production (Group A)	189	308	405	592
Production of Con- sumer Goods (Group B)	128	174	209	299
Gross Value of Agricultural Production	110	114	140	173
Produce	108	113	136	163
Livestock	124	120	169	256
Total Freight Turnover by All Transport Media	136	193	216	257
Rail-Borne Alone	135	192	217	256
Gross Value of Commodity Turnover (Including Private Trade)	147	132	173	272
Direct Labor Force in Entire People's Economy	120	133	141	147
State Investment for Capital Construction	275	325	293	301

Proportion of the Socialist Sector of Economy (%)¹

[Note: The following appears as graphs on page 10 of source.]

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
National Income	14.8	44.9	45.6	93.5
Gross Value of Industrial Production	72.4	90.7	96.0	98.7
Gross Value of Agricultural Production	00.0	3.2	8.0	88.2
Gross Value of Retail Goods Circulation	3.5	56.5	67.5	87.9

[NOTE: The above table also appears in the form of graphs on page 10 of source, see next page].

Proportion of Industrial and Agricultural Production in Total Production (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Gross Value of Industrial and Agricultural Production	100	100	100	100	100
Gross Value of Industrial Production	28.2	46.7	42.4	60.1	63.4
Gross Value of Agricultural Production	71.8	53.3	57.6	39.9	36.6

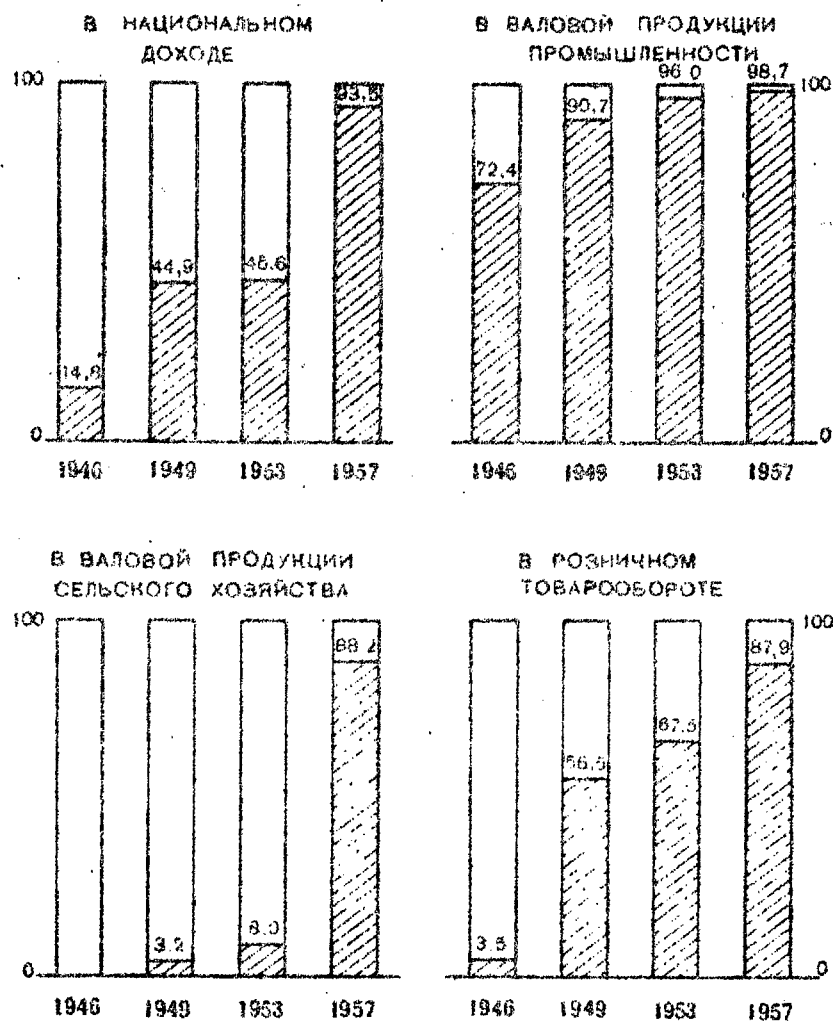
Structure of Basic Reserves According to Branches of the National Economy (%)

1 January 1957

Total of Basic Reserves	100
Basic Production Reserves: Industry	77.7
Agriculture	12.1
Transport and Communications	27.1
Basic Non-productive Reserves: Living Space	6.1

¹ In August 1958, socialist reforms in all areas of the economy of the Republic were completed in full.

Доли социалистического сектора (в %)



The reserves of the agricultural cooperatives and of private farmers have not been included in the basic reserves of agriculture. Only the reserves of the State and Cooperative Societies (less the agricultural cooperatives) have been included in the Non-Production Reserves.

Index of Growth of National Income (1946 = 100)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total National Income</u>	<u>Per Capita National Income</u>
1949	209	206
1953	145	174
1954	196	226
1955	242	268
1956	304	323
1957	417	427

Structure of the National Income (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total National Income	100	100	100	100	100
Industry	16.8	32.8	27.5	33.6	37.6
Agriculture	63.5	44.4	48.6	32.2	28.6
Capital Construction	-	4.4	9.4	5.8	5.3
Transport and Communications	1.5	2.6	3.3	4.2	4.6
Trade (including External Trade), Sales and Purchases, Material Supplies	14.7	12.0	8.2	16.1	14.6
Other	3.5	3.8	3.0	8.1	9.3

Socio-Economic Structure of the
National Income (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total National Income	100	100	100	100	100
Socialist Sector	14.8	44.5	45.6	85.8	93.5
State	14.6	40.3	39.4	50.3	53.3
Cooperative	0.2	4.2	6.2	35.5	40.2
Small Commodity Sector	64.2	46.6	51.2	11.5	4.2
Private Capitalist Sector	21.0	8.9	3.2	2.7	2.3

Labor Force of the National Economy
(Yearly Average)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total (in thousands)</u>	<u>Percentage of 1946 Total</u>
1946	260.0	100
1947	367.6	141
1948	442.6	170
1949	565.0	217
1950	465.0	179
1951	351.8	135
1952	418.3	161
1953	574.6	221
1954	690.0	265
1955	763.3	294
1956	808.2	311
1957	844.5	325

Increase in Engineers, Technicians and
Specialists in the National Economy
(1953 = 100)

	<u>1957</u>
Total Engineers, Technicians and Specialists	315
Engineers	304
Technicians	302
Specialists	322

Labor Productivity (Per Direct Laborer, %)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Industry</u>	<u>Capital Construction</u>	<u>Rail Transport</u>
1946 = 100			
1949	252	-	282
1953	197	-	126
1956	386	-	309
1957	477	-	322
1949 = 100			
1951	76	-	14
1953	78	-	44
1956	153	-	109
1957	190	-	114
1953 = 100			
1954	143	121	174
1955	176	131	240
1956	196	126	246
1957	242	140	257

Increase in Material Welfare of the Workers (%)

[Note: The following appears as a graph on page 14 of source, see next page].

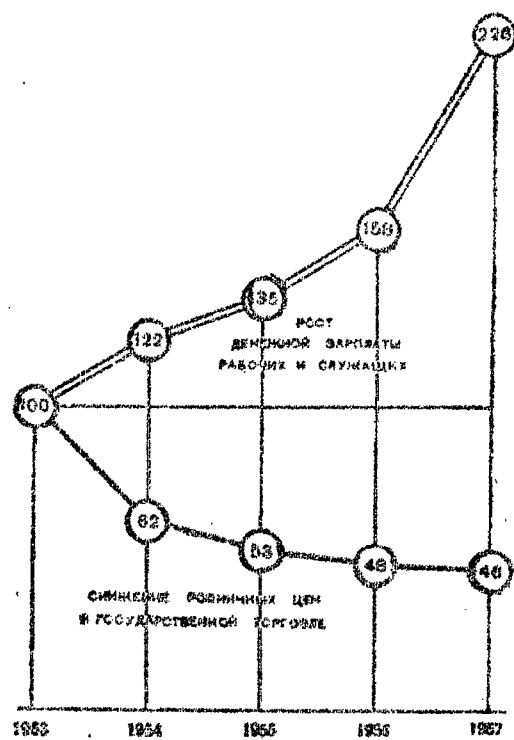
	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Growth of Cash Wages of Workers and Employees	100	122	135	158	226
Decrease in Retail Prices in State Trade	100	62	53	48	46

Cash Wages of Workers and Employees (%)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Average Wage:						
Per Laborer	100	105	127	141	165	236
Per Office Employee		100	122	135	158	226

Index of Retail Prices in Trade (%)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Index of Retail Prices						
State Trade	100	265	197	182	165	159
Cooperative Trade (including rationed commodities)		100	65	60	55	53



II. I N D U S T R Y

Proportions of Individual Economic Forms to Gross Value of Industrial Production (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Gross	100	100	100	100	100
Socialist Industry	72.4	90.7	96.1	98.0	98.7
State Industry	72.4	85.5	86.2	89.9	90.6
Cooperative Industry	-----	5.2	9.9	8.1	8.1
Small Goods Sector	4.4	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5
Private Capitalist Sector	23.2	7.8	2.9	1.3	0.8

Increase in Gross Value of Industrial Production (%)

1. 1946 = 100

	1942	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Gross Value	154	218	337	295	157	178	216	326	485	615	890
Production of Means of Production (Group A)	176	254	375	333	123	136	158	299	468	640	936
Production of Consumer Goods (Group B)	130	180	288	254	187	218	285	366	497	598	878
Of these:											
State and Cooperative Industries	170	256	422	388	206	237	287	434	658	833	1199
Production of Means of Production (Group A)	184	268	396	354	130	145	168	319	522	685	1000
Production of Consumer Goods (Group B)	143	231	483	451	340	405	531	680	947	1132	1601

In 1957 the gross value of industrial production was 3.2 times higher than in 1944, under Japanese rule.

2. 1949 = 100

	1951	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Gross Value	47	64	97	144	183	264
Production of Means of Production (Group A)	33	42	80	130	171	250
Production of Consumer Goods (Group B)	65	99	127	173	208	297
Of these:						
State and Cooperative Industry	49	68	103	156	197	284
Production of the Means of Production (Group A)	33	42	80	132	173	253
Production of Consumer Goods (Group B)	70	110	141	196	235	332

3. 1953 = 100

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Gross Value	151	224	285	412
Production of Means of Production (Group A)	189	308	405	592
Production of Con- sumer Goods (Group B)	128	174	209	299
Of the Gross:				
State and Coopera- tive Industries	151	229	290	418
Production of Means of Production (Group A)	190	311	408	595
Production of Con- sumer Goods (Group B)	128	178	213	301

Ratio Between Production of Means of Production
and Consumer goods in the Gross Value of In-
dustrial Production (%)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Means of Production</u> (Group A)	<u>Consumer Goods</u> (Group B)
1944 (northern part of the Republic)	70.4	29.6
1946	52.1	47.9
1949	58.6	41.4
1951	41.8	58.2
1953	37.7	62.3
1954	47.1	52.9
1955	51.7	48.3
1956	53.9	46.1
1957	54.2	45.8

Ratio Between Production of Means of
Production and Consumer Goods in the
Gross Value of Industrial Production
by State and Cooperative Enterprises
(%)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Means of Production (Group A)</u>	<u>Consumer Goods (Group B)</u>
1946	66.5	33.5
1949	62.0	38.0
1951	43.2	56.8
1953	38.6	61.4
1954	48.2	51.8
1955	52.2	47.8
1956	54.5	45.5
1957	55.1	44.9

Structure of Basic Production Reserves in
State and Cooperative Industry (%)

	<u>1 Jan 1957</u>
Total	100
Buildings	18.1
Construction	23.9
Plant Equipment, Machine Tools and Engines	34.8
Conveyor Devices	17.0
Transportation Media	4.2
Stock and Tools	0.8
Other Basic Reserves	1.2

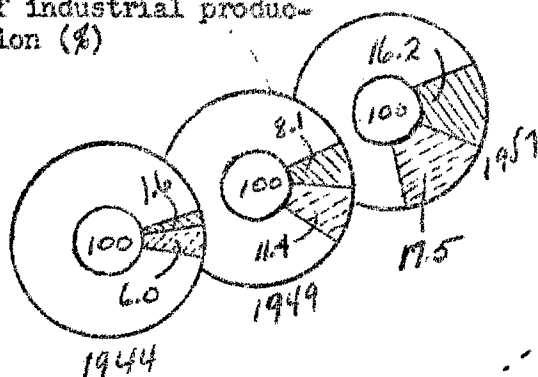
Structure of Industrial-Production Basic Reserves
by Industry (%)

1 Jan 1957

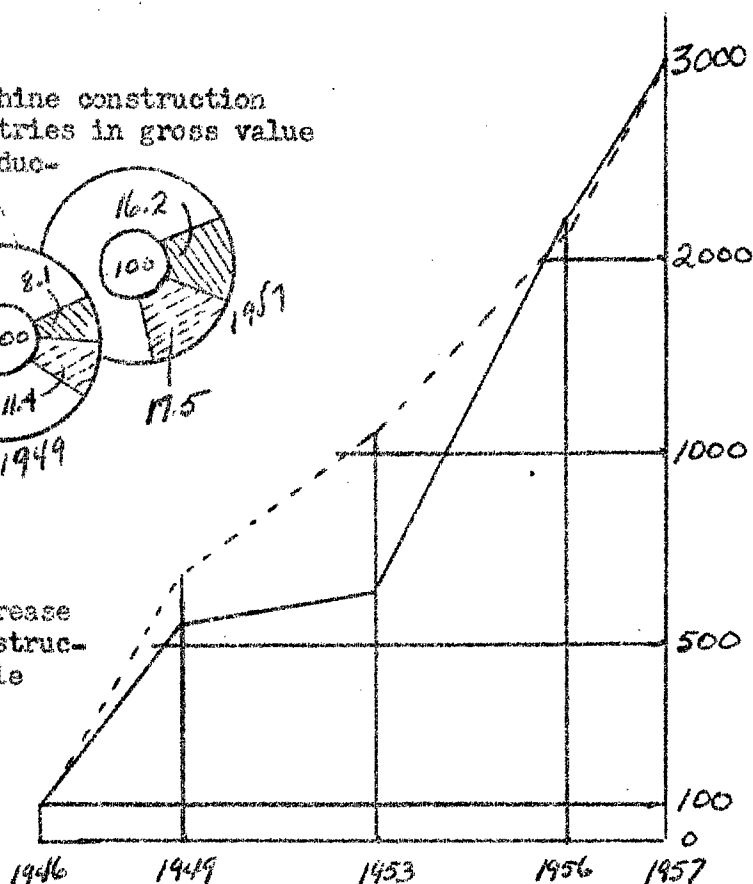
All Industry	100
Heavy Industry	82.9
Metallurgical Industry	8.5
Mining Industry	8.6
Coal Industry	3.3
Power Industry	29.9
Machine Building Industry	12.6
Shipbuilding Industry	0.8
Chemical Industry	9.6
Building Material Industry	2.7
Cement Industry	3.0
Forestry Industry	3.2
Light Industry	17.1
Textile Industry	4.0
Foodstuffs Industry	1.5
Miscellaneous Consumer Goods Industry	2.4
Fishing Industry	4.2

• Production Increase in Machine Construction and Textile Industries
(% of 1946 level)

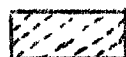
Proportion of machine construction
and textile industries in gross value
of industrial produc-
tion (%)



Production increase
in machine construc-
tion and textile
industries (%
of 1946 level)



Machine construction and metal processing
industry



Textile industry

Increase in Gross Value of Production,
by Industry (%)

1. 1946 = 100

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Power Industry	151	40	130	176
Fuel Industry	301	34	240	310
Mineral Mining Industry	398	30	561	735
Metallurgical Industry	388	41	567	802
Machine Building and Metal Processing Industry	535	663	2124	2928
Chemical Industry	310	67	288	487
Pharmaceutical Industry	1062	1531	2902	4395
Building Materials Industry	871	316	3106	4263
Glass and Ceramics Industry	166	255	944	1726
Forestry Products and Lumber Processing Industry	173	137	307	368
Paper Industry	228	60	486	576
Printing and Publishing Industry	207	159	674	898
Textile Industry	685	1024	2071	2931
Office Equipment Industry	616	556	2201	5139
Leather and Shoe Industry	2032	2904	6430	7073
Rubber Industry	2950	1233	3347	4580
Fisheries	779	187	720	1000
Foodstuffs Industry	238	149	301	599
Vegetable Oil Industry	215	278	1146	1173

2. 1949 = 100

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Power Industry	31	26	86	116
Fuel Industry	9	11	80	103
Mineral Mining Industry	40	76	141	185
Metallurgical Industry	8	10	146	207
Machine Building and Metal Processing Industry	104	124	397	547
Chemical Industry	8	22	93	157
Pharmaceutical Industry	46	144	273	414
Building Materials Industry	20	36	357	490
Glass and Ceramics Industry	59	154	567	1038
Forestry Products and Lumber Processing Industry	70	79	177	212
Paper Industry	24	26	214	253
Printing and Publishing Industry	34	74	326	484
Textile Industry	74	149	302	428
Office Equipment Industry	78	90	357	835
Leather and Shoe Industry	79	143	316	348
Rubber Industry	32	42	113	155
Fisheries	18	24	92	129
Foodstuffs Industry	63	63	127	249
Vegetable Oil Industry	104	129	533	546

3. 1953 = 100

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Power Industry	125	200	325	438
Fuel Industry	370	588	709	916
Mineral Mining Industry	111	141	186	244
Metallurgical Industry	434	1035	1393	1972
Machine Building and Metal Processing Industry	167	263	321	422
Chemical Industry	160	232	428	726
Pharmaceutical Industry	169	180	190	289
Building Materials Industry	417	772	982	1348
Glass and Ceramics Industry	96	273	369	676
Forestry Products and Lumber Processing Industry	138	210	225	269
Paper Industry	209	405	816	967
Printing and Publishing Industry	252	321	425	566
Textile Industry	110	150	202	286
Office Equipment Industry	165	275	396	925
Leather and Shoe Industry	112	137	221	244
Rubber Industry	95	202	272	372
Fisheries	275	375	384	539
Foodstuffs Industry	145	191	202	396
Vegetable Oil Industry	348	456	412	422

Increase in Gross Value of Industrial
Production by State and Cooperative
Industries in Individual Provin-
ces (%)

1. 1949 = 100

Provinces and Cities	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
P'yongan City	43	261	383
P'yongan-namdo	59	170	298
P'yongan-pukto	212	330	411
Chagang-do	345	851	939
Hwanghae-namdo	100,1	124	215
Hwanghae-pukto	26	73	114
Kangwon-do	16	75	125
Hamgyong-namdo	36	117	164
Hamgyong-pukto	73	211	290
Yanggang-do	62	327	392

2. 1953 = 100

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
P'yongan City	238	390	614	900
P'yongan-namdo	163	253	289	508
P'yongan-pukto	111	135	156	194
Chagang-do	129	205	247	273
Hwanghae-namdo	60	86	124	215
Hwanghae-pukto	133	230	276	430
Kangwon-do	207	380	474	708
Hamgyong-namdo	178	269	329	461
Hamgyong-pukto	156	260	291	398
Yanggang-do	278	478	530	636
Kaesong City	225	316	651	1991

Structure of Gross Value of Production in State
and Cooperative Industry, By Type of Enterprise
(By Province, for 1957)

<u>Provin- ces and Cities</u>	<u>State and Coope- rative Industry</u>	<u>Central Indu- stry</u>	<u>O f</u> <u>Provin- cial Industry</u>	<u>W h i c h</u> <u>Coopera- tive In- dustry</u>	<u>Of which</u> <u>Industrio- Produc- tion Coopera- tives</u>
Total	100	100	100	100	100
P'yongan City	22.7	22.5	9.7	28.4	31.2
P'yongan- namdo	13.7	14.9	10.5	7.6	7.9
P'yongan- pukto	13.9	14.2	10.3	13.6	13.6
Chagang-do	4.7	4.7	7.3	3.3	3.6
Hwanghae- namdo	2.0	1.1	9.0	4.9	5.1
Hwanghae- pukto	3.7	3.2	7.4	4.9	5.3
Kangwon-do	4.0	3.2	8.0	7.6	6.9
Hamgyong- namdo	13.1	13.5	16.0	10.1	8.0
Hamgyong- pukto	15.4	16.4	12.3	10.2	8.2
Yanggang-do	3.6	3.9	5.4	1.3	1.4
Kaesong City	3.2	2.4	4.1	8.1	8.8

Production of the Most Important Products in State and
Cooperative Industries

	Unit. of Mea- sure- ment	1944 (North Korea)	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Power	mill. kwh	8137	3934	5593	6131	5924
Coal	Ton, Thou- sand	5740	1270	3026	3775	4005
Bituminous		2489	477	1327	1501	1904
Anthracite		3235	793	1659	2203	2039
Copper Ore and Con- centrate	Ton	1875	1081	1908	2048	2396
Zinc Ore and Con- centrate	"	14700	4022	11931	12861	23808
Wolfram Ore	"	2094	2139	1907	1999	2801
Pyrite		-	-	-	-	-
Graphite		24259	16033	19702	30128	46335
Pig iron		481171	3062	6593	99634	166124
Lyuppa ¹		-	-	-	-	-
Ferrous Alloys		5348	835	4231	5613	9011
Steel		146569	5039	61496	114916	144403
Rolled Steel		105247	10371	64428	84340	115774

¹ Common Korean name for bloom (Kritsy)

[Cont'd]

Production of the Most Important Products in
State and Cooperative Industries [Years con-
 tinued for products listed on previous page]

<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
4585	1855	1439	1017	1955	3140	5120	6908
3556	317	303	708	2034	3269	3908	4984
1571	217	180	402	897	1307	1477	1941
1947	88	116	286	1099	1915	2380	2931
2851	745	837	421	1052	1967	2552	4004
23024	6411	18595	16647	37080	58131	63457	75499
1571	1058	1400	1193	1311	1864	1988	2418
-	-	-	-	-	36197	109289	225505
44450	-	-	-	409	3890	18726	31723
154988	-	-	-	-	111658	187187	270100
-	-	-	-	-	19663	43812	60100
5596	59	402	32	2783	5968	6521	8044
124524	-	-	3610	55660	136602	189943	277166
108152	-	941	3512	30910	78862	132701	204689

Production of the Most Important Products in State
and Cooperative Industries (cont'd)

	Unit of Mea- sure- ment	1944 (North Korea)	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Blister Copper		-	1210	-	-	2363
Electrolytic Copper		1663	501	1518	1938	2153
Electrolytic Zinc		5209	1161	4265	5388	7690
Copper Wire		-	-	-	835	546
Electric Motors	each	-	-	-	329	668
Transformers "		-	-	102	491	1637
Metal-cut- ting Lathes "		-	-	-	-	-
Farm Machi- nery and 1000/ ² Implements Won		8000	1154	-	-	23000
Pumps	each	190	50	-	202	421
Coke	Ton	819175	418	30000	164932	264904
Sulphuric Acid	"	393160	107857	219453	267019	303959

2 Production value of agricultural machines and imple-
ments for 1944-1956 is given in terms of fixed prices
of 1948; for 1957, it is given in terms of wholesale
prices of enterprises on 1 April, 1957.

[Cont'd]

Production of the Most Important Products in
State and Cooperative Industries [Years con-
 tinued for products listed on previous page]

<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
-	-	-	-	941	1890	2613	3684
1624	-	76	-	963	1750	2376	3233
4848	-	-	-	-	-	-	4772
-	-	-	8	627	1861	2174	2688
397	-	-	-	-	2395	8818	12398
1119	-	-	233	1389	2509	5527	6762
-	-	-	-	150	316	1010	1022
-	-	-	34000	102078	243270	377942	417538
-	34	2513	359	331	3338	5752	5014
252905	-	-	-	44629	206739	193012	203404
-	-	-	-	4473	27893	109308	195890

Production of the Most Important Products in
State and Cooperative Industries (cont'd)

	Unit of Mea- sure- ment	1944 (North Korea)	1946	1947	1948	1949
Chemical Fertili- zers	Ton	511740	155611	303690	369236	401157
Ammonium Sulfate		437556	117389	248242	288740	324192
Calcium Cyanamide		20912	17815	27676	32715	34174
Ammonium Nitrate		7615	3307	2100	6825	8365
Caustic Soda "		11542	3329	4500	7351	9254
Calcium Carbide		151774	42163	91486	123133	136467
Cement		893596	102562	332650	292496	536614
Slaked Lime		9940	2706	7682	17604	-
Quicklime		79916	24653	78848	37681	-
Building Brick	Thou- sands	2298	4432	10009	29066	44310
Tile		-	-	220	4441	8329
Firebrick		35460	16654	-	-	58061
Window Glass	1000/sqm	-	-	-	-	-
Wood	1000/cu m	2220	540	902	1242	1610

[cont'd]

Production of the Most Important Products in
State and Cooperative Industries [Years con-
 tinued for products listed on previous page]

<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
264103	-	-	-	21959	85861	195063	323237
-	-	-	-	-	26486	138520	246872
-	-	-	-	19551	46570	40111	52968
-	-	-	-	-	-	7351	11284
8858	727	154	305	-	3405	6135	9280
94431	840	2420	6127	33892	67301	98506	142564
380197	20043	3593	26513	231001	360450	597015	894872
-	-	-	12704	57053	85388	103452	138338
-	-	52	2534	38403	109523	157853	210892
11419	12445	1706	17264	334752	617784	694221	735545
-	694	247	515	6444	34334	58864	56145
-	3405	151	6092	37998	56135	82211	96928
242	-	-	-	242	1726	1960	2568
1400	1215	1050	1017	1769	2442	2582	2792

[cont'd]

Production of the Most Important Products in
State and Cooperative Industries (cont'd)

	Unit Of Mea- sure- ment	1944 (North Korea)	1946	1947	1948	1949
Lumber	1000/ cu m	670	304	396	413	515
Paper	Ton	9556	4040	8437	10788	16811
Cellulose		16527	13939	11447	11688	21800
Cotton Yarn		1206	509	1043	1656	2116
Textiles	1000/m	1378	2691	5265	8937	12842
Cotton & Staple Fabrics		1005	1630	3727	7097	9429
Silk		373	1053	1411	1827	3191
Raw Silk	Ton	265	109	148	137	228
Socks	1000 pairs	1080	1903	3602	4142	6617
Shoes	"	-	-	-	-	5790
Komusiny ¹		5000	274	481	1860	4881
Fish ²	1000/ Tons	362	-	38	145	273
Mackerel		-	-	5	35	86
Mintai	"	-	-	30	101	148
Vodka	1000/ Liters	1059	1432	5755	2353	18000
Salt	1000/ Tons	140	97	77	190	280

1 Rubber shoe in wide-spread use in Korea.

2 Included in the fish catch for 1957 are 495,000 tons of the state and cooperative fishing enterprises, 60,000 tons of the agricultural-fishing artels, and 9,000 tons of the major subsidiary industries.(cont'd)

Production of the Most Important Products in
State and Cooperative Industries [Years con-
 tinued for products listed on previous page]

In the fish catches up to 1956, only the production of the state and cooperative fishing artels is included

<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
536	259	219	285	703	1073	1068	1242
8823	3424	3342	4250	8154	21594	25839	31183
-	2920	3673	5032	9912	21857	25322	36830
-	716	2385	2430	3872	6714	10270	12861
-	8140	21611	21623	22970	49467	77080	91110
9971	5366	20720	20781	22043	46319	73640	84517
2274	2765	844	839	922	3088	3370	6467
172	101	51	111	158	246	241	291
2937	949	3057	4887	8700	14186	10061	10723
-	1591	3320	7095	11837	13474	17532	18374
4908	883	2507	4607	8058	7754	8816	7712
192	63	89	122	934	312	365	564
97	13	17	19	33	56	5	1
47	14	19	65	120	155	251	320
2116	6311	11179	10523	10742	14957	19310	29741
314	230	122	42	101	219	157	310

[cont'd]

Production of the Most Important Products in
State and Cooperative Industries (cont'd)

	Unit of Mea- sure- ment	1944 (North Korea)	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Thin Soy Sauce	gal- lons	5054	612	4377	9629	17926
Thick Soy Sauce	Ton	2800	45	-	-	-
Tobacco Products	"	3860	2536	4251	4436	6062
Vegetable Oils	"	5428	-	-	-	8204
Soybean Oil	"	4420	1286	2040	5556	7331

Production of the Most Important Products in
State and Cooperative Industries [Years con-
 tinued for products listed on previous page]

<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
4440	14362	12877	17730	18118	24497	28042	37872
-	11556	20346	26537	26302	41491	55275	61551
4753	4898	2500	4241	4586	5826	5474	6701
-	2500	3652	6994	7070	7182	9078	10147
5757	2373	3527	6795	6902	7100	8770	9071

Increase in Output of Principal Products in
State and Cooperative Industry (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>(% of</u> <u>1953)</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>(% of</u> <u>1949)</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>(% of</u> <u>1944)</u>
Electri- city	100	151	26	130	176	680	117	85
Coal	100	315	56	308	392	704	124	87
Bitumi- nous Coal	100	399	84	310	407	482	102	78
Anthra- cite Coal	100	257	36	300	370	1026	144	91
Copper Ore and Concen- trate	100	222	39	236	374	961	167	216
Zinc Ore and Con- centrate	100	592	414	1578	1877	454	317	514
Wolfram Ore	100	131	56	93	113	203	86	115
Graphite	100	289	-	117	198	-	68	131
Pig Iron	100	5425	-	6113	8821	-	163	56
Alloy Iron	100	1079	4	781	963	2506	89	150
Steel	100	2866	72	3769	5500	7677	192	189
Rolled Steel	100	1116	34	1280	1974	583	177	194
Blister Copper	100	195	-	216	304	-	156	-
Electro- lytic Copper	100	430	-	474	645	-	150	194

[cont'd]

Increase in Output of Principal Products in
State and Cooperative Industry (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>(% of</u> <u>1953)</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>(% of</u> <u>1949)</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>(% of</u> <u>1944)</u>
Electro- lytic Zinc	100	662	-	-	411	-	62	92
Copper Wire	-	100	-	398	492	-	492	-
Electric Motors	-	100	-	1320	1856	-	1856	-
Trans- formers	-	100	14	338	413	2902	413	-
Farm Ma- chinery and Im- plements	100	1993	2946	32751	43852	14884	22003	63257
Pumps	100	842	718	11504	10028	1397	1191	2639
Sulphuric Acid	100	282	-	101	182	-	64	50
Chemmical Fertili- zers	100	258	-	125	208	-	81	63
Ammo- nium Sul- fate	100	276	-	118	210	-	76	56
Calcium Cyanamide	100	192	-	276	297	-	155	253
Ammonium Nitrate	100	253	-	222	341	-	135	148
Caustic Soda	100	278	9	184	279	3043	1003	80
Calcium Carbide	100	324	15	234	338	2327	104	94

[cont'd]

Increase in Output of Principal Products in
State and Cooperative Industry (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>(%of</u> <u>1953)</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>(%of</u> <u>1949)</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>(%of</u> <u>1944)</u>
Cement	100	523	26	582	873	3375	167	100
Slaked Lime	100	-	469	3823	5112	1089	-	1392
Quicklime	100	-	10	640	855	8323	-	264
Building Brick	100	1000	390	15665	16597	4261	1660	24535
Tile	-	100	6	707	674	10904	674	-
Firebrick	-	100	10	142	167	1591	167	273
Timber	100	298	188	478	517	275	173	120
Lumber	100	176	94	351	409	436	232	185
Paper	100	416	105	640	772	734	185	326
Cellulose Pulp	100	156	36	182	264	732	169	223
Cotton Yarn	100	416	477	2018	2527	529	608	1067
Textiles	100	477	804	2865	3386	421	709	6610
Cotton and Staple Fabrics	100	578	1275	4519	5187	407	896	8410
Silk Fa- brics	100	303	80	320	614	771	203	1732
Raw Silk	100	209	102	221	267	262	128	110
Socks	100	348	257	529	564	219	162	993

[cont'd]

Increase in Output of Principal Products in
State and Cooperative Industry (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>(%of</u> <u>1953)</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>(%of</u> <u>1949)</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>(%of</u> <u>1944)</u>
Shoes		100	123	303	317	259	317	-
Komusiny	100	1781	1683	3221	2818	167	158	154
Fish	-	100	44	133	207	462	207	156
Mintai	-	100	44	170	217	490	217	-
Thin Soy Sauce	100	2929	2897	4582	6188	214	211	749
Tobacco Products	100	289	167	216	264	158	111	174
Vegetable Oils	-	100	85	111	124	145	124	187
Soybean Oil	100	570	528	682	705	134	124	205

Per Capita Output of Principal
Products by State and Coope-
rative Industry

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Electricity	kwh	423	631	132	590	764
Coal	kg	136	434	92	450	552
Steel	"	0.5	15	0.5	22	31
Pig Iron	"	0.3	18	-	22	30
Steel Materials	"	1	12	0.5	15	23
Chemical Ferti- lizers	"	17	43	-	23	36
Cement	"	11	57	3	69	99
Textile Fabrics	meter	0.3	1.4	2.8	9	10
Shoes	pair	-	0.6	1	2	2
Fish ¹	kg	-	29	16	47	65

¹ For the period through 1953, the per capita output of fish catch was based only on the catch by state and cooperative organs (including fishery cooperatives); after 1956 the catch by private fishermen is included.

Increase in Inventions and Rational
Suggestions (units)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Inventions and Rational Suggestions Proposed	3139	8873	15716	24896
Total Inventions and Rational Suggestions Actually Intro- duced into Pro- duction	2225	5665	9300	14098

Grouping of Industries by Number of
Workers (%)

	<u>Industries</u>		<u>Workers</u>	
	<u>1954</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1957</u>
State Industry	100	100	100	100
1--100 workers	43.0	36.2	6.2	3.5
101--500 workers	38.7	41.3	29.4	28.2
501-1000 workers	12.0	13.4	29.7	26.1
1001-2000 workers	5.1	7.5	23.3	27.1
2001-3000 workers	0.8	0.7	6.8	4.7
Over 3000 workers	0.4	0.9	4.6	10.4

Lowering of Production Cost of Comparable
Products (% of Average Production Cost
of Year Immediately Preceding)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Lowering of Pro- duction Cost (in Current Prices of the Corresponding Years)	-11.6	-15.8	-6.7	-11.1

Expenditures for Industrial Production in 1957

	For All Industry		Elec. Power		Coal Industry		Metal- lurgical		Branch of Industry Machine Build- ing		Chemical		Fish- eries		Text- iles		Foods	
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Expen- ditures	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Raw Ma- terials	60.4	0.3	-	58.1	58.5	50.7	-	89.1	87.1									
Auxiliary Materials	10.4	3.8	25.6	11.5	9.6	14.5	44.5	3.1	6.1									
Fuel	3.3	-	0.1	13.1	2.3	1.5	8.0	0.3	0.6									
Energy	1.1	-	0.9	1.4	1.0	8.2	0.3	0.1	0.2									
Amorti- zation	3.7	77.5	8.0	2.5	4.9	3.5	6.6	1.8	1.2									
Basic and Supple- mentary Wages	13.7	11.4	41.2	10.4	16.2	13.4	26.5	4.3	2.1									
Deductions for Special Insurance	1.1	0.9	3.3	0.8	1.3	1.0	2.1	0.3	0.1									
Miscella- neous	6.3	6.1	20.9	2.2	6.2	7.2	12.0	1.0	2.6									

III. A G R I C U L T U R E

Land Reform in the Northern Sector of the Republic (in chongbo; one chongbo = 0.99 hectares)

	Area under Cultivation	Arable Land	Land Planted in Fruits
Confiscated Land	1 000 325	983 954	2 692
Japanese and Japa- nese Rule	112 623	111 561	900
National Traitors and Imi- grants	13 272	12 518	127
Owners of more than 5 chongbo of land	237 746	231 716	984
Persons, all of whose land was leased	263 436	259 150	292
Persons syste- matically leasing their land	358 053	354 093	381
Church orga- nisations	15 195	14 916	8
Lands allocated to various ca- tegories after the Reform	981 390	965 069	-

cont'd

Land Reform in the Northern Sector of the
Republic (in chongbo; one chongbo =
0.99 hectares) (cont'd)

Hired hands	22 387	21 960	-
Landless peasants	603 407	589 377	-
Small-plot farmers	345 974	344 134	-
Former land owners re-settled in other districts	9 622	9 598	-
People's Committees	18 935	18 885	2 692

Arable Land
(In thousands of chongbo, at the end of August of corresponding year)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1957
Total Arable Land	1860	1983	1965	1899	1907
Rice Paddies	388	467	478	491	502
Fields	1472	1516	1487	1408	1405
Orchards	25	21	21	16	16
Mulberry Plantings	10	3	5	9	11
Sapling Nurseries	0.3	0.7	2	2	2

After 1956, areas of boundary plantings, comprising 4% of the total is not included in the general area of arable land.

Arable Land by Categories (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Arable Land	100	100	100	100	100
Rice Paddies	20.9	23.6	24.3	25.9	26.3
Fields	79.1	76.4	75.7	74.1	73.7
Orchards	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9
Mulberry Plantings	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6
Sapling Nurseries	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1

Allocation of Arable Land by Type of Enterprise¹

(at the end of August of corresponding year, in thousands of chongbo)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Arable Land	1983	1965	1899	1907
State and Co-operative Enterprises	39	103	1306	1634
State	39	92	101	98
Cooperative	-	11	1205	1536
Private Farm Enterprises	1944	1862	593	273

¹ Arable land of workers and office employees is included in state enterprises. Land under the joint enterprise of agricultural cooperatives, as well as plots cultivated by individual cooperative members, are included in cooperative enterprises.

Proportions of Arable Land by Type of Enterprise
(%, at end of August of corresponding year)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
All Arable Land	100	100	100	100
State and Cooperative Enterprises	1.9	5.2	68.8	85.7
State	1.9	4.6	5.3	5.1
Cooperative	-	0.6	63.5	80.6
Private Farm Enterprises	98.1	94.8	31.2	14.3

Arable Land Area in Individual Provinces
(At the end of August of each year; Unit:1000 chongbo)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Arable Land Area	1983	1965	1899	1907
P'yongyang City	9	9	8	8
P'yongan-namdo	367	360	352	353
P'yongan-pukto	282	279	272	274
Changang-do	136	132	136	138
Hwanghae-namdo	234	312	303	304
Hwanghae-pukto	222	215	203	206
Kangwon-do	244	155	141	142
Hamgyong-namdo	213	208	191	194
Hamgyong-pukto	173	175	176	171
Yanggang-do	103	104	100	100
Kaesong City	-	16	17	17

Proportions of Arable Land by Provinces
(%, at end of August of each year)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Arable Land Area	100	100	100	100
P'yongan City	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
P'yongan-namdo	18.6	18.3	18.5	18.6
P'yongan-pukto	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.3
Changang-do	6.9	6.7	7.2	7.2
Hwanghae-namdo	11.8	15.9	15.9	15.9
Hwanghae-pukto	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.8
Kangwon-do	12.3	7.9	7.4	7.4
Hamgyong-namdo	10.7	10.6	10.1	10.2
Hamgyong-pukto	8.7	8.9	9.3	9.1
Yanggang-do	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2
Kaesong City	-	0.8	0.9	0.9

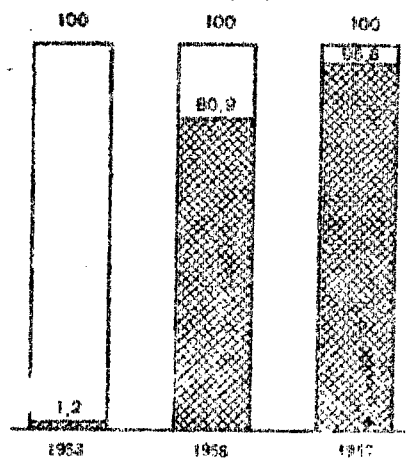
Cooperativization of Agriculture
(% of total number of farmsteads)

[Note: The following appears as a graph on page 33 of source.]

<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1.2	80.9	95.6

(see next page)

Кооперирование сельского хозяйства
(в % к общему числу крестьянских дворов).



3. - 4. - 6.

33

Cooperativization of Agriculture
(As of the year end)

	Number of Cooper- atives	Number of Peasant Farms Cooperativized		Cooperativized Arable Land	
		Number	Percent of Total Peasant Families	Area in 1000 Chongbo	In % of Total Arable Land of Peasant Farms
1953	806	11 879	1.2	11	0.6
1954	10 098	332 662	31.8	576	30.9
1955	12 132	511 323	49.0	885	48.6
1956	15 825	864 837	80.9	1397	77.9
1957	16 032	1025106	95.6	1684	93.7

NOTE: By the end of August 1958, agricultural cooperativization was completed.

Cooperativization of Agriculture by Provinces
(As of the year end)

	<u>Number of Cooperatives</u>				<u>Percentage of Cooperati- vized Farms in the Total</u>			
	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Co- opera- tized Farms	10098	12132	15825	16032	31.8	49.0	80.9	95.6
P'yongan- City	40	55	62	82	16.9	39.4	53.8	96.1
P'yongan- namdo	1757	2135	2858	2809	34.3	53.2	86.0	97.5
P'yongan- pukto	1639	1948	2331	2273	42.3	54.0	78.6	93.7
Changang- do	473	553	922	997	18.8	33.2	73.4	94.2
Hwanghae- namdo	1371	1612	2420	2573	25.5	44.6	76.8	97.1
Hwanghae- Pukto	1054	1395	1894	1940	26.9	47.2	86.4	95.6
Kangwon- do	937	1032	1229	1150	40.7	52.7	82.2	94.6
Hamgyong- Namdo	1326	1763	1967	2043	27.1	54.4	90.4	96.0
Hamgyong- Pukto	1138	1161	1308	1262	43.3	51.6	72.9	95.6
Yanggang- do	314	406	601	693	24.2	38.5	66.2	89.4
Kaesong City	49	72	233	210	6.4	15.8	76.7	94.6

Size of Agricultural Cooperatives
(As of Year End)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Total	10 098	12 132	15 825	16 032
Up to 30 families	5 756	4 719	3 647	2 451
31-50 families	2 797	4 200	5 226	4 583
50-100 families	1 323	2 839	5 602	6 763
101-200 families	222	354	1 247	2 064
201-300 families	-	20	103	137
over 300 families	-	-	-	34

Distribution of Agricultural Cooperatives
by Number of Families and by Province

(as of the end of 1957)

	Number of Families					
	<u>1-30</u>	<u>31-50</u>	<u>51-100</u>	<u>101-200</u>	<u>201-300</u>	<u>300 and over</u>
Total	2451	4583	6763	2064	137	34
P'yon- gan-City	14	25	32	10	-	1
P'yon- gan- namdo	310	740	1322	403	23	11
P'yon- gan- pukto	272	528	1046	406	18	3
Changang- do	210	335	363	84	3	2
Hwang- hae-namdo	195	615	1283	443	33	4
Hwang- hae-pukto	412	673	691	157	7	-
Kangwon- do	150	329	524	133	12	2
Hamg- yong- namdo	314	640	818	239	26	6
Hamg- yong- pukto	304	374	426	141	13	4
Yanggang- do	248	260	167	18	-	-
Kaesong- City	22	64	91	30	2	1

State Agricultural Farms and Machine Tractor
Stations
(as of Year End)

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
State Agricultural Farms	ea.	37	213	231	188	165
State-Operated	"	37	37	53	49	53
Province-Operated	"	-	176	178	139	112
Arable Area Under State Enterprises	1000/ chongbo	8	57	68	71	64
State-Operated	"	8	33	45	40	41
Province-Operated	"	-	19	19	23	14
Machine Tractor Stations (MTS)	"	-	15	16	48	50
Number of Tractor (at 15 HP each)	"	-	764	800	2561	2554
No. Operated by MTS	"	-	500	515	2072	2092
Arable Land Area Tilled by MTS	1000/ chongbo	-	95	162	487	854

Note: Arable land area under State enterprises includes that under the large-scale subsidiary enterprises of State organs and State operated nurseries.

Increase in Grain Production (% of 1946 level)

[Note: The following appears as a graph on page 36 of source,
see next page.]

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
All grain	100	140	123	151	169
Rice	100	110	117	132	139

Production Increase in Gross Value of Agri-
culture (%)

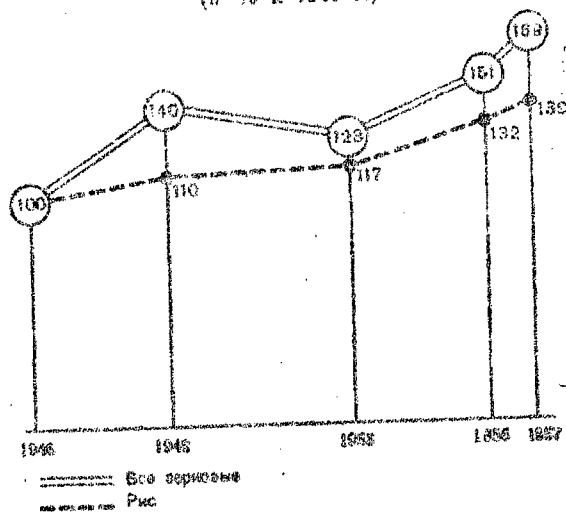
1. 1946 = 100

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Gross Value of Agriculture	151	115	157	198
Land Cultivation	147	113	153	183
Grain Production	141	125	152	170
Horticulture	72	52	55	150
Livestock Produc- tion	185	131	222	337
Sericulture	293	177	299	467

2. 1949 = 100

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Gross Value of Agriculture	76	84	87	106	131
Land Cultivation	77	83	87	105	125
Grain Production	88	85	88	108	120
Horticulture	72	54	97	76	208
Livestock Pro- duction	71	88	86	120	182
Sericulture	61	79	77	102	160

Рост производства зерновых
(в % к 1946 г.).



3. 1953 = 100

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Gross Value of Agriculture	110	114	140	173
Land Cultivation	108	113	136	163
Grain Production	96	100	127	137
Horticulture	75	135	105	288
Livestock Pro- duction	124	120	169	256
Sericulture	130	127	169	264

Proportion of Gross Value of Agriculture
by Branch (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Gross Value of Agriculture	100	100	100	100	100
Land Cultivation	90.8	88.2	89.1	86.8	83.9
Grain Production	56.4	52.8	61.3	53.4	48.4
Horticulture	5.9	2.8	2.7	2.0	4.5
Livestock Pro- duction	8.5	10.4	9.7	11.7	14.4
Sericulture	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.3
Other Branches	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4

Proportion of Gross Value of Agriculture
by Type of Enterprise (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Gross Value	100	100	100	100	100
Socialist Sector	-	3.2	8.0	73.9	88.2
State Enterprises	-	3.2	8.0	9.4	10.3
Cooperative Enterprises	-	-	-	64.5	77.9
Small Commodity Sector	94.4	91.4	90.1	25.8	11.8
Private Capitalist Sector	5.6	5.4	1.9	0.3	

Planted Land Area (1000 chongbo)

	North Korea					
	<u>1944</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>
Total Area	2321	1934	2242	2356	2387	2101
Food Grain	1996	1670	2013	2127	2112	1904
Paddy Rice	400	388	420	444	382	380
Field Grain	1596	1282	1593	1683	1730	1524
Corn	173	174	239	275	282	249
Wheat and Barley	306	185	235	282	309	232
Foxtail Millet	434	396	385	366	369	346
Broomcorn Millet	68	61	74	68	65	76
Soybeans	332	245	352	337	322	355
Industrial Crops	129	79	74	73	107	79
Vegetables	57	72	45	44	46	32
Tubers	139	113	110	112	120	83
Potatoes	121	100	96	99	104	77
Forage Crops	-	-	-	-	2	3

Cont'd

Planted Land Area (1000 chongbo)
(cont'd)

<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
2253	2295	2337	2325	2413	2555
2062	2103	2111	2099	2165	2255
406	432	452	455	493	500
1656	1671	1659	1644	1672	1755
247	241	236	335	608	759
291	283	274	319	290	248
357	401	365	310	171	82
85	87	84	83	54	37
353	340	352	308	340	391
56	54	62	44	41	54
47	48	71	74	72	77
85	86	86	92	122	159
80	78	74	80	104	136
3	4	7	16	13	10

Increases in Planted Land Areas (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Area	100	123	119	125	132	110	107	111
Food Grain	100	127	128	130	135	113	107	107
Paddy Rice	100	99	111	127	129	125	131	116
Field Grain	100	135	130	130	138	110	101	105
Corn	100	162	138	349	436	439	269	315
Wheat & Barley	100	167	153	157	134	81	80	89
Foxtail Millet	100	93	108	43	21	19	22	20
Broomcorn Millet	100	106	142	87	61	55	58	43
Soybeans	100	131	139	139	159	118	121	115
Industrial Crops	100	135	68	51	69	42	51	100
Vegetables	100	63	67	100	107	135	168	160
Tubers	100	106	76	108	140	115	133	185
Potatoes	100	104	78	104	136	112	130	173

Distribution of Planted Land Area by Type of Enterprise (1000 chongbo)

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Planted Land Area	2325	2413	2555
State Enterprises	107	111	116
Cooperative Enterprises	1021	1558	2085

[cont'd]

Distribution of Planted Land Area by Type
of Enterprise (1000 chongbo)

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Private Farmer Enterprises	1197	744	354
Food Grain	2099	2165	2255
State Enterprises	69	74	79
Cooperative Enterprises	937	1418	1871
Private Farmer Enterprises	1093	673	305
Industrial Crops	44	41	54
State Enterprises	1	1	2
Cooperative Enterprises	21	28	45
Private Farmer Enterprises	22	12	7
Vegetables	74	72	77
State Enterprises	15	13	12
Cooperative Enterprises	29	40	52
Private Farmer Enterprises	30	19	13
Tubers	92	122	159
State Enterprises	10	13	17
Cooperative Enterprises	31	69	115
Private Farmer Enterprises	51	40	27
Forage Crops	16	13	10
State Enterprises	12	10	7
Cooperative Enterprises	3	3	3
Private Farmer Enterprises	1	-	-

Note: State-enterprise planted areas include planted of state and provincial livestock farms, subsidiary enterprises of state organs, and subsidiary enterprises of workers and office employees. Cooperative-enterprise planted areas include planted areas on cooperatives' public lands, as well as plots cultivated by individual cooperative members.

Planted Land Areas by Type of Enterprise
(%)

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Planted Land Area	100	100	100
State Enterprises	4.6	4.6	4.6
Cooperative Enterprises	43.9	64.5	81.6
Private Farmer Enterprises	51.5	30.9	13.8
Food Grain	100	100	100
State Enterprises	3.3	3.4	3.5
Cooperative Enterprises	44.6	65.5	83.0
Private Farmer Enterprises	52.1	31.1	13.5
Industrial Crops	100	100	100
State Enterprises	1.7	2.2	2.9
Cooperative Enterprises	49.1	68.3	83.1
Private Farmer Enterprises	49.2	29.5	14.0
Vegetables	100	100	100
State Enterprises	20.3	17.6	15.7
Cooperative Enterprises	38.6	55.6	67.3
Private Farmer Enterprises	41.1	26.8	17.0

cont'd

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Tubers	100	100	100
State Enterprises	11.1	10.9	10.5
Cooperative Enterprises	33.3	56.3	72.3
Private Farmer Enterprises	55.6	32.8	17.2
Forage Crops	100	100	100
State Enterprises	72.7	78.8	68.6
Cooperative Enterprises	22.6	19.1	29.5
Private Farmer Enterprises	4.7	2.1	1.9

Proportion of Planted Area Accounted for
by Individual Crops (%)

	North Korea 1944	1946	1949	1953	1956	1957
Total Planted Area	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food Grain Crops	86.0	86.3	88.5	91.7	89.7	88.3
Paddy Rice	17.3	20.1	16.0	18.9	20.4	19.7
Food Grains	68.7	66.2	72.5	72.8	69.3	68.6
Corn	7.4	9.0	11.8	10.5	25.2	29.7
Wheat and Barley	13.2	9.6	12.9	12.3	12.0	9.7
Foxtail Millet	18.7	20.5	15.5	17.5	7.1	3.1

[cont'd]

	North Korea <u>1944</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Broomcorn						
Millet	2.9	3.2	2.7	3.8	2.2	1.5
Soybeans	14.3	12.7	13.5	14.8	14.1	15.3
Industrial						
Crops	5.6	4.1	4.5	2.3	1.7	2.1
Cotton	3.6	3.1	3.4	1.8	0.6	0.7
Flax	0.7	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.5
Hemp	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	-	0.1
Tobacco	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5
Vegetables	2.4	3.7	1.9	2.1	3.0	3.0
Tubers	6.0	5.9	5.0	3.7	5.1	6.2
Potatoes	5.2	5.2	4.4	3.4	4.3	5.3
Forage Crops	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4

Distribution of Land Areas Planted in
Grain, By Province (1000 chongbo)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	2112	2103	2165	2255
P'yongan City	7	8	7	8
P'yongan -namdo	389	394	414	423
P'yongan-pukto	321	321	310	323
Changang-do	142	142	144	149
Hwanghae-namdo	253	346	376	393
Hwanghae-pukto	254	263	273	283
Kangwon-do	270	132	167	194

[cont'd]

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Hamgyong-namdo	209	216	203	209
Hamgyong-pukto	181	184	181	187
Yanggang-do	86	79	69	65
Kaesong City	-	18	21	21

Land Areas Planted in Grain, By province
(%)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	100	100	100	100
P'yongan City	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
P'yongan-namdo	18.4	18.7	19.1	18.8
P'yongan-pukto	15.2	15.3	14.3	14.3
Changang-do	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6
Hwanghae-namdo	12.0	16.4	17.4	17.4
Hwanghae-pukto	12.0	12.5	12.6	12.5
Kangwon-do	12.8	6.3	7.7	8.6
Hamgyong-namdo	9.9	10.3	9.4	9.3
Hamgyong-pukto	8.6	8.7	8.4	8.3
Yangang-do	4.0	3.8	3.2	2.9
Kaesong City	-	0.9	0.9	0.9

Distribution of Land Areas Planted in
Paddy Rice, by Province
(1000 chongbo)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	382	432	493	500
P'yongan City	2	2	3	3
P'yongan-namdo	68	76	96	100
P'yongan-pukto	84	84	88	88

cont'd

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Changang-do	11	10	10	10
Hwanghae-namdo	44	113	127	128
Hwanghae-pukto	17	25	31	33
Kangwon-do	68	26	36	37
Hamgyong-namdo	58	58	61	62
Hamgyong-pukto	27	27	29	27
Yangang-do	3	2	2	2
Kaesong City	-	9	10	10

Land Areas Planted in Paddy Rice.
By Province (%)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	100	100	100	100
P'yongan-City	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7
P'yongan-namdo	17.8	17.7	19.5	20.0
P'yongan-pukto	22.0	19.4	17.7	17.6
Changang-do	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.0
Hwanghae-namdo	11.6	26.1	25.7	25.6
Hwanghae-pukto	4.5	5.8	6.4	6.5
Kangwon-do	17.8	6.0	7.2	7.3
Hamgyong-namdo	15.2	13.4	12.4	12.4
Hamgyong-pukto	7.1	6.4	5.9	5.4
Yangang-do	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Kaesong City	-	2.0	2.1	2.0

Distribution of Land Areas Planted in
Corn, by Province (1000 chongbo)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	282	241	608	759
P'yongan City	(0.4)	1	1	2
P'yongan-namdo	44	48	147	165
P'yongan-pukto	98	77	107	116
Changang-do	50	47	62	74
Hwanghae-namdo	3	3	66	96
Hwanghae-pukto	41	22	88	102
Kangwon-do	24	18	51	70
Hamgyong-namdo	10	12	50	64
Hamgyong-pukto	7	9	28	59
Yanggang-do	5	4	8	9
Kaesong City	-	-	(0.3)	2

Land Areas Planted in Corn, by Province
(%)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	100	100	100	100
P'yongan City	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
P'yongan-namdo	15.5	19.7	24.1	21.7
P'yongan-pukto	34.9	32.1	17.6	15.4
Changang-do	17.9	19.6	10.4	9.8
Hwanghae-namdo	1.1	1.1	10.9	12.7
Hwanghae-pukto	14.4	9.1	14.4	13.5
Kangwon-do	8.7	7.6	8.4	9.3
Hamgyong-namdo	3.4	5.2	8.1	8.4
Hamgyong-pukto	2.4	3.6	4.6	7.7

[cont'd]

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Yanggang-do	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.1
Kaesong City	-	-	-	0.2

Gross Harvest of Agricultural Crops
(1000 tons)

	North Korea <u>1944</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>
Food Grains	2417	1898	2069	2668	2654	2260
Paddy Rice	1008	1052	1101	1350	1158	935
Corn	116	156	193	333	375	357
Wheat and Barley	250	84	131	153	212	152
Foxtail Millet	533	257	235	329	394	321
Broomcorn Millet	96	61	69	91	103	118
Soybeans	208	143	188	195	191	245
Industrial Crops (Tobacco)	9	2	7	8	10	6
Vegetables	295	623	395	624	797	522
Tubers	775	492	544	697	782	582
Potatoes	661	424	444	553	616	520
Forage Crops	-	-	-	-	7	6

cont'd

Gross Harvest of Agricultural Crops
(1000 tons) cont'd

<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
2450	2327	2230	2340	2873	3201
1085	1229	1025	1242	1392	1459
346	224	307	361	760	1130
191	162	196	197	183	164
375	268	273	222	117	58
123	87	87	95	71	58
166	208	196	128	230	206
2	2	6	7	12	13
582	466	833	954	1049	1249
581	412	647	619	948	1186
526	344	500	512	761	965
11	17	42	64	72	81

Increase in Gross Harvests of Agricultural
crops (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957 in % of:</u>		
						<u>1944</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>
Food Grains	100	140	123	151	169	132	121	138
Paddy Rice	100	110	117	132	139	145	126	119
Corn	100	240	144	487	724	974	301	505
Wheat & Barley	100	252	193	218	195	66	77	101
Foxtail Millet	100	153	104	46	23	11	15	22
Broomcorn Millet	100	169	143	116	95	60	56	67
Soybeans	100	134	146	161	143	99	107	99
Industrial Crops (Tobacco)	100	500	100	600	650	144	130	650
Vegetables	100	128	75	168	201	423	157	268
Tubers	100	159	84	193	241	153	152	288
Potatoes	100	145	81	180	228	146	157	281
Forage Crops	-	-	100	424	477	-	1157	477

Gross Grain Harvest per Province (1000 tons)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	2654	2327	2873	3201
P'yongan City	11	11	17	19
P'yongan-namdo	508	462	625	717
P'yongan-pukto	560	449	523	593
Changang-do	121	117	164	159

cont'd

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Hwanghae-namdo	378	530	525	615
Hwanghae-pukto	245	242	307	340
kangwon-do	294	99	167	209
hamgyong-namdo	299	217	318	298
Hamgyong-pukto	181	129	135	162
Yanggang-do	57	40	53	45
Kaesong City	-	31	39	44

Gross Rice Harvest per Province (1000 tons)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	1158	1229	1392	1459
P'yongan City	5	5	10	13
P'yongan-namdo	198	216	251	335
P'yongan-pukto	282	255	275	293
Changang-do	25	28	28	21
Hwanghae-namdo	165	361	341	356
Hwanghae-pukto	48	84	94	92
Kangwon-do	167	55	83	86
Hamgyong-namdo	182	141	190	174
Hamgyong-pukto	80	52	44	53
Yanggang-do	6	6	6	3
Kaesong City	-	26	30	33

Gross Corn Harvest per Province (1000 tons)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	375	224	760	1130
P'yongan City	(0.5)	1	2	3
P'yongan-namdo	59	44	198	270
P'yongan-pukto	154	83	165	223
Changang-do	51	45	87	104
Hwanghae-namdo	4	2	65	154
Hwanghae-pukto	54	20	100	149
Kangwon-do	24	11	44	83
Hamgyong-namdo	14	8	65	78
Hamgyong-pukto	9	6	23	53
Yanggang-do	6	4	11	10
Kaesong City	-	-	(0.4)	3

Average Harvest of Agricultural Crops
(kg per chongbo)

	North Korea <u>1944</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>
Paddy Rice	2516	2712	2624	3043	3031	2461
Wheat and Barley	817	453	556	545	688	656
Corn	674	898	809	1210	1331	1434
Foxtail Millet	1228	649	610	900	1067	929
Broomcorn Millet	1417	990	932	1335	1592	1551

cont'd

Average Harvest of Agricultural Crops
(kg per chongbo)
Cont'd

Soybeans	625	582	533	580	592	690
Tobacco	1507	985	982	946	1005	855
Vegetables	5196	8673	8674	14179	17500	16171
Potatoes	5466	4239	4611	5573	5917	6775

[Years continued for data given on previous page and above.]

<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
2673	2844	2268	2729	2823	2915
656	572	713	619	631	660
1401	927	1300	1075	1249	1489
1049	669	749	715	687	710
1440	1001	1035	1150	1321	1559
471	613	558	417	678	526
371	409	657	629	906	963
12410	9708	11611	12924	14632	16323
6621	4392	6741	6362	7316	7110

Average Rice Harvest per Province
(kg per chongbo)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Nation-wide Average	3031	2844	2823	2915
P'yongan City	3216	3192	3719	3686
P'yongan-namdo	2899	2831	3020	3343
P'yongan-pukto	3360	3038	3143	3322
Changang-do	2600	2837	2831	2177
Hwanghae-namdo	3754	3202	2690	2777
Hwanghae-pukto	2799	3356	3000	2818
Kangwon-do	2452	2125	2322	2359
Hamgyong-namdo	3148	2441	3103	2811
Hamgyong-pukto	2918	1863	1506	1957
Yanggang-do	2060	2855	2461	1455
Kaesong City	-	2871	2985	3182

Average Corn Harvest per Province
(kg per chongbo)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Nation-wide Average	1331	927	1249	1489
P'yongan City	1252	884	1885	1823
P'yongan-namdo	1344	930	1350	1642
P'yongan-pukto	1570	1078	1535	1919
Changang-do	1018	945	1388	1398

cont'd

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Hwanghae-namdo	1243	815	982	1593
Hwanghae-pukto	1329	923	1143	1454
Kangwon-do	967	580	850	1172
Hamgyong-namdo	1476	639	1304	1226
Hamgyong-pukto	1298	706	834	899
Yanggang-do	1295	850	1405	1212
Kaesong City	-	-	1214	1675

Fruit Harvests and Plantings

	Unit	North Korea					
		<u>1944</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Orchards	chongbo	24876	25173	20626	15697	13521	13699
Total Area Ac- tually Yield- ing Fruit	"	16416	16615	15590	12484	10624	10329
Total Apple Orchards	"	23307	23586	18297	13292	11059	10998
Apple-yield- ing area	"	15243	15428	13852	10459	8700	8384
Fruit Harvests	ton	74729	74083	53903	38820	46367	111528
Apples	"	68281	68971	47293	34056	38232	102748
Pears	"	2790	2212	3182	2224	4599	5538
Peaches	"	3060	2426	2877	1457	1436	1797
Grapes	"	275	218	144	162	121	163
Apple Yield per chongbo	kg	4479	4471	3414	3256	4394	12255

Apple Orchards per Province (1000 chongbo)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	13292	11059	10998
P'yongan City	3	3	5
P'yongan-namdo	2835	2251	2272
P'yongan-pukto	640	716	813
Changang-do	-	4	9
Hwanghae-namdo	2236	2177	2151
Hwanghae-pukto	1161	804	749
Kangwon-do	682	622	609
Hamgyong-namdo	5017	3913	3827
Hamgyong-pukto	663	536	538
Yanggang-do	-	-	-
Kaesong City	55	33	25

Apple Harvests per Province (tons)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
National Total	34056	38232	102748
P'yongan City	5	1	3
P'yongan-namdo	8959	7620	14634
P'yongan-pukto	1734	1964	2705
Changang-do	-	-	-
Hwanghae-namdo	6031	5088	16134

cont'd

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Hwanghae-pukto	3518	3192	5420
Kangwon-do	2579	1121	6185
Hamgyong-namdo	9831	17099	52911
Hamgyong-pukto	1386	2117	4723
Yanggang-do	-	-	-
Kaesong City	13	30	33

Area of Mulberry Fields and Cocoon Output

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Area of Mulberry Fields	chongbo	30381	10378	7616	13958	21909
True Mulberry Fields		9858	2913	4773	9524	16474
Output of Cocoons	ton	1881	5582	3270	4186	5822
Domestic Cocoons	"	1881	5564	3231	3646	4102
Tussah Cocoons	"	-	18	39	540	1720

Distribution of Mulberry Fields by Province
(chongbo)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	10378	7616	13958	21909
P'yongan City	-	1	7	10
P'yongan-namdo	1728	958	2538	4400
P'yongan-pukto	1429	1431	3067	5085

cont'd

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Changang-do	426	259	829	1115
Hwanghae-namdo	505	766	1288	1823
Hwanghae-pukto	1028	1170	1765	2636
Kangwon-do	2853	601	890	1234
Hamgyong-namdo	1730	1600	2425	4084
Hamgyong-pukto	491	654	1015	1323
Yanggang-do	188	168	75	89
Kaesong-City	-	8	59	110

Cocoon Output per Province (ton)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
National Average	5582	3270	4186	5822
P'yongan City	-	-	-	-
P'yongan-namdo	1128	793	776	1037
P'yongan-pukto	846	674	922	1269
Changang-do	360	244	498	530
Hwanghae-namdo	206	116	203	365
Hwanghae-pukto	686	293	405	541
Kangwon-do	1173	195	450	662
Hamgyong-namdo	1034	812	701	1022
Hamgyong-pukto	115	130	90	174
Yanggang-do	34	13	139	220
Kaesong City	-	-	2	2

Livestock
(Number of head at end of each year)

	North Korea <u>1944</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Milk Cows	1391	766	959	444	637	1205	2851
Korean Cattle	755100	470978	786767	545504	503761	483619	566303
Horses	15799	9628	8787	3367	6378	15028	12416
Sheep and Goats	30377	6913	12696	12044	25286	87516	121651
Hogs	385147	219847	659645	308843	542725	710314	1339351

Increase in Livestock (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957 in % of:</u> <u>1944 1949 1953</u>		
Milk Cows	100	125	58	83	157	372	205	297	448
Korean Cattle	100	167	116	107	103	120	75	72	112
Horses	100	91	35	66	156	129	79	141	195
Sheep and Goats	100	184	174	366	1266	1760	400	958	481
Hogs	100	300	140	247	323	609	348	203	247

Livestock per Type of Enterprise
(Number of Head at end of Year)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Milk Cows	637	706	1205	2851
State Enterprises	616	687	1089	2561
Cooperative Enterprises	-	3	102	282
Private Farmer Enterprises	21	16	14	8
Total Korean Cattle	503761	447616	483619	566303
State Enterprises	38316	37610	36831	40671
Cooperative Enterprises	1027	125933	322948	479440
Private Farmer Enterprises	464418	284073	123840	46192
Total Sheep and Goats	25286	41715	87516	121651
State Enterprises	22261	37975	23750	33612
Cooperative Enterprises	62	937	59260	83438
Private Farmer Enterprises	2963	2803	4506	4601
Total Hogs	542725	630137	710314	1339351
State Enterprises	135046	178780	139882	262475
Cooperative Enterprises	3765	158218	423633	983614
Private Farmer Enterprises	403914	293139	146799	93262

Note: Both public livestock and that of subsidiary enterprises of workers and office employees is included under the total for State Enterprises.

Increase in Livestock per Type of Enter-
prise (%)

	<u>1953</u> 100	<u>1954</u> 100	<u>1955</u> 100	<u>1956</u> 100	<u>1957</u> 100
Milk Cows					
State Enter- prises	96.7	97.3	97.5	90.4	89.8
Cooperative Enterprises	-	0.4	1.1	8.4	9.9
Private Farmer Enterprises	3.3	2.3	1.4	1.2	0.3
Korean Cattle	100	100	100	100	100
State Enter- prises	7.6	8.4	8.5	7.6	7.2
Cooperative Enterprises	0.2	28.1	37.7	66.8	84.7
Private Farmer Enterprises	92.2	63.5	53.8	25.6	8.1
Sheep and Goats	100	100	100	100	100
State Enter- prises	88.0	91.0	82.3	27.1	27.6
Cooperative Enterprises	0.3	2.3	12.2	67.7	68.6
Private Farmer Enterprises	11.7	6.7	5.5	5.2	3.8
Hogs	100	100	100	100	100
State Enter- prises	24.9	28.4	34.7	19.7	19.6
Cooperative Enterprises	0.7	25.1	31.3	59.6	73.4
Private Farmer Enterprises	74.4	46.5	34.0	20.7	7.0

Distribution of Livestock by Province
(Number of Head at end of Year)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1. Korean Cattle				
National Total	786 765	503 761	483 619	566 303
P'yongan City	3 801	2 511	2 208	2 386
P'yongan-namdo	121 119	74 098	74 989	88 423
P'yongan-pukto	112 052	77 431	73 327	85 609
Chagang-do	81 445	57 085	53 901	58 702
Hwanghae-namdo	62 562	45 600	44 972	57 930
Hwanghae-pukto	57 496	40 884	42 234	50 936
Kangwon-do	110 830	38 123	39 135	45 684
Hamgyong-namdo	104 732	66 360	59 982	70 654
Hamgyong-pukto	88 482	61 168	57 939	66 143
Yanggang-do	44 246	33 506	29 688	34 203
Kaesong City	-	6 995	5 244	5 633

2. Sheep and Goats				
National Total	12 696	25 286	87 516	121 651
P'yongan City	-	164	473	832
P'yongan-namdo	903	1 435	4 611	5 624
P'yongan-pukto	614	613	4 919	4 797
Chagang-do	185	935	6 914	7 666
Hwanghae-namdo	-	107	1 514	1 798
Hwanghae-pukto	1 087	243	3 595	3 519
Kwangwon-do	1 523	457	5 997	5 747
Hamgyong-namdo	2 362	3 909	14 097	18 140
Hamgyong-pukto	2 907	10 518	32 388	49 400

cont'd

Yanggang-do	3 115	6 905	12 948	240 900
Kaesong City	-	-	60	38

3. Hogs

National Total	659 645	542 725	710 314	1 339 351
P'yongan City	15 586	7 677	7 035	15 021
P'yongan-namdo	112 913	94 952	112 609	225 300
Pyongan-pukto	75 607	135 948	144 877	252 920
Chagang-do	54 227	80 366	83 983	135 216
Hwanghae-namdo	51 672	23 836	60 917	142 476
Hwanghae-pukto	38 272	20 249	57 340	130 758
Kangwon-do	46 915	20 647	36 787	78 727
Hamgyong-namdo	79 772	46 009	57 069	135 740
Hamgyong-pukto	140 720	71 542	94 809	143 803
Yanggang-do	43 961	39 040	47 011	68 277
Kaesong City	-	2 459	7 877	11 113

Livestock per 100 chongbo of Arable Land

(Number of Head at end of Year)

	North Korea <u>1944</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Korean Cattle	38	25	40	26	25	30
Hogs	19	12	33	28	37	70

Indices of Economic Activity
in Agricultural Cooperatives

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Average per cooperative:				
Number of Peasant Farms	each	41	51	58
Arable Land	chongbo	71	83	97
Grain Harvest	ton	95	134	167
Income	1000 won	420	794	1203

IV. CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Capital Construction Investment in the National Economy
(in 1,000,000 won at price levels as of 1 January 1950)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total State Investment	6,660	24,831	29,349	26,402	27,136
Productive Construction	4,656	17,578	21,963	19,397	19,662
Proportion of Productive Construction to Total (%)	69.9	70.8	74.8	73.5	72.5
Non-Productive Construction	2,004	7,253	7,386	7,005	7,474
Proportion of Non-Productive Construction to Total (%)	30.1	29.2	25.2	26.5	27.5

Note: Figures for 1949 through 1956 include expenditures for large-scale repair work, but these expenditures are not included in the figures for 1957.

Proportions of State Capital Investment
(%, at price levels as of 1 January 1950)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Capital Investment	100	100	100	100
Construction-Assembly Works	65.5	57.8	61.3	59.3

cont'd

Plant and Equipment	27.3	32.3	24.6	31.5
Geological Prospecting Works	1.6	2.0	2.8	4.0
Other	5.6	7.9	11.3	5.2

State Capital Investment by Branch of the
National Economy
(in 1,000,000 won at price levels as of 1 January 1950)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	24,831	29,349	26,402	27,136
Industry	10,729	15,075	14,144	15,701
Heavy Industry	8,686	11,933	11,778	13,183
Light Industry	2,043	3,142	2,366	2,518
Agriculture	1,584	3,092	2,767	1,395
Transport and Communications	4,956	3,521	2,087	1,708
Trade and Public Dining-rooms	309	276	399	858
Education and Culture	2,055	1,431	1,278	1,259
Science	67	145	126	153
Health	329	497	315	430
Housing Construction	2,625	3,201	3,857	4,060
Public Facilities	1,944	1,540	1,133	1,112
Other	233	571	296	460

State Capital Investment by Branch of the
National Economy (%)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	100	100	100	100
Industry	43.2	51.4	53.6	57.9
Heavy Industry	35.0	40.7	44.6	48.6
Light Industry	8.2	10.7	9.0	9.3
Agriculture	6.4	10.5	10.5	5.1
Transport and Communications	20.0	12.0	7.9	6.3
Trade and Public Dining-rooms	1.2	0.9	1.5	3.2
Education and Culture	8.3	4.9	4.8	4.6
Science	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Health	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.6
Housing Construction	10.6	10.9	14.6	15.0
Public Facilities	7.8	5.3	4.3	4.1
Other	0.9	1.9	1.1	1.7

Application of Productive Resources for
Capital Construction

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Productive Resources Applied: 1954-1957</u>
Electric Power	1000 kwh	1 031
Pig Iron	1000 tons per year	190
Lyuppa	"	44
Steel	"	207
Rolled Steel	"	182
Sulphuric Acid	"	148
Chemical Fertilizers	"	290
Ammonium Sulfate	"	229
Calcium Cyanamide	"	53
Caustic Soda	"	14
Calcium Carbide	"	149
Cement	"	800
Building Brick	millions each year	623
Paper	1000 tons per year	22
Cotton Yarn	1000 meters/year	62 030
Silk Fabrics	1000 meters/year	3 806

Housing Construction (in 1000 sq meters)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	4,279	2,932	3,067	2,946
Built with State Funds	1,564	1,494	1,259	1,544
Built with Private Citizens' Own Funds	2,715	1,438	1,808	1,402
Urban Housing	2,182	1,399	1,138	1,259
Rural Housing	2,097	1,533	1,929	1,687

Note: During the period of the post-war Three-Year Plan including the second half of 1953, housing with a total floor space of 13,400,000 sq meters was re-built -- 6,100,000 sq meters in the cities and 7,300,000 sq meters in rural areas. In the same period houses built with State funds accounted for 5,100,000 sq meters.

V. T R A N S P O R T A N D C O M M U N I - C A T I O N S

Increase in Freight Haulage by All Transport Media

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957</u> (%of 1949)	<u>1957</u> (%of 1953)
Total Freight Haulage	100	489	115	389	603	825	874	1104	226	284
Rail Transport	100	497	127	325	437	512	559	656	132	202
Auto Transport	100	627	57	959	2136	3782	3935	5962	951	622
River and Sea Transport	100	295	32	116	177	281	342	382	129	330

Increase in Freight Turnover by All Transport Media (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957</u> (%of 1949)	<u>1957</u> (%of 1953)
Total Freight	100	507	103	302	409	581	652	776	153	257
Rail Transport	100	522	107	304	410	582	658	778	149	256
Auto Transport	100	386	72	716	1054	1536	1444	2106	545	294

River and
Sea

Transport 100 146 13 46 63 94 129 154 106 336

Percentage of Total Freight Turnover by
Type of Transport

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Freight Turnover	100	100	100	100	100
Rail Transport	95.2	98.0	95.9	96.0	95.3
Auto Transport	1.3	1.0	3.1	2.9	3.5
Sea and River Transport	3.5	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.7
Other Media of Transport	-	-	0.5	0.4	0.5

Increase in Passenger Turnover by All
Transport Media

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957</u> (%of 1949)	<u>1957</u> (%of 1953)
Total	100	250	9	72	233	277	275	312	125	431
Rail	100	237	9	69	210	238	229	250	105	362
Auto		100	-	25	180	305	358	480	481	1938
Sea and River		100	57	43	71	157	229	343	329	800

Percentage, by Transport Medium, of Total
Passenger Turnover

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Passenger Turn- over	100	100	100	100	100
Rail	100	94.8	95.4	83.2	80.1
Auto	-	4.9	4.2	16.0	19.0
Sea and River	-	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8
Air	-	-	-	0.2	0.1

Basic Indices of Rail Transport

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Freight Carried	1000 tons	3273	8276	11708	16255	11269	4142
Freight	1000,000 turnover ton/km	652	1491	2586	3405	2478	697
Passengers Carried	1000 persons	22123	31415	33074	37399	22861	1172
Passenger	1000,000 turnover persons/ km	951	2034	2031	2253	1374	83

	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
[Continued from above]	5785	10625	14304	16756	18281	21455
	884	1980	2675	3792	4288	5072
	1400	7765	22838	31127	36853	43529
	114	656	1994	2264	2179	2374

Indices of Utilization of Railroad Rolling
Stock

<u>Unit</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	
Average Time of Freight Car Turn- over	day	10.6	6.7	5.2	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.4
Average Daily Run of Loco- motives	km	111.1	207.6	151.9	204.8	228.5	233.6	244.0
Technical Speed of Stock	km/ hour	-	24.3	22.5	24	25.3	27.2	29.7
Commercial Speed	"	-	17.1	10.3	15.2	16.6	18.7	20.3
Average Gross Weight of Freight Stock	ton	-	-	-	551	629	628	659

Transport of Chief Freight Items by
Rail (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Freight Trans- ported by Rail	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	34.6	31.1	13.5	25.5	25.9
Ore	6.7	8.7	1.5	7.0	9.6
Blister and Non- Ferrous Metals	-	2.5	4.9	4.7	5.0
Forest Products	6.8	9.3	12.4	10.8	10.1
Building Materials	-	14.9	10.6	17.9	19.3
Chemical Fertilizers	5.0	2.6	0.4	1.4	1.6
Grain	7.9	6.2	7.6	4.1	4.0
Salt	3.1	1.1	2.1	1.2	1.0
Other	35.9	23.6	47.0	27.4	23.5

Average Distance of Transport of 1 Ton Load
By Rail (in km)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Average for all Freight	187.0	225.5	234.6	236.4
Coal	189.9	233.2	230.6	235.3
Ore	285.0	315.1	301.6	255.55
Blister and Non-ferrous Metals	202.3	338.9	353.3	372.9
Forest Products	280.8	342.1	315.1	335.7
Cement	243.7	215.0	188.5	289.4
Brick	162.6	156.4	151.8	126.0

cont'd

Chemical Fertilizers	242.9	259.1	293.5	316.8
Grain	256.0	289.9	234.9	240.7
Salt	262.2	326.1	307.8	288.5

Chief Indices of Vehicular (Auto) Transport

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Extent of Vehicular Roads	km	13309	13378	13529	13549	-
Freight Transported	1000 tons	233	637	897	1461	1135
Freight turnover	"	8964	21136	24004	34633	27147
Passengers Transported	1000 persons	-	-	-	7646	-
Passenger Turnover	1000 persons/km	-	-	-	116832	-

<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
-	-	-	-	-	19631	19631
133	676	2234	4976	8812	9169	13891
6411	44678	64140	94506	137669	129448	188778
-	-	2100	29875	51601	64759	94481
-	-	29049	210936	357346	418858	562438

Basic Indices of River and Sea Transport

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Freight Trans- ported	1000/ tons	287	331	539	846	489
Freight turn- over	" per naut. mile	13202	14168	12522	18957	14358
Passengers Transported	1000 persons	-	316	359	694	627
Passenger Turnover	1000 persons/ naut mile	-	1688	2625	3945	3052

<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
93	169	332	507	806	981	1095
1676	3420	5778	8081	12450	16480	20164
416	76	61	186	493	882	1280
1991	2067	1612	2690	5725	8891	12993

Communications

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
No. of Post Offices	each	329	431	451	501	505
Mail	1000	7248	43506	29399	44915	50416
Parcel Post	"	51	264	20	178	257
Postal Money Orders	"	-	242	125	360	491
Periodicals handled	"	-	136051	140049	202168	213733

Telegrams	1000	679	1161	812	848	942
Long Distance Calls	"	1913	4002	1818	7815	8215

VI. TRADE

Retail Commodity Turnover in State and Coopera-
tive Trade including Public Dining-Rooms
(millions of won, in prices of correspond-
ing years)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	18101	39880	44555	50349	61395	92196
State Trade	8885	19090	23553	27797	34143	45937
Cooperative Trade	9216	20790	21002	22552	27252	46295
% of State Trade in the Total	49	48	53	55	56	50
Retail Trade	17180	36686	41025	45112	56009	85216
Public Dining-rooms	921	3194	3530	5237	5386	6980
% of Public Dining-room Service in the Total	5	8	8	10	9	8

Increase in Retail Commodity Turnover,
Including Public Dining-Room Ser-
vices (In Comparable Prices,%)

1949 = 100

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Commodity Turnover	29	64	94	90	119	187
State and Coopera- tive Trade	36	83	125	153	205	321
State Trade	35	72	131	171	231	320
Cooperative Trade	37	94	119	135	180	322
Private Trade	23	45	64	30	36	58

1953 = 100

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Commodity Turnover	147	132	173	272
State and Coopera- tive Trade	172	209	281	440
State Trade	193	243	328	454
Cooperative Trade	153	178	238	426
Private Trade	123	57	69	111

Volume of Retail Commodity Turnover in
Local Trade and in Consumers' Co-
operatives, Including Public
Dining-rooms per Province
(in millions of won, at prices of cor-
responding year)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	18101	35815	40234	43686	54125	82665
P'yongan City	3815	3954	5402	6906	8866	13181
P'yongan-namdo	2182	5958	5706	6293	7572	11181
P'yongan-pukto	2134	5954	5534	6266	7345	11070
Chagang-do	625	2563	2707	2508	3123	4693
Hwanghae-namdo	1138	2219	3143	3720	4491	7250
Hwanghae-pukto	1100	2093	2445	2827	3325	5134
Kangwon-do	1888	2807	2926	3142	3727	5721
Hamgyong-namdo	2499	4633	5502	5273	6816	10491
Hamgyong-pukto	2224	4118	5088	4756	5979	9284
Yangang-do	496	1104	1210	1143	1662	2789
Kaesong City	-	412	571	852	1219	1930

Increase in Retail Commodity Turnover in Local
Trade and Consumers' Cooperatives, Includ-
ing Public Dining-rooms per Province
(%, at comparable prices)

	<u>1957 (% of</u> <u>1949)</u>	<u>1957 (% of</u> <u>1953)</u>
Total	288	439
P'yongan City	217	631
P'yongan-namdo	323	357
P'yongan-pukto	327	354
Chagang-do	473	348

cont'd

Hwanghae-namdo	401	621
Hwanghae-pukto	294	466
Kangwon-do	191	388
Hamgyong-namdo	265	431
Hamgyong-pukto	263	429
Yangang-do	354	480
Kaesong City	-	889

Retail Commodity Turnover per Category (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	100	100	100	100	100
State and Cooperative Trade	3.5	56.5	67.5	87.3	87.9
State	0.1	27.9	32.0	53.9	48.8
Cooperative	3.4	28.6	35.5	33.4	39.1
Private Trade	96.5	43.5	32.5	12.7	12.1

Proportion of Producer and Consumer Goods
in Volume of Commodity Turnover in State
and Cooperative Trade, Including Public
Dining-rooms (%)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Commodity Turnover	100	100	100	100	100	100
Producer Goods	45.8	53.9	49.2	43.5	39.9	39.1
Consumer Goods	54.2	46.1	50.8	56.5	60.1	60.9
Cotton Fabrics	4.3	12.8	13.1	15.8	19.8	17.7
Silk Fabrics	4.1	0.8	1.2	1.6	3.2	3.4
Linen	1.4	1.2	2.3	2.3	2.6	4.3
Shoes	4.9	8.1	6.8	5.3	4.8	3.2

Sale of Principal Consumer Goods in State
and Cooperative Trade
 (% , at comparable prices)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957</u> (% of 1949)
Foodstuffs	100	191	198	229	346	249
Hulled Rice	100	178	104	144	140	184
Food Grains	100	63	61	87	113	299
Meat	100	100	44	23	112	817
Fish Products	100	278	421	553	723	-
Edible Oils	100	104	51	75	372	545
Vegetables	100	196	402	362	624	909
Soy Sauce (Thin)	100	214	301	278	377	131
Soy Sauce (Thick)	100	189	528	334	686	-
Salt	100	104	144	165	181	182
Fruits		100	239	281	623	1179
Non-Foodstuffs	100	160	230	353	578	315
Cotton Textile Goods	100	150	185	254	371	1488
Silk Textile Goods	100	193	307	814	1362	-
Linen	100	244	293	430	1069	-
Socks	100	158	164	286	438	267
Shoes	100	117	187	128	192	248

Number of Enterprises in the Trade Network
of State and Cooperative Trade (As of
Year End)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	951	3365	3733	5476	5650	5714	8483
Stores	951	2803	3093	4645	4757	4777	7213
Public Dining Rooms	-	562	640	831	893	937	1270
State Trade	1	1371	1628	2842	2674	2646	3451
Stores	1	1095	1303	2344	2166	2096	2766
Public Dining Rooms	-	276	325	498	508	550	685
Cooperative							
Trade	950	1994	2105	2634	2976	3068	5032
Stores	950	1708	1790	2301	2591	2681	4447
Public Dining Rooms	-	286	315	333	385	387	585

Number of Local Trade Stores and Consumers'
Cooperative Stores by Province
(as of Year End)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Stores	2796	2610	4116	3967	3987	6227
P'yongan City	186	168	371	282	284	460
P'yongan-namdo	502	433	600	618	648	969
P'yongan-pukto	349	418	612	626	622	978
Chagang-do	149	233	335	297	289	490
Hwanghae-namdo	211	219	362	398	395	608
Hwanghae-pukto	209	183	289	296	293	430
Kangwon-do	353	196	300	330	351	540

cont'd

Hamgyong-namdo	385	329	516	482	484	747
Hamgyong-pukto	366	300	541	454	423	697
Yanggang-do	86	101	125	125	128	191
Kaesong City	-	30	65	59	70	117

Index of State Retail Prices (at price of
free goods, excluding rationed goods;

1953 = 100)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
All Retail Goods	62	53	48	46
Foodstuffs	54	47	45	28
Non-Foodstuffs	77	66	57	53

State Retail Price Index of Principal
Commodities (at prices of free goods,
excluding rationed goods)

1953 = 100

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Meat	57	57	57	41
Fish Products	41	38	39	39
Edible Oils	59	59	59	59
Vegetables	52	34	24	19
Thin Soy Sauce	30	30	30	30
Thick Soy Sauce	41	41	41	41
Salt	100	84	74	74
Fruits	84	72	68	53

cont'd

Cotton Textile Goods	88	81	74	74
Silk Textile Goods	92	83	78	78
Linen	87	79	76	76
Socks	74	79	76	76
Komusiny	46	33	26	26
Canvas Shoes	79	71	64	64
Soap	64	64	64	64
Tobacco Products	90	72	60	60
Office Equipment	72	52	32	32

Number of Public Dining-Rooms in Local
Trade and Consumer's Cooperatives
per Province (At end of Year)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Public Dining Rooms	562	543	700	794	791	1121
P'yongan City	42	73	77	84	84	142
P'yongan-namdo	95	88	94	113	118	154
P'yongan-pukto	82	77	106	108	112	140
Chagang-do	26	38	64	70	59	84
Hwanghae-namdo	37	39	48	63	69	95
Hwanghae-pukto	35	29	39	43	42	67
Kangwon-do	78	41	48	65	63	95
Hamgyong-namdo	71	81	102	113	108	153
Hamgyong-pukto	75	12	22	30	32	40

cont'd

Yanggang-do	21	12	22	30	32	40
Kaesong City	-	3	10	11	14	26

State and Decentralized Purchases of
Agricultural Production

Unit	1954	1955	1956	1957	1955 (% of 1954)	1956 (% of 1954)	1957 (% of 1954)
State Purchases:							
Food	1000						
Grains tons	37	76	144	304	205	389	822
Sheep							
Wool kg	2911	2198	12883	31626	76	443	1086
Silk							
Cocoons ton	2645	2729	2989	4706	103	113	178
Leaf							
Tobacco "	3964	6275	8948	11568	158	226	292
Flax	"	-	1308	3746	12310	-	-
Hemp	"	284	301	304	469	106	107
Meat	1000						
tons	0.7	15.5	12.2	16.7	2214	1743	2386
Decentralized Purchases:							
Food							
Grain	1000						
tons	106	145	113	187	137	107	176
Tubers	ton	4357	-	3232	19798	-	74
Vegeta-	1000						
bles tons	28	111	131	173	396	468	618
Fish Pro-							
ducts "	32	37	37	59	116	116	184
Meat	"	7.5	1.6	1.4	7.3	21	19
							97

Distribution Costs in State and Cooperative Trade
(% of Commodity Turnover)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
State and Cooperative Commodity Turnover Distribution Costs (%)	8.6	9.1	8.9	7.1	7.6
Ministry of Trade	8.7	8.5	7.5	6.0	6.7
Consumer's Cooperatives	8.5	9.5	10.3	8.0	8.4

Note: The proportion of distribution costs in commodity turnover of state and cooperative trade is given according to the Ministry of Trade, the Consumer's Cooperatives and other Departments comprising more than 90% of the total commodity turnover in state and cooperative trade.

VII. C U L T U R E

Total School Enrollment

	<u>1944-</u> <u>45</u>	<u>1946-</u> <u>47</u>	<u>1949-</u> <u>50</u>	<u>1953-</u> <u>54</u>	<u>1956-</u> <u>57</u>	<u>1957-</u> <u>58</u>
Total Enrollment	913	1289	1969	1776	2107	2205
General Educa- tion	895	1256	1893	1729	2018	2113
Secondary Spe- cialized Schools (in- cluding Higher Specialized Schools)	18	30	58	36	66	63
Higher Educa- tion	-	3	18	11	23	29

Note: Students of evening schools and correspondence schools are included.

Number of Schools, Students and Teachers

Total Schools	1422	2699	4985	4574	5197	6121
Elementary	1372	2482	3882	3399	3777	4006
Junior Se- condary	50	217	926	1013	1247	1922
Senior Se- condary	-	-	177	162	173	193
Total Students (in thousands)	895	1256	1893	1729	2018	2113

cont'd

Elementary	878	1183	1474	1391	1508	1378
Junior Se- condary	17	73	353	292	415	642
Senior Se- condary	-	-	66	46	66	71
Preparatory Groups	-	-	-	-	29	22
Total Teachers	-	-	39351	38660	48653	52282
Elementary	-	-	27380	27955	33133	29985
Junior Se- condary	-	-	9605	9034	13329	19861
Senior Se- condary	-	-	2366	1671	2191	2436

Note: For the academic year 1944-45, under Japanese rule, municipal and private secondary schools are included in the total for Junior Secondary Schools.

Total General Education School Enrollment
by Province (in thousands)

	<u>1946-47</u>	<u>1949-50</u>	<u>1953-54</u>	<u>1956-57</u>	<u>1957-58</u>
Total Students	1253	1866	1720	1962	2005
P'yongan City	41	83	39	120	144
P'yongan-namdo	194	302	306	336	336
P'yongan-pukto	216	261	276	283	282
Chagang-do	72	91	109	105	109
Hwanghae-namdo	116	174	171	234	237
Hwanghae-pukto	71	154	124	141	140
Kangwon-do	157	226	107	132	132
Hamgyong-namdo	191	280	265	284	295

cont'd

Hamgyong-pukto	160	233	222	223	225
Yangang-do	35	62	73	69	71
Kaesang City	-	-	28	35	34

Note: Only students in elementary, junior secondary, and senior secondary schools are included; evening and correspondence school students have been omitted.

Universities and Higher Specialized Schools
and Students Enrolled Therein

	<u>1946-</u> <u>47</u>	<u>1949-</u> <u>50</u>	<u>1953-</u> <u>54</u>	<u>1956-</u> <u>57</u>	<u>1957-</u> <u>58</u>
Universities	4	15	15	19	20
Students Enrolled	3134	18237	10834	22458	29254
Regular Divisions	3134	11984	7763	16592	20510
Correspondence Schools	-	4958	2431	5536	7831
Other	-	1295	640	330	913
Higher and Middle Specialized Schools	28	69	82	127	135
Higher Specialized Schools	-	-	-	10	18
Middle Specialized Schools	28	69	82	117	117
Students Enrolled	29684	58297	36557	66072	62973

cont'd

Higher Spec. Schools	-	-	-	1753	4434
Middle Spec. Schools	9903	34175	26061	37329	43897
Specialized Divisions of Universities	-	-	-	397	519
Evening Spec. Schools	-	-	-	5475	7674
Correspondence Specialized Schools	-	4926	6558	4222	5342

Total Specialists Graduated from Middle and
Higher Specialized Schools

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Graduates	1177	1143	2471	2621	2833	3962
Day School	1036	977	1232	2039	1936	3015
Total Graduates of Middle Spe- cialized Schools	3849	3789	5819	8292	4969	11018
Technical Schools	3554	1054	2766	4344	1725	7189
Teachers' Schools	295	1024	1458	1551	1704	1182
Correspondence Schools	-	857	1352	1146	1403	1268
Evening Schools	-	-	85	251	-	750

Cultural-Educational Facilities

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Cinema Facilities:					
Movie Theaters	81	110	112	248	249
Mobile Movie Facilities	-	38	158	327	356
Club Houses	91	317	103	277	311
Libraries	35	106	181	185	185
Book Collections (in thousands of volumes)	92	280	437	2927	4316
Museums	2	6	9	13	13

Cinemas per Province

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Cinemas	81	110	112	248	249
P'yongan City	6	7	6	22	24
P'yongan-namdo	5	9	10	28	27
P'yongan-pukto	13	17	16	35	37
Chagang-do	-	4	8	31	26
Hwanghae-namdo	5	6	7	17	18
Hwanghae-pukto	3	6	6	17	16
Kangwon-do	12	13	5	13	12
Hamgyong-namdo	20	23	22	28	29
Hamgyong-pukto	17	22	26	44	46
Yanggang-do	-	3	5	10	11
Kaesong City	-	-	1	3	3

Club Houses per Province

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Club Houses	91	317	103	277	311
P'yongan City	3	10	3	11	13
P'yongan-namdo	7	39	8	34	36
P'yongan-pukto	11	41	17	53	58
Chagang-do	5	30	7	28	29
Hwanghae-namdo	8	9	10	16	28
Hwanghae-pukto	8	15	7	15	17
Kangwon-do	12	17	3	14	14
Hamgyong-namdo	20	97	12	33	37
Hamgyong-pukto	15	56	27	51	56
Yanggang-do	2	3	9	19	19
Kaesong City	-	-	-	3	4

Press

Newspapers:

No of titles	23	31	22	31	29
No of copies (in thousands)	71427	206413	104103	174100	185568

Magazines:

	29	46	18	51	55
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No of titles

No of copies (in thousands)	444	5443	2862	18123	25396
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Books:

Total	213	587	414	846	926
No of copies (in thousands)	950	5751	4305	14423	12321

cont'd

Textbooks:

Total	57	239	96	537	348
No of copies (in thousands)	4326	8529	2534	12833	15016

Birth Rate, Mortality, and Natural Increase
in Population

	<u>Birth/ 1000 pop.</u>	<u>Death/ 1000 pop.</u>	<u>Natural Increase/ 1000 pop.</u>
1944	31.3	20.8	10.5
1949	41.2	18.7	22.5
1956	31.0	17.6	13.4
1957	46.3	13.5	32.8

Physicians and Public Health Establishments
(%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957</u> (%of 1949)	<u>1957</u> (%of 1953)
Total Doctors	100	182	121	269	297	163	246
Total Hos- pitals	100	206	387	368	385	187	99
Total Hos- pital Beds	100	326	681	891	987	302	145
Total Out- Patient Clinics	100	918	853	1447	1946	212	228

Polyclinics	100	1300	100	800	800	62	800
Creches	-	100	533	1867	2325	2325	436
Total Places Therein	-	100	349	1055	1620	1620	464
<u>Houses of Rest and Sanatoria</u>							
	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u> (% of 1953)	<u>1957</u> (% of 1953)
Total Sanatoria and Houses of Rest (includ- ing Summer ... Camps)	30	36	56	66	96	220	320
Total Beds Therein	2625	2860	3773	5395	7420	206	283
Total No. of People Served (in thousands)	35.6	36.8	67.1	126.7	164.7	356	462

Announcement of the Central Statistical
Administration of the State Planning
Commission of the KNDR Concerning
the Fulfillment of the Plan for
Development the National Eco-
nomy of the KNDR in 1958

At the present time our country has entered a stage of great upsurge in socialist construction. The problems of the First Five-Year Plan, the basic goal of which is to strengthen more and more the economic base of socialism in the northern part of the Republic and, in particular, to solve the problem of food, clothing and shelter for the populace, are being solved ahead of time.

The fulfillment of the plan for the development of the people's economy in 1958 -- the second year of the First Five-Year Plan -- has become the decisive factor in the task of accelerating the construction of socialism in our country.

The Labor Party of Korea and the government of the Republic, after summoning all workers to the struggle for the economy and the increase in production output, has brought management nearer and nearer to the masses and has organized and mobilized them into the right places for a new increase in labor productivity.

The workers, inspired by the wise leadership of the party and the government, have strengthened the successes they achieved in fulfilling the decisions of the December 1956 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Labor Party of Korea; they have overcome their mysticism and inertia regarding technology, have developed the collective innovation movement, and have thus achieved outstanding success in all branches of the people's economy.

The following data characterize the fulfillment of the plan for the development of the people's economy in 1958...

1. Development of Industry

The plan for gross-output value of industrial production by state and cooperative enterprises was fulfilled 117% in 1958: 112% by state industry and 144% by cooperative industry.

The total gross value of production in state and cooperative industry increased by 40% compared to 1957 and twofold compared to 1956; compared to pre-war 1949 it grew fourfold. As in preceding years, so too in 1958 the economic policy of the Party, aimed at priority development of heavy industry, with the simultaneous rapid development of light industry and agriculture, was accomplished.

During the postwar period -- 1953-1958 -- the production of the means of production increased by a yearly average of 52% and that of consumer goods by 34%.

In 1958 there was even greater acceleration of heavy industry (machine construction, metallurgy, electric power, chemical industry) and also of light industry (textiles, foodstuffs, and light consumer goods); the colonial one-sidedness of industry was liquidated, and the independent base of the national economy was strengthened more and more.

Our industry now has a more stable fuel-energy base, and can provide the country on a massive scale with a varied output of heavy machine construction and other equipment, all possible types of steel and non-ferrous metal products, chemical fertilizers, chemical weed-killers and medicines, cement and building blocks, assorted cotton and silk fabrics, glassware and chinaware, as well as canned meat, fish, fruit and vegetables.

The measures adopted by the resolution of the June 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party have made possible considerable improvement in the manufacture of foodstuffs and in the production of consumer goods.

In the last half of 1958 more than 1,060 new local industrial enterprises were built. These enterprises -- utilizing automated equipment, available man power and equipment, and local sources of raw material -- have produced thousands of types of goods

for national consumption.

The gross output plan of industrial production in 1958, by the individual ministries and departments, was fulfilled in the following percents:

Ministry of Metallurgical Industry	103
Ministry of Coal	106
Ministry of Machine Construction	110
Ministry of Electric Energy	99
Ministry of Chemicals	110
Ministry of Communal and Urban Construction	115
Ministry of Forestry	105
Ministry of Light Industry	114
Ministry of Fisheries	110
Ministry of Communications	114
Chief Press Department	110
Ministry of Purchases and Foodstuffs	124
All Local Industry	146
All Fishing Coops	112

The gross output plan of industrial production in 1958, by provinces, is characterized by the following data:

<u>Towns and Provinces</u>	<u>All Industrial Production</u>	<u>Local Industry</u>
P'yongan City	121	148
P'yongan-namdo	119	153
P'yongan-pukto	116	139
Chagang-do	116	146
Hwanghae-namdo	137	153
Hwanghae-pukto	110	133
Kangwon-do	124	147
Hamgyong-namdo	117	158
Hamgyong-pukto	105	140
Yanggang-do	111	133
Kaesong City	130	139

In 1958 the workers in various branches of industry mastered, for the first time in our country, the production of tractors, excavators, trucks, bull-

dozers, electric mining locomotives, refrigerator ships of 50-tons displacement each, hydro-generators of 4,000-kwt power, universal milling machines, radial drilling machines, automatic looms, diesel engines, rolling machines for weaving straw bags, seeders for millet growing, automatic threshing machines, type-writers with Korean script, electric washers and many other new types of products.

In 1958, the state plans for production of the following were overfulfilled: coal, silver, copper, zinc-concentrate-mining, iron ore and pyrite, ferrous metals, steel products, blister copper, electrolytic silver, electrolytic lead, electrolytic zinc, internal combustion engines, electric motors, transformers, metal-cutting machines, agricultural implements and machines, chemical fertilizer, calcium carbide, cement, reinforced-concrete products, building brick, tile, timber, lumberproducts, winches, copper wire, spare machine parts, glassware and chinaware, paper, cotton and staple fabrics, silk fabrics, socks, shoes, ready-to-wear clothing, office equipment, fish, canned meat, bakery and delicatessen items, vegetable oils, soap, tobacco products, and many more.

In various branches of industry workers produced, in excess of the annual state plan, 510,000 tons of coal, 48,000 tons of iron ore, 34,000 tons of chemical fertilizers, 100,000 tons of cement, 12,000 tons of calcium carbide, 280,000 cubic meters of timber, 200,000 cubic meters of lumber, 10.81 million meters of fabrics, 200,000 tons of fish products, and other products.

In 1958, production of the principal products in state and cooperative industry increased as follows:

	1958 Output	1958:% of 1957
Electric Power	7631 mill.kwh	110
Coal	6882 1000 tons	138
Iron Ore	1552 " "	147
Pig Iron	320 " "	119
Lyuppa	73 " "	121
Steel	365 " "	132

Steel Products	255	1000 tons	125
Electric Generators	343	each	116
Electric Motors	17	1000 each	140
Transformers	8	" "	115
Metal-cutting machines	1450	each	142
Agricultural Machines and Implements	713	mill. won	171
Motorships	301	each	111
Chemical Fertilizer	457	1000 tons	141
Ammonia Sulphate	284	" "	115
Caustic Soda	14	" "	155
Calcium Carbide	150	" "	105
Cement	1244	" "	139
Window Glass	3268	1000 sq.met.	127
Timber	3153	1000 cu. "	113
Lumber	1331	" "	107
Consumer Glass Products	635	mill. won	2.4
China- and Glass-ware	828	" "	152
Furniture	1261	" "	120
Textiles	110	" meter	121
Socks	16	" pairs	151
Shoes	21	" "	116
Fish Products	682	1000 ton	121
Salt	439	1000 ton	142
Thin Soy Sauce	41	mill.liters	109
Tobacco Products	7.7	1000 ton	115

In 1958, industrial enterprises and scientific research establishments successfully carried out the introduction of advanced techniques, mechanization and automation, manufacturing of new machinery and products, and other scientific research projects.

In the industrial sector, in 1958, workers suggested more than 37,000 new designs and inventions; 4,900 suggestions were carried out -- 34% more than in 1957.

Considerable technical progress was achieved in various branches of industry, including metallurgy -- the use of iron coke in pig-iron production, utilization of anthracite in copper smelting furnaces, use of the dry-method of copper extraction in the production of blister copper, hydraulic coal mining and the continuous boring method in mines and pits, the method of simultaneous coal-extraction on higher and lower levels; in machine construction -- the use of carbonic acid gas for the quick drying of cast molds, precision casting by means of wax models, pressure and centrifugal casting, and the use of ceramic bits in metal-cutting machine tools; in chemicals -- the kilning of sulphurous pyrite in a boiling stratum; in light industry -- the production of synthetic fiber from reed and corn stalks, gasification of anthracite in the production of glass, etc.

As a result of the rapid progress in industrial techniques, high technico-economic indices were attained, and the coefficient of equipment-utilization was raised.

As a result of introducing the accelerated method of drift-boring in coal mines the speed of boring increased 9% over 1957.

In comparison with the preceding year, the output of steel per square meter of base area of 100-ton open hearths increased an average of 14% in metallurgical works; the output of steel in 20-ton electric furnaces increased 29% in steel foundries. The kilning of sulphurous pyrite per square meter of base area of kiln, in chemical works, increased 6%; average production of caustic soda per electric bath increased 24%, of calcium carbide per carbide electrical furnace 9%, of calcium cyanamide per furnace 20%. The rate of revolutions of giant rollers in cellulose works increased 57%, and hourly production of paper machines increased 16%.

Workers in various branches of industry made great progress in the production of raw materials, fuel and building materials.

Compared with 1957, the output of zinc concentrate from ore, in enriching plants, increased 3.5%, wolfram concentrate 6%, and the metal content in various concentrates 1.2-3%. The nitrogen content of calcium cyanamide at chemical fertilizer plants increased 0.4%, lumber output at the mills increased 1.8%, and output of cotton yarn at textile fabrics 2.2%.

In all branches of the national economy, great economy of electric power, coal, steel products, and other types of raw materials and building materials was achieved.

In 1958, the principal production ministries, including those of metallurgy, coal, machine building, and electric power saved 557 million kwh of electricity, 182,000 tons of coal, and 4,000 tons of steel products.

In 1958, as a result of an increase in labor productivity and a drop in the specific costs of raw materials, building materials, fuel, and electric power, the net cost of industrial production fell by comparison with the preceding year's average, by 8.6%, and in comparison with the estimated costs, by 2.3%.

2. Agricultural Development

By the end of August 1958 the cooperativization of agriculture had been successfully completed in our country, and the sources of rural exploitation and poverty had been completely liquidated. Thanks to the advantages of cooperative techniques in agriculture, a heretofore unthought-of progress was realized.

The struggle to introduce irrigation into agriculture, set in motion by the September 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, is being successfully carried out.

In 1958, work was begun on huge state irrigation systems in the Kiyang, Ojidon and Yalu Annokkang areas, and also on 10,000 other irrigation works. Irrigation construction took on a nation-wide complexion: 410,000 cu meters of rocky soil and 55,000,000 cu meters of earth were excavated. During the period from the September Plenum to the end of the year, irrigation systems per-

mitting the irrigation of 124,000 chongbo of rice paddies and dry fields were successfully constructed. For all of 1958 the area of irrigated rice paddies and fields increased by 190,000 chongbo. In 1958, advanced agro-technical methods were widely applied: 50% of all rice paddies were planted in sprouts which had been raised on dry, covered land; 70% of the cotton plantations were sown in sprouts that had been grown in nursery pots; the land-utilization coefficient reached 161%. The crop-planting plan for all crops was fulfilled by 106% in 1958. Planted areas increased 189,000 chongbo over 1957. Agriculture used 29% more chemical fertilizer, and 71% more local fertilizer was applied than in 1957.

Mechanization of agriculture continued: arable lands worked by machine tractor stations increased 16% over 1957.

In 1958, 360 km of electric power lines were laid in rural communities; more than 4,000 electric motors, transformers and pumps went into agriculture; as did 3,000 tons of steel products, 100,000 tons of cement, 104,000 cu meters of timber, 31,000 ox-carts, over 60,000 earth-moving carts and trolleys, 3,300 tons of paper, 850,000 cu meters of plate glass, 1,600 tons of oil for paper-saturation, 14,000 animal-drawn weeders, 7,300 rice and corn threshers, 7,400 animal-drawn water wheels, 12,500 liquid and powder sprayers, 10,600 straw-bag weavers and straw rope making machines and other materials for irrigation systems and agricultural works.

As a result of all these measures there was an unprecedented harvest of grain and technical crops.

Despite a serious drought, the grain harvest plan was fulfilled by 112%, and 3,700,000 tons of grain were harvested.

Plantings of technical crops grew in 1958, and the technical-crop harvest increased considerably. The total area planted in technical crops exceeded that of 1957 by 2.4 times: cotton by 3.1, flax by 71%, and tobacco by 25%. The cotton crop was 8 times greater than in 1957.

Significant gains were also achieved in the areas of orchards and silk-production. Fruit harvests increased 17% over 1957.

All the peasants, responding to the summons of the party to increase the areas planted in fruits by over 100,000 chongbo during the period of the First Five-Year Plan, have already won over 53,000 chongbo for orchards.

In 1958, the area of mulberry plantings grew by 11,700 chongbo; along with the cultivation of mulberry and tussah cocoons, the cultivation of castor-oil plant cocoons has also spread. Total harvest of silk cocoons increased 58% over 1957.

For livestock development the party and government allocated to the agricultural cooperatives 51,000 head of breeding cattle and hogs. Cattle-nursing was improved, and veterinary-prophylactic service increased.

At the end of 1958 there were 660,000 head of Korean cattle and 1,460,000 head of hogs.

In 1958, public livestock raising in cooperative enterprises grew rapidly. The increase over 1957 of publicly owned livestock in cooperatives was as follows: Korean cattle -- 61%; hogs -- 3.4 times.

Related to the development of livestock, the production of livestock by-products grew. Meat production in all types of enterprises grew twofold over 1957; milk -- 2.7; wool -- 11%; and everywhere the job of transforming Korean cattle into milk cows continued.

At the base of the rapid development of agricultural production the quantity of farm produce sold by peasants to the State increased considerably.

For the purpose of irrigation construction, the mechanization and electrification of farms, and further development of productive resources in agriculture, in November 1958, the Party and the government successfully achieved the strengthening of the agricultural cooperatives, by uniting the tiny cooperatives in every "ri" into one cooperative. ("ri" -- rural region consisting of several villages.)

3. Development of Transport and Communications

In 1958 the state freight-turnover plan was fulfilled 111% by rail transport, and the freight-haulage plan by 117%; also overfulfilled was the plan for

transshipment and reloading of freight. Rail freight turnover grew 24% over 1957, and reloading 31%.

The expense of electric railroad grew 45% over 1957; their capacity grew considerably. Also overfulfilled were the plans for haulage of coal, blister and non-ferrous metals, timber, building materials, chemical fertilizers, grain and other major products.

Rail workers successfully introduced advanced work methods -- conveyer loading and unloading of freight cars, running locomotives without firebeds, etc., thus improving the rolling-stock utilization coefficient.

The rolling-stock turnaround time was 3.7 days and nights, and 0.4 day and night less than the state plan. Average productivity per freight car grew 21% over 1957.

The plan for the average daily run of locomotives was fulfilled 102%, and the gross weight of freight trains exceeded the state plan by 51 tons, on the average. The average daily locomotive run and the average gross load of freight trains grew 7%, and 8% respectively over 1957.

In 1958, freight turnover of auto transport grew 13% over 1957; total haulage by 26%. Thus the state plans were overfulfilled. In auto transport the use of auto trailers grew. The coefficient of truck trailers increased 3.8% over 1957, and that of loading capacity 8.1%. Average productivity per truck grew 7%.

Freight turnover of sea and river transport grew 84% over 1957; total haulage by 81%; the state plans were overfulfilled.

In 1958 the communications plan was overfulfilled. Interurban telephone lines increased 7% over 1957; subscribers in cities grew 29%, and the capacity of urban telephone stations by 6%.

In 1958 radio communications and telephone networks grew markedly.

The number of loudspeakers in towns and villages increased by 45,000 sets over 1957; broadcasting facilities 2.5 times and their power 3.2 times. By the end of 1958, 92% of all villages had phone service; the number of agricultural cooperatives with their own broadcasting facilities grew considerably.

4. Increase in Capital Construction.

In 1958 construction workers, inspired by the decisions of the October 1957 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, extensively introduced the prefabricated-construction method, thus proclaiming their mass creative initiative.

The relative importance of construction with prefabricated building materials in housing construction increased; it is now 59%. The amount of accessory building materials used increased 4.9 times over 1957; the mechanization level of construction operations rose from the 1957 level by 10% in vertical transport lifting operations, 35% in loading and unloading operations, 11% in concrete mixing, and 5% in excavation.

In 1958, the total capital-construction investment in all sectors of the people's economy was 341 million won -- an increase of 26% over 1957. In addition, agricultural cooperatives carried out numerous productive and non-productive construction with their own funds.

In 1958, the basic plan for capital construction was fulfilled by 124%, including the construction-assembly operation which was fulfilled by 126%.

Implementation of the 1958 Construction and Assembling Operation Plan by Ministries (%)

Ministry of Metal Industry	120
Ministry of Coal Industry	119
Ministry of machine Industry	127
Ministry of Power Industry	96
Ministry of Chemical Industry	143
Ministry of City Construction and Management	101
Housing Construction Only	217
Ministry of Forestry	97
Ministry of Light Industry	114

Ministry of Fisheries	128
Ministry of Transportation	165
Ministry of Communications	164

In 1958, productive construction was carried out on a mass scale, as was the construction of homes and cultural institutions in cities and towns: 74% of the total sum of capital investment was directed into productive construction -- 29% more than in 1957.

Total capital investment in industrial construction grew 19% over 1957; in heavy industry, 20%; and in light industry, 11%. With the new construction, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of many enterprises, shops and aggregates, the material-technical foundation of the industrial sector was further consolidated in 1958. Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Sup'ung Power Plant with a total generating capacity of 700,000 kva and the Changjingang Power Plant with a capacity of 370,000 kva were completed in 1958. Also completed were the reconstruction of the No 1 blast furnace and coke oven of the Hwanghae Iron Works, and the No 2 blast furnace and coke oven of the Kimch'aek Iron Works. Furthermore, the copper smelting shop and zinc smelting shop of the Namp'o Smelter, and the dressing shops of the Kapsan Mine and Taeyudong Mine were either newly built or rehabilitated, and gallery expansion work at the Aoji Coal Mine, Kogonwon Coal Mine and Koch'am Coal Mine was completed. Construction of the Huich'on Machine Tool Plant, Wunsan Tool Plant, ammonium nitrate plant and oil and fat shop of the Hungnam Fertilizer Plant, intermediary vinylon pilot plant of the Ch'ongsu Chemical Plant, aspirin shop of the Sunch'on Pharmaceutical Plant and weaving shop and twinning shop of the P'yongyang Silk Textile Mill was completed. The staple fibre shop and rayon shop of the Ch'ongjin Spinning Mill were rehabilitated and renovated, and construction of food processing plants at Pukch'ong, and Namgot, was completed.

The year 1958 saw the following production-capacity increases: 500,000 tons of pig iron, 600,000 tons of coke, 65,000 tons of steel, 26,000 tons of lyuppa (granulated iron), 5,500 tons of electrolytic

copper, 20,000 tons of electrolytic zinc, 350,000 tons of cement, 136,000 tons of ammonium nitrate, 6,000 tons of cellulose (pulp), 4,000 tons of staple fibre, 4,000 tons of cotton yarn, 5,200,000 meters of silk fabrics, 20,000 tons of soap, etc. Electric power increased by 225,000 kva; dressing plant capacity for handling copper, silver and gold ore increased by 341,000 tons, blister lead ore dressing capacity by 146,000 tons. In addition, construction was continued at the Tongnogang Power Plant, Kanggye Youth Power Plant, Wunbong Power Plant, No 2 blast furnace of the Hwanghae Iron Works, zinc smelting shop of the Munp'yong Smelter, Kusong Machine Tool Plant, Tokch'on Vehicle Plant, Pongung Vinylon Plant, Kilchu Plywood Plant, and Sinuiju Consolidated Textile Mill.

In 1958 prospecting and exploitation of minerals was actively pursued.

New sources of various ores were prospected, and new sources of high-caloric coking coal were discovered.

Capital investment in agriculture increased in 1958; total major irrigation work was 2.1 times the level of 1957.

In the area of rail transport, the construction of an 80-km (200 "ri") broad-gauge railroad between Haeju and Hasong was completed in 75 days -- the period having been shortened from 9 months. Also completed was the electrification of the railroad between Kowon and Sinsongch'on, and construction of a double-track line between Susong and Komusan; the slope of the road between Wangjang and Pomp'o was improved and thus capacity was raised.

In 1958, large-scale construction was carried out in cultural, educational and health facilities, as well as social-service enterprises; 45% more workers' and office employees' quarters were built than in 1957.

Urban construction in P'yongyang and other cities was actively pursued in 1958.

The builders of P'yongyang filled their obligations by construction of 20,000 apartments instead of the 7,000 ordered by the plan.

In P'yongyang, in 1958, 21,600 dwelling units, 58 stores and dining rooms, over 20 creches and nurseries, 18 schools and cultural institutions, 23 hostels,

and 15 administrative buildings were built; 26 km of roads were paved with asphalt and 43 km of underground and aboveground water conduits were laid.

In addition, in 1958, a park was made on Mt. Tesensan in P'yongang, and a boulevard along the shore of the Tedongan river. Measures were taken to plant the city with trees.

5. Increase in Number of Workers and Office Employees. Growth in Labor Productivity.

At the end of 1958, the total direct labor force in all sectors of the economy comprised, 1,200,000 workers, or 320,000 over 1957.

In 1958, measures were taken to increase the number of workers in productive areas. Many workers in non-productive areas of the people's economy, actively supporting the letter of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party to all Party members, voluntarily entered productive labor; women actively entered public life.

For 1958, the number of working women rose twofold over 1957 and comprised 29% of the direct labor force in all branches of the people's economy.

In 1958, 34,000 qualified workers and administrative cadres were directed into various branches of the national economy.

As a result of the systematic rise in the material-cultural living standards of the workers and the rise in the level of technical ability, and also the introduction of the collective innovation movement for creating new norms for labor, labor productivity increased markedly. In 1958, the labor-productivity plan was fulfilled 106% for industry as a whole; for the Coal Ministry -- 104%; machine Construction Ministry 106%; Chemical Ministry -- 109%; Light Industry Ministry -- 109%; Fisheries Ministry -- 101%.

Labor productivity in capital construction was fulfilled 103% by the Ministry of Urban Construction and Communal Economy; 103% by the Ministry of Machine Construction, 104% by the Chemical Ministry, and 101%

by the Communications Ministry.

By wide application of the prefabricated-construction method, builders in P'yongang greatly shortened the term for completing construction projects. Labor productivity in the construction of multiple dwelling units by the prefab method increased 4.8 times over the conventional construction method.

6. Increase in the Material Welfare and Cultural Standard of Living of the Workers

Thanks to the constant efforts of the Korean Labor Party and the government of the Republic, who deemed it their basic principle to raise the material welfare of the workers constantly, and on the foundation of the huge successes achieved in industry and agriculture, the material and cultural standard of living of the people grew and grew.

The national income in adjusted prices increased 1.3 times over 1957.

In 1958, workers' and employees' money wages increased 55% over 1956 and 8% over 1957.

Income from all types of wages -- including temporary subsidies paid out in conjunction with the abolishment of the ration system on goods other than rice -- increased 25% over 1957. In commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, the State paid a bonus equivalent to a month's pay to all workers, technicians, employees, soldiers, internal security personnel, and students. For the winter season, overcoats were distributed to workers, employees and students at a 45% discount.

In 1958 the state allocated 39% more than in 1957 to social insurance and welfare, free stays in rest homes and sanatoria, scholarships, cultural measures, and medical service. The number of workers utilizing these services increased 22% over 1957.

In 1958, workers and office employees received 2,240,000 sq meters of living space.

On the basis of the rapid growth of agricultural production the income of peasants rose markedly; their

living standards rose even more.

In 1958, the share of food grains per member family in agricultural cooperatives increased 5%, of tubers 15%, and of cash income 49% over 1957.

The gross value of the joint properties of all agricultural cooperatives amounted to 686 billion won. This constitutes average assets of 51,500,000 won per cooperative or 65,000 won per cooperative member family.

In 1958, agricultural cooperatives constructed, with their own funds, over 21,000 public welfare houses, 243,000 sq meters of school buildings, and 883 kindergartens and creches.

In order to accelerate rural electrification as urged by the party, cooperatives built 570 medium and small power plants; by the end of 1958, 67% of the villages and 49% of all peasant homes were electrified.

On the basis of the progress in various branches of the national economy and because of the strengthening of the state financial system, prices for consumer goods were again lowered in 1958.

In 1958, retail prices of consumer goods decreased 2% from 1957.

The real wages of workers and employees increased 13% over 1957, and peasant income was higher. To raise further the material welfare and cultural life of workers and employees in government and the Party, wages were again raised 40% on 1 January 1959.

After adoption of the decision of the June 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party to widen trade, the food supply for cities and workers settlements improved markedly, as did the supply of manufactured goods to villages; the trade network widened, and its distribution became more rational.

The retail-commodity turnover plan of state and cooperative commercial organs was fulfilled 106%, and commodity turnover increased 43% over 1947. Commodity turnover volume in retail trade increased 44% -- 26% in foodstuffs and 55% in manufactured goods. The commodity turnover in the public dining-room chains increased 30%.

Increase in 1958 Sales Volume of Principal
Goods over 1957 (%)

Cotton Fabrics	126	Tobacco Products	111
Silk Fabrics	134	Coal for Home	
Woolen Fabrics	3.4	Consumption	115
Ready-made Clothes	2.3	Cosmetics.	134
Linen	143	Pharmaceuticals	4.2
Socks	113	Food Grains	118
Shoes	118	Meat	197
Leather Shoes		Fish Products	124
only	122	Soy Sauce	115
Soap	167	Vegetables	124
Furniture &		Seasonings	131
Cultural Goods	2.4	Fruit	139
Ceramics	111	Bread and Pastries	155
Office Supplies	150	Beer	123
		Soft Drinks	2.9

In 1958 economic ties with the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic, and other countries of the socialist camp were strengthened.

Total Exports increased 35% over 1957.

Great progress was made in achieving the cultural revolution in the country.

At present, great changes in the area of national education are under way in the country, in connection with measures promulgated by the Party and government aimed at creating conditions for the all-round care of the well-prepared builders of Communist society, the most important being the strengthening of ties between schools and production.

Compulsory secondary education began 1 November 1958; universal compulsory polytechnical education is now being prepared for.

In the 1958-1959 school year, the total enrollment in all educational institutions reached 2,380,000; 79,000 were in secondary schools and higher technical schools and 36,000 were in institutes.

Graduates of universities numbered 21% more than in the preceding year, and those of higher technical schools 3.6 times as many.

To realize the goal of universal compulsory polytechnical education, 143 new technical schools of varied curricula with 15,000 students have been opened.

At the end of 1958, over 6,100 elementary and over 2,900 secondary schools for workers, with 1,370,000 students, were opened in the country. Already being solved is the problem of raising the educational level of all adults to that of graduates of elementary or junior secondary schools.

Art and culture are developing rapidly. In 1958, 668 theatres and cinemas were operating; the number of spectators at plays and films increased by 14,900 over 1957.

Much effort was spent in introducing mass artistic activity in cities, villages, and fishing settlements. In operation at the center and on the periphery were 80,000 art circles, with 1,980,000 people participating.

In 1958, 39,620,000 newspapers, 23,300,000 books and 6,110,000 copies of textbooks were published in excess of 1957.

In 1958, sanitary work increased greatly, and health measures were vigorously pursued.

Hospitals increased by 27 over 1957, and beds therein by 3,000; out-patient clinics grew by 621, agricultural cooperative clinics 2.2 times.

Maternity hospitals grew by 591 over 1957; places therein by over 40,000.

The successful realization of the plan for the development of the national economy in 1958 has strengthened even more the material and technical base of socialism. Socialist reforms were accomplished in all spheres of the national economy and thus the unlimited rule of socialist productive relations is assured.

Great progress in the realization of socialist industrialization has been attained. As a result of the completion of cooperativization great progress in agriculture has been achieved. Now our country has become transformed into an industrial and agrarian country with an independent national industry. The material and cultural level of the people's lives has risen. The democratic base in the northern part of the Republic has been strengthened both politically and economically; the material foundation for peaceful unification of our homeland has thus been strengthened.

The progress in fulfillment of the plan for the development of the national economy in 1958 is new proof of the correctness of the economic policy and the wise leadership of the Korean Labor Party and the government of the Republic; the indestructible solidarity, patriotism, and self-denial of the entire Korean people has thus been once more demonstrated. The totals for fulfillment of the plan for the development of the national economy in 1958 graphically demonstrate the possibility of fulfilling the First Five-Year Plan more than 2 years ahead of time.

Today, at the Party's summons, all workers in the country march forward with brave steps, overcoming on the way conservatism and inertia, clearly seeing ahead their bright future.

Central Statistical Administration
of the State Planning
Commission of the KNDR

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